



# Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

*including*

A Collection of Naval General Service Medals 1793-1840

*and*

A Collection of Egypt and Sudan Medals for the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir

**Thursday 18th June 2020  
at 10:00am**

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AN AUCTION OF  
Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

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AUCTION

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Thursday 18th June 2020  
at 10am

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In sending commissions or making enquiries please contact:  
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Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria	10 December 2020



## Britannia Medal Fair



**2020**

15 November 09:30 - 14:00



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# Summary of Information for Buyers

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Forthcoming auction

## Jewellery, Watches and Objects of Vertu

to include

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**Of American Civil War interest:** An American Watch Co. presentation pocket watch by P.J. Bartlett, Waltham, Mass, the cuvette inscribed *'Wilmer McLean, In grateful appreciation of hospitality rendered to General Robert E. Lee, March 3rd 1866.'*



A selection of watches  
from the Culling Collection



# Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

1



**An Indian Mutiny '50th Anniversary' C.B. group of five awarded to Colonel Aylmer Maclver-Campbell (formerly Aylmer Vivian), 3rd Punjab Cavalry, who commanded a Ressler of Pathan Horse during the mutiny in 1857-59, and was mentioned in despatches for services in the march from Kabul to Kandahar and at the battle of Kandahar in 1880**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, lacking ribbon buckle; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (Lieut. A. Vivian, 3rd Punjab Cavy.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Lieut. A. Vivian, Pathan Horse) probably unique to a British officer in the regiment; Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (Major A. Vivian, 3rd Punjab Cavy.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (Major A. Vivian 3rd Punjab Cavalry) *generally good very fine or better (5)* £4,000-£5,000

**Aylmer Vivian** was born on 19 January 1837, youngest son of the Rev. Charles Pasley Vivian of Hatton Hall, Wellingborough, who died in December 1842. He was commissioned Ensign on 9 December 1854, and promoted to Lieutenant on 16 January 1857.

Lieutenant Aylmer Vivian 'commanded a Ressler of Pathan Horse during the mutiny in 1857-59; assisted in the suppression of the rebellion of the Jat tribes of the Ravee in the Googaira district in 1857; served Brigadier Franks' column in the advance on Lucknow in February 1858, and present at the capture of the fort of Dhowrara on 4 March 1858; also during the operations before, and capture of, Lucknow under Lord Clyde; in March 1858 (Medal with Clasp). Stationed at Oonao on the Lucknow and Cawnpore road, from April to November 1858, assisting in keeping the road clear from the rebels, during which time he had frequent skirmishes with the enemy. Served with Colonel Kelly's column in the operations on the Nepal frontier in 1859; and present at the attack on the rebel position in the hills near Booswul on 28 March. Mentioned in Colonel Kelly's Despatch, 30 March 1859.

Served with the 3rd Punjab Cavalry in the expedition under Brigadier-General Chamberlain against the Mahsood Wuzerees in April 1860, including the repulse of the enemy's attack on them at Paloseen, and the forcing of the Barrarah Pass (Medal with Clasp). He commanded the 3rd Punjab Cavalry throughout the period it was employed in the war in Afghanistan since arriving at Kabul in the beginning of April 1880, taking part in the march from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar, the battle of Kandahar, and the operations against the Marris with the expeditionary force under Brigadier-General Macgregor (Mentioned in Despatches; Medal with Clasp, and Bronze Decoration).

Aylmer Vivian married in 1865, Margaret Agnes, daughter of Colonel J. D. Maclver-Campbell of Asknish, and upon his death in the early 1880s, assumed the surname of Maclver-Campbell in place of his own. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 3rd Punjab Cavalry on 9 December 1880, and retired with the honorary rank of Colonel on 19 May 1884. He was afterwards a J.P. and D.L. for Argyllshire, and was made a Companion of the Military Order of the Bath in 1908, 'in commemoration of the Military Operations in India in 1857 and 1858.' Colonel Aylmer Maclver-Campbell died on 13 February 1915.





### An interesting C.B. group of eight awarded to Colonel Percy Holland, 47th Sikhs, late Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with narrow swivel-ring suspension and riband buckle, *central devices lacking from obverse*; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Lieut.: P. Holland. 2/D of C.L.I.); India General Service 1854-94, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-87, Burma 1887-89 (Lieut. P. Holland 5th Bo: Infy.); India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897 (Capt. P. Holland, 5th Pjb. Infy.); China 1900, no clasp (Major P. Holland 47th Sikhs); British War and Victory Medals (Brig. Gen. P. Holland.) officially impressed later issues; Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better (8)* *£2,000-£2,400*

**Percy Holland** was born at Petworth, Sussex, on 20 February 1862, son of Prebendary Charles Holland, Rector of Petworth. He was educated at Charterhouse and in Germany. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 22 October 1881, and served with the regiment in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, being present in the actions of El Magfur, Tel-el-Mahuta, both actions at Kassassin, and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (Medal with clasp; bronze star).

Holland was appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps as a Lieutenant in May 1883, and was initially posted to the 9th Native Infantry before transferring to the 5th Punjab Infantry as Wing Officer and Quartermaster in August 1884. He served in the Burma campaigns of 1885-89 (twice mentioned in despatches; medal with two clasps) and in the 1st Miranzi expedition of 1891. He was promoted Staff Captain in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-Master General's Department in April 1890, and was an Extra A.D.C. on the personal staff of Lord Roberts in the same year. Appointed Wing Commander in the 5th Punjabis in June 1897 he served on the North West Frontier in the operations of 1897-98, including operations on the Samana Ridge and in the Kurram Valley during August and September 1897; and in the operations of the Flying Column in the Kurram Valley under Colonel Richardson, August to October 1897 (Medal with two clasps). Holland's War services list South Africa 1899-1900 but the nature of his employment is not known and no medal was awarded. He transferred to the 4th Punjabis in December 1899 and served with them in China in 1900 as second in command and Wing Commander (Medal). He transferred to the 47th Sikhs in January 1901 as second in command and Double Company Commander, being promoted Major in July 1901. He was attached to the 35th Sikhs from May 1902 as Officiating Commandant, and in March 1903 was appointed Commandant of the 47th Sikhs, which command he held until March 1910 when he ceased to be employed. Promoted to Colonel in the Army in January 1911, he was awarded the C.B. on 3 June 1913, and retired on 22 October 1913, residing out of India.

Holland was appointed Brigadier-General in command of the 117th Brigade of the 39th Division in July 1915. After raising and training the Brigade, he took it to France on 6 March 1916, and served with them until replaced, under the age rule, on 15 April 1916. On 21 August 1917, he was gazetted to a Special Appointment on the Staff, to be paid as a Staff Captain - rather an unusual rank for a Colonel and Brigadier-General. The end of Holland's career seems to have been quite dramatic. He last appears in the Army List in April 1918, but the List of July 1918 states: 'Removed from the Army, the King having no further occasion for Services as an Officer' [to date from 3 May 1918]. In a further indignity, Holland was stripped of his C.B. and his name erased from the Register of the Order (*London Gazette* 28 May 1918), the gazette notice stating:

'Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood... 24th May 1918.

The King, as Sovereign of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath has been pleased to command and declare that Percy Holland, a Companion of the said Order and lately a Colonel in the Indian Army, retired pay, shall from this day be removed from the said Order, he being unworthy any longer to remain a member thereof.'

It has not been possible to uncover the reasons behind Percy Holland's fall from grace but it was certainly both sudden and complete. Colonel Percy Holland died at Collier Street, Kent, on 18 September 1931, and was interred at Lynchmere Church, near Haslemere, Surrey, in the same tomb as his father and mother.

Sold with comprehensive research including copied medal index card which confirms that his British War and Victory Medals were claimed by his widow and issued in January 1933. There are portraits of Holland in an album of photographs of the 47th Sikhs in the National Army Museum.



**The important Sierra Leone C.M.G. and Royal Service M.V.O. group of four awarded to Rear-Admiral Peyton Hoskyns, Royal Navy**

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, complete with ribbon buckle; The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 4th Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels the reverse unnumbered; East & West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (Commr: P. Hoskyns, H.M.S. Blonde); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Captain P. Hoskyns, C.M.G., M.V.O., R.N., H.M.S. Forte); together with his wife's or daughter's British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (G. M. Hoskyns. V.A.D.) *minor chipping to the first two, otherwise extremely fine (6)* £3,600-£4,400

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 9 January 1900:

'In recognition of services with the Military operations in 1898-9 in the Sierra Leone Protectorate.'

M.V.O. awarded 11 May 1896: 'Peyton Hoskyns, H.M.S. Blonde; Funeral of H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg.'

One of the first three appointments of the M.V.O., all for like services; the only earlier appointments to this order were G.C.V.Os to The Prince of Wales and The Duke of Connaught, six days earlier.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 December 1899:

'At the critical period of the Mendi rising the presence of Her Majesty's ships *Blonde* and *Alecto*, which Captain Henderson despatched to Bonthe, absolutely secured that place from attack by the insurgents, and the boat expeditions which were organized from those ships up the rivers and creeks, by the punishment which they inflicted on the insurgents, put any future attempts on the part of the latter to take Bonthe out of the question.

Commander Peyton Hoskyns, R.N., commanded several of these expeditions; amongst others he proceeded on the 4th May up the Jong River to Bogu, driving the insurgents from their stockades and inflicting severe losses on them, and on the 13th he covered with a gun force the advance of Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham's column up the Jong River, at times under heavy fire from the banks.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 December 1918, Nurse G. M. Hoskyns, Voluntary Aid Detachment (France).

**Peyton Hoskyns** was born at Aston Tyrrold, Berkshire, on 15 September 1852, the fifth son of Sir John Leigh Hoskyns, 9th Baronet, and Emma, daughter of Sir John Strutt Peyton, K.C.H. He was educated at Haileybury and H.M.S. *Britannia*, and joined the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet in April 1866. He married, 1882, Grace Macduff, daughter of D. M. Latham, J.P., D.L., of Gourock House, Renfrewshire, and had issue two sons and two daughters.

Hoskyns was appointed a member of the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order as a mark of Her Majesty's appreciation of the special services rendered by him on the occasion of the death of H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, who was taking passage in H.M.S. *Blonde* after the Ashanti expedition of 1895, and had died *en route* to Sierra Leone. For his services during the Sierra Leone rebellion in 1898-99 he was mentioned in despatches, promoted to Captain, and decorated with the C.M.G. He commanded H.M.S. *Forte* during the operations in South Africa 1899-1902, and retired in September 1907. He was advanced to Retired Rear-Admiral on 12 May 1908, and died on 20 December 1919.



**A scarce Colonial Officer's C.M.G. group of three awarded to H. S. Goldsmith, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Northern Nigeria Province 1918-21**

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1906 (H. S. Goldsmith, P.D.N. N.); **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Officer's breast badge, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, poinçon mark to base of tassel, with rosette on riband, *minor white enamel damage to tips of points on the Legion of Honour, otherwise generally good very fine (3)* *£1,400-£1,800*

*Provenance:* Richard Magor Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, July 2003.

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

French Legion of Honour, Fourth Class *London Gazette* 27 August 1918.

**Herbert Symons Goldsmith** was born in August 1873 and was educated at Cranbrook and at Eastbourne College. Entering the Colonial Civil Service in 1899, he was appointed an Assistant Resident in Northern Nigeria in 1901. By the outbreak of the hostilities with the Mimshi tribe in 1906, he had risen to 1st Class Resident.

The 1906 operations took place during Winston Churchill's time as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and had his original assessment of the situation been accepted, Residents such as Goldsmith would never have been called to an operational footing. In Churchill's view, news of the murder of an African trader and his family by Mimshi tribesmen was nothing to get excited about. Indeed he famously cabled Sir Frederick Lugard, 'I see no reason ... why these savage tribes should not be allowed to eat each other without restraint.' But since the Mimshi made the fatal error of laying waste the Royal Niger Company's depot at the same place, local opinion won the day.

Exactly what role Goldsmith played in the operations remains unknown, but we may be sure that the news of the murder of his fellow Residents, Messrs. H. R. Preston-Hillary and A.G.M. Scott, with Lieutenant F. E. Blackwood, focused his endeavours.

Goldsmith was created a C.M.G. shortly before his elevation to Acting Chief Secretary in 1912, and ended his career with a stint as Lieutenant-Governor of Northern Nigeria Province between 1918-21. Retiring to Chichester, Sussex, he kept himself busy with such appointments as Chairman of the West Africa Exhibition Committee between 1924-25. He died in March 1945.





**A rare Great War C.I.E. group of eight awarded to Captain H. M. Salmond, Royal Indian Marine, who was Director of Sea Transport in Mesopotamia and later Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine; he was on two occasions awarded the Royal Humane Society medal**

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 3rd type neck badge, gold and enamels; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (Lieut. H. M. Salmond, R.I.M.S. Minto) official correction to first initial; 1914-15 Star (Comdr. H. M. Salmond. R.I.M.) sometime gilded; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Comdr. H. M. Salmond. R.I.M.); Coronation 1911; Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (Unsuccessful), (Lieut. H. M. Salmond. R.I.M. 17th March 1908) with integral top ribbon buckle; another identical medal (Captain H. M. Salmond. C.I.E. R.I.M. 1st Sept. 1925) with integral top ribbon buckle, the campaign medals mounted as worn, *good very fine or better* (8) *£1,600-£2,000*

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 25 August 1917:  
'For services in Mesopotamia.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 25 August 1917; *Gazette of India* 3 June 1918.

R.H.S. Bronze Medal Case 36,053: 'On the 17th March, 1908, a soldier while climbing the cliffs at Marshag Point, Aden, fell into a land-locked bay, the tide being low at the time. Lance-Corpl. G. Garrett, Bedfordshire Regt., got down the cliff from a height of 200 feet and drew him from within reach of the sea. Commander C. B. Henley and Lt. H. M. Salmond, R.I.M., rowed in as near as possible and then swam some 50 yards, but found the man dead, and along with Garrett got his body on board the boat and landed it.' (Bronze Medal to each).

R.H.S. Bronze Medal Case 48,660: 'Captain H. M. Salmond, R.I.M., aged 50 and Mahomed A. Bhatti, aged 42. At 7.15 p.m. on 1st September 1925, in the Harbour of Karachi, four persons were swept from the breakwater by a large wave. Captain Salmond and Bhatti both plunged in but failed to find any of them and were picked up half an hour after 150 to 200 yards out. Rough Sea. Case sent by High Commissioner for India. (Two Bronze Medals, unsuccessful type).

**Hubert Mackenzie Salmond** was born at Farnboro, Hampshire, on 18 December 1874, son of Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Salmond, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Isabel Clara, daughter of Lieutenant-General H. G. Hart. He was educated privately and was apprenticed to Messrs. Wright Breckenridge & Co., Glasgow. He spent three and a half years on the Clipper Ships *Falls of Earn* and *Falls of Halladale*; fourteen months as 3rd Mate in *Falconhurst*; and as Midshipman on board H.M.S. *Alexandria* and H.M.S. *Superb* during the manoeuvres of 1894 for five weeks. He was appointed to the Royal Indian Marine as Sub-Lieutenant on 1 December 1896; Lieutenant, 1 December 1900; Commander, 18 January 1915; Captain, 28 August 1922.

Salmond saw much service in arms traffic operations in the Persian Gulf, including the Mekran expedition of 1908-10 (Medal and clasp). During the 1914-18 was he was Director of Sea Transport in the Mesopotamian theatre. His service received mention in General Sir Percy Lake's and General Maude's despatches of August 1917, and again from the Government of India in June 1918 for services as Senior Marine Transport Officer at Karachi; and he was made a C.I.E. in August 1917 for services in Mesopotamia. In 1922 he was appointed Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine and, in 1923, he became Port Officer and Deputy Conservator at Karachi, a post he held until his retirement in 1926. He died on Christmas Day 1947, at Seal, near Sevenoaks, Kent, aged 72.



6



**A Second War C.B.E. group of three awarded to J. A. Williams, Esq., Deputy Director of Accounts, Ministry of Supply, who served as Financial Adviser to the General Officer Commanding British Troops in Egypt in the inter-War period, and with the Imperial Yeomanry during the Boer War**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband for display purposes; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (20210 S.S. Major, J. A. Williams. Imp: Yeo:) *partially officially corrected*; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (J. A. Williams); together with three Barrow-in-Furness Higher Grade School Prize Medals, silver, all named 'James A. Williams 1893', *edge bruising to QSA, lacquered, with traces of pin marks from having been mounted in a display frame, generally very fine and better* (6) **£400-£500**

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1941: James Annand Williams, Esq., O.B.E., Deputy Director of Accounts, Ministry of Supply.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 29 January 1937: James Annand Williams, Esq., Financial Adviser to the General Officer Commanding the British Troops in Egypt.

**James Annand Williams** served in South Africa during the Boer War on the Imperial Yeomanry Pay Office Staff; given the fact that his General Service Medal was awarded to him in a civilian capacity, and the reasons for the award of his O.B.E., it seems likely that he was also employed during the Iraq campaign in a financial capacity.

7

**A Great War D.S.O. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Cleaver, Royal Garrison Artillery**

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. D. W. Cleaver. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Major D. W. Cleaver.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; together with the recipient's related miniature medals, the Victory Medal with M.I.D. oak leaves, *very fine* (6) **£800-£1,200**

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 4 June 1917: 'Douglas Whyte Cleaver, Temporary Lieutenant (Acting Major) Royal Garrison Artillery.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 January 1917.

**Douglas Whyte Cleaver** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery on 29 October 1914, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 July 1915. He was afterwards resident at Park Palace, Monaco, and died there on 21 January 1969.

*Sold by order of the family*



The emotive and rare Second War D.S.O., D.F.C., D.F.M. group of seven awarded to Flight Lieutenant R. J. Cook, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who as an Observer with 15 Squadron took part in numerous sorties against targets in France and Germany in 1941, for which he was awarded the D.F.M. Retraining as a pilot, he was assigned to 608 Squadron, piloting Mosquito's in the elite Light Night Striking Force, being twice more recognised for his gallantry. Post-War, he continued to fly with British South American Airways and was Captain of the ill fated 'Star Dust' Avro Lancastrian airliner that disappeared without trace on a flight between Buenos Aires and Santiago on 2 August 1947, the wreckage of his aircraft only being discovered in 1998: the meaning of 'Star Dust's' cryptic last Morse code message 'STENDEC' has been debated ever since and has been the subject of various documentaries and books

Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse of suspension bar undated, with integral top ribbon bar; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated 1945; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (744985 Sjt. R. J. Cook. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court style as worn, *nearly extremely fine and a rare combination of awards (7)* **£12,000-£15,000**



One of only 18 D.S.O., D.F.C., and D.F.M. combinations awarded to the Royal Air Force for the Second World War.

D.S.O *London Gazette* 18 September 1945.

The recommendations states: 'Flight Lieutenant Cook has proved himself to be a most skilful and courageous operational pilot. He has recently completed a third tour of operational duty. His sorties have all been completed over enemy territory in Germany and occupied Europe, and heavy anti-aircraft defences have frequently been encountered. This officer took an effective part in the final prolonged bomber offensive against Berlin. Flight Lieutenant Cook has operated continuously from the early days of the war till the present time. His many successes have made him a valuable asset to his Squadron.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 20 March 1945.

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 10 February 1942.

The recommendation states: 'This airman has participated in sorties against enemy targets, including dockyards, railways, oil refineries, airdromes and other targets in enemy country. He has participated in attacks on Berlin on four occasions. In December, 1941, Sergeant Cook was the observer of the leading aircraft of a formation of Stirlings which took part in a daylight raid on the enemy warships at Brest. His precise navigation enabled the formation to bomb their objective at exactly the stipulated time, in spite of fierce opposition. Sergeant Cook is a most efficient navigator bomb aimer who has consistently displayed courage and perseverance.'

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**Reginald James Cook** was born in Derby in 1918 and after leaving school worked as a draughtsman. He joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in 1936 and at the outbreak of the Second War was sent for training as a Navigator in Canada. By mid 1941, ranked Flight Sergeant, he was serving with 15 Squadron, flying as an Air Observer/Navigator. At this time, 15 Squadron was operating from Wyton with Short Stirling I's against targets in France and Germany. These included raids on Berlin and enemy aerodromes, Cook being particularly credited for his actions in the leading aircraft, during a daylight raid on warships at Brest in December 1941. Another account tells of how he almost lost his life when taking off for one mission, his aircraft, with a full bomb load, crashed and exploded shortly after impact. Remarkably Cook survived unscathed and was awarded the D.F.M. in February 1942.

On his operational tour ending, Cook returned to Canada to train as a pilot. He was commissioned probationary Pilot Officer on 16 May 1942, and was promoted Flight Lieutenant on 16 May 1944, and by the autumn 1944 was serving with 608 Squadron.

### ***608 Squadron and the Light Night Striking Force***

From August 1944, 608 Squadron formed part of the elite Light Night Striking Force of No. 8 (Path Finder) Group, operating with Mosquitos out of Downham Market, Norfolk. 608 and the other Mosquito squadrons of the Light Night Striking Force performed a host of different duties for Bomber Command, though mostly flying diversionary and independent harassing raids. Due to the speed and range of the Mosquito, they were ideally suited for hit and run operations and would sometimes fly two sorties in a day. Another benefit was the effect they had on German civil and military morale, because Mosquitos were rarely shot down by either German fighters or anti aircraft fire. A German fighter pilot would write of them:

'We had to meet the two quite different uses of the Mosquito. Firstly, there was the nightly raid to bomb Berlin and secondly their use as pathfinders at high altitude in the Ruhr. Night after night, thirty to forty Mosquitoes flew to Berlin and dropped bombs and the psychological stress on the Berliners was considerable. Flak and searchlights were moved to Berlin without having any considerable or lasting effect. The Mosquitoes flew at altitudes above 30,000 ft and after crossing the Elbe lost height to fly over Berlin at the highest possible speed to avoid the concentrated flak. The direction of the flights across Berlin was different with each operation.'

As mentioned above, the Squadron also specialised in fast, high-flying night raids on Germany, particularly Berlin. For his services Cook was awarded the D.F.C. in March 1945 and though the citation has as yet not been located, the award would almost certainly have been for this second operational tour. This was however not the end of his service as he volunteered for another tour with 608 Squadron. During this final tour, he would continue piloting Mosquito's in the same role as before and also taking part in the final devastating bomber offensive against Berlin. For his sustained gallantry, he was further awarded the D.S.O. in September 1945.

### ***G-AGHW 'Star Dust'***

Post-war, Cook was recruited by ex Air Vice Marshal Don Bennett, to be a pilot with British South American Airways (B.S.A.A.). Bennett who had led Cook's old No. 8 Group during the War, had resigned his Commission in 1945 and taken the civil role as General Manager at B.S.A.A. As such and unsurprisingly, on taking the role Bennett actively sought to recruit pilots from his old Pathfinder Force. The company itself was formed in late 1945 to provide flight services from the UK to South America, using Avro 691 Lancastrian Mk.III civil transport aircraft. These aircraft as their name suggests were based on the Avro Lancaster bomber, 18 of which were built by A.V. Roe & Co. Ltd in England and in addition to their civil code, all were given names beginning with 'Star'. With a flight crew of 4, the airliner could carry up to 13 passengers and 1 flight attendant.

Initially flying as a co-pilot, by the summer of 1947, Cook had clocked up over a dozen full round trips on all B.S.A.A. routes. Passing his First Class Navigators exam on 17 July 1947, he was then given his first command, now with the all important title of Captain. Less than a month later, at 1:46 p.m. on 2 August 1947, Cook, Captaining G-AGWH 'Star Dust', with 4 other crew and 6 passengers, took off on a scheduled flight from Buenos Aires, Argentina, to Santiago, Chile. *Star Dust* never arrived. The last contact with the flight was at 17:41 when a radio operator at Santiago received a Morse code message from *Star Dust*, stating an ETA of 17:45 and ending with STENDEC. Santiago's operator asked for clarification and STENDEC was repeated twice more. Search teams scoured the mountains but found no clues as to the whereabouts of *Star Dust*.

51 years later, in 1998, two Argentine mountaineers climbing Mount Tupungato, about 50 miles east of Santiago, found a Rolls-Royce Merlin aircraft engine and other signs of wreckage. In 2000, an Argentine Army expedition found additional wreckage and human remains, by which they were able to confirm that the wreckage was of flight G-AGWH *Star Dust*. An investigation determined that due to bad weather conditions, Captain Cook probably encountered a jet stream at altitude, this carrying the airliner slightly off-path so that he thought he was clear of the Andes, when he had yet to cross them. *Star Dust* had then crashed head on into a near vertical glacier on the side of the Mount Tupungato, causing an avalanche that buried the aircraft. After DNA tests had been carried out on the human remains, it was determined that among the remains were those of Captain Cook, but it was another five years before his remains were returned to the family. He was buried in his home town of Melbourne, Derbyshire on 8 July 2005.

The meaning of the Morse code message 'STENDEC' has been debated ever since *Star Dust's* disappearance and subsequent discovery; the puzzle has never been solved, and has led to a number of different theories. A BBC Horizon documentary '*Vanished: The Plane That Disappeared*', tells the story of *Star Dust's* fateful flight and subsequent discovery, as does a similar documentary by PBS and the book '*Star Dust Falling*' by Jay Rayner.

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**9 A Great War 'Seaplane Station, Port Said' O.B.E. group of three awarded to Surgeon Lieutenant L. S. Goss, Royal Navy, late 28th Battalion, London Regiment (Artists Rifles)**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914 Star, with copy clasp (519 Cpl L. S. Goss. 1/28 Lond: R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Surg. Lt. L. S. Goss. R.N.) court mounted as worn but now lacking the Victory Medal, *generally very fine (3)* *£240-£280*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 22 August 1919:

'For valuable services in H.M. Ships during the War and at the R.N. Seaplane Station, Port Said.'

**Leslie Stewart Goss** attested for the 28th Battalion, London Regiment (Artists Rifles), and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 October 1914. He was commissioned as a Surgeon in the Royal Navy on 20 November 1915, and for his services at the R.N. Seaplane Station, Port Said, was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

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**10 A Great War 'Egyptian Theatre' O.B.E. group of three awarded to Major W. I. Tait, Suffolk Regiment, attached Royal Engineers**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1918; 1914-15 Star (Capt. W. I. Tait. Suff. R.); Victory Medal 1914-19, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. W. I. Tait) *very fine (3)* *£180-£220*

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

'For valuable services rendered in connection with military operations in Egypt.'

**William Ironside Tait** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (Territorial Force) on 8 April 1911, and served with the Suffolk Regiment during the Great War in the Egyptian theatre of war, being advanced Major after the cessation of hostilities. For his services during the Great War he was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 6 August 1917 and 22 January 1919) and created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire, this last award for services whilst attached to the Royal Engineers.

Sold with the recipient's Territorial Force Imperial Service Badge; miniature O.B.E.; and T.A. Lapel badge, this last numbered 348962 on reverse.





**A good Great War O.B.E., R.R.C. group of five awarded to Matron Miss Clara L. Ross, Australian Army Nursing Service, Australian Imperial Force, who, leaving Australia with the first hospital unit, served with No. 1 Australian General Hospital in Egypt and on the Western Front, and later as Matron of No. 1 Australian Auxiliary Hospital at Harefield Park**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type, lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Sister C. L. Ross. A.N.S. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (Matron C. L. Ross. A.I.F.), the campaign medals mounted as worn; together with a miniature O.B.E., and a Royal Red Cross silver and enamel brooch, *the gilding somewhat worn on the OBE, therefore very fine, the rest good very fine and better (5)* *£1,200-£1,600*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 December 1919:

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

R.R.C. *London Gazette* 21 June 1918:

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

**Miss Clara Louisa Ross**, was born at French Island, Western Port, Victoria, on 1 January 1874 and trained as a nurse at Melbourne Hospital, receiving her Melbourne Hospital Certificate in 1902, and the Royal Victorian Trained Nurses Association Certificate in 1904. From 1909-14 she served as Matron at Ararat Hospital, Victoria.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Clara Ross joined the Australian Army Nursing Service, and left Australia with the first hospital unit, sailing from Melbourne on the *Kyarra* on 5 December 1914 with 160 other nurses and medical officers who comprised Nos. 1 and 2 Australian General Hospitals. She landed in Egypt on 20 January 1915, and gained her first experience of active service with No. 1 Australian General Hospital, set up at the Heliopolis Palace Hotel, Cairo. She served there throughout 1915, during which the increased number of casualties evacuated from Gallipoli placed enormous physical and emotional demands on the nursing staff.

In early 1916, after the Australian troops had left the Dardanelles, No. 1 Australian General Hospital relocated to Rouen on the Western Front. However, as there were still troops in Egypt requiring hospital facilities, Clara Ross was sent to be Matron in Charge of Ras-el-Tin Convalescent Hospital in Alexandria. She spent six months there, before re-joining No. 1 Australian General Hospital in Rouen on 31 July 1916, just in time to deal with the growing number of admissions caused by the battle of the Somme.

After six months at Rouen, Clara Ross spent the early part of 1917 in Brighton, before being posted to No. 3 Australian General Hospital at Abbeville. In July 1917 she returned to England, as temporary Matron of No. 2 Australian Auxiliary Hospital at Southall, before being appointed Matron of No. 1 Australian Auxiliary Hospital at Harefield Park in November 1917, where she remained for the rest of the War. This was perhaps the most demanding period of her nursing career, for as well as the wounded she had to deal with the great number of admissions following the outbreak of Spanish Influenza in late 1918. For her services during the Great War she was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire, and was awarded the Royal Red Cross 1st Class.

Clara Ross returned to Australia in October 1919, and was discharged from the Australian Army Nursing Service on 11 January 1920. She subsequently served as Matron of Castlemaine Hospital, Melbourne, and then as Matron of the Kitchener Memorial Hospital in Geelong. She died on 20 December 1952.

Sold with a newspaper extract from the *Melbourne Herald*, 29 July 1919, which includes a photograph of the recipient.



**A scarce Third Afghan War O.B.E. group of five awarded to Captain J. D. Green, 24th North Western Railway Battalion, Indian Defence Force, late Volunteer Rifles**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver gilt, hallmarks for London 1918; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Capt. J. D. Green Railways); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (Lieutenant J. D. Green. N.W. Ry Voltr. Rifles) engraved naming; Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R. (Capt. J. D. Green 2/24th. N. W. Ry. Bn. I.D.F.) with integral top riband bar; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (Lieutenant J. D. Green. 1st Bn. N.W. Ry. Voltrs.); Earl of Elgin's Viceroy Presentation Medal 1894, the obverse featuring conjoined busts of Lord and Lady Elgin; the reverse featuring Lord Elgin's coat of Arms, 51mm, silver, unnamed as issued, in case of issue; North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles Medal, 38mm, silver, the reverse engraved 'Company Championship 1905-6 Sergt J D Green', in case of issue, the first four mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (7) £700-£900



O.B.E. *London Gazette* 5 April 1921: John Dale Green, Esq., District Traffic Superintendent, Rawalpindi  
'For services during the Operations against Afghanistan.'

**John Dale Green** was advanced Captain, 24th North Western Railway Battalion, Indian Defence Force, on 1 April 1917.



**A rare Second War 'North-West Europe operations' O.B.E. group of eight awarded to Commander (E.) G. P. Blake, Royal Navy, a Fleet Air Arm pilot who served ashore in 1944 as a Forward Air Control Officer and thence in support of carrier operations off Korea - a distinguished career that was tragically curtailed in early 1953 when his Sea Vampire crashed into the ground near the R.N.A.S. Culdrose**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; France and Germany Star, 1 clasp, Atlantic; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (Cdr. (E.) G. P. Blake O.B.E. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, all but the last two mounted as worn, *good very fine or better (8)*

*£600-£800*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945: 'For services in the Allied Expeditionary Air Force.'

**George Peter Blake**, who was born in South Africa in February 1914, entered the R.N.C. Dartmouth in August 1930 and the R.N.E.C. Keyham in January 1935, and was confirmed in the rank of Sub. Lieutenant (E.) in September 1938. Having then seen active service in destroyers, he undertook pilot training in the Fleet Air Arm and received his first posting in April 1941, when he joined No. 881 Squadron. In the following year he took up an appointment at R.N.A.S. Yeovilton, but his career took on a more operational footing with his appointment to the staff of the Flag Officer Naval Air Stations (F.O.N.A.S.) in the summer of 1944, in which role he was embarked for France as a Forward Air Control Officer for the Allied Expeditionary Air Force, a spell of active service that was rewarded by his O.B.E. in January 1945.

Then in May of the latter year, he was ordered to the Far East, where he joined the carrier *Indomitable*, in which capacity he remained actively employed until the Japanese surrender, including operations against enemy suicide boats off Hong Kong in August 1945 and, subject to the exact date of his joining the ship, in the operations against the Ishigaki and Miyako Islands, during the course of which *Indomitable* was struck by a kamikaze aircraft just below her flight deck.

Having then returned to the U.K. and been employed at R.N.A.S. St. Merryn, Blake was embarked in the carrier *Unicorn* on the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, and he served as C.O. to the Air Engineering Department at Sembawang, Singapore - later renamed H. M.S. *Simbang* - until late 1952. As related in a letter written by a fellow Naval officer, he also made visits to forward areas, including one to the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders at Imjin River en route to visiting No. 77 (S.A.A.F.) Squadron, on which occasion he wore 'his naval brass hat, a submarine sweater, an Army parka and boots, plus his own blue trousers - unconventional but very practical in snow and mud'.

Returning to the U.K. in early 1953, Blake joined R.N.A.S. Culdrose, and it was in this capacity that he was killed in a flying accident on 5 February, when his Sea Vampire crashed at high speed among houses at Treverrick, St. Austell, some witnesses stating that it had just gone through the sound barrier. Be that as it may, there were no civilian casualties, even though the point of impact left a crater 20 feet deep and 30 feet wide.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including Admiralty named condolence slip in respect of his Korea Medals and a fine array of career photographs.





**A Second War 'Home Guard' O.B.E and Great War 'Italian Theatre' A.F.C. and Al Valore Militare group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. J. Hope-Vere, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service, a Seaplane Pilot with No 66 Wing in the Adriatic theatre in 1918**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge; Air Force Cross, G.V. R.; 1914-15 Star (Sq. Cr. R. J. J. Hope-Vere. R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. R. J. J. Hope-Vere. R.A. F.); Defence Medal; **Italy**, Al Valore Militare, silver (R. I. J. Hope-Vere Basso Adriatico 1918) note second initial, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine and rare (7)* *£2,600-£3,000*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 15 December 1944: 'Lieutenant-Colonel, Home Guard (Dumfries)'.

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 20 July 1917 and 1 May 1918.

Al Valore Militare (Silver) *London Gazette* 2 November 1918. An approximate translation of the citation reads: 'Hardy aeroplane pilot performed numerous operations on the most equipped enemy bases of the Lower Adriatic achieving very effective results in every mission despite the violent enemy reaction that sometimes caused losses of material and personnel.'

**Ralph Jean James Hope-Vere** was born on 13 December 1887, son of Lieutenant-Colonel James Charles Hope-Vere and Marie E. F. Guillemain. He was appointed Probationary Flight Sub Lieutenant in the Royal Navy on 13 August 1914, in 'H.M.S. "Pembroke" additional for course of flying (at private school)'. He accordingly attended the Grahame-White School of Flying at Hendon and gained his Royal Aero Pilot Certificate (No. 900) on 9 September 1914. He was based at Felixtowe from 13 August 1914, and it was noted that 'Since joining the R.N.A.S. [he has] specialised in large boats since October 1914'. In February 1917 he was posted to the newly established seaplane station at Port Mellon in Cornwall, where he was an Acting Squadron Commander, in command of a squadron of 'Porte Boats'. He transferred to the seaplane station Scillies in January 1918, and the following month went out to Italy to join No. 66 Wing, Adriatic Group, where he remained until the end of the war. He married Esmée Crabbe, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Crabbe, on 18 October 1928, and lived at Blackwood, Lanarkshire, where he served on the Dumfries-shire County Council and served in the Home Guard during the Second World War. Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Vere-Hope died on 12 October 1959, aged 71.

Sold with the following original documents: Royal Aero Pilot Certificate (No. 900), dated 9 September 1914, and accompanying Royal Aero Club Competitor's Permit for 1914; Commission as Probationary Flight Sub Lieutenant, 13 August 1914; Commission as Acting Flight Commander, 24 January 1916; Commission (Temporary) as Major Royal Air Force from 1 April 1918, dated 1 December 1918; Provisional award certificate for Al Valore Militare from 'Comando in Capo dell'Armata Navale e del Basso Adriatico', dated Brindisi, 26 September 1918, with forwarding letter of congratulations from Officer Commanding No. 66 Wing R.A.F., dated 3 October 1918; Official certificate of award for Al Valore Militare from the 'Ministero della Marina', dated Rome, 10 April 1919; Air Ministry letter placing him on the Unemployed List w.e.f. 15 July 1919, retaining rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; various photographs including two of seaplanes and another two of a crashed seaplane.

**15 A 'Jubilee 1935' M.B.E. group of thirteen awarded to Warrant Officer Ethelbert F. Norman, 55th (Wessex) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, hallmarked London 1933; British War and Victory Medals (2006 Dvr. E. F. Norman. R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1577 Dvr. E. F. Norman. R.A.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (860257 Bdr. E. F. Norman R.A.) this marked 'replacement' but original I.G.S. without clasp accompanies the group; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (731254 Sjt. E. F. Norman. R. A.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial, with three additional long service bars (731254 W.O. Cl. II E. F. Norman. R.A.) mounted on a long bar in a somewhat confused order, *generally good very fine (13)* *£300-£360*

M.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 3 June 1935 (Jubilee Honours List): 'No. 731254 Warrant Officer Class II, Battery Sergeant-Major Ethelbert Francis Norman, 55th (Wessex) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery, Territorial Army.'

Sold with copied m.i.c. which confirms T.F.W.M. and I.G.S. Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919. An additional date of '21.9.28' may indicate issue date of duplicate I.G.S.



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**16 A Second War 'Home Guard' M.B.E. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Cooper, Morayshire Home Guard and Combined Cadet Corps**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; Defence Medal; Efficiency Decoration, E.I.I.R., silver and silver-gilt, reverse officially dated '1960', with top 'Territorial' ribbons bar; Cadet Forces Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Lt-Col. H. Cooper. CCF) court mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)*

£200-£240

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 15 December 1944:

'In recognition of meritorious service in the Home Guard.'

**Herbert Reginald Cooper** served with the 1st Battalion, Morayshire Home Guard during the Second World War.

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**17 A good post-War 'Malaya' M.B.E. group of nine awarded to Major J. F. V. Carruth, 2/2nd King Edward VII Own Gurkha Rifles and Seaforth Highlanders, subsequently Gold Coast Regiment**

The Most Excellent Order of The British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals; General Service 1918-62, G.V.I.R., 2 clasps, Malaya, Arabian Peninsula (Capt. J. F. V. Carruth, M.B.E., Seaforth) *unit officially corrected*; U.N. Cyprus; U.N. Congo; Ghana United Nations Medal, clasp, Congo, *first six medals with contact wear, therefore nearly very fine, otherwise nearly extremely fine (9)* £500-£600

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 9 December 1949: 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Malaya during the period 1st January 1949 to 30th June 1949.'

The original recommendation states:

'Captain Carruth has been employed as a signalling Officer of this Battalion [2/2nd K.E.VII Own Gurkha Rifles] for the whole period of approx. six months, that it has been deployed deep in the jungle and always many miles away from Road-head.

As Signalling Officer Capt Carruth has proved that the 68 set could be used over very long ranges (in one case 44 miles) and has thereby enabled small columns to be separated by long distances for indefinite periods without the necessity of carrying the 62 set and the heavy batteries and charging sets necessary for that set. The fact that a 68 set can be carried in the normal way and used efficiently has revolutionised jungle tactics and enables a Bn to cover and control, very large areas of the jungle. All columns in all units are now in wireless communication for the whole time they are out. The reasons are technical and I am unqualified to explain but would say that no technical officer would believe that it was possible before Capt Carruth proved it to be so.

Apart from this most valuable finding, Capt Carruth with the assistance of only one fully trained Sgt Signaller has maintained the most efficient communications during the whole period. For most of this period he has not even had the assistance of a Bde rear link wireless set personnel but communications have never failed. On many days he has personally worked the set for over 12 hours. Capt Carruth's efforts are well worthy of recognition and I have no hesitation in recommending him for an M.B.E.'

**Major John Frederick Victor Carruth** was granted an Emergency Commission in the Indian Army on 3 May 1943, with whom he served for the duration of the war, before transferring to the Seaforth Highlanders in January 1946. He was attached to the Brigade of Gurkhas 1950-52, transferring to the Gold Coast Regiment, R.W.A.F.F. on 6 December 1954, Specially Employed in Aden October 1958 to September 1960, and with the Ghana Army October 1960 to December 1961. It is thought that Ghana supplied one battalion to the peacekeeping forces operating during the troubles in the Congo at this time. Major Carruth was latterly Commandant, Haltern Training Area, and resigned his commission on 26 February 1968.

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**18 A post-War M.B.E. group of ten awarded to Warrant Officer Herbert Price, South Staffordshire Regiment**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 3 clasps, Palestine, Palestine 1945-48, Cyprus (2027492 Cpl. H. Price. S. Staff. R.); Coronation 1953; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (2027492 W.O. Cl. 2. H. Price. S. Staffords.) mounted as worn, *contact marks, otherwise very fine or better (10)* £400-£500

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 13 June 1959.

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**19 An M.B.E. group of three awarded to J. A. P. Smith, Esq., St. John Ambulance Brigade, India**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (394 Pte. J. A. P. Smith. St. J. A. Bde. India.); together with a Board of Transport Control Medal, gold (9ct?), the obverse engraved 'Mr J. P. Smith Inspector in Charge Customs Dinjan 1945', the reverse engraved 'From Board of Transport Control WPB : WTB China', *good very fine and better (4)* £180-£220

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**20 An unattributed 'Royal Air Force' M.B.E. group of five**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; **Malaysia**, Pingat Peringatan Malaysia, silver; **Oman**, As Sumood Medal, gilt, mounted as worn, *generally very fine and better (5)* £140-£180

Sold with two sets of Royal Air Force epaulettes with corresponding rank slips for the ranks of Wing Commander and Group Captain.



A superb and well documented Second War 1940 'Norway Operations' D.S.C. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Commander G. Hare, Fleet Air Arm, who located the German cruiser *Königsberg* in Bergen harbour while on reconnaissance in April 1940 and returned the following day in the lead dive bomber of 800 Naval Air Squadron to take part in her destruction - he was subsequently taken Prisoner of War by the Vichy French in Algeria in 1941 and saw post-war service at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1940; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, good very fine (6) £3,000-£4,000



D.S.C. *London Gazette* 7 May 1940:

'For daring and resource in the conduct of hazardous and successful operations by the Fleet Air Arm against the enemy, especially on the coast of Norway.'

**Geoffrey Hare** was born in 1908, the son of Herbert and Fanny Hare, British residents living at Villa Delicata, St. Julians, Malta and was educated at Cheltenham College. Appointed a Midshipman in the Royal Navy in January 1928, he was advanced to Lieutenant in 1932 and commenced Observer training at the School of Naval Cooperation, Lee-on-Solent, in January 1935, continuing in the aircraft carrier, H.M.S. *Furious*, on the Baffin and Fairey iiiF. On 18 January 1937 he was directed to repair on board the Fleet Carrier, H.M.S. *Eagle*, for Observer duties with the Fairey Swordfish equipped 813 Squadron, bound for the China Station.

Hare returned to Devonport shortly after the outbreak of war in Europe, joining 712 Squadron in October 1939 and then 700 Squadron from January 1940, based at H.M.S. *Sparrowhawk* (R.N.A.S Hatston) in the Orkney Islands. Advanced Lieutenant-Commander in December 1939, he spent the next four months as an Observer in the Walrus catapult plane, flying out of Hatston but on the books of H.M.S. *Sheffield*, searching for German ships and submarines in the North Sea.

***Sinking of the Königsberg - D.S.C.***

Also sharing Hatston at this time were the Fleet Air Arm's two Blackburn Skua dive bomber squadrons: 800 N.A.S. commanded by Captain R. T. Partridge, Royal Marines and 803 N.A.S. commanded by Lieutenant W. P. Lucy, Royal Navy. Hare's log book shows he flew with Lucy, from 28 March to 6 April 1940, engaged in fighter escort duty, following which, he was immediately sent on secondment to R.A.F. Coastal Command at Lossiemouth. As a Senior Observer, he had been chosen to help in the reconnaissance of the Norwegian harbours and identification of enemy warships. Flying over Bergen harbour in a Bristol Blenheim early on 9 April 1940, Hare identified three German cruisers at anchor and knew immediately that he had found a worthy target for the Skuas of 800 and 803 Squadrons. Captain Donald Macintyre in his account of the Norwegian Campaign, *Narvik*, highlights Hare's critical role as lead Navigator and Observer in Partridge's Skua during the raid that was to follow:

'As he climbed out of his aircraft at Lossiemouth, Hare was immediately bundled into a waiting transport plane and flown back to Hatston. His news had led the Commanding Officer of the station to seek and obtain permission for the two squadrons of Skuas to take off at first light for an attack on Bergen. The double journey across the North Sea was just, but only just, inside the endurance of the Skuas. Its safe accomplishment was dependent upon accurate landfall on the Norwegian coast, a swift attack and an immediate return. Any time wasted checking their position or searching for their targets would mean forced-landings in the sea for want of petrol. An observer who knew from personal experience not only the coastal features in the vicinity of Bergen, but also the berths in which the targets lay, was invaluable.

Before daylight on the 10th, fifteen Skuas roared into the darkness and headed into the dawn. Under each was slung a 500-lb bomb. Travelling above cloud for most of their two hour journey and so dependent, in those early days, entirely on dead reckoning and forecast strength and direction of wind, they ran into clear weather off the Norwegian coast to make a perfect landfall. Flying up the fiord under Hare's directions to where he had seen the cruisers on the day before, there was a brief moment of dismay when the berths were seen to be empty. The *Köln*, as we know, had sailed after dark the previous evening; the *Königsberg* had shifted berth. Now, just when it began to seem that the journey had been in vain, she was sighted alongside a jetty in the harbour.

Without a moment's hesitation, Partridge led the formation in a long line of steeply diving aircraft. One after the other the fifteen aircraft pulled out at the bottom of their dive and released their bombs. Not until half of them had done so and were streaking away low over the water did the German gunners come into action to send their streams of tracer shells climbing steeply into the air. Three bombs made direct hits on the cruiser; others hit the jetty or fell into the water close alongside. Before the last aircraft was out of sight the *Königsberg* was already over on her side. In a few more minutes the first major warship ever to be sunk by air attack had gone to the bottom. Of the aircraft not one had been shot down, though one was lost by accident on the return journey.'

Partridge and Lucy were awarded D.S.O.s. while Hare's D.S.C. was one of five awarded specifically or partially for the sinking of the *Königsberg*. Despite its impressive demonstration of dive-bombing over Bergen, the Skua was to soon reveal its flaws and was withdrawn from service but not before Lucy had been shot down and killed flying from H.M.S. *Ark Royal* on 14 May 1940 and Partridge shot down and badly burned in the attack on *Scharnhorst* at Trondheim on 13 June 1940; he was picked up and spent five years as a P.O.W. For his part, Hare's brief but spectacular association with the two Skua squadrons came to an end and he immediately returned to his duties with 700 Squadron, including catapult launched reconnaissance over Trondheim from H.M.S. *Sheffield*. He was promoted C.O. of 700 Squadron on 2 August 1940, based out of the Shetland Islands.

***Prisoner of the Vichy French; Post War S.H.A.P.E. Service***

On 1 May 1941, Hare transferred to 801 Squadron for Observer duties in Fairey Fulmars, based at R.A.F. Hal Far on Malta. While en-route to Malta on H.M.S. *Furious*, Hare embarked for Hal Far, in an 801 Squadron Fulmar piloted by Lieutenant P. J. Connelly but the aircraft was seen to leave formation and head in the direction of Cape Bon, Algeria. Upon landing they were taken P.O.W. by the Vichy French and taken to Medea near Algiers, where they were held for 18 months. On 18 November 1942, following the allied landings in North Africa and the subsequent occupation of Algiers, Hare and Connelly were released when the allies moved into Medea, with the French capitulating the next day.

After his release, Hare saw service at Quonset Point, the U.S. Navy Station on Rhode Island, concerned with Fleet Air Arm squadron formation and Escort Carrier work up duties. Post war he continued to work in a variety of Admiralty Departments culminating in an appointment in 1949 as Naval Assistant to the 2nd Sea Lord. Later still, he served outside the Admiralty with S.H.A.P.E. (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe) from June 1951 until his retirement in August 1953.

Sold with the recipient's Naval Observer's Flying Log Book covering the period 10 January 1935 to 20 December 1940 (including sinking of *Königsberg* with 800 Squadron); 'Records & Certificates' booklets compiled during his service as Cadet, Midshipman & Sub-Lieutenant; Certificates of appointment as Midshipman, Sub-Lieut., Lieut., Lt. Cdr., etc., Suitability for Command of a Destroyer; London Gazette dated 7 May 1940 (containing award of the D.S.C.); series of certificates of service on board various ships; SHAPE Headquarters certificates; Original copy of the accord establishing SHAPE headquarters in France (which the recipient helped construct), presented to him and signed by 20 officers, with confirmatory letter; two metal S.H.A.P.E. badges and a cloth S.H.A.P.E. badge; a caricature drawing of the recipient in 1945 (37cm x 25cm); a large quantity of photographs relating to the recipient's career; a copy of the recipient's detailed service record; a Secret Report on the *Königsberg* Attack, signed off by Commander C. L. Howe and containing the report of the attack submitted by Captain R. T. Partridge and Lieutenant Commander G. Hare; and a copy of the book 'Skua' by Peter C. Smith, which gives a comprehensive account of the *Königsberg* attack.





**A Second War D.S.C. group of six awarded to Commissioned Engineer F. J. Doy, Royal Navy, for services aboard the minesweeper H.M.S. *Harrier***

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., reverse officially dated 1942 and hallmarked London 1941, on original investiture pin and in *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (M.4808 F. J. Doy. E.R.A.4 R.N.) this pair mounted as worn; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, these three unnamed as issued, *good very fine or better* (6) *£1,000-£1,200*



D.S.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1942: New Year Honours List - 'Commissioned Engineer Frederick John Doy, H.M.S. *Harrier*.' Award presented at an Investiture held on 30 June 1942.

**Frederick John Doy** was born at Southwold, Suffolk, on 2 June 1896. He joined the Royal Navy from school as a Boy Artificer aboard H.M.S. *Indus* on 19 July 1912. He remained at the various training establishments for E.R.A.'s and seamanship, namely *Indus*, *Fisgard* and *Vivid II* until 24 August 1916, when he joined the newly launched battlecruiser *Repulse* which, with her sister ship *Renown*, were the world's fastest capital ships upon completion. He remained in *Repulse* until May 1918, but the only combat he saw was in the Second Battle of Heligoland Bight in 1917. After a brief month aboard the destroyer depot ship *Woolwich*, he saw the remainder of the war out at H.M.S. *Columbine*, naval base at Port Edgar on the Firth of Forth. Doy was advanced to E.R.A. 3 in April 1920, to E.R.A. 2 in April 1924, and was promoted to Acting Warrant Engineer on 1 July 1928. He was promoted to Commissioned Engineer on 1 July 1938, and was appointed to the minesweeper *Harrier* in November 1939. On 30 April 1943, he left *Harrier* and joined the destroyer *Ursa* as Acting Lieutenant (E) and was still serving in her in September 1945. *Ursa*'s skipper, Commander D. B. Wyburd, D.S.C., won the D.S.O. for the part he played in the operations along the French Atlantic coast which culminated in the final destruction of the German navy there during the Battle of Audierne Bay. In October 1944 she was refitted for service in the Far East and joined the British Pacific Fleet where she served until 1945. She then returned to the United Kingdom and was paid off in 1946.

Sold with copied record of service to 1928 and a good original portrait photograph.





**A fine Second War 1942 Fairey Swordfish pilot's D.S.C. awarded to Lieutenant D. C. Scott, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, for his gallantry in two successful attacks upon an enemy convoy bound for Tripoli; he was later killed in action on 4 September 1944**

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., silver, hallmarks for London 1942, reverse officially dated '1943' and contemporarily engraved 'Sub/Lt (A) D. C. Scott R.N.V.R. Malta 1942', in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £800-£1,200

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 15 December 1942:

'For great skill and resolution in two attacks upon an enemy convoy bound for Tripoli, when his torpedoes hit an enemy Merchant Ship and a Tanker.'

**Denis Charles Scott** joined the Fleet Air Arm, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, in 1941, and was posted to the Royal Naval Base at Malta (for miscellaneous duties) up until April that year. He was subsequently serving as a Sub Lieutenant at the Royal Navy Air Station, Hal Far, Malta when: 'It was here that he was engaged in an aerial attack on a German convoy on 19 October 1942 when his plane scored hits on a motor ship and a tanker. He was awarded a Distinguished Service Cross for this action on 15 December 1942.'

Serving in Malta until October 1942, in December 1942 he joined 786 Squadron Fleet Air Arm at H.M.S. *Jackdraw*, serving there until December 1943. He was invested with his D.S.C. at Buckingham Palace on 16 February 1943. From December 1943, he served with 855 Squadron, operating from H.M.S. *Daedalus* at Gosport, where he was involved in missions over the English Channel and the North Sea in preparation of the D-Day invasion. He was later attached to R.A.F. Coastal Command at R.A.F. Thorney Island.

On 4 September 1944 Lieutenant Scott, Lieutenant C. H. Jeffery, and Petty Officer G. A. S. Stephenson took off in Grumman Avenger Mk II, JZ490, on an anti shipping patrol off the enemy coast between IJmuiden in Holland & Gravelines in northern France. They failed to return to Thorney Island after attacking three destroyers. Lieutenant Scott's body later washed ashore in the Netherlands. The other two crew members were never found. He is buried in Castricum Protestant Churchyard.

Sold with original R.N. Pilot wings and original Imperial War Graves Commission application for War Dead Roll of Honour, named to Scott, dated 4 September 1944, and registration of 'North Holland & Utrecht'.



**The superb Great War 1916 'High Wood' M.C., 'Life Saving' A.M. group of seven awarded to Captain W. L. C. Rathbone, 15th Battalion, London Regiment (Civil Service Rifles), formerly Devonshire Regiment, who was awarded the Albert Medal for great gallantry in disarming a 'madman' who had run amok in a trench carrying a loaded rifle with fixed bayonet**

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse inscribed 'Captain W. L. C. Rathbone, 15th London Regt., 18th Sept. 1916'; Albert Medal, 2nd Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life on Land, reverse officially inscribed 'Presented by His Majesty to 2nd Lieutenant William Leslie Coutts Rathbone, 15th Bn., The London Regiment, for gallantry in saving life in France on the night of the 6th May 1916'; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Transvaal (5815 Pte. L. Rathbone, Devon. Regt.); 1914-15 Star (1210 Sjt. W. L. C. Rathbone 15/Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. W. L. C. Rathbone); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (1210 Pte. L. Rathbone. 15/London Regt.)  
generally good very fine (7) *£8,000-£12,000*



M.C. *London Gazette* 14 November 1916 (awarded for action at High Wood, 18 September 1916):

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He collected together a party of men, and led them in an attack in conjunction with another battalion. Owing to his courage and initiative, his party succeeded in capturing the enemy support line.'

A.M. *London Gazette* 4 August 1917 (Joint citation with Corporal Feldwick):

'As a working party under Second Lieutenant Rathbone, 15th London Regiment was proceeding down a communication trench by night, they were fired upon from close quarters. Second Lieutenant Rathbone ascertained that the shots came from a soldier who had run amok, and had posted himself with loaded rifle and fixed bayonet farther down the trench. Second Lieutenant Rathbone borrowed a rifle and, accompanied by Corporal Feldwick, advanced along the trench until in view of the mentally deranged man. They then advanced with rifles at the ready; the officer calling upon the man to surrender. Receiving no reply, they then dropped their rifles and rushed him, and after disarming him took him to the nearest dressing station.'



The recipient's own account of the action, dated 7 May 1916, the day after the event, states: 'I was taking a working party along Cabaret Road and had nearly reached the artillery positions when I heard a shot and the bullet seemed to pass close to the party. I concluded that it had probably come from an incinerator and took no notice. A little further on the artillerymen shouted to us to stop, which I did thinking some guns were going to fire. As nothing happened for some time I called out to know what was the matter. The artillerymen then shouted "There is a man who has gone dotty further up the trench with a loaded rifle". This explained the shot and as the trench is shallow I ordered the men to get down. The artillery did not appear to be making any attempt to deal with the situation so I borrowed a rifle - loaded - from Corporal Feldwick of the 8th and told him to get another and load that. I then worked my way along until I could see the madman and ordered him to put his hands up. He took no notice so I walked towards him with my rifle at the ready. As soon as I got near enough I dropped my rifle and grasped that of the man, holding it so that he could neither shoot nor use his bayonet. The Corporal and others then rushed up and collared him. The bayonet was fixed and the rifle was at full cock with a round in the chamber and one on the magazine. The man was with difficulty removed to the dressing station in Hospital Road. I do not know to what regiment the man belonged. The two men of my own party who were nearest were Corporal Feldwick and Rifleman Haynes, both of the 8th Battalion. Some of the artillerymen must also have seen what occurred.'

Corporal Feldwick's account, also dated 7 May 1916, states: 'On the night of the 6th May whilst on working party under Mr. Rathbone, 15th Battalion, proceeding through the Cabaret Road at 8:15 p.m. on the way to the R.E. Dump, we were surprised at having a rifle shot fired at us; a little further along the trench we were warned by some Royal Field Artillery men that there was madman in the trench in front of us. Mr. Rathbone and myself loaded rifles and waited for the man and called upon him to surrender. No receiving any reply Mr. Rathbone and myself rushed the man and after taking away his arms handed him over to the Royal Army Medical Corps.'

A note in one of the reports suggests that the soldier who ran amok in the trenches belonged to the Royal Irish Rifles.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 14 November 1916.

**William Leslie Coutts Rathbone** enlisted into the 4th Volunteer Battalion, Devonshire Regiment on 13 February 1898 under the name of Leslie Rathbone, and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War. He transferred to the 24th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps on 5 December 1902, before enlisting into the 8th City of London Regiment (Territorial Force) on 1 April 1908. He transferred to the 15th Battalion, London Regiment on 2 April 1910, and having changing his name by deed poll to William Leslie Coutts Rathbone (hence the naming on his QSA and TFEM), he served with the 15th Battalion, London Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 March 1915. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 5 June 1915, and appointed temporary Lieutenant on 30 March 1916. For his gallantry at Villers-au-Bois on 6 May 1916, he was awarded the Albert Medal.

Rathbone was promoted temporary Captain on 16 September 1916, and two days later performed the act of gallantry at High Wood for which he was awarded the Military Cross. The Battalion War Diary states:

'6th, 8th, and 15th London Regiments attacked Flers Line between Drop Alley and Goose Alley (left of New Zealand Division). At same time 15th London Regiment occupied Drop Alley and established block at its junction with Flers Line. Zero hour 5:30 a.m. Attack successful but owing to loss of direction, troops in Flers Line and Drop Alley did not quite join up. Several unsuccessful attempts made during the day to link up.'

Rathbone was wounded in the face by a splinter of shell on 7 October 1916, but made a full recovery. He was presented with his Albert Medal by H.M. King George V at Buckingham Palace on 3 August 1917. He relinquished his commission on 12 March 1921, and was granted the honorary rank of Captain. He died on 18 February 1929.

Sold with 21 pages from his National Archives correspondence file and a quantity of other copied research material, including several copied photographs of recipient in uniform.

Note: Corporal A. E. Feldwick's Albert Medal group was sold in these rooms on 19 July 2017.





**The outstanding and rare Great War 'Western Front' Lovat's Scouts 'sharpshooters' M.C., 1919 'Archangel' D.C.M. and M.M. group of eleven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Whammond, a Scot who served in the Boer War with the Cape Mounted Police, and during the 1914-15 campaign in German South West Africa as a Regimental Sergeant Major in the South African Mounted Rifles, before being commissioned into Lovat's Scouts, where of his scouting work, one contemporary would write of him that his 'equal at his work I never saw in France.' Resigning his Commission in 1919, he volunteered for service in the ranks of the 46th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, winning his last two awards for gallantry in North Russia, August to September 1919**

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse inscribed 'Lieut. J. Whammond Lovat Scouts Lens 21.6.17.'; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (129318 Sjt. J. Whammond. M.C. M.M. 46/R. Fus.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (129318 Sjt. J. Whammond. M.C. 46/R. Fus.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1145 Pte. J. Whammond. Cape Police Dist. 2.); 1914-15 Star (R.S.M. J. Whammond 2nd S.A.M.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. Whammond.); Jubilee 1935 (1370 W.O.1 J. Whammond. S.A.I.C.); Permanent Forces of the Empire L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (R.S.M. J. Whammond, M.C. D.C.M. M.M. 2nd Rgt. S.A.M.R.) *naming re-engraved, probably official and as issued*; Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 3rd issue (No. 1370 G.S.M. J. Whammond. S.A.I.C.) *officially impressed naming*; **Romania, Kingdom**, Order of the Star, 1st type, Chevalier's breast badge, with swords, silver and enamel, *reverse centre missing on this, mounted as worn, generally very fine or better (11)* **£8,000-£12,000**

One of only 2 D.C.M. and M.M. combinations awarded for North Russia, the other selling in these rooms on 22 September 2006.

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in making a very daring personal reconnaissance of the enemy's wire under heavy shell fire, and sending in a valuable and accurate report. His disregard for personal safety when engaged upon work of this nature has on all occasions been most noticeable.'

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 21 January 1920:

'On the 7th September 1919, at Ivanovskaya, during the attack on three companies of the enemy, who were surprised in the act of attacking Borok, he displayed marked courage and determination. With five men he attacked the enemy left flank, turned it, and drove towards Ivanovskaya. He captured with his party 25 of the enemy and two machine guns. Later, on the 9th September, he again did fine work.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 22 January 1920"

'For bravery in the Field with the British Forces in North Russia.'

Romanian Order of the Star *London Gazette* 20 September 1919.

**John Whammond** was born in Arbroath, Scotland, in 1883 and as a young man worked as a stable boy. However, in 1900 he left for South Africa and joined the Cape Mounted Police as a private, serving with them in the Cape Colony during the Boer War, 1901-2. After the War he continued to serve in this corps for a further 10 years, before joining the Natal Police and the South African Mounted Rifles. With the latter, as Regimental Sergeant Major, he took part in General Botha's campaign in South West Africa in 1914-15. Some time after the end of hostilities in that theatre of War, Whammond returned to Britain and enlisted into the Lovat's Scouts Yeomanry as a Sergeant. Commissioned Second Lieutenant on 19 May 1916, he entered the French theatre of War on 10 October 1916, serving in command of one of the newly formed detachments known as 'sharpshooters'. The sharpshooters were organised into nine observer groups, each made up of an officer and 20 men, and operated close to enemy positions, gathering intelligence on their strength and movements.

Clearly a fine exponent of this arm of warfare on the Western Front, H. Hesketh-Prichard, D.S.O., M.C., in his book *'Sniping in France: Winning the Sniping War in the Trenches'*, notes of Whammond: 'The 1st Corps had a splendid system under which the Lovat's Scouts attached to it worked. It possessed a grand group under Lieutenant Whammond, M.C., whose equal at his work I never saw in France. The system was this: Scouts from the group were available on application to the Corps Intelligence Officer. Thus if a battalion had been ordered to raid the enemy trenches, the Commanding Officer of that battalion could indent the Lovat's to go and make a reconnaissance of the enemy wire for him.'

For his bravery, Whammond was awarded the Military Cross in August 1917, and was promoted Lieutenant on 19 November 1917, serving with this rank until the end of the War.

#### **'Archangel' - Gallantry in North Russia 1919**

Relinquishing his commission on 18 April 1919, but clearly with a thirst for more active service, Whammond immediately re-enlisted into the 46th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. This battalion, which in April 1919 was just forming for service with the North Russia Relief Force, consisted of volunteers, mostly battle hardened veterans from the Western Front. It included a large number of Australian troops who had been awaiting demobilisation and like Whammond, a number of Officers who had relinquished their commissions to serve in the ranks. One member of the 46th battalion would write on the 'very mixed crowd in action with him - a testimony to the multinational character of the anti-Bolshevik forces'.



Another would write on their arrival in June that 'they are all volunteers and any quantity of ex-officers in the ranks, Colonels galore; fellows wearing D.S.O.'s and M.C.'s on a private's uniform.'

Given the regimental number; GS/129318 and quickly promoted Sergeant, Whammond would again distinguish himself in action numerous times, adding both the Military Medal and Distinguished Conduct Medal to his glowing record of service. The citation for his D.C.M. gives us details of his gallantry in September 1919. However, Damien Wright, in his book '*Churchill's Secret War with Lenin*', gives us details of what may be the reason for the award of his M.M. Prior to the offensive on the Dvina River on 10 August 1919, he writes:

'During a reconnaissance in the days leading up to the attack, a patrol under Sergeant John Whammond, 46th Royal Fusiliers, was spotted by the enemy and fired on. When Whammond did not return to British lines it was thought he had been killed or captured or become lost in the forest. Those that knew the plucky Scot were the least surprised when he arrived days later, "a little grubby and unshaven, but with a happy smile and a notebook full of the most wonderful information".'

The 45th and 46th Battalions, Royal Fusiliers played a leading role in the operations in Northern Russia. Arriving in Archangel in early June 1919, they would take part in many operations on the Dvina front, including the 10 August 1919 offensive, which was the largest battle fought by British troops during the Russian Intervention. They were also among the last British troops to leave the North Russian port more than four months later.

### ***Back to South Africa***

After his service in North Russia, Whammond returned to South Africa, rejoining the Cape Mounted Police. In 1934, whilst serving as a Sergeant Instructor, he was awarded the South African Meritorious Service Medal, one of only 46 ever awarded. At the outbreak of the Second War, he volunteered for service again, serving as Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Provost Company, South African Corps of Military Police. He died in Pretoria on 14 May 1941, aged 58 and is buried at Thaba Tshwane Military Cemetery, South Africa. The inscription on his grave reads: 'A Devoted Servant to God, King and Country. R.I.P.'



**A Great War 1918 'Spring Offensive' M.C. group of four awarded to Major H. Daniels, Royal Garrison Artillery and Glamorgan Home Guard**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. H. Daniels.); Defence Medal, *good very fine* (4) £600-£800

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

'When in charge of a corps of reserve heavy ammunition dumps he worked day and night superintending the urgent despatch of ammunition to the batteries. Not only was the dump being heavily shelled with high explosives and gas, but there was great danger of its being overrun by the advancing enemy. He kept up the supply when every round was of value, and also removed nearly all the reserve ammunition, preventing its falling into the enemy's hands.'

**Harry Daniels** was born in Ystalyfera, near Swansea, on 15 August 1893, and attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery at Swansea on 8 November 1915. He served with the Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 March 1916, and remained in theatre until 23 October of that year, serving with a heavy battery throughout the Somme campaign. He was admitted to hospital on 25 October 1916 suffering from trench fever, and having fully recovered by 25 November of that year was posted to the Heavy Artillery Depot at Woolwich. Applying for a commission on 31 January 1917, he was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery on 7 July 1917, and was posted to 120 Siege Battery in France on 21 September of that year. On 28 February 1918 he was posted to the 3rd Corps ammunition dumps, and was employed in this role during the German Spring Offensive, for which he was awarded the Military Cross. Promoted Lieutenant on 7 January 1919, he relinquished his commission in May 1920.

Daniels was employed in civilian life as an Auctioneer for the Swansea auction house Bowers, Evans, and Mills. He saw subsequent service during the Second World War as a Major in the Home Guard, commanding 'E' Company, Glamorgan Battalion. He died suddenly on 29 July 1942, aged 48, and is buried in Alltgrug Cemetery, Ystalyfera.

Sold with a large quantity of research, including original letters; newspaper cuttings; copied Medal Index Card and attestation papers; and a copy of an article on the recipient that appeared in the September 2003 edition of the *Orders and Medals Research Society Journal*.



**A Great War M.C. group of eight awarded to Major J. McLachlan, Royal Engineers, late Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2322 L-Cpl. J. Mc Lachlan, A. & S. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. McLachlan); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *generally good very fine* (8) £600-£800

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

'For Conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his section suffered severely in casualties from gas and other shell he rallied his men and completed the work of making a track to a captured position. On two other occasions he set a fine example whilst working under heavy fire.'

**James McLachlan**, a native of Stirlingshire, attested for the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 December 1914. He was commissioned Temporary Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 30 July 1915, and for his services during the Great War was awarded the Military Cross.



**A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of four awarded to Captain J. N. Prior, Royal Engineers**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Capt. J. N. Prior. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. N. Prior.) *good very fine (4)* £600-£800

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

**John Nelson Prior** was appointed temporary Captain in the Royal Engineers on 23 August 1915, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 September 1915.



**A Great War 1917 'Western Front' M.C. group of four awarded to Captain J. Walker, Royal Warwickshire Regiment**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. J. Walker. R. War. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with *slightly damaged* M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. J. Walker.) *good very fine (4)* £700-£900

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 July 1919.

**Jeffrey Walker** resided at Chad House, Edgbaston, Birmingham. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1/6th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment in October 1914. Walker served with the Battalion in the French theatre of war from 23 March 1915. Advancing to Captain, Walker subsequently served on attachment to HQ 143rd Infantry Brigade as Officer Commanding Grenade School and Brigade Bomb Officer (November 1915 – November 1916), on attachment to 48th Division, eventually as Divisional Bomb Officer (November 1916 – January 1917), as an Intelligence Officer attached to 143rd Infantry Brigade (January 1917 onwards) on the Western Front and in Italy (December 1917 – April 1918), and as a GSO3 on the Western Front attached principally to 33rd Division (April – October 1918) and to 100th Infantry Brigade (October 1918 – January 1919).

The Imperial War Museum holds a detailed archive of material relating to him, including over 200 letters written to his family, with outstanding detail concerning conditions in the front line, trench construction, technical specifications of arms, armaments and equipment, including his own innovations, forthright criticism of the calibre of officers and senior commanders in the British Army and of poor staff work and the unmodernised nature of the Army. The letters also contain good descriptions of the Battle of the Somme, the German retreat to the Hindenburg Line, the 3rd Battle of Ypres (1917), conditions on the Italian Front (December 1917 – April 1918) and the commemoration of war dead (November 1918).



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**A Great War 'trench raiders' M.C. group of four awarded to Captain J. A. Knowles, O.B.E., Cheshire Regiment**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue; 1914-15 Star (2.Lieut. J. A. Knowles. Ches. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. A. Knowles); together with the related miniature awards, *generally good very fine (4)*

*£700-£900*

O.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 31 December 1960: Joseph Albert Knowles, Esq., M.C., Financial Adviser, Methodist Education Committee.

M.C. *London Gazette* 13 February 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He carried out several daring patrols and obtained valuable information previous to a raid. Later, he led a raiding party into the enemy's trenches with great gallantry.'

**Joseph Albert Knowles** was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant on 18 December 1914. Initially serving with the 14th battalion, Cheshire Regiment, he served during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 2 July 1915; he later served as a Captain in the 11th Battalion, attached to the South Wales Borderers, and received the Silver War Badge. In later life, he was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire for his services as Financial Adviser to the Methodist Education Committee.

Sold with copied research.

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**A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Captain G. M. Shackel, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was decorated for his bravery as a Company Commander in the attack on Bois-en-Hache in April 1917, when he was wounded after his battalion went 'over the top' in a blizzard**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. G. M. Shackel, R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. G. M. Shackel) *minor official correction to surname on BWM*; together with a Canadian 'Little Black Devils' badge, *this last lacking reverse brooch pin*; *polished overall, good fine or better (5)*

*£700-£900*

M.C. *London Gazette* 22 May 1917; citation published 26 July 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his company with great courage and determination. By his fine example under heavy fire, and his training of the company, he was greatly responsible for the success of the attack.'

**George Meredyth Shackel** was appointed a Lieutenant in the 9th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment in November 1914. Embarked for France in the following year, he saw action on the Somme, commanding 'B' Company in the battalion's attack on Delville Wood on 30 August 1916; likewise in the costly attack on Bois-en-Hache on 12-13 April 1917, when he and his men 'went over the top' in a snow blizzard and took immediate casualties from heavy machine-gun fire - Shackel was among those wounded. The attack was carried out on the left flank of the Canadians, hence, presumably, Shackel's keepsake in the form of a 'Little Black Devils' badge. He was also Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 26 July 1917).



**A Great War 1915 'Western Front' M.C. group of five awarded to Major F. G. P. Philips, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, attached Manchester Regiment, who served as a Staff Officer attached to the Leinster Regiment during the Boer War**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, the two date clasps both tailor's copies (Capt. F. G. P. Philips. Leins: Rgt.); 1914-15 Star (Major F. G. P. Philips. Shrops. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major F. G. P. Philips.) *lacquered, good very fine (5)* **£1,000-£1,400**

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

**Francis George Prescott Philips** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 4th (Militia) Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry on 23 February 1898. He served in South Africa during the Boer War as a Staff Officer to the District Commandant, attached to the Leinster Regiment (entitled to the Queen's South Africa with Cape Colony clasp only), before reverting to the Militia, and transferred to the 3rd (Special Reserve) Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry on 31 May 1908. He served during the Great War attached to the Manchester Regiment on the Western Front from 2 January 1915, and for his services during the Great War was promoted Major, Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915), and was awarded the Military Cross. In civilian life he served as a Sheriff of Radnorshire.





**An enigmatic and intriguing 'Palestine Balloonatic' M.C. group of ten awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel O. H. Warne, Manchester Regiment, who was previously attached to both the Royal Flying Corps/ Royal Air Force and the Egyptian Army/ Sudan Defence Force, and was one of the few men who were actually on active service at the start of both World Wars**

Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse privately engraved 'Capt. O. H. Warne'; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. O. H. Warne.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1931-32 (Major O. H. Warne. M.C., Manch. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; **Egypt, Kingdom**, Order of the Nile, Fourth Class breast badge, by *Lattes, Cairo*, silver, gilt, and enamel, reverse privately engraved 'O.H.W.' above maker's name; Khedive's Sudan 1910-22, 2nd type, 1 clasp, Darfur 1916, privately engraved (Capt. O. H. Warne.) mounted court style as worn, *generally very fine and better* (10) *£4,000-£5,000*

*Provenance:* Christie's, 2000

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919: Captain Osmund Hornby Warne, Manch. R. attd. 21st Balloon Co., 4th Bty., Egyptian Army.

Egyptian Order of the Nile, Fourth Class *London Gazette* 21 September 1923.

**Osmund Hornby Warne** was born in Walton, Liverpool, on 14 January 1891, the only son of the Reverend Alfred Thomas Warne, and was educated at Keble College, Oxford. He had joined the Oxford University Officers Training Corps, and after initial military training was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the 3rd (Special Reserve) Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment in January 1912.

On 28 April 1914 Warne sailed from Liverpool bound for Takoradi, apparently to take up a post with the paramilitary police force of the Gold Coast. The passenger list of the S.S. *Dakar* described both Lieutenants Warne and Watt as Assistant District Commers [Commander], which is normally a police rank. All the other Lieutenants on board were listed either as colonial administrators or as soldiers.

**'Serving August 4 1914': Seizing Togoland from the Germans**

In 1914 the bulk of Imperial Germany's overseas possessions were located in various parts of Africa. German Togoland was a narrow but long sliver of territory (slightly larger than Ireland) sandwiched between the British Gold Coast and French Dahomey. It was not easy to defend, so the authorities in Berlin relied on an inter-governmental agreement which stated that in the event of a war in Europe, the European colonies in West and Central Africa would be granted neutral status. However, Germany used Togoland as the site for a powerful Funkstation (wireless transceiving relay station) which was specially built to handle all radio messages between the Fatherland, its African colonies and Imperial German Navy vessels, coaling facilities and merchantmen in the South Atlantic and Latin America. The Togoland Funkstation began full-scale operations in July 1914. British Naval Intelligence became aware of it immediately, understood the significance of the threat that it posed to British commerce and maritime supremacy, and requested that it be destroyed as soon as possible.

On 29 July the acting governor of the Gold Coast received instructions from London to prepare for war. The Gold Coast Regiment (1,600 infantry, pioneers and a mountain battery) was mobilised and several hundred police were embodied. Warne was on Active Service as soon as hostilities between the German and British Empires began on 4 August. The next day, German undersea cables were cut between Monrovia and Tenerife, and this made the Togoland Funkstation a vital and irreplaceable German strategic asset. It handled an average of fourteen Top Secret telegrams a day. On 6 August the British Cabinet refused a German request to recognise colonies in Africa as neutral territory. The Gold Coast governor, on his own authority, sent a surrender demand to his German opposite number, but the Germans had deployed 700 *Polizeitruppen* and 300 *Territorials* to defend Togoland. A British force of troops and armed police crossed the Togoland frontier on 7 August.

The Germans fought several sharp delaying actions. On 26 August they destroyed the Funkstation and surrendered Togoland, ending a campaign which cost the British 83 casualties, including the first British officer to be killed in the World War (a Lieutenant of 1st Battalion Royal Scots). According to his Medal Index Card Warne did not receive one of the 1914-15 Stars which were awarded for the Togoland Campaign. As a very recent arrival, he may have not yet been officially posted by the colonial administration to a unit considered as being 'on the strength'.

**Attached Egyptian Army: Darfur 1916 and East of Suez**

A year after the end of the Togoland Campaign, Warne was posted on attachment to the Egyptian Army from 29 December 1915. The Egyptian Army was tasked with ensuring the defence and internal security of both Egypt and the Sudan. The Sirdar (Commander-in-Chief) of the Egyptian Army was Sir Reginald Wingate, a highly experienced soldier and intelligence chief who was also Governor-General of the Sudan.



The Germans had begun a strategy of encouraging uprisings in the colonial possessions of the allies as a form of asymmetric warfare designed to weaken and disperse Allied military forces. After Turkey entered the war by joining the Central Powers, the two countries worked together to incite Jihadist revolts amongst the Muslim peoples of North Africa, supplying advisors, munitions and money wherever there was a chance of success. Their main objective was to disrupt British control of the eastern Mediterranean and the Suez Canal route to India and the Pacific. To counter this, General Wingate began to make preparations of his own. Only a handful of British officers were available, so Warne was most likely heavily involved in much of this work, which was mainly intelligence-led. After his formal attachment in December 1915, he held the local rank of Major (Bimbashi).

By February 1916 Wingate thought it a good time to end the threat by means of a pre-emptive strike. He pulled together a scratch force of 2,000 men from the Egyptian Army, and the Western Frontier Force invaded Darfur on 16 March 1916. After overcoming immense difficulties in securing enough water, the force advanced in an 'elastic square formation' to close with the Sultan's army, which was guarding El Fasher. We know that Warne was part of the square, because only combatants qualified for the Darfur clasp (non-combatants received the medal without any clasp). On 22 May 1916, as Wingate's Western Frontier Force approached El Fasher, the Sultan unleashed about 4,000 armed tribesmen. They charged repeatedly, with reckless bravery, in true Battle of Omdurman style, and they were shot down in swathes in the same old style. The Sultan fled, El Fasher was occupied and Sir Reginald Wingate ordered most of his force back from the western frontier. Warne's reward for his accomplishments in the Sudan was a transfer from the Special Reserve into the Manchester Regiment, as a Captain, still attached to the Egyptian Army. Although 'just a transfer', it completely transformed Warne's military prospects, and was likely made on the personal recommendation of Sir Reginald Wingate, who had been an Honorary Colonel of the Manchester Regiment since 1914.

In 1917 Warne was re-seconded to the 21st Balloon Company, Palestine Brigade, Royal Flying Corps for the offensive in Palestine, joining his new unit on 1 September. They operated several sections of tethered kite balloons. Their principal task was spotting for the British artillery, but for an experienced 'Observing Officer' like Warne they were ideal. The balloons routinely ascended to between 3,000 and 5,000 feet. Under good weather conditions, the basket of a balloon provided a reasonably stable platform from which to search out and detect enemy activity far into hostile territory, scout out routes which might be suitable for attack and re-supply, report accurately everything that was happening on the battlefield, select the best places to penetrate enemy lines and accurately locate and identify 'targets of opportunity'. It was however dangerous work. The balloons were easy targets, which were frequently attacked by German aircraft, and which the Turkish artillery fired on by direct line of sight. Several balloons were shot down and observers were killed when their parachutes were damaged or failed to open. Erratic winds and sudden adverse weather posed further risks. No wonder the officers of 21st Company described themselves as 'balloonatics'.

Warne's efforts were appreciated by his chiefs – in 1918 he was Mentioned in Despatches and at the end of the Levant campaign he received a well-deserved Military Cross.

### **Services between the World Wars**

Warne remained in the Egyptian Army post-War, during which period several mutinies of Egyptian soldiers and junior officers occurred, as waves of anti-British nationalist unrest swept across Egypt and the Sudan. These were dealt with, and plans were developed to split the army into separate Egyptian and Sudanese components. In 1923 Warne was awarded the Order of the Nile in recognition of his services in preparing for the future, and on 1 January 1925, one hundred and forty British officers, including Warne, were transferred out of the Egyptian Army and told to create a new army, the Sudan Defence Force.

Warne was now in his mid-thirties and, after he had served for over a year attached to the new and very successful Sudan Defence Force, it was deemed to be high time that he gained experience of regimental duties within the British army. After a period of leave, in April 1926 he sailed from Liverpool to Rangoon to join 2nd Battalion The Manchester Regiment, which was on garrison duty in Burma. On 4 February 1929 Warne was promoted to Major. Later that year, the Manchesters moved to Secunderabad, close to Hyderabad in India. Back in Burma, in December 1930 a rebellion broke out and rapidly spread across many regions. More troops were needed to restore British control, so Warne and his battalion were redeployed to Burma in June 1931. They patrolled the towns and villages of their operational area until the rebellion collapsed in early 1932, when they returned to Secunderabad. The Manchesters left India and moved to Khartoum in October 1932. Soon after his return to the Sudan, Major Warne resigned on 25 January 1933. He spent the next three years in Morocco.

Circumstantial evidence suggests that Warne was supported by Government during his lengthy sojourn in Morocco. Many of Britain's diplomats, intelligence and defence chiefs were keenly interested in Morocco, given its proximity to the entrance to the Mediterranean and to Britain's vital and highly strategic naval base at Gibraltar. The area around Tangier in particular teemed with spies, diplomats, foreign agents, Jewish and White Russian refugees, Nazi, Fascist and Communist thugs and assassins, the wealthy and the penniless.

Warne wrote a book entitled "Present Day Morocco", which was first published in 1937. It enjoyed significant success; it was reprinted several times and translated into German and French. The French edition had a preface written by Marshal Juin, who spent much of his military career in Morocco. Clearly Warne had built up a network of friends and contacts in quite exalted circles during his time in Morocco.

On returning to England, Warne also returned to serve with the R.A.F., initially as Assistant Adjutant of No. 2 Bomber Group at R.A.F. Cottesmore and then as a Major (Retired) in the Air Ministry's Directorate of Organisation. No doubt he would have been kept very busy meeting the staffing requirements of rearmament and the restructuring and modernisation of the R.A.F. to prepare for war with Nazi Germany.

### **Second World War: Further service in Africa**

The 1939 Register records Major Warne as single, living in a small hotel/boarding house in Holborn, and serving with the Air Ministry on secondment from the Regular Army Reserve of Officers. He continued to serve in the Air Ministry until the Fall of France. The Army List of July 1940 shows that Warne was once again part of the army. By October 1940 he was noted as 'Specially Employed', perhaps in connection with Franco's occupation of Tangier in June 1940 and his annexation of the city and abolition of its international institutions in November 1940.

Just prior to Operation *Torch*, the British and American landings in French North Africa, Warne was raised to the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, effective 1 September 1942. Once again, his exact role has not yet been traced, but we know from the absence of clasps on his Africa Star that he was not serving either at Allied Headquarters or with either 1st or 8th Army. The likelihood is that Warne was in Morocco, handling his network of French senior officers, making sure that those who had supported Vichy could do no more harm and putting further pressure on Franco to back off from Tangier (and Gibraltar). In May 1944 Franco expelled all Nazi military officers and diplomats from Tangier. Warne reverted to his substantive rank of Major, and was released from further service at the end of the war.

At that time, Warne was in his mid-fifties and some personal re-invention was in order. Building on the learnings from writing his 1937 book about Morocco and still as observant and practical as ever, Warne became a successful author of published travel guides. His Morocco Travel Guide appeared soon after the war, Portugal was published in 1956, followed by Your Guides to Sardinia (1965) and to Turkey (1968). He died in Devon in the spring of 1976.

Sold with two original photographs of officers and men of 21 Balloon Company R.A.F., including Warne (the only officer wearing the Manchester Regiment cap badge) and several photographic postcards of a kite balloon, naval guns captured from the Turks & C.



**A superb Second War escaper's M.C. group of four awarded to Warrant Officer S. K. Gordon-Powell, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who, on the occasion that his Halifax was shot down by Germany's top scoring night-fighter ace, Leutnant Heinz-Wolfgang Schnauffer, over Belgium in June 1943, was fortunate to survive - evading capture until betrayed in Paris and imprisoned in Stalag IVB. After five escape attempts and the threat of execution if caught once more, he immediately began plans for his sixth - a successful bid for freedom via Berlin and occupied Denmark in March 1945**

Military Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1946', and additionally engraved 'W/O 1332785 S. K. Gordon Powell 35 Sqdn RAF', in *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45; together with the related miniature awards, *good very fine (4)* *£1,800-£2,200*

Just 68 Military Crosses (and one Second Award Bar) were awarded to Royal Air Force personnel in the Second World War.

M.C. *London Gazette* 8 March 1946:

'On the night of 28th June, 1943, Warrant Officer Gordon-Powell was the navigator of a bomber aircraft that was shot down over Liege. He at once took steps to evade capture and joined up with some members of an underground movement who attempted to take him to Bordeaux. Whilst passing through Paris, the party was ambushed and Warrant Officer Gordon-Powell was arrested by the Gestapo and sent to Stalag IVB. During his captivity, covering a period of nearly two years, he made several attempts to escape. On four occasions he managed to travel some miles from the camp and only by experiencing bad luck was he recaptured. His fifth effort was made in company with another prisoner in January, 1945. Both managed to reach Berlin, having secured civilian clothing and, posing as French workers, they ultimately reached the Danish frontier where, owing to a dense blizzard, they inadvertently walked into a German customs guard who arrested them. Warrant Officer Gordon-Powell was sent back to Stalag IVB where he was told that if he attempted to escape again he would be shot. In spite of this threat, he made a sixth effort on 21st March, 1945. With the same companion who accompanied him on the previous attempt, he again reached Berlin. Here the two escapers made contact with a Dutch doctor who fed and hid them for two days. Both subsequently travelled by train to the Danish frontier which they crossed by wading through a swamp which almost enveloped them. After walking some miles into Denmark they sought refuge with a resistance movement the members of which facilitated their passage to Sweden. Both reached Helsingborg where they were met by the Danish Vice-Consul who arranged for their journey to Stockholm in April, 1945.'

**Stanley Kiran Gordon-Powell** was born in Foxford, County Mayo, Ireland in 1923, of an Irish mother and an English Father, who was awarded an M.C. at Gallipoli with the Royal Artillery. Educated at Stonyhurst College, he enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 3 February 1941 and was posted to Canada and, subsequently, Maxwell Field, Alabama where he qualified as an Air Navigator on 27 September 1942. He joined No. 10 Squadron, based at R.A.F. Melbourne, Yorkshire, in the rank of Flight Sergeant, on 24 March 1943, completing eleven sorties over Germany as a Navigator before being transferred in June 1943, with his crew, to No. 35 (Madras Presidency) Squadron, a Pathfinder unit. After completing a further four successful bombing raids with his new squadron, Gordon-Powell departed from R.A.F. Graveley in Cambridgeshire on the night of 28 June 1943, in Halifax HR812, detailed to bomb and drop marking flares on Cologne. Shot down, 7km north-east of Liege, by German night fighter ace Leutnant Heinz-Wolfgang Schnauffer's Messerschmidt Bf 110, he managed to bale out at an altitude of almost 10000ft. Gordon-Powell was one of three out of a crew of seven to survive.

Schnauffer was the highest scoring night fighter ace, not only of the Second World War, but in the whole history of aerial warfare. This was his 16th victory of the War. He ended up with 121 confirmed victories, nine of which were achieved in a single night, and was awarded the Knight's Cross with Oak leaves, swords, and diamonds.

Gordon-Powell linked up with a resistance unit and evaded capture for two months until betrayed and captured by the Gestapo in Paris on 15 July 1943. After being held at Fresnes for a month, he was interrogated at Dalas Luft in September and from there was sent to Stalag Luft IVB. Between September 1943 and January 1945, he made five escape attempts, the last of these, in the company of Private Alfred A.M Kuhn, 1st South African Brigade. Making it as far as the Danish border, in a severe blizzard, they stumbled into a German guard, were arrested and returned to Stalag IVB. Now classed as 'dangerous', Gordon-Powell was threatened with being shot if caught escaping again. Nonetheless, after completing his customary spell in solitary confinement, he and Private Kuhn immediately set about planning their next escape attempt, a remarkable story told by Tony Vercoe in *Survival at Stalag IVB*:

'New sets of papers were supplied by Sergeant Joe Seddon of the escape committee and their battledress was exchanged for civilian clothing acquired from two Polish internees from Warsaw. They then joined a Dutch work group sent outside the camp. The date was 21 March, 1945.

Leipzig via Riesa was chosen as the route, since Dresden had been severely bombed. At Bitterfeld near Leipzig they were able to spend the night at a French Arbeitslager and received chocolate, raisins and cigarettes from some British prisoners also working there. With help from the French and some good luck they were able to reach a hospital at Berlin where friendly Dutch doctors found both accommodation and Berlin police passes for them.

Colonel R. Sutton-Pratt, then British Military Attaché in Stockholm, recorded their stories for the official records: "These passes did not suffice to get them out of Berlin, however, and before being allowed to buy a ticket for Flensburg, a special pass from the railway police was necessary. After getting to the head of the long queue they were refused, but in the next queue they were successful, although outside there were hundreds of bombed-out people who had been refused and were trying to force their way into the office.

"They bought a ticket direct to Flensburg and travelled via Hamburg-Neumünster. When they arrived in Flensburg they hoped to make a good contact and found a German Catholic railway worker, who put them up in his house and said he would help them. After trying for two days to board a goods train they left him to find help elsewhere."

Now without food coupons, having eaten nothing for two days and suffering from malnutrition, Kuhn and Gordon-Powell tried their luck first with a German Catholic priest and later with other German people, but all were too afraid to help. They had no option now but to try to cross the frontier with Denmark. Near Niehaus they found this and four other places too heavily guarded, but eventually came to a marshy area, through which after a long struggle they reached a river. They were able to wade this, though it was dark and the water was up to their shoulders. They hoped their wet clothes would not prove a disadvantage next day. They continued walking and by 6 a.m. knew they were in Denmark. Seeing several farms and, tired wet and hungry as they were, they decided to seek help at the nearest.

Colonel Sutton-Pratt: "As they were about to enter the first farm they met the milkman, who looked rather surprised to see them. Kuhn told him they were English, and he pulled them away and told them that the farms but one were owned by Nazis (Volksdeutscher) .

"He showed them the Danish farm, and there they were received with the three words: 'Wash-Eat-Sleep!'" They were given such a breakfast as they had not seen for years, and then went to bed.

"Later in the day a doctor arrived and told them to get ready to leave. They were given Danish identity cards (they had passport photos taken in Berlin) and that night they left on bicycles to Renkeness, where they spent six days on a farm and were received with the greatest kindness. Their 'rations' consisted of 10 eggs a day and as much meat, butter, milk and cream as they wanted."

A difficult and dangerous part of the journey for Gordon-Powell and Kuhn and no less for their helpers, was about to begin. Another doctor called to inform them that arrangements were underway to get them to Copenhagen. Their guides now were two Danes who had apparently escaped from a concentration camp. They had to cross Fyn and take two ferries, on the second of which, between Fyn and Zealand, they passed successfully through a German control check.

Colonel Sutton-Pratt: "In Copenhagen they were told that the underground were making preparations to get them into Sweden. At 6 a. m. on 17 April they went to the harbour and were taken aboard a small craft. They were hidden, together with six Danes, between a double partition in front of the engine."

"Just before they left, some Germans came on board to search with dogs. Luckily the skipper had washed the decks with ammonia to spoil their sense of smell. The search lasted three-quarters of an hour and they even lifted the floorboards, but even then did not find the escapers."

"One hour after they left a German patrol boat signalled to them to stop, and a naval officer came on board, had a look round and left. They were then met by a fast motorboat flying the Swedish flag, but manned by Danes, off the Swedish coast near the port of Landskrona. From there they continued their journey in the motorboat along the coast in a northerly direction to Halsingborg, where they landed and shortly afterwards were met by the British Consul who came to the police station where they were interrogated."

Stanley Gordon-Powell: "The whole success of the trip is due to Private Kuhn whose five languages made this trip possible. He employed French, German, Dutch and Italian, all without accent. His fluent German pulled us out of many a tight corner."

After repatriation, Gordon-Powell was advanced to Warrant Officer on 27 September 1945 and awarded the Military Cross for his evasion and persistent, and ultimately successful, escaping. Released on 10 October 1946, he went on to become a successful businessman with manufacturing interests in West Africa which allowed him to also indulge his passion of race horse ownership; his stable producing over 100 winners on the flat and National Hunt.

Sold together with the recipient's Navigator's uniform brevet, Warrant Officer's sleeve insignia, R.A.F. eagle cap badge and miniature compass; a typed copy of 'The Frontier Dogs Barked' by Squadron Leader William Simpson - an unpublished 227 page account of the recipient's evading and escaping adventures; a quantity of letters written by the recipient and his wife, sent from Nigeria to a Mr and Mrs G R. Cook of Burgess Hill, Sussex; 3 original silk evader's maps; copied service history and squadron operations records; a quantity of photographs including an original group photograph featuring the recipient; 4 Orders of Service from the recipient's funeral held in April 2000; and various articles and newspaper cuttings relating to the recipient and other copied research.





A well-documented post-War 'Malaya Emergency' M.C. pair awarded to Second Lieutenant J. C. Dunton, Green Howards, for gallantry and leadership while commanding a composite patrol from Support Company in an attack on the jungle camp of Phang Ngen, the Communist District Committee member for Ayer Kuning, Perak, during which they killed three M.P.L.A. terrorists (including Phang, who had a price of \$13,000 on his head) and captured three other bandits, two rifles, hand grenades, ammunition and a Luger pistol

Military Cross G.VI.R., 2nd issue, reverse officially dated 1952; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (2/Lt. J. C. Dunton, M.C., Green Howards) *surname partially officially corrected, nearly extremely fine (2)* £3,000-£4,000



*Dunton with his patrol*

*Provenance:* J. B. Hayward, 1968

M.C. *London Gazette* 10 October 1952.

The original Recommendation states: 'On 7th August 1952 Second Lieutenant Dunton was ordered to take a patrol consisting of himself and 8 Other Ranks to investigate an area where terrorists had been reported. He entered the jungle at about 0400 hours and by 0600 hours had found what appeared to be a bandit track. He therefore deployed his patrol in an ambush position.

At about 0950 hours an armed bandit entered the ambush area and as he appeared to be alone was engaged and slightly wounded. Second Lieutenant Dunton immediately seized the bandit before he could escape and persuaded him to give information which divulged the location of a camp occupied by 5 other bandits.

Second Lieutenant Dunton then led his patrol stealthily but with all possible speed to within 200 yards of the camp. Here he halted and despatched half of his men to form a stop in the rear of the Camp. At 1130 hours by which time the stop had been ordered to be in position Second Lieutenant Dunton worked his way forward to the edge of the camp. The 5 bandits in the Camp at this stage became aware of the patrol but before they could take action Second Lieutenant Dunton engaged them with fire, killing three and wounding and capturing one other. The fifth was captured attempting to escape.

A search of the Camp produced several arms, a quantity of ammunition, clothing, food and numerous documents.

This National Service Officer by complete disregard for his personal safety, and by outstanding leadership, thus ensured the annihilation of an entire bandit camp which included a District Committee Member. His conduct in continuing the action after capturing the first bandit was most praiseworthy, as an officer of less initiative might well have returned to base flushed with success.'

**John Charles Dunton** was born in Hounslow on 31 July 1932, the only child of a railway clerical officer, and was educated at Bloxham School, Banbury, where he was Captain of Swimming and a member of the Cricket XI. After his eighteenth birthday he was called up for two years of National Service in the army. He attended a War Office Selection Board at Barton Stacey in September 1950 and was among the approximately one third of those appearing before the Board who were passed as suitable for officer training.

Dunton arrived at the Yorkshire and Northumberland Brigade Training Centre at Strensall, Yorkshire on 7 December 1950, badged as a private in the Duke of Wellington's Regiment. After four months he was posted to Eaton Hall Officer Cadet School in Chester to begin a tough 16-week training course as a candidate for commissioning. He met the performance requirements, and in November 1951 Dunton was commissioned as a Temporary Second Lieutenant. He was posted to the Green Howards in Malaya, where he was appointed to command the [Vickers] Machine Gun Platoon in Support Company.

Dunton had just turned twenty when Support Company was shifted to take over a new operational area from a new base at Temoh Hill Camp at Tapah, Perak. This Camp was a collection of attap huts which rose in serried ranks up the hillside. On 4 August 1952, 'high-grade' information was received that there was a large terrorist arms dump hidden in a cave system at Kampar. The Support Company Commander took Dunton and a section of his Machine Gun Platoon to find it. 'The cave developed into a veritable warren, and like Napoleon's men we marched on our stomachs for much of the way. At one time 2/Lt Dunton and Pte. Harris were swimming out of their depth with a torch clenched in their chattering teeth, while at others we were standing in spacious underground chambers.' (*The Green Howards Gazette*, August 1952 refers.) Every nook and cranny of the cave was examined; no weapons were found.

On 7 August Support Company received a Police intelligence report and sketch map indicating where some Communist terrorists could be found near Ayer Kuning. The Support Company Commander was away on a night ambush, so Dunton was tasked to take out a composite patrol of seven men from the Machine Gun and Mortar Platoons. He also had with him Voon Ming, a S.E.P. (Surrendered Enemy Personnel), an ex-Communist who had switched sides, who acted primarily as scout and interpreter/advisor, and was apparently so highly trusted by the Green Howards that he was allowed to carry a loaded weapon. When Dunton's patrol arrived at the area of the sketch map it was found to bear little or no resemblance to the actual ground, but Dunton decided anyway to set up an ambush along a nearby track. It seems that he was sufficiently accustomed to the frustrations of fighting in Malaya that not even the recent fiasco of the abortive Kampar cave search had blunted his keenness. After almost four hours his patience was rewarded, as a solitary armed terrorist came along the track. Dunton shot at him. The young man, whose name was Cheng Kwai, dropped to the ground (he was only slightly wounded) and held up his hands in anxious surrender. He was lifted to his feet and immediately began to talk about a nearby camp (not his own) where there were five terrorists. He was willing to lead the patrol to it.

None of the British accounts mention what Voon Ming actually said or did, beyond confirming that he was present, but it would be strange indeed if he had not helped Dunton decide to accept Cheng Kwai's offer, with its attendant risk of being led straight into a terrorist ambush. The patrol set off at the double (which must have been noisy, due to jangling magazines and sloshing water bottles, as well as exhausting). After about a mile, Cheng was able to indicate the camp's position, about 1,000 yards away among the coarse Lalang grass.

The patrol crept stealthily forward, and after about 800 yards Dunton detached half his force under one of his two Sergeants to circle around to the rear, so that the camp would be surrounded. Dunton's party had crawled to within 5 yards and the rear party to within 25 yards before the five communists in the camp realised what was happening. Dunton opened fire, followed by the rest of the patrol. Three male terrorists died at once. They belonged to 39 Independent Platoon M.R.L.A., whose commander was described in Police records as 'a cold-blooded, clear-thinking killer', who had been on the run since 1946. The M.R.L.A. officer whose camp this was, Phang Ngen, reported directly to the commander of 39 Platoon and was himself a District Committee Member, for whom the Police had offered a \$13,000 reward. Two women, Cheong Yew Mooi, who was wounded in the foot, and Tham Yin, an especially fanatical Communist, were captured. Two rifles (one of them sawn-off for use as a jungle carbine), a Luger pistol, two hand grenades, ammunition and documents were seized.

This action, which resulted in three terrorists dead and three captured, was an excellent example of General Sir Gerald Templer's basic strategy to beat the Communists: 'A terrorist captured is better than a terrorist dead, for a live terrorist means ten more from the information he can give.' Templer made a special visit to the Green Howards at Tapah on the very next day and personally congratulated Dunton and his team.

Eight days later, a five-man strike team, comprising the Support Company Commander, Second Lieutenant Dunton, a Lance-Corporal, 'the ubiquitous Voon Ming', and a Chinese Liaison Officer set off to search for and ambush a well-used track. At about 1400 'three immaculate terrorists walked into the ambush position, and though they came in from the least likely direction. All three were killed', one by Voon Ming. All three were well armed and equipped, and all belonged to 39 Platoon M.P.L.A. Dunton's Machine Gun Platoon had killed six terrorists and captured three more in just eight days.

The Green Howards tour in Malaya was now drawing to its close. By December 1952 Dunton was back in the United Kingdom and had been released from full-time National Service. After completing his two years of full-time National Service, Dunton still had a liability to compulsory service on the reserve for a further three and a half years. He was posted to 4th (Territorial Army) Battalion, The Welch Regiment as a Lieutenant and Platoon Commander. In his civilian life, in 1953 Dunton joined United Glass Bottle Manufacturers Ltd., initially as a Trainee and then as a member of the Sales Department at its head office in central London.

Now that his civilian occupation was settled and once all of his National Service obligations were over, Dunton decided that he wanted to make military service a long-term part of his life. In 1956 he joined 10th (City of London) Parachute Battalion (Territorial Army) as a Lieutenant, rising over the next decade to become a Major. Each year, men from 10 Para would jump from R.A.F. troop carriers, landing on a drop zone near Arnhem in Holland to participate in the commemoration events for Operation *Market Garden*. Dunton is mentioned several times and appears in photographs included in *The Tenth* by R Bramall. he died of colon cancer in Bristol on 10 January 1980, aged 47.

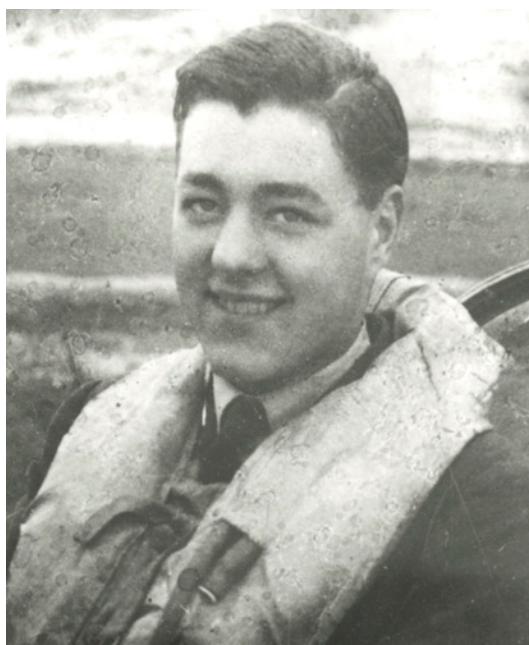
Sold with a photograph of Dunton and his patrol (but minus Voon Ming, whose picture had to be kept out of the newspapers for his own safety), copies of his service record, M.C. recommendation, and further research.

"..When I got out and inspected the aeroplane, the Flight Sergeant counted over three hundred holes in the fuselage. A piece of propeller had been shot away and my wireless mast had been carried away by a cannon shell. In fact it looked something like a sieve..."



The outstanding Second War fighter ace's D.F.C. and Second Award Bar group of eight awarded to Squadron Leader J. M. V. 'Chips' Carpenter, Royal Air Force, who scored a number of aerial victories flying Spitfires with 222 Squadron from Hornchurch during the most dangerous phase of the Battle of Britain; twice required to take to his parachute himself, on one occasion he was blown from his cockpit over Kent by anti aircraft fire. Having earlier flown Gladiators from frozen ice strips during the Norwegian campaign, his lengthy operational career saw him gain further victories in Hurricanes over Malta in 1941-42. Promoted Flight Commander, he next flew Kitty Hawks and Spitfires in the Western Desert Campaign prior to his being given command of 72 Squadron in Italy in 1944: he recorded a final tally of at least eight confirmed victories, with numerous 'probable' and 'damaged' enemy aircraft also to his credit

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverse of the cross officially dated '1942' and additionally privately engraved 'F/O. J. M. V. Carpenter 222 Sqn. 126 Sqn. R.A.F.', the reverse of the bar officially engraved '1944'; 1939-45 Star, 1 clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, very fine (8) £6,000-£8,000



*Provenance:* Glendining's 7 December 1988, when sold by order of the recipient, together with the same original items. The D.F.C., which was not privately engraved at the time of the Glendining's sale, was subsequently engraved by the buyer with the permission of the recipient. Sold with a letter from the present vendor, dated May 2020, that gives a full account of the Provenance of the medals, from the time of the Glendining's sale to the present

*Note:* A set of replacement medals to this recipient, stamped 'R', and issued '30 November 1988 on payment' (reverse of D.F.C. issue card refers), together with a substantial archive, mostly of wartime correspondence, was sold by Sotheby's in September 1990 and is now held by the Imperial War Museum. A full copy of that archive is sold with this lot, see below.



D.F.C. *London Gazette* 2 January 1942.

The original recommendation states: 'This officer has been engaged in operational flying over a long period. He fought in the Battle of Britain and destroyed 4 enemy aircraft, besides damaging many others. He has participated in numerous operations since he has been at Malta, and has destroyed 2 Italian aircraft. In a low flying attack over Augusta, the elevator and rudder controls of Flying Officer Carpenter's aircraft were shot away. In spite of this, he flew the aircraft over 120 miles of sea back to his base, and landed safely. This officer has consistently shown great courage and fighting spirit and has set a magnificent example.'

Bar to D.F.C. *London Gazette* 7 July 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'This officer has an exceptional record, having been engaged on operational flying almost continuously since the outbreak of war. He has been in command of his squadron since January, 1944. The many successes achieved by the squadron during that period are in no small measure due to the fine leadership Squadron Leader Carpenter and the inspiring example he has set of steadfastness and devotion to duty. Since being awarded the D.F.C. this officer has destroyed a further three enemy aircraft, bringing his total to eight enemy aircraft destroyed to date.'

**John Michael Vowles Carpenter** was born on 9 April 1921 in Conway, Wales, the son of Squadron Leader J. E. Carpenter, and was educated at Clifton College. On leaving there, he was accepted into the Royal Air Force and commenced elementary flying instruction in May 1939. Promoted Pilot Officer in December 1939, he was posted to 263 Squadron at Filton in January 1940 and embarked for Norway aboard H.M.S. *Furious* in April. However, flying from strips on frozen lakes, after only a few days all the Squadron's Gladiators had either been destroyed or become unserviceable, and the squadron members re-embarked for the U.K.

In May 1940 a second attempt was made aboard H.M.S. *Glorious*, and although the Squadron greatly distinguished itself in providing cover during the evacuation of our troops, nearly all of its members were lost aboard the Carrier when she was sunk by the German battleships *Gneisenau* and *Scharnhorst* on her return voyage. Carpenter was lucky enough to have been aboard another ship at the time.

Converting to Spitfires, Carpenter joined 222 Squadron at R.A.F. Digby during the opening stages of the Battle of Britain. Moving south to join No. 11 Group, the Squadron arrived at Hornchurch on 29 August and was immediately involved in the most dangerous part of the Battle, the Luftwaffe's assault on Fighter Command's inland airfields that lasted from 24 August until 6 September. Hornchurch was the target of repeated raids, including one in which three aircraft from 54 Squadron were destroyed while taking to the air! Carpenter rapidly made his own mark, claiming a probable Me. 109 on 31 August. He then shot down an Me. 109 on 1 September and an Me. 110 two days later, but was himself shot down and had to bale out. On 4 September he shot down another Me. 109 but his Spitfire was hit by an anti-aircraft shell and he was forced to take to his parachute again.

Writing to his parents from West Kent General Hospital on 7 September, Carpenter described the incident:

'I had just attacked an Me. 109 and was breaking away at some pretty speed when, I did not know it at the time, I was hit by one of our own 3.7 anti-aircraft shells. I am not shooting a line when I say that the machine just disappeared from under me in one big bang! With a bit of luck which must go with that watch of yours, I found myself propelled clear of the aeroplane. I then pulled the rip cord and started my graceful descent to earth. I must have got hit over the head some where because I could not see coming down. I knew I was nearing the ground but my eyes would just not function. Considering all the good luck I had it was not surprising that it had to change. I landed in the hardest, nobbliest and most spiteful tree you could imagine. It was a sort of nut tree. Needless to say I was carted off to hospital with many scratches and cuts, where they chloroformed me and did a bit of needlework. But now I am glad to say having recovered from the chloroform, which made me sick as a dog, I hope to be able to get up soon. The blighters ruined a good pair of trousers by cutting them off when I came in so I have sent off to Hornchurch for some more.'

Carpenter spent some time awaiting the delivery of his trousers, finally re-joining 222 Squadron on 24 October. Six days later the Squadron ran into about eighty Me. 109s over Maidstone; he damaged one with a five second burst from 100 yards but was in turn attacked by two enemy aircraft, returning to base with a damaged airscrew and engine. Once again he wrote home with a vivid description of the day's fighting:

'I dived down and had a good old burst at one of them but before I had finished I was myself attacked by two 109's and I was absolutely peppered with cannon shells and machine gun fire. My instrument panel broke up in front of me for the fire came from over my shoulder. The engine started thumping and vibrating so that I thought that it might shake the wings off. But I found that by putting it into fine pitch the vibration was not so bad. Luckily the engine did not seize up for I managed to struggle back over the aerodrome ... When I got out and inspected the aeroplane, the Flight Sergeant counted over three hundred holes in the fuselage. A piece of propeller had been shot away and my wireless mast had been carried away by a cannon shell. In fact it looked something like a sieve.'

Like many other distinguished Battle of Britain pilots, Carpenter next found himself posted to the Middle East and ultimately Malta. Joining 46 Squadron (later re-numbered 126), who were operating with Hurricanes, he fought with distinction in many engagements over and around 'The George Cross Island'. On 30 June 1941 he shot down a Macchi 200, and claimed another of these on 4 September. He was then promoted Flight Commander in October 1941 and awarded an overdue D.F.C. for 6 confirmed victories, 4 (3 Me. 109s and 1 Me. 110) during the Battle of Britain. He then destroyed two Macchi 200s in November, shot down a Ju. 88 into the sea in late December and claimed another Ju.88 probably destroyed in January 1942.

Carpenter joined 112 Squadron in the Western Desert soon afterwards, and operated for the first time with Kittyhawks, but in May 1942 he was posted to 92 Squadron which had recently arrived with Spitfires. He assumed command of 72 Squadron at Lago in Italy in January 1944 and while there received the Second Award Bar to his D.F.C. for the successful command of his Squadron and 8 confirmed victories. In point of fact Carpenter finished the War with 8 confirmed victories, 2 probables and 9 damaged.

In April 1944 Carpenter returned to the U.K. and became a production test pilot at Hawkers. Granted a permanent commission in September 1945, Squadron Leader 'Chips' Carpenter finally retired from the Royal Air Force in December 1959. During the war, Carpenter named his fighter aircraft "Chez Nina" after the Piccadilly night-club frequented by Battle of Britain pilots, which was run by Becky who later became his second wife

Sold with the following original items: Invitation card to the Victory Dance Club (Sliema) in aid of Malta Relief Fund (6 December 1941) addressed to F/Lt. J. M. V. Carpenter; two certificates of inoculation, named to Flt. Lt. Carpenter, dated 1956; Instrument Pilot Rating Certificate to Flt. Lt. J. M. V. Carpenter, R.A.F. Form 5214A, dated 1958; four photographs (3 contemporary original, 1 stock), each containing the recipient; accompanying slip for campaign awards, correctly marked; a silver presentation tankard, engraved 'Presented to Squadron Leader J. M. V. Carpenter, D.F.C. Officer Commanding. 80(F) Squadron. R.A.F. Hong Kong. July 1951 - January 1954. By the Officers and N.C.O.s'; *London Gazette* 11 September 1946 containing Dowding's Battle of Britain despatch, complete with appendices AA, B and D; two Westminster Abbey Battle of Britain Thanksgiving Service booklets, dated September 1965 and September 1986; a copy of the *Sunday Express Magazine*, 8 July 1990, with front page feature regarding the recipient and an interview with the recipient within.

Also sold with a comprehensive set of Squadron Operations Records including Combat Reports covering the recipient's career, December 1939 until January 1954 and a fully bound and indexed copy of the substantial collection of wartime correspondence, and other printed or photographic matter relating to the recipient sold by Sotheby's in 1990, now held by the Imperial War Museum, comprising: Journal kept by Carpenter's mother; letters written by the recipient including during the Battle of Britain in 1940, on Malta in 1941, in 1942 including 'rest period' in South Africa, in 1943 covering details of service with No. 92 Squadron on Malta and the invasion of Sicily, in 1944 including news of his appointment as Squadron Leader of No. 72 Squadron in Italy; investiture documentation and newspaper cuttings and portrait photographs.



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

Air Force Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated 1945, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, together with Buckingham Palace forwarding letter in the name 'Squadron Leader Harry A. Marsh, A.F.C.'; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in card box of issue, *address label removed*; and a Helicopter Association of Great Britain, Henry Alan Marsh (1901-1950) Medal, obverse, bust left; reverse inscribed 'Replica of the Alan Marsh Medal presented to Ida Marsh in affectionate memory of her husband, a great pioneer pilot and founder of this association 1956', 87mm, silvered bronze, in case of issue, *extremely fine* (4) *£1,200-£1,600*

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

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

Posted back to England in 1926, Marsh was sent to 111 Fighter Squadron, equipped with Armstrong-Whitworth Siskins and represented the squadron in the R.A.F. display for both 1927 and 1928, being responsible for the show of individual aerobatics. Joining the Central Flying School in 1929 as a Flight Sergeant Instructor, he transferred to the Reserve in 1930. During the next two years he was occupied as a civil instructor with the Hampshire Aero Club, and for a few later months with the Scarborough Aero Club.

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

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

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

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



**A fine Great War 'Western Front' A.R.R.C. group of five awarded to Nursing Sister Miss Mary R. Stewart-Richardson, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, who saw extensive service in France at Belgium, serving with the B.E.F. from the Retreat of Mons until the cessation of hostilities 1919**

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; 1914 Star (Sister M. R. Stewart-Richardson. Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Sister M. R. Stewart-Richardson); **Belgium**, Kingdom, Queen Elizabeth Medal, red enamel cross type, for services to wounded or invalided soldiers, bronze; together with the recipient's Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve Cape Badge, silver, in *Carrington, London*, case of issue; Great War Ulster Volunteer Force Medical & Nursing Corps badge; a Belgian Liberation Medal on Royal Red Cross riband; and Dundee Royal Infirmary, Ogilvy Dalglish Medal, For Merit, 39mm, gold (18ct), the reverse engraved 'Nurse Mary Ramsay Stewart Richardson 1910', generally good very fine or better (9) £800-£1,200

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

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

Queen Elisabeth of Belgium Medal *London Gazette* 24 October 1919.

**Miss Mary Ramsay Stewart-Richardson** was born on 1 August 1869, the daughter of Sir James Thomas Stewart-Richardson of Pitfour, 14th Baronet, and Harriett Georgina Alice Cochrane. As a nurse at Dundee Royal Infirmary, she was awarded the prestigious Ogilvy Dalglish Medal, For Merit in 1910. This gold medal was awarded annually to 'the most deserving nurse' at Dundee Royal Infirmary.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Miss Stewart-Richardson became a member of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service and according to her own statement of service she:

'Joined No. 6 General Hospital at Chatham, 11 August 1914. Sailed for France, 16 August 1914. After Retreat from Mons No. 6 General Hospital dispersed, night Sister No. 3 C.C.S. Villerneuve September 1914, Sister in Charge No. 2 Ambulance Train 26 September 1914. Night Superintendent and Ward Sister No. 8 Stationary Hospital April 1915. Sister in Charge North' C.C.S. Hazebruck December 1915 to November 1916. Invalided home November 1916 to April 1917. Ward Sister and Night Superintendent No. 14 General Hospital April 1917 to January 1918. Trained as Anaesthetist January to March 1918. Served as Anaesthetist in 1st line C.C.S. Nos. 1 5, 3, 49, and No. 2 Australian until Armistice. Went to Bruges with special nursing contingent for Belgium troops December 1918 to February 1919. Night Superintendent Nos. 49 and 12 C.C.S until demobilised in March 1919.'

For her services during the Great War, Miss Stewart-Richardson was Mentioned in Despatches in 1915; awarded the Royal Red Cross 2nd Class in 1918; and awarded the Queen Elisabeth of Belgium Medal for her services to wounded soldiers. She was demobilised on 26 March 1919 and died on 23 May 1960 at the age of 90. She had remained unmarried.

Sold with National Archives copies of correspondence regarding her service and record of service.



**39 A Great War A.R.R.C. awarded to Miss Emily H. Jones, Voluntary Aid Detachment**

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; together with the recipient's Liverpool Nurses Training School silver brooch bar, engraved with initials 'E. H. J.', *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 6 August 1919: Miss Emily Hunter Jones, Sister-in-Charge, "Lidwell's" V.A.D. Hospital, Goudhurst.

Sold with a letter of notification of the award of A.R.R.C., addressed to Miss E. H. Jones, and dated 11 October 1920.

**40 A Great War A.R.R.C. and French Legion of Honour group of five awarded to Sister Ethel Goodall, Haden Guest Unit and British Committee, French Red Cross**

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; 1914 Star (E. Goodall. Haden Guest Unit.) *significant attempt to obliterate naming*; British War and Victory Medals (E. Goodhall); **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Officer's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband, *enamel damage to last, generally very fine or better (5)* £300-£400

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 4 April 1919: Miss Ethel Goodall, Sister-in-Charge, Streatham Red Cross Hospital, 3 Christchurch Road, Streatham.

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

**Miss Ethel Goodall** was born in Tunstall, Staffordshire, in 1887, and served during the Great War with the Haden Guest Unit in France in 1914. The roll for her award of the British War and Victory Medals records her as a Sister, British Committee, French Red Cross, and notes that she was serving in France from September 1914 to January 1915. She was presented with the A.R.R.C. by H.M. King George V at Buckingham Palace on 20 March 1920.

French Legion of Honour not confirmed.

**41 An Order of St. John pair awarded to Assistant Commissioner A. W. Mann, St. John Ambulance Brigade**

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commander's (Brother's) neck badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, with neck riband, in case of issue; Service Medal of the Order of St John, silver, straight bar suspension, with two Additional Award Bars (30799. A/Commr. A. W. Mann. N. Ireland. S.J.A.B. 1942.) in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140

Order of St. John, Commander, *London Gazette* 28 February 1941.

Order of St. John, Officer, *London Gazette* 22 November 1935.

**Alfred Weller Mann** served as Honorary Secretary of the Ulster Centre of the St. John Ambulance Brigade at Belfast, and as an Assistant Commissioner for Northern Ireland from December 1936.

**42 A scarce Order of St. John and Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant L. G. Davison, 1st Australian Machine Gun Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who served in Gallipoli with the 4th Australian Infantry Battalion before transferring to the French theatre of war - where he was wounded in action, 5 February 1917, and gassed**

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Brother's), breast star, silver and enamel; Military Medal, G.V.R. (2353 Sjt. L. G. Davison. 1/Aust. M.G. Bn.); 1914-15 Star (2353 Pte L. G. Davison. 4/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (2353 Sjt. L. G. Davison. 4 Bn A.I.F.) *BWM partially officially renamed*; New South Wales Ambulance Transport Service Long Service Medal, silver and enamel, reverse engraved 'L. G. Davison', mounted for display, *minor blue enamel damage to last, generally good very fine or better (6)* £800-£1,200

Order of St. John, Officer Brother, *London Gazette* 7 January 1955.

Order of St. John, Serving Brother, *London Gazette* 25 June 1943.

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 August 1919. The original recommendation states:

'On the morning of 11th September 1918, Sgt. Davison was in charge of a sub-section (two guns attached 4th Australian Infantry Battalion) for an attack. An enemy counter attack from the flank compelled the infantry to withdraw. With great coolness Sgt. Davison got his guns into action covering the withdrawal and only withdrew to the outpost line 4 hours later. During the attack the officer in charge of the section was wounded and Sgt. Davison assumed command of the section and though suffering from the effects of gas remained on duty until relieved. He was then evacuated. This act of conspicuous courage was not brought to notice previously for inclusion in previous lists owing to the fact that the officer in charge of his section was evacuated wounded. In every engagement he has been in this N.C.O. has acquitted himself with courage, coolness and initiative.'

Recommended for M.I.D. 16 January 1919, the original recommendation states:

'Period 16/17th September to 11th November 1918. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has also at all times during periods of great danger in the line, by his cheerfulness and contempt of personal safety, been a wonderful example to his section.'

**Lester George Davison** was born in Bathurst, New South Wales in 1886. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Liverpool, New South Wales, 13 May 1915. Davison served with the 4th Australian Infantry Battalion in Gallipoli from October 1915. He transferred as Lance Corporal to the 1st Australian Machine Gun Battalion in March 1916, and served with them in the French theatre of war.

Davison was wounded in action, 5 February 1917, and advanced to Sergeant in October of the same year. He was gassed during the action for which he was awarded the M.M., 11/12 September 1918. Davison returned to Australia in April 1919.



**A Crimean War 'Great Redan' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Quarter-Master Sergeant W. Sibbald, 89th Regiment, later Lieutenant, 51st Light Infantry**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (Qr. Mr. Serjt. Wm. Sibbald. 89th Foot); Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Qr. Master Wm. Sibbald 89th Regt.) contemporary engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, *cleaned and lacquered, otherwise nearly extremely fine (3)* *£1,800-£2,200*

**William Sibbald** was born at St Tanah, East Indies, on 21 November 1818. He enlisted as a Boy into the 89th Regiment on 29 November 1831, aged 14 years 7 months; and was advanced Quartermaster Sergeant on 1 June 1854. He served with the regiment in the Crimea at Sebastopol, including the attacks on 18 June (Great Redan) and 8 September 1855. For his services he was awarded the Medal for Distinguished or Meritorious Conduct in the Field, and was granted an Annuity, the Annuity being relinquished upon becoming an officer.

Sibbald was commissioned Quartermaster, without purchase, on 14 September 1855; and promoted Lieutenant in the 51st Light Infantry, by transfer, on 26 April 1864. He retired on 13 May 1874, after 43 years' service. He was married by Royal Warrant to Mary Anne Boyd, at Montreal, Canada East, on 19 September 1844, and had 10 children of whom only 2 survived childhood.

Sold with copied Statement of Services.



**The outstanding Great War D.C.M. and Second Award Bar, French Croix de Guerre, and Battle of Loos 'Wauchope' medal group of six awarded to Acting Colour-Sergeant Charles Easton, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (1543 A. Sjt. C. Easton. 2/R. Hdrs.); 1914 Star (1543 Pte. C. Easton. 2/R. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (1543 A.C. Sjt. C. Easton. R. Highrs.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze palm emblem on riband; Wauchope Medal, for Loos, the obverse inscribed 'For conspicuous gallantry in the capture of German Trenches Sept. 25th 1915', the reverse inscribed '2nd Bn. The Black Watch To L. Cpl. C. Easton from Lt. Col. A. G. Wauchope', fitted with rings for suspension, *contact wear and edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine (6)* *£5,000-£7,000*



*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 14 November 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He tended wounded under very heavy fire, displaying great gallantry and determination.'

D.C.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 22 October 1917, citation published 26 January 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Seeing that an officer had been hit some eighty yards in front of his post and was unable to move owing to continuous sniping, he ran forward, dressed his wounds and got him back to the river bank. As sniping still continued he swam the river, supporting the wounded officer, and gained the opposite bank. But for his splendid act of gallantry the officer must again have been hit by the enemy within a very short time, as they were within three hundred yards.'

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 26 September 1917.

M.I.D. not confirmed.



**Charles Easton** was born on 30 May 1887 at St David's Place, in the Haymarket area of Edinburgh. He enlisted into the Black Watch on 11 January 1909 and at the time of the outbreak of the Great War in August 1914 was serving in India with the 2nd Battalion. He served as a Stretcher Bearer on the Western Front from 1914 to 1915, in Mesopotamia 1916 to 1917, and subsequently in Palestine.

Lance Corporal Easton received an individual mention in the War History, for his part in the Battle of Loos, for which he received his *Wauchope Medal*: 'No.1543 Lance Corporal C. Easton, took charge of the regimental stretcher bearers after the Sergeant in charge had been disabled; under his cool leadership they did their work, as always, with complete disregard of their own safety.'

He was actually one of 40 men of the battalion, whom Lieutenant Colonel Wauchope had recommended for the award of the D.C.M. 'For gallantry in the Field during the attack on Fauquisart 25th Sept. 1915'. In the event only eight of the 40 men were granted the award of a D.C.M. and as a result the *Wauchope Medal* was borne.

By the end of 1915, the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch left the Western Front, to fight the Turks in Mesopotamia. On 31 December 1915, the battalion first set foot in that theatre of operations, with the specific aim of relieving Kut. On 15 February 1916 Easton was reported as having been wounded, most probably sometime between 7 and 13 January 1916 at the Battle of Shaikh Saad.

Easton was present during the first attack on Hanna on 21 January 1916, where he was promoted to the rank of Stretcher Bearer Sergeant upon the death of his predecessor. He was awarded his D.C.M. for gallantry at Sannaiyat on 10 April 1916, the war history expanding slightly upon his published citation: 'On the morning of the 9th [April 1916], at 4:30am, the 13th Division assaulted Sannaiyat. The result was a complete and costly failure... The day following the attack, April 10th, was spent in improving the line, while parties of stretcher bearers and volunteers showed great gallantry and self-sacrifice in bringing in the large number of wounded of the 13th Division still lying out... Several of the Regimental Stretcher Bearers received the D.C.M.'

The following year Easton received the bar to his D.C.M. for an action at Dujail Redoubt on 20 April 1917. The War History gives the following detail: 'One incident in this fighting patrol must not pass unnoted. An artillery officer had been sent forward in the morning to observe the ground and the enemy positions from our strong point on the east bank of Dujail. He had crawled a little ahead of the strong point to an exposed position in order to observe more freely, when he was struck by a bullet which incapacitated him from coming back or escaping from his exposed position. Sergeant Easton had been Sergeant of the Battalion stretcher bearers since his predecessor had been killed when recovering a wounded man; and had already himself won the D.C.M. for a fine piece of work. Easton now ran forward from the strong point without hesitation and though the enemy snipers were dropping bullets all round, roughly bandaged the officer, picked him up on his back, staggered down to the Dujail and got him across under the welcome shelter of the other bank, though the stream was over six feet deep. For this action Sergeant Easton received a bar to his D.C.M.'

Sergeant Easton went on to serve in Palestine with his battalion and was presented with his D.C.M. and Bar on 12 March 1918 by the Duke of Connaught at Moascar Camp, near Ismailia on the Suez Canal. He was discharged from the army on 10 January 1921, having completed 12 years service. He died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Edinburgh on 13 February 1933, and was buried with full military honours at Saughton Cemetery, Edinburgh.

Sold with original Discharge Certificate [listing 'D.C.M. (Two) Clasps'], two Character Certificates and an obituary taken from a British Legion magazine [again crediting him with 'Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field, with two bars'], which includes a fine full length picture of recipient in uniform wearing his medal ribbons, clearly showing two rosettes on his D.C.M. ribbon; and a substantial quantity of copied research.

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**45 A Great War 1918 'River Scheldt' operations D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private J. Murphy, Durham Light Infantry, late West Riding Regiment, for marked gallantry in bringing in wounded under heavy machine gun fire**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (66333 Pte. J. Murphy 2/6 Durh: L.I.); 1914-15 Star (16310 Pte J. Murphy W. Rid. R.); British War Medal (16310 Pte J. Murphy W. Rid. R.) *very fine (3)* *£400-£500*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 12 March 1919; citation published 2 December 1919:

'On 5th November 1918, during the recent operations on the River Scheldt, near Esquelmes, he heard that two men had been severely wounded whilst out on patrol, and that another two had been wounded when trying to rescue them. Immediately it was dusk he went out over 500 yards of ground which was being heavily swept by enemy machine gun fire, and succeeded in dragging back one of the wounded men. He made his way back to Company Headquarters, returned with another rescue party, and get the other wounded man in, although absolutely worn and fatigued himself. He showed marked gallantry, and prevented the enemy from obtaining identifications.'

**James Murphy** attested for the West Riding Regiment at Birchington-on-Sea, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 April 1915. Transferring to the Durham Light Infantry, he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry on the River Scheldt on 5 November 1918, in the last week of hostilities, before later transferring to the North Staffordshire Regiment.



**An outstanding Second War 'London Blitz' mine disposal G.M. group of eleven awarded to Able Seaman R. E. A. Pearson, Royal Navy**

George Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (A.B. Reginald Ernest Alfred Pearson, P/JX. 131423); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-39 (JX. 131423 R. E. A. Pearson. A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (P/MX 803532 R. F. A. Pearson G.M. A/L.E.M. R.N.), note differing middle initial; U.N. Korea 1950-54; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX. 131423. R. E. A. Pearson. A.B. H.M.S. Diadem) mounted as worn, *good very fine or better* (11) *£5,000-£6,000*

G.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1941:  
'For gallantry and undaunted devotion to duty.'

**Reginald Ernest Alfred Pearson** was decorated for rendering safe a mine at Gillman & Spencer's warehouse at Rotherhithe, London, on 17 October 1940, an incident best described in J. F. Turner's *Service Most Silent*:

'Back in London, the blitz went on. Edward Woolley, Lieutenant, sat in the Admiralty at 17.45 one afternoon in October. "Oh Woolley," called Captain Currey, "come in a second will you? There's a tricky one for you near the Thames. Here are the whereabouts. Some wharf or other down by the docks. Not much more I can tell you about it. You know enough by now, anyway, to be telling me the job. Good luck, Woolley."

Little did Currey know that Woolley was to need it.

The Lieutenant reached the spot, in company with Able Seaman Pearson. An A.R.P. officer pointed up to the third storey of a flour store. "That's where it dropped, sir, and there's been not a murmur from it since."

"Thanks. We'll shin up somehow and have a look at it."

The whole store and surrounding buildings were evacuated. Bags of flour lay piled high on all sides. But no sound. In the half-light Woolley shivered involuntarily. They were alone. And it was chilly, eerie. They groped their way to the third floor, looked round, saw only more sacks. Then right at the end the sky showed through a ragged hole in the roof. Carrying his gaze downward, Woolley saw the mine, dark against the fawn of the sacks. He looked more closely. Still the light was poor. He could not do the job in the gloom. Windows were conspicuous by their absence. Then he saw the doors overlooking the river. He moved carefully round the mine. Neither of them spoke. The ancient floorboards sagged with each step. A rat ran across his path. Softly Woolley undid the latch, pushed the doors wide, and the cool evening air floated in. Plus a little light. Through these doors the sacks were lowered at high tide into barges below. But now it was low water. No barges lingered there. All he saw fifty feet below was the slimy mud of the river-bed, glistening in the sunset.

He turned his back on the scene, strode over to the mine, tapped the securing-ring slightly to try to unscrew it - and the bomb-fuse started to run. So did they.

Panic for a second. No way out through the store. It would all come down on them. Twenty-three seconds to live - or less. It may have already run off part. They rushed over to the only outlet - the doors on to the river. Woolley stripped off his coat, looked down. Cold, oozing mud glowered at him. He turned, ten yards from the mine ... paused ... stood ... each leg pulling in a different direction. The clockwork stopped ticking. Everything inside him stopped for a second with it.

"Thank God," he breathed to Pearson.

All was peace again. A gull hovered by the flapping doors, then wheeled off.

They went back to the mine. Woolley tapped the ring again. It gave a little. Then the tell-tale whirr. A second time they tore over to the doors, quicker this time. They leant over to plunge ... stopped. Woolley glanced up at Pearson. The sailor shook his head. No. Not that. Anything rather than that awful mess below. Both their brains pounded. Seconds passed. Then the whirr stopped again. The mechanism jammed, as it had done before. A technical hitch. The decision was made for them. They returned to the mine. Next time it was all right. No more whirring. No more decisions. It was safe - and so were they.'

Both men received the G.M. for this incident; Woolley later received a Bar for rendering safe an Italian one-man torpedo craft in Malta Harbour.



**A fine 'Second War' G.M. and Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea pair awarded to Boatswain M. McCarthy, Mercantile Marine, for his gallantry in going to the rescue of a badly burned seaman following an explosion in the S.S. *Baron Ruthven*, on 29 June 1943**

George Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Michael Mc.Carthy) on original mounting pin; Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea, 2nd small type, silver (Boatswain Michael McCarthy, S.S. "*Baron Ruthven*," 29th. June 1943.) in case of issue, *minor edge nick to first, otherwise extremely fine (2)* *£2,400-£2,800*

G.M. *London Gazette* 2 May 1944: Michael McCarthy, Boatswain, Merchant Navy.

'When the ship was approaching port, a section of the hatch covers of the forward hold was opened up and Boatswain McCarthy and an Able Seaman went below to get the mooring ropes on deck. While the seaman remained below McCarthy came on deck to heave them up. Almost immediately there was an explosion due to the ignition of an explosive mixture of coal gas in the hold. A sheet of flame from the hatch set fire to the tarpaulins on deck. Although this fire was promptly smothered and the remainder of the hatch covers removed, the hold was still full of smoke and the seaman below could be heard calling for help. In spite of the grave risks of further explosions and fire, McCarthy secured a rope ladder and descended into the hold. He carried the very dazed and badly burned seaman to where those on deck were able to bend down and light him to safety. McCarthy, without thought of self, displayed bravery of a very high order in this gallant rescue of a shipmate.'

The citation for the award of the Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea is almost identical, but contains the added information that the action occurred on 29 June 1943; and that the Able Seaman was severely burned and died the same night.

**48 A Great War 'Gallipoli Operations' D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Chief Petty Officer and Warrant Recruiter P. P. Smith, Royal Navy, who was employed in beach parties from H.M.S. *Europa* at Helles where the work 'was always arduous and frequently carried out under heavy shell fire'**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (J.6884 P. P. Smith, Lg. Sean. Gallipoli Opns. 1915-6); 1914-15 Star (J.6884 P. P. Smith, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.6884 P. P. Smith. P.O. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension, with Second Award Bar (J.6884 P. P. Smith. C.P.O. H.M.S. *Columbine*) together with two identity discs, all mounted on card for display, *contact marks and pitting to the Great War awards, better than good fine, otherwise good very fine (7)* *£1,000-£1,200*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 May 1916: 'In recognition of services rendered by Petty Officers and men of the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron between the time of landing in the Gallipoli Peninsula in April, 1915, and the evacuation in December, 1915 - January 1916.'

The following recommendation relates to the award of the D.S.M. to fourteen men of H.M.S. *Europa*, including 'Smith Percy, P. Leading seaman. O.N. J.6234 (*sic*) H.M.S. *Europa*':

'During the occupation of Helles a great many men were employed as beach parties at Helles. The work of these men was always arduous and frequently carried out under heavy shell fire. It is hard to over estimate the value of the work performed on this beach; work requiring the greatest fortitude, the men being constantly exposed to fire while they themselves could take no part in the excitement of battle. The following who did particularly well are recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal; many of them were on the beach from the 25th April 1915 till the 9th January 1916.'

L.S. & G.C., 3 October 1925; Bar to L.S. & G.C., 23 September 1952.

**Percy Pearson Smith** was born in Nottingham on 18 August 1892, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 5 January 1910, with sub rating of Seaman Gunner. Having served in a number of ships and shore establishments he attended the Gunnery School at H. M.S. *Excellent*, May 1912 to March 1913, before joining the battleship *Irresistible* on 27 March 1913. *Irresistible* was serving in Home Waters upon the outbreak of the war but early in 1915 she was sent to the Dardanelles, arriving at Gallipoli. On 18 March she entered the straits of Gallipoli but was mined and eventually sunk by Turkish gunfire after hitting another mine. *Irresistible's* crew suffered about 150 casualties during her sinking but most of the crew, about 28 officers and 580 men were taken off by the destroyer *Wear* which came alongside. Smith now joined the cruiser H.M.S. *Europa* which became the flagship at Mudros from July 1915 to the end of the war, and he remained in this ship until 4 April 1918, seeing out the final stages of the war aboard the cruiser *Achilles*.

Smith was promoted to Chief Petty Officer on 12 February 1925, whilst serving aboard the destroyer *Wallace*. This was his last sea going appointment and, from January 1926, he served in a succession of shore establishments, finally joining *President* on 18 August 1932, where he remained until 15 August 1945, and been promoted to Warrant Recruiter on 15 July 1942. His service papers note 'Bullet wound L. hip' but gives no indication of date.





*Family Group:*

**An extremely rare Chinese Civil War incident D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Chief Petty Officer J. Baldock, Royal Navy, among those who boarded the captured steamer *Wanhsien* amidst 'a hurricane of bullets' in September 1926**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (J. 108966 J. Baldock. Ord. H.M.S. *Kiawo*. *Wanhsien*. 5.9.26); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (J. 108966 J. Baldock. P.O. H.M.S. Manchester City) *the first with edge bruising and heavily polished, thus fine, the remainder good very fine or better*

**Pair: Private J. Baldock, Hampshire Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (31593 Pte. J. Baldock, Hamps. R.) *good very fine (9)*

*£4,000-£5,000*

*Provenance:* R. C. Witte Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2012. One of just 10 inter-war awards of the Distinguished Service Medal.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 May 1927: 'The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the following decorations and medals to officers and men of H.M. Navy and the Mercantile Marine, in recognition of their services at *Wanhsien*, Yangtze River, China, on 5 September 1926, and the connected events.

To receive the Distinguished Service Medal: 'Ordinary Seaman Joseph Baldock, O.N. J. 108966 (Po.), H.M.S. *Kiawo* ... [one of] the remaining surviving members of the boarding party, who acted with courage and resource in extremely trying circumstances.'

**Joseph Baldock** was born in Portsmouth on 23 April 1908, the son of Private J. Baldock, Hampshire Regiment, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 16 November 1923. Joining the cruiser *Despatch* in the Far East in January 1925, and following his advancement to Ordinary Seaman, he was among those subsequently transferred to the *Kiawo* for the rescue operations on the Yangtze in September 1926.

The Steamer *Wanliu*, owned by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, ran into difficulties with General Yang's soldiers at Yunyang when the Chinese claimed that two sampans were capsized by the ship's wash and several of their soldiers drowned, in addition to claiming the loss of many thousands of dollars which had been on board. *Wanliu's* captain denied this account of the incident and stated that his ship was boarded by armed soldiers and had been fired on whilst endeavouring to escape. As a reprisal General Yang - one of Wu Pei Fu's supporters - seized the two Butterfield & Swire ships *Wanhsien* and *Wantung* at the port of *Wanhsien*, placing 300 soldiers aboard the vessels, and confining the officers in their quarters.

As a result, in early September 1926, the Royal Navy mounted a rescue mission with the gunboats *Cockchafer* and *Widgeon*, and the steamer *Kiawo*, the latter owned by Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., but taken over by the Royal Navy and manned by four officers and 60 men, most of them drawn from the crew of the cruiser *Despatch*. Initially placed under the command of Lieutenant-Commander H. D. C. Stanistreet, D.S.O., R.N., by the time of the action *Kiawo* was actually under Commander F. C. Darley, R.N., the S.N.O. *Armed With Stings, The Saga of a Gunboat Flotilla*, by A. Cecil Hampshire, takes up the story:

'In accordance with instructions, Stanistreet had prepared the vessel for her task to the best of his ability in the short time available ... sheets of steel plating and barricades of coal bags had been erected to provide cover for the boarding-parties, and some Lewis guns from the *Mantis* mounted on board. The ship had also been hurriedly painted to alter her appearance, her normally red funnel being painted black and her upperworks bright red. Darley had brought with him a number of Maxim guns, and for heavier armament the *Scarab's* 2-pounder was transferred to the *Kiawo* and mounted aft on her saloon deck. The sailors carried rifles and unfixed bayonets and wooden truncheons. For communication purposes the expedition had been provided with a short-range wireless set, but in the event this proved completely useless ...'

Cecil Hampshire continues: 'In broad outline the plan was to run alongside the starboard, or mid-stream, side of the *Wanhsien* and disembark a special party of bluejackets to rush the steamer's bridge and rescue the British officers barricaded there. Other parties of sailors would board simultaneously through the *Kiawo's* baggage ports, secure the ship, disarm the Chinese troops, drive them forward and keep them under guard. The same procedure would then be repeated in the *Wantung*.'

In the event, the *Kiawo* and her consorts faced fierce competition long before they even reached their quarry. Cecil Hampshire continues:

'Unknown to them no fewer than eleven field guns were now covering the warships. In his yamen Yang was gleefully anticipating the humiliating rebuff he was about to administer to the British.

Then suddenly round the bend of the river appeared the *Kiawo*, the black smoke gushing from her funnel and the creaming bow wave piled up at her forefoot as she stemmed the 8-knot current giving the impression of high speed. The time was 6.15 p.m. As she foamed up river towards the waiting city and the warships and merchantmen anchored off its waterfront the Red Ensign was hauled down from her jackstaff and two White Ensigns broke out and billowed her yardarms. There was no need for further deception: she was a unit of the British Fleet on His Majesty's Service.

But even before she revealed her true identity sporadic rifle fire broke out from the river banks and bullets began zipping around her. Making no attempt at retaliation she steamed past the *Cockchafer* and, skilfully handled, nosed alongside the *Wanhsien*. On the latter's fore deck a group of Chinese squatted around a cooking pot, to all intents and purposes peacefully eating their evening meal. As the bugler on board the *Kiawo* sounded the two Gs to signal the grapple party to secure alongside, one of the Chinese put down his bowl and began to help with the grappling-irons. To Darley gazing down from the bridge it seemed that the operation would indeed be a walkover. The bugler sounded the "Charge", and the British sailors began swarming aboard the *Wanhsien*.

But the moment the first British bluejacket set foot on her deck all hell broke loose. From machine-guns set up within the cover of the companionways, from riflemen hidden in deckhouses, cabins and behind barricades of sandbags a hurricane of bullets blasted the sailors to death. Along both banks of the river and from prepared positions on the waterfront rifles, machine-guns and field batteries opened fire on the *Kiawo* and the two warships ... In the *Wanhsien* the *Kiawo*'s men had accomplished part of their task. But with her tiers of decks, numerous passages and doorways the *Wanhsien* was a difficult ship to board. Despite the murderous fire of the Chinese defenders the bridge party had managed to attain their objective, and Thomson and his officers and five of the steamer's crew were safely transferred to the *Kiawo*. But the naval casualties were severe ...'

In fact three officers and four men were killed, and one officer and eight men wounded. Among the former was the S.N.O., Commander F. C. Darley, R.N.:

'Lieutenant Fogg-Elliott had gone aft in the *Kiawo* to direct the fire of the pom-pom gun's crew when Commander Darley decided to board the *Wanhsien* and see how the battle was going. Hardly had he stepped aboard than he was shot dead. Hand-to-hand fighting was raging round the decks, in the cabins and passages. Chinese soldiers crouching behind sandbags in the after saloon were keeping up a hot fire on the *Kiawo*, whose anti-boarding party were replying with interest. Lieutenant Peterson and the remnants of his section, fighting like tigers, had managed to clear part of the after deck of the *Wanhsien*, but it was obvious to Fogg-Elliott that they would never be able to recapture the ship. Bleeding from a bullet wound sustained in his hurried reconnaissance he made his way back to the bridge to report the hopelessness of the situation to Darley. When he learned the Commander was dead he decided to cast off and make an effort to rescue the officers of the *Wantung*. The bodies of all but three of the British dead - Darley and two seamen - were recovered from the bloodstained deck of the *Wanhsien*, and under fire from all sides the *Kiawo* slipped her grapples and steamed up river.'

Amazingly, having then rescued Captain Bates from the *Wantung*, the *Kiawo* returned to the *Wanhsien* in another attempt to recover the bodies of Captain Darley and the two bluejackets, all the while under continuing heavy fire. But they were not to be found and at length she steamed off down river.

Two D.S.Cs, two C.G.Ms and four D.S.Ms were awarded for the action, all but one of the D.S.Cs and one of the D.S.Ms to the gallant crew of the *Kiawo*. In the words of one correspondent, 'It was Zeebrugge on a small scale, a manifestation of the same splendid spirit that animated the greater deed.'

Baldock enjoyed a number of seagoing appointments over the coming years and had just returned to the U.K. from Hong Kong in the acting rank of Petty Officer when hostilities commenced in September 1939. Initially employed ashore, Baldock served in the minelaying base ship *Manchester City* from March 1940 to December 1941, in which period he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal, and aboard the auxiliary anti-aircraft ship *Alynbank* from March 1942 until January 1943, in which period he would have served on the Arctic run and out in the Mediterranean.

A series of shore appointments then ensued, including time at the Southampton base *Shrapnel* in mid-to-late 1943, but he returned to sea in the newly launched destroyer *Wakeful* in the period February-July 1944, prior to ending the War in the old harbour ship *Cormorant*.

Confirmed in the rank of Chief Petty Officer in December 1945, Baldock was still serving at the end of the decade.

Sold with the recipient's original Certificate of Service and Gunnery History Sheets, in addition to an old newspaper cutting announcing awards for the *Wanhsien* incident.



A Second War 'Operation Pedestal' D.S.M. awarded to Ship's Steward H. O'Connor, Merchant Navy, for service aboard the M.V. *Melbourne Star* when, as part of the Malta Convoy, he manned the machine guns and Oerlikons; he was later killed when serving aboard the same ship on 2 April 1943

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (H. O'Connor, Stwd.) in case of issue, *extremely fine*

£1,400-£1,800



*Herbert O'Connor (third from left)*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 10 November 1942:

'For bravery and dauntless resolution while serving in H.M. Ships .... and in H.M. aircraft-carriers, merchantmen and oilers when an important convoy was fought through to Malta in the face of relentless attacks by day and night from enemy submarines, aircraft and surface forces.'

**Herbert O'Connor** was awarded the D.S.M. for his bravery and distinguished service as a Ship's Steward aboard the the M.V. *Melbourne Star* during *Operation Pedestal*, the Malta Convoy. Leaving Gibraltar on 10 August 1942, the *Melbourne Star* was one of the merchant ships that braved the incessant attacks and made it to beleaguered Malta on 13 August. His recommendation states that he was rewarded for his 'General service throughout, manning machine guns and Oerlikons as required'.

Advanced Chief Steward, O'Connor was killed when serving aboard the M.V. *Melbourne Star*, when the liner was torpedoed and sunk by the German submarine, *U-129*, some 600 miles S.E. of Bermuda, on 2 April 1943. Thirty-one passengers and 82 officers and crew, including O'Connor, were killed. Only four survivors were landed at Bermuda on 10 May - all four were awarded the B.E.M.

O'Connor was aged 41 at the time of his death, and is commemorated on the Tower Hill Memorial.

Sold with original photograph of the recipient and family at his investiture, and with copied research.





**A fine Second War 'anti-U-boat operations' D.S.M. group of four awarded to Acting Leading Seaman J. S. Greenway, Royal Navy, Submarine Detector on H.M.S. *Redmill*, who was awarded the D.S.M. for the leading part he played in the destruction of the German submarine *U-722* on 27 March 1945. Four weeks to the day later, H.M.S. *Redmill* was herself torpedoed by *U-1105*, which blew 60 feet of her stern off**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (A/L.S. J. S. Greenway. D/JX. 254649); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£1,000-£1,400*

D.S.M. London Gazette 14 August 1945.

The original Recommendation states: 'H.M.S. *Redmill* formed part of the 21st Escort Group which destroyed four German U-Boats in coastal waters between 27 March and 9 April 1945. This ship detected and delivered the mortal blow to one U-Boat. By this rating's skill as A./S. Recorder Operator he materially assisted in the destruction of a U-Boat. His devotion to duty and cheerfulness throughout a long period of attacks, during which time he never left the A./S. cabinet, are worthy of high praise. At all times he has maintained his A./S. equipment at a very high standard.'

**Jim Stanley Greenway** was born in Belgrave, Leicestershire, on 4 March 1914. He entered the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman on 5 March 1941 and was immediately posted to H.M.S. *Raleigh*. After a brief spell with H.M.S. *Drake* and H.M.S. *Osprey*, he joined H.M.S. *Kenya* on 15 August 1941. Rated Acting Submarine Detector, then Able Seaman/ Submarine Detector, he would serve in H.M.S. *Kenya* until 25 January 1943. During this period, H.M.S. *Kenya* was involved in Operation *Stonewall*; an operation involved in intercepting German U-boats and blockade runners. In 1942, H.M.S. *Kenya*, which had by now earned the nickname 'The Pink Lady' due to her camouflage scheme, was involved in Arctic convoy escorts. In March 1942 H.M.S. *Kenya* was involved in a secret operation, transporting 10 tons of gold from the Soviet Union to the United States as payment for loans and war materials.

Between 26 January and 4 October 1943, Greenway served aboard H.M. Ships *Drake*, *Osprey*, *Nimrod* and *Asbara*, before spending several months at H.M.S. *Saker*, which was a 'stone frigate'. Here Royal Naval personnel were accounted whilst serving on duty in the USA. On 18 January 1944, Greenway was posted to H.M.S. *Redmill*, serving with this ship until 11 May 1945, and was advanced Acting Leading Seaman in September 1944.

H.M.S. *Redmill* was a United States built escort Destroyer, completed in 1943, that entered the Royal Navy as a Captain Class frigate on 30 November of the same year. Designed for patrol and escort duty, on 27 March 1945 H.M.S. *Redmill* was involved in the depth charging and sinking of *U-722* in the North Atlantic. However, a month later, on 27 April, the German submarine *U-1105*, under the command of Hans-Joachim Schwarz, detected three British frigates in the North Atlantic and fired two torpedoes at H.M.S. *Redmill*, both hitting their target and blowing 60 feet of H.M.S. *Redmill's* stern off. Despite the terrible damage, H.M.S. *Redmill* stayed afloat and, assisted by another frigate, was towed safely to Lisahally in Northern Ireland. 29 of H.M.S. *Redmill's* complement were killed by the explosion and a great many seriously hurt.

In summing up events aboard his command that day, Lieutenant John Denne stated:

'I am proud to report that the conduct of the ship's company, as I had expected, was in the highest traditions of the Naval Service. I personally saw many officers and ratings doing outstanding work under difficult and dangerous conditions. Although I am forwarding the names of four men who carried out fine work far in excess of their duty, the credit as a whole must go to every man on board. The spirit of the ship is exemplified by a notice which appeared in the A./S. cabinet within two minutes of the attack, when power was restored and operating resumed: "Business as usual".'

Greenway's final postings before being finally released from service on 10 January 1946, were H.M. ships *Drake*, *Cochrane* and *Osprey*, all shore establishments

Sold with the recipient's original D.S.M. Buckingham Palace bestowal document; Admiralty letter of congratulations on the D.S.M.; Certificate of Service; Submarine Detector History Sheet; Royal Navy Next of Kin casualty card; Identity card; Naval Service release letter; 15 wartime photos of Greenway in uniform, with shipmates, ships &c.; and other documents and copied research and the recipient's Trebex wristwatch, engraved on reverse 'J S Greenway'.



**A Great War 1917 'Arras' M.M. and 1918 'Epehy' Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Private W. A. Carr, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was also awarded a 36th Brigade Card for Gallant Conduct**

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (874 Pte. W. A. Carr. 7/R. Suss: R.); 1914-15 Star (G-874 Pte. W. A. Carr. R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-874 Pte. W. A. Carr. R. Suss. R.) *edge bruising and light pitting, nearly very fine and better (4)* **£700-£900**

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

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 17 June 1919.

**William Alfred Carr** was born in Kensington, London on 27 November 1893 and served with the 7th (Service) Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 May 1915. He was awarded the Military Medal in 1917 after the Battle of Arras, where his battalion was heavily engaged in April and May 1917. The following year he was awarded the 36th Brigade Card by the Brigade Commander 'For his gallant conduct on 18th September 1918 during operations near Epehy'. On this date the 36th Brigade, as part of the 12th Division, attacked Epehy and, although enemy strongholds at Malassise Farm and Fishers Keep held on stubbornly and caused heavy casualties, gradually resistance was overcome. Over the next few days further attacks were made against heavily defended posts and trenches; fighting was intense and progress slow. The schedule number of the Second Award Bar to Carr's Military Medal is also consistent with an award for the Epehy operations.

Carr transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve on 26 March 1919.

Sold together with the recipient's 36th Brigade Card for gallant conduct at Epehy on 18 September 1918, signed by the O.C. 36th Infantry Brigade.

**53 A Great War 1916 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant T. Wilkin, Royal Field Artillery**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (47046 Bmbr: T. Wilkin. 135/By: R.F.A.); 1914 Star (47046 Gnr: T. Wilkins [sic]. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (47046 Sjt. T. Wilkin. R.A.) *nearly very fine (4)* **£300-£400**

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 November 1916.

**Tom Wilkin**, a native of Ely, Cambridgeshire, attested for the Royal Field Artillery on 15 July 1907, and served with 135th Battery, 32nd Brigade, during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914. He was awarded his Military Medal in 1916 'for his gallantry when the layer of a gun in the trenches which blew in a German saphead at a range of 60 yards, and by his coolness largely contributed to the success of the operations.' (copied newspaper cutting with lot refers). He was badly gassed on 29 August 1918, and was discharged as a consequence on 1 February 1919.

Sold with copied research.

**54 A Great War 1917 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Bombardier, later acting Sergeant, S. H. Howden, Royal Field Artillery**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (800276 Bmbr: S. H. Howden. 230/N.M. Bde: R.F.A. -T.F.) *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280  
M.M. *London Gazette* 26 May 1917.

**Stephen Henry Howden** was born in Sheffield in 1884, and attested for the Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force) at Grimsby on 2 November 1914. He served with 'B' Company, 230th Brigade, 1st North Midland Division during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 March 1915, and was promoted Bombardier on 26 February 1917, Corporal on 2 October 1918, and acting Sergeant on 21 January 1919.

Sold with copied research including a group postcard photograph of the recipient.

**55 A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant J. Morrison, Royal Field Artillery**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (47672 Sjt: J. Morrison. A.76/A. Bde: R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (47672 Sjt. J. Morrison. R.A.) *very fine (3)* £260-£300  
M.M. *London Gazette* 7 October 1918.

**John Morrison** was a native of Motherwell, Scotland. He served during the Great War with the Royal Field Artillery in the French theatre of war from 13 July 1915.

**56 A Great War M.M. awarded to Sergeant H. B. Daniels, Royal Garrison Artillery, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 23 August 1917**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (7151 Sjt: H. B. Daniels. 281/Sge: By: R.G.A.) *abrasive marks to edge, very fine* £180-£220  
M.M. *London Gazette* 17 September 1917.

**Howard Baker Daniels** was born in Tooting, Surrey, and served during the Great War with the Royal Garrison Artillery. He was killed in action on the Western Front, 23 August 1917, and is buried in the Belgian Battery Corner Cemetery, Ypres, Belgium.

**57 A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Gunner A. Bennett, 310th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, later Royal Engineers**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (124213 Gnr: A. Bennett. 310/Sge: By: R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (124213 Gnr. A. Bennett. R.A.) *generally good very fine or better (3)* £260-£300  
M.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917.

**Arthur Bennett** initially served during the Great War with the 310th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery on the Western Front. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Engineers.

**58 A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Acting Bombardier Frank Bailey, 2/1 North Midland (Staffordshire) Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (313312 A. Bmbr: F. Bailey. 2/1 N.M. Hy: By: R.G.A. -T.F.); British War and Victory Medals (313312 Bmbr. F. Bailey. R.A.) *very fine or better (3)* £280-£320  
M.M. *London Gazette* 12 December 1917.

**59 A Great War 1916 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal I. A. Joy, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (9685 Cpl I. A. Joy. 1/R. Sco: Fus.); 1914-15 Star (9685 Pte I. A. Joy. R. Sc: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (9685 Cpl. I. A. Joy. R. S. Fus.) mounted for display, *worn, good fine (4)* £300-£340  
M.M. *London Gazette* 11 October 1916.

**Isaac A. Joy** served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers in the French theatre of war from 7 July 1915.

**60 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal R. Wallace, 11th (Service) Battalion, Royal Scots**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (59449 Cpl. R. Wallace. 11/R. Scots.); British War and Victory Medals (59449 Pte. R. Wallace. R. Scots.) mounted as originally worn, *very fine (3)* £300-£340  
M.M. *London Gazette* 14 My 1919.

**Robert Wallace** was a native of Edinburgh.





**A Great War 1916 'First Day of the Battle of the Somme' M.M group of seven awarded to Private G. Cox, Royal Fusiliers and Machine Gun Corps, late Royal West Surrey Regiment, who was wounded in action at Auchionvillers the same day, 1 July 1916**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (20923 Pte. G. Cox. 86/Coy. M.G.C.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange Free State, *unofficial rivets between second and third clasps* (5945 Pte. G. Cox, Rl. Wt. Surrey Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5945 Pte. G. Cox. The Queen's.); 1914-15 Star (12557 Pte. G. Cox, R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (12557 Pte. G. Cox. R. Fus.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V. R., 1st issue (20923 Pte. G. Cox. M.G.C.) *good very fine or better* (7) *£1,000-£1,400*

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 December 1916.

**George Cox** was born in Chelsea, London, in 1880 and attested for the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) at London on 12 April 1899, whilst serving in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion of the Regiment. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he sailed for South Africa for service during the Boer War after the rest of the Battalion, having been in hospital, and arrived in Cape Town on 13 June 1900, where he was immediately admitted to hospital. Discharged from hospital on 25 June, he finally re-joined his battalion on 23 August 1900, and was present during operations in Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, and in the Transvaal. Posted to the 1st Battalion in early 1902, Cox arrived in India on 11 April 1902, and joined his Battalion at Peshawar. He transferred to the Royal Fusiliers on 4 February 1907, and was posted to the 2nd Battalion at Sialkot.

Following the outbreak of the Great War the Battalion embarked for home on 9 December 1914, and after a couple of months at Nuneaton embarked for the Middle East on 16 March 1915 for service in the Gallipoli theatre of War, landing on 'X' beach, Cape Helles, on 25 April 1915. Transferring to the Machine Gun Corps on its formation on 26 February 1916, Cox served with the 86th Company in France from the end of March 1916, and on the eve of the Battle of the Somme the Company was billeted in Auchionvillers.

On 1 July 1916 86th Company Machine Gun Corps was heavily employed during the attack on the Hawthorne Redoubt. Cox was a member of 1 Section (4 guns) under Lieutenant K. F. McAlpin. The War Diary gives the following account: 'At 07:20 a mine was exploded under the Hawthorn Redoubt near point 07 and as soon as the debris had settled four machine guns under Lieutenant McAlpin pushed over the north lip of the crater and set up, with 2 guns firing down the front line of trenches running north, and 2 guns down the trenches running south. These guns were immediately followed by 2 platoons of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, and a team of Stoke Gunners.'

During this action the Company suffered heavy casualties, including Cox, who suffered a gunshot wound to the thigh. Admitted to 12th Stationary Hospital at St. Pol, he was transferred to the 2nd General Hospital at Le Harve on 13 July 1916, and was evacuated to England the same day. He was awarded the Military Medal in December 1916- owing to the fact that his Company had seen very little action in France prior to the Battle of the Somme, and that he was *hors de combat* from the first day of the battle onwards, it is difficult to believe that his Military Medal was awarded for anything other than his gallant conduct at Auchionvillers on 1 July 1916.

Recovering from his wounds, Cox returned to France on 16 March 1917, and was posted to the 205th Company, Machine Gun Corps. He was awarded his Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 106 of April 1918. Following the cessation of hostilities he served briefly in the 5th Battalion, M.G.C., before transferring to the 32nd Battalion, M.G.C., on 3 June 1919, for service in Germany. Returning home on 12 November 1919 he was posted to the Foreign Service Details Battalion, M.G.C., before taking his discharge on 14 May 1920, after 21 years and 32 days' service.

**62 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant E. S. Straw, 10th (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (62099 Sjt. E. S. Straw. 10/R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (GS-62099 A. Sjt. E. S. Straw. R. Fus.) *BWM officially renamed, generally very fine or better* (3) *£280-£320*

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

**Eric Straw** a native of Streatham, London.

**63** *Family Group:*

**A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private A. Wiles, Bedfordshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 September 1918**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (43832 Pte. A. Wiles. 4/Bedf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (43832 Pte. A. Wiles. Bedf. R.) *very fine*

**Pair: Private C. Wiles, Royal West Surrey Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on the first day of the battle of Cambrai, 20 November 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (G-5820 Pte. C. Wiles. The Queen's R.) *very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**R4-095364 Pte. W. Wiles. A.S.C.**) *very fine*

Victory Medal 1914-19 (**931394 Pte. E. Wiles. 54-Can. Inf.**); together with the recipient's Canadian Memorial Cross (931394 Pte. E. Wiles) *very fine (8)* **£500-£700**

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 February 1919

**Alfred Wiles** was born in Farnham, Surrey and attested there for the Bedfordshire Regiment. He served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 27 September 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on Vis-En-Artois Memorial, France.

**Charles Wiles** was born in Bourne, Surrey, and attested for the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment at Guildford. He served with the 4th and 6th Battalions during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 20 November 1917, on the first day of the battle of Cambrai. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Cambrai Memorial, France.

**Ernest Wiles** was born in Surrey on 10 May 1889, and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Grand Forks, British Columbia, on 31 March 1916. He served with the 54th Battalion Canadian Infantry during the Great War, and although a Memorial Cross was issued, his name does not appear on the C.W.G.C. Roll of Honour.

**64** **A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of seven awarded to Sergeant H. Brooksbank, 5th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (58 Sjt. H. Brooksbank. 5/York: R. T.F.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (7340 Pte. H. Brooksbank, Vol. Coy. York: Regt.); 1914-15 Star (58 Sjt. H. Brooksbank. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (58 Sjt. H. Brooksbank. York. R.); Defence Medal; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., with additional clasp (58 Sjt. H. Brooksbank. 5/York: R.) mounted as worn, *generally nearly very fine (7)* **£400-£500**



M.M. *London Gazette* 27 October 1916

A local newspaper reported the following: 'Sergeant H. Brooksbank, Yorkshire Regiment, of Scarborough, who received the Military Medal for continuous devotion to duty and bravery in the field. When under heavy fire he crossed the open and went to the assistance of a dangerously wounded man and safely conveyed him to a dressing station. Later, though warned of snipers, he took the man to the nearest clearing station.'

His death was reported under the heading 'Scarboro' Veteran of Boer War Dies. A South African war veteran and a freeman of Richmond, Mr Herbert Brooksbank, died in Scarborough Hospital yesterday at the age of 86. Mr Brooksbank volunteered for service abroad at the out break of the Boer War and went to South Africa with the first volunteer contingent from Scarborough in 1900. Two years later he received the freedom of Richmond, his native town, as a member of the 1st Volunteer Service Company of the Yorkshire Regiment. As a territorial he was called up for military service in the First World War, and he went to France in April 1915 with the 5th Bn., the Yorkshire Regiment, in which he served until February 1919. He was awarded the Military Medal and received it from King George V at Hull in June 1917. In the last war he was second in command of the local railway company of the Home Guard until his retirement after 50 year's railway service in 1942. Mr Brooksbank was well known to business people in the town as L.N.E.R. townsman and collector for about 20 years. He began his railway service at Richmond goods station in 1892 and five years later transferred to Scarborough. He was a life member of the Green Howards Association and was present when King Haakon of Norway, then Colonel in Chief of the regiment, received the freedom of Richmond. Although he formerly lived at 3 Newlands Park Avenue he had lately gone to live with his daughter at 522 Scalby Road. He is survived by his daughter and two sons.'

**65 A Great War 1917 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal J. Keigher, South Wales Borderers, who was wounded in action on 9 November 1916**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (5-19445 L.Cpl. J. Keigher. 5/S.W. Bord:); 1914-15 Star (19445 Pte. J. Keigher, S. Wales Bord:); British War and Victory Medals (19445 Cpl. J. Keigher. S. Wales Bord.) *very fine* (4) *£300-£400*

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

**John Keigher** attested for the South Wales Borderers, and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 July 1915. He was wounded on 9 November 1916, and the award of his Military Medal was announced in the Battalion War Diary on 17 May 1917, most likely for actions at the Battle of Ypres in March 1917. He was discharged to Class 'Z' Reserve on 10 February 1919.

Sold with copied research.

**66 A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private J. Webster, 5/6th Battalion, Scottish Rifles**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (201163 Pte J. Webster. 5/6 Sco: Rif:); British War and Victory Medals (9182 Pte J. Webster. Sco. Rif.) *generally nearly very fine or better* (3) *£280-£320*

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 September 1918.

**John Webster** a native of Glasgow.

**67 A Great War 1916 M.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Corporal P. J. Gardiner, 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action during his battalion's attack on Wood Lane Trench at High Wood on 9 September 1916**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (5946 Pte. P. J. Gardiner. 2/R. Suss: R:); 1914-15 Star (G-5946 Pte. P. J. Gardiner. R. Suss: R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-5946 Pte. P. J. Gardiner. R. Suss. R.); Memorial Plaque (Percy John Gardiner) in card envelope; together with a Royal Sussex Regiment cap badge, *extremely fine* (5) *£600-£800*

M.M. *London Gazette* 10 August 1916

**Percy John Gardiner** was born in 1894 in Ascot, Berkshire. He served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, arriving among a draft of 398 officers and men who joined the Battalion in billets at Noeux les Mines on 4 October 1915 - replacements following the disastrous losses sustained during the attack at Loos on 25 September. They remained in the Loos Sector, in and out of the front line, for much of the next year.

On the evening of 30 June 1916 the Battalion attacked, jointly with the 2nd K.R.R.C., the German positions near Loos in the Triangle trench network and on the northern arm of the two giant slag and charcoal heaps known as the Double Crassiers. This diversionary attack, immediately prior to the Somme offensive, saw the battalion lose 1 officer and 19 men killed and receives a lot of attention in the war diary. Gardiner's M.M. was quite likely in respect of this action, being announced six weeks later in a *London Gazette* containing many awards relating to the first day of the Battle of the Somme and immediately prior.

Gardiner was killed in action on 9 September 1916 while serving with 'D' Company during his Battalion's attack on the Wood Lane Trench near High Wood on the Somme. The day had started inauspiciously when the detonation of a huge mine on the eastern corner of the wood appeared to leave the Germans unaffected, one officer recalling 'Huge clouds of debris shot into the sky as the artillery barrage rose to a shrieking crescendo. Suddenly it stopped and, though the ground still trembled, an eerie silence fell - broken by a skylark high above us, singing its heart out! We all looked up in wonder, but before we had time to take the little miracle in, a barrage from massed machine-guns began along the ridge behind us' - the crater, 140 feet across and 35 feet deep, remains to this day, as a duck pond. The 2nd Royal Sussex started their attack nonetheless. Terry Norman's '*The Hell they called High Wood*' quotes Private Walter Glover of the 2nd Royal Sussex:

'We could see High Wood on our left, all battered and shell-torn, and the barrage from our own artillery and that of the Germans on that afternoon was undescrivable. The ground over which we attacked was swept by machine-gun and field gun fire - whizzbangs - with 5.9s for good measure. I did not know at the time what they were, having only been in France since the 18th August, but I soon learned. Seeing my friends shot down on each side of me gave me a feeling of dread. I wondered when it was going to be my turn'.

The War Diary's description of the 2nd Battalion's activities on that day completes the picture:

'At 4.45pm, in conjunction with the 1st Northamptons on our left and the 2nd KR.R.C. on our right, the Battalion advanced to the attack our objective being a portion of the trench Wood Lane. In spite of very heavy artillery and Machine Gun fire, the attacking line which consisted of "C" and "D" Companies, advanced steadily and in splendid order, closely followed by "A" Company, which was to form an outpost line in front, and "B" Company which was to consolidate "D" Company secured the objective with few losses. "C" Company on the left was less fortunate, suffering rather heavily from Machine Gun fire from High Wood. It entered the enemy trench, however with little difficulty. "A" Company pushed through and advanced some distance in front of the captured line, accounting for several of the enemy who had run back. On our right the 60th Rifles gained their objective, but the Northamptons on our left were driven back by an intense fire. This left our flank exposed and a defensive flank was dug connecting the captured line with their original front line. By dark consolidation was well under way. Several prisoners were captured and one Maxim Gun which was secured by the Battalion Scout Sergeant.'

The attack had cost the Battalion 6 Officers and approximately 93 other ranks killed, and 150 wounded but its success contributed to the wider Battle for High Wood ending three days later, after 64 days of fighting, with the Wood in British possession. Despite being regularly shelled it was never recaptured by the Germans. Gardiner is buried in Serre Road Cemetery No.2, France.





**A Great War 1916 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal J. Hart, 1/5th (Cinque Ports) Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment**

Military Medal, G.V.R (2340 L. Cpl. J. Hart. 5/R. Suss. R.); 1914-15 Star (5-2340 Pte. J. Hart. R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2340 Cpl. J. Hart. R. Suss. R.); together with a 5th (Cinque Ports) Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment cap badge, *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine or better (4)* *£400-£500*

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 November 1916.

**John Hart** served with the 1/5th (Cinque Ports) Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 February 1915. On 20 August 1915 the 1/5th Royal Sussex became the Pioneer Battalion of the 48th (South Midland) Division and joined them on the Somme at Hebuterne.

The *London Gazette* date for Hart's M.M. indicates that it was awarded for gallantry on the Somme in July 1916 where his battalion saw action during the Battle of Bazentin Ridge, the Capture of Ovillers and the Battle of Pozieres Ridge.

In 1917 they were engaged at the 3rd Battle of Ypres before transferring, in November, with the 48th Division to Italy. After the conclusion of hostilities they returned to England where Hart was demobilised on 16 March 1919.



**A Great War 1918 'Epehy' M.M. group of four awarded to Acting Corporal H. E. Reed, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was seriously wounded at the Battle of Epehy in September 1918**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (L-10391 Pte. H. E. Reed. 2/R. Suss. R.); 1914-15 Star (L-10391 Pte. H. E. Reed. R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-10391 A. Cpl. H. E. Reed. R. Suss. R.) *contact marks, very fine (4)* *£300-£400*

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1919

**Harry Edward Reed** was born in 1894. He attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment on 8 August 1914 and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 November 1914. His battalion fought with the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division in the attack at Epehy on 18 September 1918. Reed was admitted to the 2nd General Hospital, Le Havre on 20 September 1918, with a compound fracture of his femur caused by a gun shot wound to the thigh; he was transferred to the Hospital Ship *Essequibo* two days later. Reed's M.M. schedule number indicates an award for the period August - October 1918 and was almost certainly for the attack at Epehy where he was seriously wounded. He was discharged due to wounds on 11 April 1919 and awarded a Silver War Badge.

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**70 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private A. Holroyd, Manchester Regiment**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (5663 Pte. A. Holroyd 12/Manch: R.); 1914-15 Star (5663 Pte. A. Holroyd. Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals (5663 Pte. A. Holroyd. Manch. R.) *edge bruising to BWM, nearly very fine (4)* £280-£320  
M.M. *London Gazette* 28 July 1917.

**Albert Holroyd** attested for the Manchester Regiment, and served with the 12th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 July 1915.

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**x71 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private Frederick Davies, 10th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (6146 Pte. F. Davies. 10/Rif: Bde:) *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220  
M.M. *London Gazette* 12 December 1917.

**Frederick Davies** enlisted on 24 June 1915 and was discharged on 16 December 1918.

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**72 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private J. Moir, Army Cyclist Corps**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (704 Pte. J. Moir. VIII. C.C. Bn: A.C.C.) *edge bruise, good very fine* £240-£280  
M.M. *London Gazette* 7 October 1918.

**John Moir** attested for the Army Cyclist Corps, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 March 1915. He was demobilised on 19 February 1919.

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**73 A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private J. Graham, 2/2nd North Midland Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 21 March 1918**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (322083 Pte J. Graham. 2/2 N.M. F.A. R.A.M.C.-T.F.); British War and Victory Medals (130 Pte. J. Graham. R.A.M.C.) *BWM officially renamed; Memorial Plaque (James Graham) scratches to reverse of plaque, otherwise extremely fine (4)* £500-£600  
M.M. *London Gazette* 23 February 1918.

**James Graham** was a native of Glasgow, and was the husband of Mrs A. K. Glover Graham of 139 Greenhead Street, Glasgow. He served during the Great War with the 2/2nd North Midland Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps. Graham was killed in action on the Western Front, 21 March 1918, and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

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**74 A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. pair awarded to Sergeant G. Abraham, 1st Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who was wounded in action four days after his arrival in Gallipoli, 9 August 1915, and again wounded in action and gassed whilst serving in France in 1916**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1910 Sjt: G. Abraham. 1/Aust: Inf:); British War Medal 1914-20 (1910 Sjt G. Abraham. 1 Bn. A.I. F.) mounted for display, *generally good very fine (2)* £500-£600

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 November 1918. The original recommendation states:

'Near Strazeele on the afternoon of the 11th July 1918, Sergeant George Abraham showed great courage and devotion to duty when taking part in a small attack on an enemy position. He led his platoon with great determination and rendered great assistance to his Officer throughout. When the enemy opened fire with machine guns from the flank of the captured position he went forward with a party to capture the enemy post. Through his choice of ground he succeeded in approaching the enemy post and engaging them with bombs while other members of the party got to close quarters, and all then rushed the post, capturing five of the enemy and a machine gun.'

**George Abraham** was born in Hexthorpe, Yorkshire in 1886. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Liverpool, New South Wales, 26 January 1915, and served with the 1st Australian Infantry Battalion in Gallipoli from 5 August 1915. Abraham was wounded in action four days later, receiving gunshot wounds to the head and arm. Having been evacuated from Gallipoli, Abraham served with the Battalion in the French theatre of war. He was wounded in action, 22 July 1916, and gassed in August of the same year.

Abraham advanced to Lance Corporal in September 1916, and to Sergeant in December of the same year. He returned to Australia in March 1919, and was discharged in July 1919.



**A Great War 1918 'Battle of Montbrehain' M.M. group of nine awarded to Corporal W. S. Cooper, 21st Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, a veteran of Gallipoli who was wounded in action on the Western Front, 22 December 1916. He re-engaged for service during the Second War, and served as a Sergeant with the 1st Corps Provost Company in the Middle East. Cooper was commissioned Lieutenant and subsequently served with the Australian Army Military Prison and Detention Barrack Service**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (358 Pte W. S. Cooper. 21/Aust: Inf.); 1914-15 Star (358 Pte W. S. Cooper 21/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (358 Cpl W. S. Cooper. 21 Bn. A.I.F.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, Second War medals officially impressed 'VX15728 W. S. Cooper', mounted for display, *light contact marks overall, therefore nearly very fine better* (9) £700-£900

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

'Near Montbrehain, East of Peronne, on the morning of 5th October 1918, this NCO set a splendid example of gallantry and devotion to duty. For twelve hours, under heavy and continuous shell fire, he carried out his allotted work of dressing and attending to the wounded. The celerity and skill which he displayed were of great assistance to the Regimental Medical Officer in the rapid evacuation of casualties. His example stimulated the men working under him with very good results, whilst his cheerful demeanour under all conditions greatly enheartened the wounded under his care.'

**Walter Sydney Cooper** was born in Beechwood, Victoria in 1892. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Melbourne, 30 March 1915. Cooper travelled with the 21st Australian Infantry Battalion to Egypt in June 1915, and from there embarked on the S.S. *Scotland* for Mudros. The latter was torpedoed with the survivors making it to Mudros, 2 September 1915. Cooper served with the Battalion in Gallipoli from 7 September 1915. Having been evacuated from Gallipoli in December 1916, Cooper served in the French theatre of war from March 1916.

Cooper was wounded in action, 22 December 1916. He was detached for service with the 6th Field Ambulance, and Ambulance detail with the 7th Field Company, Engineers between September 1917 - September 1918. Cooper returned to his parent unit and was awarded the M.M. for the Battle of Montbrehain, 5 October 1918 - the last action involving Australian infantry on the Western Front. He returned to the 6th Field Ambulance, and was attached for service with the 24th Australian Infantry Battalion from November 1918.

Cooper returned to Australia in August 1919, and was discharged in August of the same year. After the war he was employed as a Warden in the Prison Service at H.M. Gaol, Bendigo. Cooper re-engaged for service as a Corporal during the Second War in May 1940. He served as a Sergeant with the 1st Corps Provost Company in the Middle East, and returned to Australia in June 1941. Cooper was commissioned Lieutenant in the Australian Army Military Prison and Detention Barrack Service, and discharged in July 1945. He died in August 1970.

**76 A Great War 1917 'Messines Ridge' M.M. awarded to Lance Corporal R. H. Tunkin, 47th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 12 October 1917**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2529 Pte R. H. Tunkin. 47/Aust: Inf:) *minor edge nicks, good very fine*

£500-£600

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917. The original recommendation states:

'At Messines between 7th and 11th June 1917 during attack and capture of the final objective Private Tunkin was a Linesman. Under very heavy fire he constantly patrolled and repaired telephone lines and kept up communications which to a great extent were responsible for success of the operations'.

**Robert Hallett Tunkin** was born in Wentworth, New South Wales in 1896. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Melbourne, 15 July 1915. Tunkin embarked for the Middle East and Egypt in November 1915, and served with the 15th Australian Infantry Battalion before transferring to the 47th Australian Infantry Battalion. He served with the latter in the French theatre of war from June 1916.

Tunkin advanced to Lance Corporal in March 1917, and was awarded the M.M. for his gallantry during the attack on Messines Ridge - during which the Battalion suffered 8 officers and 68 other ranks killed, and 7 officers and 319 other ranks wounded. Lance Corporal Tunkin was killed in action on the Western Front, 12 October 1917, and is buried in the Tyne Cot Cemetery, Passchendaele, Belgium.



**77 A Great War 1917 'Attack on Passchendaele Ridge' M.M. awarded to Private T. J. Keppel, 48th Australian Infantry Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who was wounded in action on multiple occasions during the conflict**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2190 Pte T. J. Keppel. 48/Aust: Inf:) *minor edge nicks, good very fine*

£500-£600

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 January 1918. The original recommendation states:

'At Passchendaele Ridge, north east of Zonnebeke on 12th October 1917, for bravery and coolness during the attack and later after the retirement. Although wounded in the face earlier in the attack he refused to be evacuated and organised a party which did excellent work sniping. He was later again wounded and had to be evacuated. He showed a fine spirit and accounted for many of the enemy.'

**Tennant John Keppel** was born in Mystic Park, Victoria in 1893. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Adelaide, South Australia, 14 February 1916, and served with the 48th Australian Infantry Battalion in the French theatre of war from September 1917.

Keppel was awarded the M.M. for his gallantry during the attack on Passchendaele Ridge, 12 October 1917. He received a gun shot wound to his leg, 21 October 1917, and was wounded in action again, 23 June 1918. Keppel returned to Australia in August 1919, and was discharged in October of the same year.

**78 A Great War 1918 'Somme' M.M. awarded to Lance Corporal G. H. Hills, 8th Field Ambulance, Australian Army Medical Corps, Australian Imperial Force, for his gallantry as a stretcher-bearer under sniper fire near Villers Bretonneux, 25 April 1918. He was killed in action on the Western Front, 9 August 1918**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (10182 Pte - L. Cpl - G. H. Hills. 8/F.A. Aust: A.M.C.) *good very fine*

£500-£600

M.M. *London Gazette* 29 August 1918. The original recommendation states:

'On the morning of 25th April 1918 word was brought by a British Officer to the Car Loading Post near Villers Bretonneux where L/Cpl. Hills was stationed, that a wounded man was lying in the gully, off the Villers Bretonneux-Fouilloy Road, in a shell hole. In company with three others, this N.C.O. (a stretcher bearer) took a stretcher and went searching. Enemy shelling at this spot was heavy at the time. After a while, they located a wounded man looking out of a shell hole. An enemy sniper then opened on the party from the vicinity of Villers Bretonneux which we had captured a few hours previously. Crawling and dragging the stretcher they got to the shell hole, and started back, two men (one of them L/Cpl. Hills) carrying. The first sniper was now reinforced by a second sniper, but they were evidently poor shots and the party safely returned to the Car Loading Post, where the man was properly dressed and evacuated. The gully is close to Villers Bretonneux and under direct observation. All day on 25th April 1918 I can testify that the enemy shelling was very severe hereabouts. On many other occasions this N.C.O. has gone searching for wounded, showing at all times great initiative and absolute fearlessness and endurance.'

**George Henry Hills** was born in Brunswick, Victoria in 1893. He enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, 15 June 1915, and served with the 8th Field Ambulance, Australian Army Medical Corps in the French theatre of war from June 1916.

Hills advanced to Lance Corporal in January 1917, and was awarded the M.M. for his gallantry near Villers Bretonneux on the Somme, 25 April 1918. Lance Corporal Hills was killed in action on the Western Front, 9 August 1918. He is buried in Heath Cemetery, Harbonnières, Somme, France.

**79 A Second War 'replacement' M.M. group of seven awarded to Bombardier R. L. Pointer Royal Artillery**

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (861601 Bdr. R. L. Pointer R.A.) *officially re-impressed naming and marked 'R for Replacement; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; together with four commemorative medals, for Dunkirk 1940; the Battles of the Somme 1914-1918-1940; the Royal Federation of Veterans of King Albert I of Belgium; and the European Confederation of Combat Veterans, good very fine (11)*

£300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 December 1940.

The original recommendation states: 'This N.C.O. was No. 1 of a gun covering a bridge at Bethune from a very advanced position. He had orders to withdraw when the enemy crossed the canal. When this had occurred he extricated his own gun and the gun tractor of another gun in the face of machine gun and small arms ammunition fire with extreme coolness and entirely unaided.'

**Ronald Lister Pointer** was serving with 65 Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery at the time he was awarded the Military Medal.

Sold with named certificates for the last three commemorative medals.



**A Second War May 1940 'Defence of the Escaut Canal' M.M. group of six awarded to Lance-Corporal J. Goulden, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was subsequently taken Prisoner of War at Termoli, Italy on 4 October 1943**

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (3446843 L-Cpl. J. Goulden. Lan. Fus.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) *£1,000-£1,400*

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2007.

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

**J. Goulden** (also listed as Golden) was born in Salford on 6 July 1917, and attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers in 1936. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India until mid-1939, and then during the Second World War with the British Expeditionary Force in Europe. He was granted an Immediate M.M. by order of Major-General T. R. Eastwood, D.S.O., M.C., Commanding 4th Division, dated 31 May 1940, for gallantry during the defence of the Escaut Canal near Schelde in Belgium between 18 and 23 May 1940.

Evacuated at Dunkirk, Goulden subsequently served in North Africa and Italy, and was taken Prisoner of War at Termoli, Italy on 4 October 1943. He was held at Stalag VIII B at Lamsdorf, and having been released following the cessation of hostilities, was discharged to the Reserves on 7 March 1946.

Sold with copied research including paperwork relating to the recipient's M.M. and a copy of his P.O.W. Record Card with photograph. On one sheet it is stated, 'It is regretted that, owing to the loss of documents on evacuation, the accounts of acts in respect of which the above (incl. the M.M. to Goulden) were awarded are not available'. Also with copied extract from the war diary providing the dispositions of the regiment.



**A good Second War 1940 'Fort Capuzzo - night attack' M.M. group of five awarded to Corporal L. F. Edmonds, 6th Royal Tank Regiment, attached 7th Hussars for the action. He was subsequently taken P.O.W., and killed when his Italian transport *Sebastiano Veniero* was attacked by a British submarine whilst travelling from Tripoli to Italy, 9 December 1941**

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (7886393 Cpl. L. F. Edmonds. R. Tank R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (5) *£1,200-£1,600*

M.M. *London Gazette* 29 November 1940:

'On the night of 29th June, 1940, this N.C.O. was in command of a Light tank attached to "B" Sqdn, 7th Hussars for a night attack on Capuzzo.

He used his searchlight on the Fort at close range enabling the other tanks to obtain observation until ordered to put it out. Owing to a failure of the inter-communication in the tank his driver failed to retire with the rest of the tanks when ordered to do so. The tank was struck by a small shell knocking out the driver and dazing the gunner. The suspension of the tank was also damaged by the shock. Cpl. Edmonds managed to revive the driver and ordered him to continue to drive on, urging his gunner to keep firing on the guns which were on three sides of him. He succeeded in penetrating the defences, and when almost clear the tank failed to negotiate the barbed wire defences on the opposite side. Although being shown up by Vercy lights and the Fort searchlight, he dismounted and cut through the wire with wire cutters and succeeded in making a path through which the tank could pass.

Later he managed to rejoin his own Squadron which was acting as rearguard, and remained on patrol under fire until the Squadron returned to laager. In addition to the above he has always shown zeal and dash beyond the normal when engaged on operations in the Capuzzo area.'

**Lionel Frank Edmonds** served during the Second War with the 6th Royal Tank Regiment, Royal Armoured Corps. He was attached to the 7th Hussars for the night attack on Fort Capuzzo, Libya, 29 June 1940. Edmonds was subsequently taken prisoner of war, and was killed with over 500 other POW's, when being transported aboard the *Sebastiano Veniero* from Tripoli to Italy, 9 December 1941. The latter was torpedoed by the British submarine *Porpoise*. Edmonds is commemorated on the Alamein Memorial, Egypt.





**A Second War 1945 'immediate' North West Europe M.M. group of five awarded to Sniper, Fusilier G. Weir, 4/5th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, for his gallantry during the attack and capture of Alpen, Germany, 8 March 1945**

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (3130457 Fsr. G. Weir. R. S. Fus.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *light contact marks, very fine (5)* *£1,200-£1,600*

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 June 1945:

'At Alpen (1513) on 8 Mar 45 Fus. Weir was a Sniper attached to 'C' Coy, 4/5 Royal Scots Fusiliers. This Company had the task of clearing the town when the other three companies had got into positions round the outside. Throughout the whole operation which lasted nearly 9 hours this company was subjected to heavy and accurate artillery, mortar and machine gun fire. At one stage of the battle it was vitally important to get an order to a forward platoon from Company HQ. Fusilier Weir immediately volunteered to take the message in spite of the fact that he knew he have to cross absolutely open ground in full view and within very close range of the enemy.

Not only did Fus. Weir take this message, but five others, and the last time on his way back he stopped while under fire and carried a wounded Fusilier on his back and brought him to safety. The very gallant conduct of this Fusilier not only very materially assisted towards the success of the operation but also very probably save the life of a comrade.'

**George Weir** was a native of Glasgow. He served during the Second War with the 4/5th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers as part of the 156th Infantry Brigade, 52nd (Lowland) Division, and distinguished himself during the capture of Alpen, Wesel, Germany, 8 March 1945.



**A well-documented post-War ‘Malaya Emergency’ M.M. group of three awarded to Regimental Sergeant Major C. Helmn, Green Howards, a member of the Anti-Tank Platoon of Support Company, and a skilful jungle tracker and marksman, for gallantry and leadership during a series of fire-fights, in the course of which he personally killed four Communist terrorists**

Military Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (22547325 A/Cpl. C. Helmn. Green Howards.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (22547235 Pte. C. Helmn. Green Howards.) *officially re-impressed naming*; Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22547325 W.O. Cl.1. C. Helmn. M.M. Green Howards.) *edge bruise to MM, and light contact marks to first two, good very fine and better (3)* *£3,000-£4,000*



M.M. *London Gazette* 28 April 1953.

The original Recommendation states: ‘Corporal Helmn is a young N.C.O. who has consistently displayed initiative and skill and determination to make contact with the enemy.

On 17 April he was ordered to deploy his section in an ambush position in the Tampin area. After a wait of 48 hours a terrorist entered the ambush and was personally killed by Corporal Helmn. On 21 May he killed one of the two terrorists destroyed by his platoon in the Tampin area.

On 18 August Corporal Helmn’s section formed part of a platoon ambush in the Tapah area. In due course three armed terrorists approached his position. He waited with great coolness until they were at point blank range when he personally killed two of them. The third attempted to escape but was severely wounded by the cross fire of his section and the remainder of the platoon, and was captured.

On 29 Sep and 3 Oct Corporal Helmn was present with patrols which made contact with small parties of terrorists resulting in one being killed on each occasion.

This N.C.O.’s outstanding enthusiasm and leadership has been largely responsible for the several successful operations in which his section has been concerned. He has always shown a complete disregard for his own personal safety and invariably worked in the forefront of any operations in which he has taken part. In the period covered by this citation he has personally killed four Communist terrorists.’

**Colin ‘Charlie’ Helmn** was born at Morecombe, Lancashire, on 30 August 1930. The Wartime National Service (Armed Forces) Act of 1939 had already lapsed when he turned 18. From 1 January 1949 peacetime conscription was introduced for the first time ever in Britain, but as Helmn was a farm worker he was exempt from National Service.

However, Helmn decided to join the Regular Army, enlisting at Preston for five years service from 3 January 1951. His decision was probably influenced by the British involvement in the Korean War, which had been steadily ramping up since August 1950. He immediately opted to join the Green Howards, and was sent to the Yorkshire and Northumberland Brigade Training Centre at Strensall near York for basic training. After five months, Helmn was sent out to Malaya and was taken on the strength of 1st Battalion Green Howards on 7 July 1951. It was here that he acquired the nickname ‘Charlie’; “It started when someone saw the initial ‘C’ on my trunk when I arrived in Malaya, guessed my name might be Charlie and then it just stuck. However, I sometimes joke it also reflects what hunting folk call the fox.” Helmn’s skills as a soldier and a leader quickly stood out and were recognised by his officers.

By 1 January 1952 Helmn was appointed Lance Corporal and shortly afterwards was put in charge of a section composed entirely of young Regular soldiers (no conscripts) from Support Company. As his Company Commander (who wrote the history of the Green Howards tour in Malaya) noted, 'this was in the nature of an experiment.' Most of Helmn's section had never been in action before. Support Company had an active and energetic commander, who initiated several tactical experiments; he was ably seconded by the Battalion Intelligence Officer, Nigel Bagnall, who won the M.C. and Bar in Malaya for his skill in killing or capturing terrorists, was a close comrade and lifelong friend of Helmn, and eventually became a Field Marshal. Support Company experiments included patrols comprised entirely of genuine volunteers, patrols comprised entirely of Regulars and patrols led by twenty-year old National Service officers backed up by able Regular N.C.O.s. There was a keen rivalry between the various Companies of the Battalion as to which unit could achieve the highest total of wins against the terrorists.

In April 1952 the entire Company mounted Operation *Pushover*. Helmn served in the Anti-Tank Platoon, but during *Pushover* he worked closely with the Machine Gun Platoon commanded by Second Lieutenant Dunton, who would win a well-deserved M.C. for an action in August. On 17 April, Helmn led his section into a remote part of Support Company's operational area. After spending 48 hours in ambush, he encountered three terrorists, each wearing civilian clothes over their uniforms, who had infiltrated a group of rubber tappers. Helmn personally shot one dead (another was wounded but escaped; no tappers were injured during this action). In the words of Support Company's commander, Helmn had commanded his men 'with great dash in a far from simple encounter.' On 17 May 1952 he was promoted to Corporal.

Late in the evening of 20 May, a young Chinese woman reported that she had been approached by Chong Pin, a District Committee member, who was camped near the rubber trees in Bukit Batu with eight comrades. After thorough interrogation and the promise of a substantial money reward, she agreed to lead a patrol to the camp by first light on 21 May. The Anti-Tank platoon, specifically Helmn's section, was given the job and duly set off, accompanied by the Support Company Commander (who would supervise any follow-up and pursuit) and the Second Lieutenant who commanded A/T Platoon.

The camp site was reached and seemed to be unoccupied, so the Platoon Commander placed Helmn and his men in position to ambush the terrorists if they returned. He decided to do some scouting with Voon Ming, a Surrendered Enemy Personnel who had changed sides and acted as scout, interpreter and advisor to Support Company. As they moved around the rocks where the camp was located, they were fired on from inside a cave. The Platoon Commander shouted to Helmn to bring his men and assault the cave. The cave had several concealed exits, from which four terrorists bolted in different directions. Helmn killed one terrorist, a second was shot dead and the two others escaped.

The two dead bandits turned out to be Ah He, a well-known local communist, and Peck Ha, who distributed her sexual favours among several terrorist senior commanders. Unfortunately Chong Pin, whose camp it was, was still at large. A few days later, he abducted the unfortunate informer, who believed her identity was a secret, and shot her dead himself.

On Monday 18 August 1952 Captain Bagnall and the whole Anti-Tank Platoon (now down to an operational strength of 12) set off to ambush two fresh tracks on the jungle edge of the Chikus Forest reserve. Bagnall commanded the ambush on one track, Helmn commanded the ambush on the other. After a wait of several hours, three terrorists approached Helmn's position. He waited until the first was within a few yards before opening fire. Helmn was an excellent shot with the light-weight, shortened No. 5 Lee Enfield Jungle Carbine bolt action rifle, and was among the few men who could control its brutal recoil. He killed the first and second terrorists outright. The third man, although wounded, ran for his life, straight into the arms of Captain Bagnall, who subdued and captured him.

Helmn's two kills had bought the total Green Howards bag of neutralised terrorists since their arrival in Malaya in 1949 to 100; in cricket terminology, a full Century. A celebratory chicken dinner with free beer was provided, and the officers and senior N.C.O.s waited on the men. The Commanding Officer read out a message from General Sir Gerald Templer: 'I have just heard you are celebrating the elimination of your 100th bandit during your tour in Malaya. I would like you to convey my thanks to all ranks on their successes. I wish you luck in the future. Carry on the good work.'

After the Green Howards returned to Europe from their deployment in Malaya, Helmn decided to make the army his career. When his five years engagement was nearly up he signed on for twelve years, and eventually extended to twenty-two years. By August 1955 he was a substantive Sergeant, due for a posting as an instructor at Mons Officer Cadet School, an important assignment. After more regimental duty, by 1962 he was a Colour-Sergeant assigned to the Army Recruitment Centre at Middlesborough – the army needed volunteers now that conscription had ended. Helmn was Company Sergeant Major of H.Q. Company 1965-66 when 1st Green Howards were serving in Libya and then Cyprus. In August 1967 he was promoted Warrant Officer Class I and appointed as Regimental Sergeant Major of 1st Green Howards.

Helmn was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1969. The next year he was posted to serve as Regimental Sergeant Major at the King's Division depot, a role which he retained until his engagement expired and he left the regular army in 1973. His testimonial states: 'A most able warrant officer whose personality and gregarious nature will stand him in excellent stead in civil life. He has experience in organising accounts, catering and entertainments in his own mess, which has always run to perfection. His financial integrity is thoroughly sound and he has a wide circle of friends both in the army and civil life. Military Conduct Exemplary.'

Helmn had three sons, all of whom followed him into the Green Howards (and each inherited the nickname 'Charlie'). After leaving the army he became the landlord of the Britannia Inn, a pub in Selby, Yorkshire. After his wife died in 1977, he took on the additional jobs of Walking Guide and Campsite Manager in Europe. In 1995 he sold up after 23 years as a publican and settled in Darlington with his second wife. In 2001 Helmn was presented with a gold badge to mark his 50-year association with the Green Howards. An impressive painting was commissioned, which depicted him dressed and equipped for a jungle patrol in Malaya. It was used in a series of postcards illustrating the various uniforms worn by Green Howard soldiers since the regiment was formed in 1688.

Helmn died on 31 July 2003. His funeral service was addressed by the Green Howards' Commanding Officer and the Warrant Officers and Sergeants Mess provided the pallbearers. According to his obituarist: 'Colin was indeed a soldier's soldier, a great shot, smart and very fit. Having said that, he did upset quite a few people, mainly officers... Colin was not a 'yes' man. When he was made R.S.M. he became one of the first of a new breed of Regimental Sergeant Majors – discipline yes, but coupled with good common sense.'

Sold with photographs of the recipient, copies of his service record, M.M. recommendation and further research.





A rare Second War 'Bomber Command' D.F.M., A.F.M. group of seven awarded to Manchester and Lancaster Air Gunner/ Wireless Operator Flight Sergeant, later Flight Lieutenant E. Preston, 97 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who took part in the 1st (Cologne), 2nd (Essen), and 3rd (Bremen) 1,000 Bomber Raids; the Trondheim Fjord low level attack on the *Tirpitz* and other warships in 1942; and in anti-Terrorist sorties over Malaya

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (1057166. [sic] F/Sgt. E. Preston. R.A.F.); Air Force Medal, G.VI.R. (1057466. F/Sgt. E. Preston. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star, 1 clasp, Bomber Command; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service Medal 1918-62, one clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (Fg. Off. E. Preston. R.A.F.) *very fine and extremely rare (7)*  
*£6,000-£8,000*



*Provenance:* Ian Tavender Collection, Spink, April 2006; Bentley Priory Auction, September 2012. The 'Bomber Command' clasp has since been added to complete entitlement.

One of only seventeen D.F.M., A.F.M. combinations ever awarded.

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 11 June 1943.

The original Recommendation, dated 15 April 1943, states: 'This N.C.O. has taken part as a Wireless Operator/ Air Gunner in many successful attacks on the most heavily defended German towns and on Italian and other objectives. On one occasion, he also attacked Brest in daylight. Flight Sergeant Preston's coolness and courage have been an inspiration to all.'

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1944.

The original Recommendation states: 'This airman is an instructor in the Conversion Flight and has worked hard and set an example of outstanding devotion to duty at all times, and his keenness and enthusiasm are most praiseworthy. He is a Wireless Operator/ Air Gunner Instructor of first class ability who has been engaged on this work for over a year. Much of his flying has been spent instructing in circuits and landings and, for certain periods, he has been intensively employed on this important work. It is considered that this airman is most worthy of an award of the Air Force Medal for the contribution he has made in the training of new crews to continue the war effort.'

## Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

**Ewart Preston** was born in Nelson, Lancashire, in 1915, and was a native of Morecambe. He enlisted in the Royal Air Force in 1940, and was posted to 97 (Straits Settlements) Squadron, based at R.A.F. Waddington, Lincolnshire, flying Manchesters, in 1941. He converted to Lancasters with them when they moved to R.A.F. Coningsby, Lincolnshire, and took part in 38 operational sorties with the Squadron, including the raid on 27-28 April 1942 when 31 Halifaxes and 12 Lancasters attacked the *Tirpitz* and other German warships in Trondheim Fjord: each aircraft had to singly enter the narrow fjord, and once they had negotiated the gun emplacements, drop to 200 feet before releasing their cargo of specially adapted mines. Five aircraft were lost in the raid (*The Bomber Command War Diaries*, refer).

Preston participated in the first 1,000 Bomber Raid, Operation *Millennium*, on Cologne on the night of 30-31 May 1942; and subsequently in the second and third 1,000 Bomber Raids, on Essen, 1-2 June 1942, and Bremen, 25-26 June 1942, respectively. For the remainder of the War he served as an Instructor at No. 29 O.T.U.

Following the Second War Preston served in two operational tours in Malaya (1949-51 and 1955-57), during which he flew on anti-terrorist sorties flying Lincolns, and on Army supply drops flying Valettas. Advanced to Flight Lieutenant, he retired in 1963 and died in September 1992.

Sold with the recipient's R.A.F. Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book, covering the period 25 February 1941 to 31 October 1952; the recipient's R.A.F. Flying Log Book for Navigators, Air Bombers, Air Gunners, and Flight Engineers, covering the period 23 February 1953 to 9 September 1957; a letter to the recipient from the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Air Ministry, on the occasion of the recipient's retirement, dated 22 April 1963; and various photographs and newspaper cuttings featuring the recipient.



**A Second War Hampden Wireless Operator's D.F.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant, later Flight Lieutenant, G. D. Thomas, 49 and 83 Squadrons, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in at least 32 operational sorties between 1940-41, including three times to Berlin and back, and four times to Hamburg**

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (751987 Sgt. G. D. Thomas. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Caterpillar Club badge, in gold with 'ruby' eyes, reverse engraved 'Sgt. G. Thomas Pres by Irving Co,', and The King's Badge, last in box of issue, *generally good very fine or better* (5) **£1,800-£2,200**



D.F.M. *London Gazette* 11 February 1941:

'As a Wireless Operator/Air Gunner, Sergeant Thomas has carried out a total of 32 operational flights against the enemy involving 204 hours flying. he has participated in three attacks on Berlin and four on Hamburg. His skill as a Wireless Operator has been of the greatest assistance to his pilot and has largely contributed to the success of these operations. By his gallantry, devotion to duty and attention to detail under difficult conditions, he has set an outstanding example and he is strongly recommended for the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

**Godfrey Dennis Thomas** was a native of Birmingham, and served as a Sergeant and Wireless Operator/Air Gunner with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve during the Second War. He flew operationally with 49 and 83 Squadrons, 'Mr. Thomas, a veteran of 32 bombing raids over Germany, enlisted in the R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve in June 1939 at the age of 20, and was commissioned in 1943. He was invalided out with a chest condition in 1946.

Although he did most of his active service in the twin-engined Hampdens, he also flew in Harrows and Wellingtons. Based at RAF Scampton in Lincolnshire with No. 49 Squadron, he made four bombing trips to Berlin but was mostly engaged on raids on the enemy airfields from which the German bombers were taking off to bomb Britain.

"We were in the real hot seat," he claims. "The Hampden could only do 265 mph and we were really at the mercy of any enemy fighters we might encounter."

The closest he came to "buying it" was when his flak-crippled Hampden limped home across the coast to crashland in Lincolnshire, just short of its base.

"We had 48 hours survivor's leave after that," he recalls.' (newspaper cutting from the *Evening Mail*, 8 May 1980, included with the lot refers)

Thomas advanced to Flight Lieutenant, and served as an instructor before being invalided out of service in 1946.

Sold with a custom made wooden box for housing the recipient's medals, lid with metal plate which is engraved 'F/Lt. G. D. Thomas'; Second War Campaign Medal enclosure slip; a number of official R.A.F. photographs in which recipient is featured, and newspaper cuttings relating to recipient's service.





**A good Second War Halifax Rear Gunner's D.F.M. group of five to Flight Sergeant J. D. Sharp, 158 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in at least 37 operational sorties, the vast majority being strategic bombing raids on specific targets such as marshalling yards and V Rocket sites. He shot down an enemy night fighter, after a deadly game of 'cat and mouse', during the bombing run over Malines railway centre, 1/2 May 1944. Sharp was also heavily engaged in the lead up to and during the Normandy Landings, attacking the coastal battery at Maisy, and other targets in the Normandy battle area**

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1894770 F/Sgt. J. D. Sharp. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, with Air Gunner's Brevet, *good very fine* (5) £1,800-£2,200

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 20 February 1945:

'On the night of 1st/2nd May, 1944, Flight Sergeant Sharp was rear gunner in a Halifax III aircraft detailed from this Squadron to attack the important target of Malines railway centre. As the aircraft neared the target, Flight Sergeant Sharp saw an FW. 190 night fighter attempting to position for an attack. Assessing the situation quickly he reported the enemy aircraft's movements to his captain and gave the necessary combat manoeuvre.

Acting on his advice the pilot evaded the fighter's attack and carried on to the target, but the FW. 190 was still manoeuvring for an attack and as the Halifax released its bombs and was still flying with its bomb doors open it came in. Again Flight Sergeant Sharp saw it in time and again his cool accurate reports to his captain enabled the bomber to evade the faster aircraft. As the Halifax turned in combat manoeuvre, Flight Sergeant Sharp fired a long burst at the attacking aircraft, which broke away at 200 yards and was last seen diving steeply with fire coming from its engine.

Flight Sergeant Sharp's keenness and cool courage throughout the action probably saved the aircraft and crew from destruction, and his accurate fire almost certainly accounted for the enemy aircraft. Consistently keen, Flight Sergeant Sharp's fine offensive spirit and cheerfulness have contributed in no small measure to the fine record of successful sorties by his crew. It is recommended that his work and courage on 37 operational sorties be recognised by the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.

Remarks of Station Commander: Throughout this long engagement with an enemy night fighter F/Sgt Sharp's cool and accurate reporting of the enemy aircraft's tactics inspired his Captain and crew with confidence and resulted in the probable destruction of the enemy. This was typical of the courage and vigilance he showed throughout his tour of operations, and he is recommended for the non-immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

**Jack Dennis Sharp** served as a Flight Sergeant and Air Gunner with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve during the Second War. He flew operationally as a Rear Gunner with 158 Squadron (Halifaxes), Lissett, April - September 1944. The Squadron was primarily employed on strategic bombing duties. Sharp flew in at least 37 operational sorties with the Squadron, including: Villeneuve St. Georges; Acheres; Malines; Mantes-Gassicourt; Colline Beaumont; Bourg Leopold; Ferme D'Urville; Trappes; Maisy (Normandy Coastal Battery), 5 June 1944; Chateaudun, 6 June 1944; Versailles, 7 June 1944; Evrecy; Sterkrade; Oisemont; Le Grand Rossignol; Marquise Mimoyecques (2); Wizernes; Villers Bocage (daylight), 30 June 1944; Domleger (daylight), 4 July 1944; Caen (daylight), 7 July 1944; Ferme du Forestel; Les Landes; Paris (Vaires); Ardouval II; Brunswick; Kiel (2); Brest; Soesterberg; Le Havre (2); Gelsenkirchen; Gelsenkirchen-Nordstern; Neuss and Calais.

Sold with copied research, including from the Squadron Operations Book.



The rare 'airships' 1919 A.F.M. and 1921 Second Award Bar to Flight Sergeant S. J. Heath, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force, an experienced hand who was instrumental in the test flights of both *R.36* and *R.38*, and who was killed in the latter, 24 August 1921, when she 'had flown over Hull and was cruising at around 1,000 feet over the Humber when she suddenly buckled, went into a slow nose dive and then broke into three pieces, spilling men, parts and debris into the river. The horrified crowd watched as the ship was racked by two explosions that shattered windows all over the city. The *R.38's* hydrogen and petrol bloomed into flame and the burning remains settled on the Humber, where the spilled fuel generated a barrage of flames. The last wireless message received from the *R.38* was terse: "Ship broken, falling." Of the 51 men aboard the *R.38* only five survived.'

Air Force Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (R.N. 201503 Sergt. Mech. Heath. S. J., R.A.F.) with original horizontal striped riband, *good very fine* £5,000-£7,000

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

A.F.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 4 June 1921, jointly recommended with Sergeant Major II. R. Mayes, D.S.M., A.F.M.:

'These N.C.O.'s have shown courage and devotion to duty whilst flying on the 5th April, 1921; while *R.36* was flying in the vicinity of Bath, the top and starboard planes collapsed, the elevator and rudder being dislodged from their pintle bearings with the result that the ship became out of control.

The bottom rudder and port elevator became ineffective owing to the top rudder and starboard elevator having fallen over.

S.M. Mayes and F/Sgt Heath proceeded on top of the ship and secured the top rudder and starboard elevator in as neutral a position as possible.

They carried out this duty at a considerable risk to themselves, as it was impossible to work with life lines, and the wreckage of the top and starboard planes was blowing about to such an extent that it was with difficulty that this W.O. and N.C.O. were able to maintain their positions.

As a result of their work the remaining control became operative and it was possible for the ship to regain her base at slow speed.

But for the gallantry and devotion to duty of this W.O. and N.C.O., the ship might have been wrecked.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 October 1917.

**Sidney James Heath** was born in Lambeth, London, in January 1883. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in October 1898, and advanced to Leading Seaman in July 1905. Heath transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in January 1913, and his service during the Great War included as a Petty Officer 1st Class in armed merchant cruiser *Celtic*, January 1915 - January 1916.

Heath transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service as a Petty Officer Mechanic in 1916, and served at a number of airship stations including East Fortune, White City, Barrow and Howden between June 1916 - March 1918. He was employed on airship duties, and involved in the tests surrounding the design and construction of the airship *R.36* between April - November 1918. At the end of the latter month, having already transferred to the Royal Air Force, Heath transferred to work in a similar capacity for *R.38*. His subsequent award of the A.F.M. was most probably a reflection of his work on *R.36* and *R.38*.

Having been reclassified as Sergeant Rigger (Airships) in January 1919, Heath subsequently served at Pulham and Howden. He was remustered as Flight Sergeant Rigger (Airships) in August 1919, and was serving in duties relating to *R.36* again in Spring 1921. *R.36* was launched for her maiden flight on 1 April 1921 from the Beardmore works at Inchinnan near Glasgow. Amongst her crew was Heath and Sergeant Major II R. Mayes, the latter being of recent *R.34* fame.

The following day, 'the new airship *R.36* arrived at Pulham at 5.52 pm and was safely moored after being walked across the field to the mast by the ground handling party. Besides her crew she carried several distinguished passengers, including the Director of Research at the Air Ministry, Air Commodore Robert Brooke-Popham. The captain for this flight was Flight Lieutenant A. H. Wann....

The new craft was 675 feet long and had a maximum diameter amidships of 78 1/2 feet... The modified construction also gave the *R.36* a maximum loaded altitude of 17,000 feet.... A distinguishing feature of the *R.36* was the long control car and cabin, some 131 feet in length, directly attached to the underside of the hull. The ship was fitted with mast mooring gear. The crew comprised four officers, two coxswains, two wireless operators, seven riggers and thirteen mechanics and there was accommodation for fifty passengers....

The fact that passenger accommodation had been incorporated in the design while the ship was under construction made the *R.36* the first true British civil airship.... Three days after the *R.36/G-FAAF* had arrived at Pulham she set out on an extensive cross-country flight. While she was flying at 6,000 feet in turbulent conditions in the Bristol area the upper vertical fin and starboard horizontal stabiliser failed and buckled due to the pounding they were given by gusty winds. As a result, the *R.36's* bow dropped and the ship dived down to 3,000 feet. Immediate reaction by the captain, Major Scott, restored equilibrium; he ordered the crew to move aft to bring more weight into that area, shut down the engines to slow the ship down, and dropped water ballast from the forward tanks. This returned the ship to horizontal trim, and then it was decided that as all appeared to be correct they would proceed very, very slowly back to Pulham. The ship managed to gain altitude and was flying at 4,300 feet.

Before they set course for home, two of the riggers [Heath and Mayes] cambered out on the crumpled tail plane and secured the threshing torn fabric and twisted metal framework so that it would not foul the remaining operative rudder and elevator. It was a heroic act on the part of the two crewmen, who had to make foot and handholds in the tail surfaces and locate the metal structure beneath the taut fabric in order to get out to the damaged part to secure it. At the same time they would not know if the structure beneath them was still capable of carrying their weight and that it would not at any moment fold and hurl them into space. Of course they had lines holding them to the ship, but it was little consolation to know that if you fell you would be dangling beneath the ship with only a fifty-fifty chance of being pulled back to safety.

For the remainder of the flight horizontal trim was maintained by the crew moving along the keel in the hull as directed in order to bring weight to bear where it was required at the time. Arriving back over Pulham after dark, the *R.36* was gently lowered to the ground where it was safely taken over by the ground handling crews, who held it in preparation for shedding.

### *The R.38 disaster*

Heath was awarded the Bar to his A.F.M. for his gallant conduct aboard *R.36*, and given his experience was an ideal candidate for the next big cross-Atlantic project - the *R.38*. Constructed at the Royal Airship Works at Cardington, the *R.38* made her maiden flight in June 1921, when defects were found in her framework. As a result further test flights were undertaken in the lead-up to her proposed journey to New Jersey, where she was to be handed over to the Americans and renamed *ZR. 2*. And it was in the course of one of these tests that she blew up over the River Humber at 5.40 p.m. on 21 August 1921 - a trawler 16 miles away staggered under the concussion of the explosion and trains on railway lines in Lincolnshire shook on their tracks, while ceilings in houses in Hull and Grimsby collapsed.

On a 'fine evening on Wednesday, 24.8.1921, thousands of people in Hull flocked to the banks of the Humber to watch the stately progress of Britain's newest airship, the *R.38*... Manned by a crew of British and American airmen and a dozen or so engineers and observers, the *R.38* had completed two days of trials and was heading for the airship base at Howden, where she was to overnight before returning to Pulham in Norfolk. The airship had flown over Hull and was cruising at around 1,000 feet over the Humber when she suddenly buckled, went into a slow nose dive and then broke into three pieces, spilling men, parts and debris into the river. The horrified crowd watched as the ship was racked by two explosions that shattered windows all over the city. The *R.38*'s hydrogen and petrol bloomed into flame and the burning remains settled on the Humber, where the spilled fuel generated a barrage of flames. The last wireless message received from the *R.38* was terse: 'Ship broken, falling.' Of the 51 men aboard the *R.38* only five survived.' (*Flight of the Titan, The Story of the R.34*, by G. Rosie, refers)

Flight Sergeant Heath was amongst the dead, and the roll of honour included 16 members of the U.S.N.'s Rigid Airship Detachment and many highly experienced British airship personnel, not least Air Commodore E. M. Maitland, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., and Flight Lieutenants Little, Montagu, Pritchard and Thomas, in addition to Constructor Commander Campbell of Royal Airship Works.

*British Gallantry Awards* by Abbott and Tamplin records only 9 Second Award Bars to the A.F.M. being awarded between 1918-1979.





**“A very meritorious feat”:** The excessively rare 1920 Constabulary Medal (Ireland) and Second Award Rosette awarded to Constable W. Willis, Royal Irish Constabulary, firstly for his gallantry during the defence of the Gortatlea Police Hut, Kerry, on 25 March 1920, and secondly for his gallantry during the ‘well-conducted and very gallant defence’ of the Brosna Barracks, Kerry, on 19 June 1920; he had previously received a Second Class Favourable Record ‘for Courageous Conduct’ at Listowel, Kerry, on 9 October 1917

Constabulary Medal (Ireland), 2nd type, ‘Reward of Merit Royal Irish Constabulary’ (Constable William Willis 67191. 1920) with Second Award Rosette, with integral top ribbon bar, *minor edge bruising, good very fine and extremely rare* £6,000-£8,000

Constabulary Medal awarded 27 July 1920.

Constabulary Medal Second Award Rosette awarded 19 November 1920.

The original Recommendation states: ‘The Brosna Barracks were attacked at 2:15 a.m. on 19 June 1920 with heavy rifle fire. The most dangerous attack came from the roof of a house on the right hand side, which could only be countered by rifle fire from one narrow window in the Barracks on which the raiders concentrated their fire at 8 yards’ range. At this point Constables Duffy and Martin rendered conspicuous service and the former was wounded. This successful defence, supervised by Sergeant Lydon, was remarkable for the coolness and the precision in shooting and bombing displayed by all. Two hours after cessation of fire Constables McCarthy and Gibbons cycled 13 miles over an obstructed road to Castle island with news of the occurrence and evaded an attempt to cut them off.’

**William Willis** was born in Tipperary on 6 July 1887, and appears in the 1901 census as living at House No 7, Garrykennedy, North Tipperary. After working as a grocer’s assistant, he joined the Royal Irish Constabulary on 18 March 1913. He became a Peeler at a time when most new recruits were Catholics, there was little serious crime in the rural areas of Ireland, and the Royal Irish Constabulary did most of its work unarmed, except in the major ports and logistics hubs and the great industrial city of Belfast (Dublin was the responsibility of a separate force, the unarmed Dublin Municipal Police).

Willis served as a Constable with Kerry Police from 7 October 1913. At that time, Munster was the region with the strongest tradition of republican activism outside of Dublin. Irish Republicans had long recognised that ‘The R.I.C. were the eyes of the British army’. From his earliest days on duty, Willis would have experienced a rising tide of antipathy towards the Peelers.

#### ***Courageous Conduct at Listowel, 9 October 1917***

The political situation in southern Ireland deteriorated significantly after the Easter Rising in 1916, and on 9 October 1917 Willis was involved in a major confrontation between the R.I.C. and the republican Irish Volunteers at Listowel, Co. Kerry. The police were attempting to arrest an army deserter who began shouting ‘Up Sinn Fein, Up the Kaiser’, and the Volunteers intervened to free him. ‘A baton charge by the R.I.C. was replied to by the Volunteers using sticks and stones, the police being forced to withdraw some distance down the street. Further reinforcements of R.I.C. armed with rifles came on the scene. They opened fire over the heads of the Volunteers but this did not prevent the Volunteers attacking. The R.I.C. then opened fire into the Volunteers.’ (*I.R.A. Witness Statement 1,013* refers.)

Willis received a Second Class Favourable Record ‘for Courageous Conduct’ at Listowel. (*Constabulary Gazette* 22 December 1917)

#### ***The Attack on Gortatlea Police Hut and its Absent Sergeant, 25 March 1920***

In April 1918, the police post at Gortatlea railway station, near Tralee, became the first R.I.C. barracks to be attacked by republicans since the Easter Rising. The attack failed, and two local Irish Volunteers were killed by the four-man R.I.C. garrison, despite the fact that the building was completely unfortified or protected in any way. The man who had commanded that attack, Tom McEllistrim, soon after attempted to assassinate two of the R.I.C. men involved, an attempt which also failed and forced McEllistrim to go ‘on the run’. By March 1920, Gortatlea R.I.C. post had been transformed, as described by McEllistrim: ‘There were a Sergeant and six R.I.C. Constables. The Barrack was a one-storey double building and was well-fortified with steel shutters, sandbags and some barbed wire.’ McEllistrim decided to attack it again: ‘We knew that rifle fire would have little effect owing to the manner in which the Barrack was fortified all round. Our plan was to attack the Barracks from the roof.’ (*I.R.A. Witness statement 882* refers).

One end of the single-storey barracks was overlooked by the gable end of the two-storey Stationmaster’s house just six feet away. At 1:30 a.m. on 25 March, McEllistrim deployed his attacking party of 25 men, at least 9 of whom were armed with rifles, in three groups. Two groups of half a dozen men with shotguns were placed at the front and rear of the barracks to prevent any sorties by the garrison. The remainder evacuated the stationmaster and his family and placed stocks of rifles, ammunition, bombs, petrol and explosives in the attic. Once the preparations were complete, McEllistrim’s men broke through the roof at the gable end nearest the police barracks. ‘When the noise of breaking slate started, the Barrack garrison started shooting and fired some Verey lights which lit up the district like day. Not until we had got through the slate roof fully and had about twelve men with guns pointing over the gable wall did I give the order to fire... Our fire from the roof took the garrison by surprise as they had no protection from that quarter. The shooting lasted for about twenty minutes or so and then we flung bombs and petrol on to the roof. The back portion of the Barracks was on fire and after a short time an R.I.C. man came to the door and said they would surrender... the garrison walked out with their hands up; four of them... had bullet wounds in the legs, received evidently from our fire through the roof. We collected the arms in the Barracks... six rifles, two shotguns, five revolvers and a [small] quantity of ammunition.’

Contemporary newspaper reports (see for example the *Cork Weekly Examiner* of 3 April 1920) corroborate McEllistrim's account, except in two important aspects. The first concerns the defenders. The newspaper reported that the garrison was six men, all Constables, and correctly names three of them. However, as McEllistrim stated and standard R.I.C. practise required, there should also have been a Sergeant in charge at Gortalea. Six Constabulary Medals were issued for the defence of Gortalea, none of them to a Sergeant. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that the Sergeant was absent that night, and that consequently no-one could be held fully responsible and accountable for the decision to surrender. That an essentially leaderless garrison held out as long as it did was probably a key element in the decision to award six Constabulary Medals.

The second anomaly concerns the fate of the arms and ammunition stored at the barracks. *The Examiner* reported 'It is stated that only one rifle was secured from the hut when the ammunition exploded and the besieging party had to beat a hasty retreat. Explosion after explosion followed, and in the morning it was found that all the ammunition had been exploded, and burnt rifles were found amidst the debris.' There is no doubt that almost all the ammunition was destroyed, but it would appear that the authorities were deceived about how many weapons were captured by the rebels.

### **'Come on the Rainbow Chasers': The Defence of Brosna R.I.C. Barracks, 19 June 1920**

After the destruction of Gortalea police post, Willis was transferred to the larger, better situated barracks at Brosna, a more remote but still important town which dominated a region of bogs and hills. The British were determined to hold onto the area, and deployed considerable resources to make Brosna barracks defensible.

According to the commander of the I.R.A.'s Brosna Company, 'Brosna Barracks was well fortified. Windows were protected by steel shutters and the approaches were protected by barbed wire. It was a two-storey slated building, detached. On one side it was divided from an adjoining house by a passage about 8 feet wide, the gable of the adjoining house running at an angle to the barracks. On the other side of the barracks was the graveyard and Catholic Church. The garrison numbered about 30 armed with rifles, grenades and machine guns. They were also equipped with Verey pistols and there was also a wireless set.' (*I.R.A. Witness statement 1, 139* refers).

The 19 June attack was mounted by the combined East Kerry and West Limerick Flying Columns, under the overall command of Humphrey Murphy. Gunmen surrounded the barracks, but the main attack was mounted from the roof of the house across the passage, replicating the 'attack from the roof' tactics that had succeeded at Gortalea.

However, at Brosna the roof of the barracks was much higher, and the distance from the adjacent building greater than had been the case at Gortalea. Things started badly for the I.R.A., as the gunmen were spotted as they moved into position just after 2:00 a.m. The garrison opened fire immediately. It was actually made up of a Sergeant, thirteen Constables (most of whom, like Willis, were long serving Peelers of the R.I.C., but who included at least three Black and Tans who had served in the army during the First World War), and a Royal Navy Telegraphist who operated the radio set. Three bombs thrown onto the roof of the barracks did not break it open, and all attempts to set the building alight failed. The defenders realised that they had the upper hand, and sustained their morale by playing a melodeon and taunting their attackers by shouting 'Come on the Rainbow Chasers'.

Telegraphist Robinson attempted to organise by radio an attack on the rebels by men from the nearby Abbeyfeale R.I.C. Barracks. As dawn broke, the attackers gave up and withdrew.

Major-General Tudor, the Police Adviser (effectively the commander of the R.I.C.), strongly endorsed the recommendation for Constabulary Medals for 'all the defenders... this was a well-conducted and very gallant defence... and in view of the extreme strain on the Police in Kerry, a very meritorious feat.'

Willis remained in Kerry for the remainder of the Anglo-Irish War. After the Peace Treaty was ratified, he was transferred to Dublin on 1 April 1922 to join the guard force of Dublin Castle, the centre of the British administration in Ireland. He served there until the R.I.C. was disbanded on 22 August 1922.

*Note: British Gallantry Awards*, by P. E. Abbott and J. M. A. Tamplin, record that just seven men received more than one award of the Constabulary Medal, and this was confirmed in P. E. Abbott's updated article in the *OMRS Journal (Miscellany 14 2001)*. These multiple awards were announced either as additional Medals, or as Bars, but no record has been found of any Bars for the Constabulary Medal having been designed, approved, ordered or manufactured by the pre-1922 Irish government (no doubt government officials had other priorities, in the midst of an existential challenge to their administration).

The incongruity of wearing multiple examples of the same medal had been forcefully argued by the Duke of Wellington during the Napoleonic wars. During the First World War, rosettes mounted on a ribbon sewn onto working dress (to indicate an awarded bar) had been officially sanctioned. *British Gallantry Awards* states that the award of a rosette to be worn on the ribbon of the first full-size medal and on a working dress ribbon bar would have been a practical, pragmatic solution for the police authorities to adopt. Abbott cites another known example of a second award indicated by a silver rosette, seen on the ribbon of Constable Holmes's first medal, as publicised in the *OMRS Journal* of Spring 1994.

The official recommendation for awards for the defence of Brosna Barracks includes a 'grant of a bar to the under-mentioned who has already been awarded the Constabulary Medal for conspicuous courage in the defence of Scartaglin Hut: Duffy, Francis.' There is no such corresponding paragraph for William Willis. This could have been an administrative error which only came to light when lists of approved awards were compiled for entry in the Constabulary General Register or for sending to the engravers, or alternatively it might reflect the fact that, as Abbott states, 'in 1920/21 a recommendation took anything between one and seven months to pass through the system'. The Scartaglin attack occurred on 31 March, the garrison of six Peelers conducted a successful defence and an I.R.A. gunman was wounded. The recommendation was easy to draft, swiftly approved and Francis Duffy's medal was announced on 13 July. The Gortalea attack had occurred a week earlier, on 25 March, but the situation was more complicated, as the Peelers had surrendered and the barracks was totally destroyed. There were challenging questions that needed to be addressed (the absent Sergeant and whether R.I.C. arms and ammunition had fallen into rebel hands), and so it is not surprising that the recommendation took longer to pass through the system. The Gortalea medals were announced on 27 July. The Brosna attack took place on 19 June, and, as it was considered by the R.I.C. hierarchy to be an exemplary defence of a key post, the draft recommendation would likely have been almost complete by the time the Scartaglin medals were announced, while the Gortalea awards were still being considered. For the benefit of those alert for anomalies, the Brosna awards were not announced until November, due mostly to a lengthy bureaucratic struggle to determine whether personnel attached to the R.I.C. from the British military (in this case, a Naval signaller seconded to the R.I.C.) were eligible for the Constabulary Medal. (Finally, the sailor received the Medal in 1921).

Taken together with the entries on his record in the Constabulary General Register, the Constabulary Notifications 45531 and 46071 are conclusive proof that Willis was awarded the Constabulary Medal (Ireland) twice.



**A rare E.VII.R. S.G.M. group of five awarded to Boatman Charles Livermore, H.M. Coastguard, Kingstown, Dublin, for service at the stranding of the *Confido*, 16 March 1903**

Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, E.VII.R., small 1st issue, bronze (Charles Livermore, stranding of the "*Confido*" on the 16th March 1903); 1914-15 Star (156225, C. Livermore, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (156225 C. Livermore P.O.1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (156225 Charles Livermore, Boatman, H.M. Coast Guard) *the first with contact marks, fine, others better than very fine (5)* £800-£1,000

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 1991 and December 2012.

**Charles Livermore** was born in Babraham, Cambridgeshire on 23 March 1874. A labourer by trade, he joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 19 July 1890, being advanced to Boy 1st Class in June 1891. He was promoted to Ordinary Seaman when on *Collingwood* in May 1892, to Able Seaman in July 1893 when on *Penguin*; to Leading Seaman in November 1898 when at *Pembroke I*; Petty Officer 2nd Class in April 1900 when on *Crescent* and Petty Officer 1st Class in May 1901 when at *Pembroke*. Livermore was appointed a Boatman in the Coastguard on 14 March 1902. Based at the Sutton Coastguard Station, Kingstown, Dublin, he was awarded the S.G.M. in Bronze for his services at the stranding of the *Confido* on 16 March 1903. From August 1903 until the outbreak of war he served at the Mouth of the Boyne, becoming a Leading Boatman in April 1910. With the war he reverted to the rank of Petty Officer in the Royal Navy, serving mainly at shore bases, though serving on the old battleship *Albemarle*, November 1915-September 1916. The ship suffering damage due to heavy weather in the Pentland Firth in November 1915 and having to put in for repairs, she was the only ship of her class (other than *Montagu*, wrecked in 1906) not to serve in the Mediterranean.

In February 1919, Livermore returned to the Coastguard Service as a Leading Boatman in Northern Ireland. He served as a Petty Officer at Costello Bay from March 1919. Awarded the Long Service Medal in May 1907; awarded a Gratuity on 1 April 1914 and a Pension on 5 May 1919.

Details of the services leading to the award of the S.G.M., taken from *The Sea Gallantry Medal*, by R. J. Scarlett, read: 'Made three attempts to help the stranded ketch *Confido* (70 tons, built 1884), of Faversham, each time launching the station boat under great difficulty and considerable risk owing to the heavy sea running. Stranded in Dublin Bay on 16 March 1903 with a crew of four, whilst on a voyage from Shoreham to Workington with a cargo of iron and scrap.'

Six bronze Sea Gallantry Medals were awarded for the above rescue work. With copied service papers and other research.





**A S.G.M. and Lloyd's Medal pair awarded to Ordinary Seaman J. Ross, Mercantile Marine, for his gallantry in saving seven of the crew of the S.S. *Guillemot*, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay, 21 December 1911**

Sea Gallantry Medal, G.V.R., silver (John Ross, "Guillemot", 21st. December 1911.); Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea, 2nd small type, bronze (John Ross, of S.S. "Lincairn" 21st. December 1911) *polished, good very fine (2)* £400-£500

'On 21 December 1911, during a gale in the Bay of Biscay, the steamship *Guillemot* (1,754 tons, built 1894), of London, shipped a heavy sea which damaged the steam steering gear. A spare propellor carried on deck broke adrift and carried away the tops of the ventilators, this letting the water enter the tunnel and engine-room, and later on the hand steering wheel was rendered useless by the heavy seas. As the vessel was settling down, orders were given for the boat to be launched. One boat was lowered but immediately swamped, and before the others could be got into the water the vessel foundered.

The steamship *Lincairn* had previously, in response to the *Guillemot's* signals of distress altered her course in order to render assistance. On arriving at the spot she found two men clinging to an upturned boat, five in a partly-submerged lifeboat, and one on a piece of timber. The *Lincairn* steamed up to the lifeboat and succeeded in rescuing four of the men by means of lines, the other man being drowned. A lifeboat was then lowered from the *Lincairn* under the command of the First Mate Mr. Puckey, and manned by Seamen Ross, Simonsen, Erickson, and Blokland, succeeded with great difficulty in rescuing the remaining three men.

The crew of the rescuing boat incurred considerable risk owing to the heavy sea that was running at the time. On her arrival at the spot the chief officer was found clinging to a small hatch. Apprentice Pittendigh jumped overboard with a line and endeavoured to pass another line under the arms of the drowning man, but, owing to the chief officer's clothes being greasy, he slipped out of his grasp. An attempt was then made to catch hold of his clothing, but it gave way and he was drowned. Sixteen lives were lost.' (*The Sea Gallantry Medal*, by R. J. Scarlett refers).

For their gallantry the six men mentioned above were all awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal, and John Ross was presented with his medal by H.M. King George V on 10 October 1912. Lloyd's additionally awarded its Silver Medal for Saving Life at Sea to Thomas Puckey, and their Bronze Medal to the other five recipients.

**91 A 'Volturno Disaster' S.G.M. awarded to Ordinary Seaman J. McAllister, Mercantile Marine**

Sea Gallantry Medal, G.V.R., silver (John McAllister, "Volturno", 9th October 1913) *good very fine* £300-£400

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008.

**John McAllister**, an Ordinary Seaman on the *Asian*, was awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal in Silver on the occasion of the *Volturno* disaster of 9 October 1913. The *Volturno*, a British steamer, chartered by the Uranium Steamship Co. of Rotterdam, and bound thence to New York, was engulfed by fire in mid-Atlantic during a heavy gale. Of the 657 on board, 521 were saved by a fleet of eleven steamers that sped to her aid. Heavy seas interfered with the launching of boats, but the difficulty was eventually overcome by the use of oil; those who perished were mostly lost in the boats. The hull of the *Volturno* was eventually found by a Dutch steamer and scuttled as a dangerous derelict.

Numerous awards were made for this famous rescue, including 78 Sea Gallantry Medals in Silver to crew members of the six British vessels. In addition the Board of Trade also awarded 152 silver Sea Gallantry Medals (Foreign Services) to the crews serving on foreign vessels at the rescue. Eight men from the *Asian* were awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal.



### A Northern Ireland Q.G.M. group of three awarded to Staff Sergeant H. A. F. McCutcheon, The Black Watch

Queen's Gallantry Medal (23728992 Sgt. Henry A. F. McCutcheon, B.W.); U.N. Medal for Cyprus; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (23728992 S. Sgt. H. A. F. McCutcheon BW.) *the first with official correction to first four digits of regimental number, otherwise good very fine (3)* *£5,000-£6,000*

Q.G.M. *London Gazette* 25 March 1975: In recognition of outstanding bravery in Northern Ireland during the period 1st August 1974 to 31st October 1974 - Sergeant (acting Staff Sergeant) Henry Alexander Fairley McCutcheon, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment).'

The following report regarding the incident for which McCutcheon almost certainly received his Q.G.M. is extracted from the journal of the Black Watch, *The Red Hackle*, No 181, of December 1974:

'The story of one gentleman's kneecap goes like this. It was a hot summer afternoon and a 20 platoon multiple patrol commanded by Csgt McCutcheon was searching a house in Glen Road. A group of young men including Paddy McIlhone was drinking on the steps of the Glenowen Inn. The Company Commander reported their presence over the radio and continued patrolling the area. A mobile patrol from the mortar platoon was carrying out a vehicle control point in the Falls Road.

Suddenly the sound of two shots followed by three more in quick succession broke the silence - Paddy McIlhone had been shot twice in the leg and the fleeing gunman had fired three more shots at a crowd of youths who gave chase. Csgt McCutcheon immediately raced to the Glenowen and reported the gunman escaping in a white car with a peppermint green stripe down the side. There then followed an exciting chase after the car into Turf Lodge with the Mortar Platoon taking the eastern approach so sealing the escape route to the north and the Company Commander hot on the trail of the speeding car and channelling it through the narrow streets into the Mortar Platoon trap. Alas the occupants of the car debussed into the crowded streets and disappeared into the warren of flats. The villains had slipped through our fingers by a hair's breadth. This was just one of the many instances of inter-factional banditry between the Official and Provisional I.R.A.'

*The Red Hackle*, No 180, of August 1974, reports the setting up of an additional Platoon within Support Company: 'An additional platoon, Twenty Platoon under Csgt McCutcheon was also formed. Csgt McCutcheon joined the Company having finished his tour of duty as Battalion Provost Sergeant.'



**An R.V.M. group of six awarded to Petty Officer Charles Titcombe, Royal Navy, who received the Royal Victorian Medal for services at Queen Victoria's funeral, and was awarded the Naval M.S.M. for services in Torpedo Boat Destroyer No. 80 during 1918**

Royal Victorian Medal, V.R., bronze, unnamed; 1914-15 Star (149116, C. Titcombe, P.O. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (149116 C. Titcombe. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (149116 Charles Titcombr, P.O. 1 Cl. H.M.S. Research); Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (149116. C. Titcombe, P.O. 1 Cl. "T.B. No. 80" 1, July - 11, Nov. 1918.; together with a small 9-carat gold fob-medal inscribed 'RND U.S.C.L. 1908 C. Titcombe', a few spots of verdigris but generally extremely fine, the R.V.M. very fine (7) £400-£500

R.V.M. Bronze awarded in February 1901 to Charles Titcombe, A.B., H.M.S. *Excellent*, for services as a member of the Naval Guard of Honour at the Funeral of Queen Victoria.

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 April 1919: 'For services in Local Defence Flotillas between 1st July and 11th November 1918.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 May 1917.

**Charles Titcombe** was born in the Parish of St Denys, Southampton, on 16 August 1873. He entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. *Trincomalee* on 24 July 1889. He was rated Ordinary Seaman in August 1891, Able Seaman in October 1892 and achieved Petty Officer status in February 1900. He served aboard H.M.S. *Excellent* from August 1900 to May 1901, during which period, in May 1902, he was a member of the Naval Guard of Honour at Queen Victoria's funeral. He was advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class in December 1906, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth on 28 August 1913. The outbreak of war in 1914 found him on the books of *Victory* and then of *Vernon*, the torpedo school. From January 1915 until the end of the war he served aboard the Torpedo Boat Destroyer T.B. No. 80, all this time being on the books of H.M.S. *Research*, a paddle survey ship launched in 1888, but serving as Depot ship at Portland for the Auxiliary Patrol, 1915-20. He received his L.S. & G.C. medal on 29 January 1918, and for his services in the Auxiliary Patrol in *T.B. 80* received the Naval M.S.M. in April the following year.



**A Silver R.V.M. group of seven awarded to Petty Officer John Vincent, Royal Navy, for services at the funeral of King George V, who was also mentioned in despatches for 'great courage and devotion to duty' when H.M.S. Carnarvon Castle was in action with the German armed merchant raider Thor in December 1940**

Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.R., silver, unnamed as issued; British War Medal 1914-20 (J.91719 J. Vincent. Boy 1 R.N.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J.91719 J. Vincent. P.O. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.91719 J. Vincent. L.S. H.M.S. *Excellent*). £360-£420

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 6 June 1941: 'For great courage and devotion to duty in action against an armed merchant cruiser.' All awards and mentions under this heading were to officers and crew of H.M.S. *Carnarvon Castle* for her action with the armed merchant cruiser *Thor* on 5 December 1940.

The German armed merchant cruiser *Thor* and the British armed merchant cruiser H.M.S. *Carnarvon Castle* exchanged 6-inch shells 300 miles south of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. HMS *Carnarvon Castle* was hit 27 times (4 killed, 32 wounded) while *Thor* was able to disengage unharmed. H.M.S. *Carnarvon Castle* afterwards received temporary repairs at Montevideo, Uruguay, using steel plates salvaged from the scuttled German pocket battleship *Graf Spee*.

R.V.M. (Silver) awarded 18 February 1936, for services at the funeral of H.M. King George V.



- 95 A Second War 1940 B.E.M. group of five awarded to Chief Yeoman of Signals W. D. Winzer, Royal Navy**  
 British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (C.Y.S. William D. Winzer, P/J.28670.) *minor official correction to surname*; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (5) *£240-£280*  
 B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1941:  
 'Chief Yeoman William Douglas Winzer (Pensioner), H.M.S. "Edinburgh Castle", was one of the pioneer staff who arrived at Freetown in mid-September. For months he and another Chief Yeoman of Signals worked in the cable office from early morning until late at night with only short times off for meals; coding, typing, distributing and assisting in every way at the Shore Signal Station. During the absence of the Signal Boatswain (which coincided with the arrival of the "Edinburgh Castle") they managed the rapidly expanding Prince of Wales S.D.O. work very efficiently. For eleven months Winzer and his partner showed incessant keenness and interest in all that they were called upon to do.'  
 H.M.S. *Edinburgh Castle* was an old ocean liner that had previously been requisitioned by the Royal Navy for service during the Great War. She was due to be scrapped in 1939, but was once again requisitioned and served as an accommodation ship for survivors of sunken ships at Freetown, Sierra Leone.

- 96 A Second War 'Mediterranean operations' B.E.M. group of five awarded to Shipwright 4th Class H. Wallace, Royal Navy**  
 British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (Shpt. 4. Cl. Hugh Wallace. P/MX. 124679); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, *generally very fine or better* (5) *£200-£300*  
 B.E.M. *London Gazette* 11 December 1945:  
 'Shipwright 4th Class, P/MX.124679, Hugh Wallace, Coastal Force Base, Miraglia.  
 This rating has completed 26 months of outstanding service with Coastal Force Craft in the Mediterranean during which time he has never relaxed from his untiring efforts to keep the boats at sea. He has worked long extra hours, without being asked to, in order to turn out the craft for the Coastal Force operations in the Adriatic. He has earned, by his ability and industry, the admiration of every Commanding Officer on whose boat he has worked. He is always cheerful and ready to encourage others. It would be impossible for any rating to make greater efforts to maintain the efficiency and fighting power of the service.'

- 97 A Second War B.E.M. group of five awarded to Fireman W. C. Murdock, Merchant Navy, who, having been decorated for his gallant deeds on the occasion the *Sourabaya* was torpedoed and sunk in October 1942, went down with the *Clan Heritage* when she was torpedoed in September 1944**  
 British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.VI.R., 1st issue (William Christie Murdock.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, *edge bruising to first, therefore generally very fine* (5) *£300-£400*  
*Provenance*: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2013.  
 B.E.M. *London Gazette* 25 May 1943.  
 The joint citation states: 'The ship was torpedoed. The fires were at once shut off, the engines were stopped, and the machinery spaces vacated. After inspecting the damage, the Master decided that there was a chance of saving the ship. He ordered the passengers and the majority of the crew into the boats and called for volunteers to operate the necessary pumps. Officers Tyson, MacKenzie and MacDonald with Fireman Murdock and Sandilands volunteered for this dangerous task. Returning below, they re-lit the furnaces and proceeded to pump out two of the cargo holds. They also worked the engines as required by the Master in his attempt to place the ship in a favourable weather position. Conditions made this impossible and it was decided to try and pump out another tank, but the leakage into the engine-room was more than could be dealt with and eventually the fires were put out by the rising water. It was only then, with 16 feet of water in the engine-room, that those below relinquished their efforts and the ship had to be finally abandoned.  
 The Master showed splendid courage, resource and leadership throughout. After getting away as many as possible of those on board, he made determined efforts to save his ship in circumstances of great difficulty and danger.'  
**William Christie Murdock** was born in Kinross, Scotland, in August 1915 and was serving as a Fireman aboard the *Cairnglen* on the outbreak of hostilities. Having then served in two or three other ships, he joined the *Sourabaya* in April 1942, a short lived appointment as she was torpedoed and abandoned on 27 October 1942, during the course of Atlantic convoy HX. 212, after being hit by a torpedo from the *U-436*, commanded by Kapitanleutnant Seibicke - here, then, the occasion of his gallantry in volunteering to remain aboard and try and save the ship, as cited above.  
 Less than a month later Murdock was back at sea in the *Kaolack*, followed by an appointment in the *Empire Darwin*, but his next ship was to prove his last, namely the *Empire Heritage*. Torpedoed off Ireland by the *U-482* on 8 September 1944, having so nearly completed her part in Atlantic convoy HXF. 305, she went down in three minutes, 56 of the 85 people aboard being lost, Murdock among them.  
 Aged 29 years, Murdock left a widow, Margaret, who received her gallant husband's B.E.M. at a Buckingham Palace investiture held in July 1945.

- 98 A Second War B.E.M. awarded to Carpenter G. G. Anderson, Mercantile Marine**  
 British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.VI.R. (George G. Anderson) in card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£140-£180*  
 B.E.M. *London Gazette* 9 January 1946: George Grieves Anderson, Carpenter. S.S. *Clan Murdoch* (Cayzer, Irvine & Company Ltd.).  
 Sold with original B.E.M. notification letter from the Ministry of War Transport, dated 5 January 1946; and a similar letter of congratulations from the recipient's employer.

**99 A Second War B.E.M. awarded to Signaller H. S. Maynard, Royal Corps of Signals, for services on the Maunsell Forts in the Thames Estuary**British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R. (2595280 Scmn. Harold S. Maynard) *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280B.E.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1945.

The original Recommendation states: 'Signaller Harold Sydney Maynard, Royal Corps of Signals, attached 1st A.A. Fort Regiment, Royal Artillery. Signaller Maynard has been attached as operator wireless and line to this Regiment since formation. He was a member of the floating out party of the first tower of each of the three forts and was responsible for maintenance of the wireless communications with land, pending the provision some time later of submarine cables. During these periods he showed the greatest devotion to duty and by tireless efforts and by long hours of work ensured that communications were maintained, often under conditions of considerable difficulty and discomfort. His service with this Regiment has been marked not only by the efficiency with which he has carried out his duties but by the cheerfulness which he always displays and his willingness to volunteer for work of any sort. The effect of his conduct on the morale of his comrades has been most noticeable.'

The Maunsell Forts were armed towers built in the Thames estuary during the Second World War to give notice of air raids and to help defend against enemy raiders and mine layers.

Sold with named Buckingham Palace enclosure, and O.H.M.S. award envelope, addressed '74 Walpole Road, Tottenham, London N17'; letter of congratulations from Brigadier Wickins; and two large photographs of the Maunsell Forts.

**100 A Second War 'Sicilian campaign' B.E.M. group of seven awarded to Staff Sergeant A. H. Parkinson, Royal Army Service Corps, who was also M.I.D. for services in North West Europe**British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (S/93229 Staff - Sgt. Albert H. Parkinson); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine or better* (7) £160-£200B.E.M. *London Gazette* 23 March 1944:

'For consistent and continuous devotion to duty throughout the Sicilian Campaign. As chief assistant to DADS and Staff Captain Supplies Eighth Army, this N.C.O. has applied himself to his work at all times in an outstanding manner.

The quality of his work and the application of all his powers and energy towards it have not only been of the greatest assistance to the officers concerned, but have also acted as an example and an inspiration to his subordinates. At the same time he has acted as Chief Clerk of this branch during certain periods of absence of the WO 1 fulfilling that role, and he has carried out this additional work with the same tireless energy, with the same spirit, and without in any way lowering the high standard he has set himself of fulfilling his normal duties.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 9 August 1945 (North West Europe).**101 A Second War 'Air Raid Precautions' B.E.M. and King's Commendation for Brave Conduct group of four awarded to Squad Leader J. N. Duthoit, Bromley Civil Defence Rescue Service, late Second Lieutenant, Royal Air Force**British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R. (John N. Duthoit); British War and Victory Medals (16220. A.M.1. J. N. Duthoit. R. A.F.); Defence Medal, with King's Commendation for Bravery laurel leaves spray emblem; together with the recipient's original pair of plastic King's Commendation for Brave Conduct Badges, *generally very fine (lot)* £400-£500B.E.M. *London Gazette* 3 January 1945.K.C.B.C. *London Gazette* 24 January 1941:

'For brave conduct in Civil Defence.'

**John Norman Duthoit** was born in Bromley, Kent in 1896, and attested for the Royal Flying Corps on 11 December 1915. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 January 1916 until 7 August 1918, and was granted a Temporary Commission as Second Lieutenant, Royal Air Force, on 21 November 1918. He was discharged on 26 January 1919. During the Second War he served as a Squad Leader of Bromley's Civil Defence Rescue Service, and was twice recognised with awards for his gallantry and service during enemy air raids on Bromley.

Sold with a group of three Second War medals, comprising 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; and War Medal 1939-45, believed to have been awarded to the recipient's son.

**102 A Second War B.E.M. awarded to Chief Warden J. Mitchell, Civil Defence Wardens Service, Londonderry**British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R (John Mitchell) *good very fine* £100-£140B.E.M. *London Gazette* 4 June 1943: John Mitchell, Chief Warden, Civil Defence Wardens Service, Londonderry.**103 A Second War B.E.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant J. Norman, Auxiliary Territorial Service**British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue, on lady's bow riband (51513 Sgt. Joan Norman. A.T.S.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, last two privately engraved '51513 W/Sjt. J. Norman B.E.M. A.T.S.', *generally very fine* (3)

£120-£160

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1945:

'Sergeant Norman enlisted in the Auxiliary Territorial Service in February 1941 and since that date she has by her perseverance, cheerful and unflurried disposition, and sound common sense been an inspiration to all serving with her. As Sergeant in charge of the Adjutant General's Branch at Headquarters 1 A.A. Group, now 9 A.A. Group, she has shown outstanding ability and conscientiousness. This branch has continually been faced with a volume of work greater than anticipated by the War Establishment owing to the many exceptional calls made upon this Headquarters when in London and when suddenly five additional Brigades, ten all in all, were placed under its Command. At such times Sergeant Norman accepted great responsibility, virtually that of a staff captain without demur and with marked initiative. No call has ever been too great and she has consistently achieved both in herself and her immediate staff the highest standards in all that has been done. She has at all times shown an exceptional appreciation of her responsibilities and given a great example of unswerving devotion to duty.'

**104 A post-War 'Bomb and Mine Clearance' B.E.M. pair awarded to Corporal S. M. Thomas, 164 Bomb Disposal Squadron, Royal Engineers**

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (1879227 Cpl. Sydney M. Thomas R.E.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-49 (1879227 Cpl. S. M. Thomas. R.E.) *good very fine* (2) £400-£500

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

Sold with copied medal roll entry for G.S.M. and clasp.

**105 A post-War B.E.M. awarded to Staff Sergeant Ivy Weston, Auxiliary Territorial Service**

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue, on lady's bow riband (W/169815 S/Sgt. Ivy Weston, A.T.S.) *good very fine* £80-£120

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1947.

**106 A post-War B.E.M. pair awarded to Mrs. Alice M. Way (née Mulcare), a Factory Forewoman at the General Post Office**

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.VI.R., 1st issue (Miss Alice M. Mulcare) edge prepared as usual prior to impressing, mounted on original bow and investiture pin, with flattened card box of issue; Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 1st issue (Alice May Way B.E.M.) in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £140-£180

B.E.M. (Civil) *London Gazette* 1 January 1947: 'Miss Alice May Mulcare, Factory Forewoman, General Post Office.'

Imperial Service Medal *London Gazette* 1 February 1954: 'Way, Alice May, Forewoman, Factories Department, General Post Office.'

**107 A post-War 1949 'Malaya Emergency' B.E.M. pair awarded to Sergeant J. Longworth, 2nd Guards Signal Squadron, Royal Corps of Signals**

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 2nd issue (14889191 A/Sgt. John Longworth, R.C.S.) in *distressed Royal Mint* case of issue; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (14889191 Sgt. J. Longworth. B.E.M. R. Sigs.) in named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £200-£300

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 13 December 1949:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Malaya during the period 1st January, 1949, to 30th June, 1949.'

The original recommendation states:

'The a/n NCO has been employed as NCO i/c MT Troop during the mobilisation of this squadron [2nd Guards Brigade Signal Squadron] and subsequently.

He has been an outstanding example of devotion to duty and technical efficiency. He has worked tirelessly over long hours to maintain the 30 vehicles of 6 different makes, and has achieved a high standard of mechanical efficiency, despite shortages of spare parts.

He has been largely responsible for the effectiveness by which this squadron has:

- i) maintained wireless detachments over a very large area;
- ii) provided its own escorts for D. Rs;
- iii) provided five vehicles, including two armoured, with the three Guards Battalions for their own use.'

**108 A post-war B.E.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant W. T. Morris, Army Catering Corps**

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (4032188 Sgt. William T. Morris. A.C.C.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with named Buckingham Palace enclosure, *generally very fine* (6) £160-£200

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

**109 A scarce post-War B.E.M. awarded to Sefu Hemedi, a Messenger of Native Authority in Tanganyika, who successfully captured a dangerous criminal, despite suffering four knife wounds in the process**

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.II.R. (Sefu Hemedi) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £140-£180

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 27 September 1955, Sefu Hemedi, Messenger of Native Authority, Handeni, Tanganyika:

'Sefu Hemedi was sent out to arrest a man who had been on the wanted list for some time for housebreaking and escape from lawful custody and who was known to be a dangerous character. He tracked him down to an isolated hut and called upon the man to come out and give himself up. The man came out armed with a long knife and without hesitation Sefu tackled him and during the course of the struggle received four slashes from the knife which severed the muscle tendons of his left wrist. Despite these wounds he continued his efforts until the criminal was overpowered.'



**110 A fine post-war B.E.M. and long service group of eight awarded to Chief Electrician E. B. Jarvis, Royal Navy, who was mentioned in despatches for his services in the destroyer H.M.S. *Vanquisher***

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (Ch. El. Ernest B. Jarvis, C/MX. 844955); British War and Victory Medals (J. 53191 E. B. Jarvis, A.B., R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, with Second Award Bar (J. 53191 E. B. Jarvis, P.O., H.M.S. Cumberland), *the Great War and L.S. & G.C. awards polished, thus fine, the remainder good very fine (8)* £500-£600

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 2 January 1956.

The original recommendation states: 'Chief Electrician Jarvis, who was a pensioner in 1939 and who served throughout the war, has many years of highly meritorious service behind him.

Since joining the Chatham Division of the Reserve Fleet in June 1949, he has been largely responsible, as regulating Chief Electrician, for the organisation and working of a large electrical department which he has brought to a high state of efficiency. He has shown devotion to duty beyond that normally expected of a Chief Petty Officer. He has made great efforts to promote the welfare as well as the efficiency of those under him and has found time to be a prominent member of the Ship's Welfare Committee.

His efficiency and devotion to the Service, combined with outstanding personal qualities of good temper and loyalty, have been a fine example to the Ship's Company, by whom he is greatly respected.'

**Ernest Benjamin Jarvis** was born in north London in October 1899 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in May 1916. Having completed his initial training, he joined the battleship H.M.S. *Benbow* in June 1917, and remained similarly employed until the War's end, gaining advancement to Able Seaman in February 1918.

Promoted to Petty Officer in April 1928, he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in December 1932, while serving in the cruiser H.M.S. *Cumberland* (*ADM 171/142* refers) and a Bar in October 1951, while serving at the Chatham naval base *Neptune* (*List 1302 RM/6083* refers).

His Mention in Despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1943) was in respect of services in the destroyer *Vanquisher*, which ship lent valuable service at Dunkirk and was present at the Normandy landings.

Sold with an original letter from the Office of the C.-in-C., The Nore, enclosing a copy of the citation for his B.E.M., dated 15 May 1956; and copied service record.

**111 A scarce post-War B.E.M. awarded to Timber Headman Abulai Grunshie, for his part in saving the life of a machine driver who fell 40 feet to the bottom of an ore pass at Bibiani Gold Mine, Gold Coast**

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.II.R. (Abulai Grunshie) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 9 October 1956, Abulai Grunshie, Timber Headman, Bibiani Gold Mine, Gold Coast:

'A machine driver in the Bibiani gold mine accidentally fell 40 feet to the bottom of an ore pass. He was injured and called for help. At grave personal risk and without regard to the dangers involved, Grunshie immediately descended into the ore pass by means of a chain ladder. While carrying out rescue operations some of the broken ore above released itself and fell. Though Grunshie could easily have climbed the rope to safety he stood by the injured man in most dangerous circumstances until help was forthcoming.'

**112 A post-War B.E.M. group of four awarded to Staff Sergeant A. C. Spears, Women's Royal Army Corps**

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (W/105336 S/Sgt. Angeline C. Spears, W.R.A.C.) *with official corrections*; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (W/105336 S. Sgt. A. C. Spears. B.E.M. W. R.A.C.) mounted as originally worn, *very fine (4)* £200-£240

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 12 June 1958:

'Staff Sergeant Spears, as NCO in charge of the W.R.A.C. Vehicle Maintenance Team employed in the Vehicle Depot, Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, has shown an unswerving devotion to her work, far beyond the normal call of duty, over a long period.

Her tireless example, throughout the very difficult period when the Vehicle Depot was being formed and also carrying an almost overwhelming work-load, proved an unflinching asset in the maintenance of the high spirit which enabled the task to be coped with successfully.

In spite of long hours of work and far from good working conditions, she was, by her leadership and enthusiasm, able to sustain morale and provide an example for all Other Ranks.

This devotion to duty which continues to encourage all who work with her is not confined to her technical duties. She also performs all her regimental duties with outstanding keenness and enthusiasm.'

**113 A post-War B.E.M. group of five awarded to H. C. Newell, St. John Ambulance Brigade**

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.II.R. (Harold Christopher Newell); The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's, breast badge, silver and enamel, circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles raised above the background, *minor white enamel damage*; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; St John Service Medal, silver, straight bar suspension, with 6 Additional Award Bars (27541 Pte. H. Newill [sic] No. 7015 S.J.A.B. 1942.) mounted as originally worn, with named Buckingham Palace enclosure, *generally very fine, unless otherwise stated (5)* £200-£240

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 12 June 1976: For Services to the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Shrewsbury.

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

## Single Orders and Decorations

- 
- 114** The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, a multi-piece construction badge of recent manufacture, *extremely fine* *£600-£800*
- 
- 115** The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, K.C.M.G. Knight Commander's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband, *obverse centre slightly depressed, enamel chips to both centres, otherwise about very fine* *£400-£500*
- 
- x116** The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with replacement slightly larger loop suspension, *lacking suspension bar, minor enamel damage to central medallions, very fine* *£200-£240*
- 
- 117** The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 5th Class breast badge, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unnumbered, *minor blue enamel chip to central medallion, good very fine* *£80-£120*
- 

**118**



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, K.B.E. (Civil) Knight Commander's 2nd type set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband; Star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with gold retaining pin, unmarked, of recent manufacture, *extremely fine* (2) *£600-£800*

- 
- 119** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, with hook suspension, of recent manufacture, on lady's bow riband, *small enamel chip to lower arm of cross, otherwise extremely fine* *£240-£280*
- 

**120** **A Great War M.B.E. awarded to Miss Gladys M. Edwards, who later served as Personal Assistant to Sir John Beale at the 1919 Versailles Peace Conference**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1917, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£240-£280*

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 8 January 1919:  
'For services in connection with the War.'

**Miss Gladys Maude Edwards** was awarded the M.B.E. in January 1919 for her services as Personal Assistant to Sir John Field Beale, the First Secretary of the Ministry of Food, during the Great War. In 1919, she accompanied Beale to France, as part of the British Delegation that attended the 1919 Paris Peace Conference; also known as the Versailles Peace Conference. This was the meeting in 1919 and 1920, of the victorious Allies after the end of Great War that set the peace terms for the defeated Central Powers.

Sold with Buckingham Palace Investiture card, for 27 March 1919 and leatherette 1919 Paris Peace Conference Official Pass for a member of the British Delegation, named to Miss Gladys Edward, Assistant to Sir J. Beale, dated 7 February 1919, and complete with a stamped photograph of Miss Edwards.

- 
- 121**    **The Knight Bachelor's badge awarded to Sir Jocelyn Field Thorpe, C.B.E., F.R.S., a distinguished chemist**  
Knight Bachelor's Badge, 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse hallmarked London 1938, and inscribed 'Jocelyn Field Thorpe Kt. Cr. July 13th. 1939' in its *Royal Mint* fitted case, *repairs to red enamel, otherwise good very fine* *£140-£180*
- Jocelyn Field Thorpe** was born in London on 1 December 1872 and was educated at Worthing College, King's College, London, and the Royal College of Science. He earned his Ph.D in organic chemistry under Victor Meyer at the University of Heidelberg in 1895. He was knighted in 1939, one year before his untimely and sudden death on 10 June 1940, aged 67, at Cooden Beach, East Sussex.
- 
- 122**    Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver-gilt, gold and enamel, mounted on original bow and investiture pin in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd* case of issue, *hinge damaged on this, otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£100-£140*
- 
- 123**    Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., the reverse hallmarked, London 1918, mounted on original investiture pin in its *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *connecting ring neatly re-fixed to top arm of cross, otherwise good very fine* *£500-£600*
- 
- x124**    Military Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated 1937 in small numerals, *test mark to obverse cipher, very fine* *£600-£800*
- 
- 125**    The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Sister's), shoulder badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, on lady's bow riband; together with the related miniature award, similarly mounted on lady's bow riband, *good very fine (2)* *£50-£70*
- 
- 126**    Royal Victorian Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, silver, unnamed as issued, in *Royal Mint* case of issue and outer card box, *extremely fine* *£100-£140*



## The Amherst Family Medals

127



Baltic 1854-55 (**Honble. Frederick Amherst H.M.S. Royal George.**) contemporary engraved naming, fitted with *Hunt & Roskell* silver ribbon buckle, contact pitting overall and attempted scratching to remove naming *£240-£280*

*Provenance:* Collection of the late Major Sir Torquhil Matheson.

**The Honourable Frederick Arthur Amherst** was born at Montreal, Sevenoaks, Kent, on 6 December 1838, second son of the 2nd Earl Amherst. He joined the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet in August 1851, and was appointed to the *Rattler* the following month and to the *Rodney* 9 days later. After further service aboard *Bellerophon* (1851-53), *Waterloo* (March-August 1853), and *London*, now a Midshipman (August 1853-March 1854), he joined the *Royal George* in May 1854 in the Baltic and served in her throughout the Baltic campaign of 1854-55. He left the *Royal George* in June 1855 and appears to have resigned from the Navy shortly afterwards.

In May 1858, Frederick Amherst was appointed Cornet, without purchase, in the 14th Light Dragoons, and joined the regiment in India but seemingly too late to qualify for the Indian Mutiny medal. The regiment returned to the United Kingdom in June 1860, and Amherst purchased a Lieutenancy on 13 October 1862. He was gazetted Captain, by purchase, on 30 December 1864, and, on 7 June 1865, he was presented by Lord Sydney to the Prince of Wales at the Levée held at St James's Palace. He was appointed Baggage Master to the Cavalry Brigade of the 1st Division during the manoeuvres held at Aldershot during the summers of 1874 and 1875, and later in the latter year, the regiment received orders to prepare for embarkation for India. Probably not wanting to return to India, Amherst retired from the service, by the sale of his commission, on 17 December 1875. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in the West Kent Yeomanry on 26 February 1875, and resigned that appointment on 16 February 1881. He died unmarried at the family home, Montreal, Sevenoaks, on 15 March 1895.

Sold with additional research.



**Pair: Lieutenant The Hon. William Archer Amherst, Coldstream Guards who was severely wounded at the battle of Inkermann, and afterwards succeeded to the title as 3rd Earl Amherst**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Lieut. The Honble. Wm. Amherst, Coldsm. Gds.) contemporary *Hunt & Roskell* style engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, contemporary tailor's copy by 'J.B.', unnamed, *light scratching through name on the first, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (2)* *£600-£800*

*Provenance:* Collection of the late Major Sir Torquhil Matheson.

Also sold with a silvered and gilt metal devotional badge, by family repute picked up from the field at Inkermann.

**William Archer Amherst** was born on 26 March 1836, son of 2nd Earl Amherst. He was educated at Eton, was commissioned Ensign in the Coldstream Guards on 3 March 1854, and promoted to Lieutenant on 4 March 1855. He was severely wounded at Inkermann on 5 November 1854, as related in the following extract from a letter sent to his father by Colonel Fred Paulet, of the Coldstream Guards:

'He was struck just under the shoulder blade, as he was raising his arm, and the ball taking an upward direction came out at the neck - nothing is broken and from the closeness of the fire there is less laceration than is usual in gun shot wounds. He walked from the field to the general hospital, and then back to his tent. I undressed him and put him to bed, his patience, his resignation, his thankfulness for any attention, and fear of giving trouble showed such a total absence of all selfishness, he quite won my heart, it is rare to meet such qualities in such a field.'

Resigning his commission shortly after the Crimean war, he served as Conservative M.P. for West Kent, 1859-68, for Mid-Kent, 1868-80, and was summoned to the House of Peers as Baron Amherst in 1880. He also held the title Viscount Holmsdale prior to succeeding his father as 3rd Earl Amherst in 1886. A committed freemason he was Provincial Grand Master of Kent from 1860, and P. G.M. English Freemasons from 1898. He died on 14 August 1910, and was succeeded by his brother, Hugh Amherst, late Coldstream Guards.

Sold with a quantity of research including several images of him, one particularly fine one in uniform from the Royal Archives, Windsor Castle, taken before he left for the Crimea.



**Pair: Captain The Hon. Hugh Amherst, Coldstream Guards, who served in the Guards Camel Regiment at Abu Klea, and afterwards succeeded to the title as 4th Earl Amherst**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (Lieut: Hon: H. Amherst. Coldm. Gds.) official correction to initial which also affects the letter on either side; Khedive's Star 1884-6, mounted as worn, *edge bruising at 6 o'clock, otherwise good very fine (2)* *£1,000-£1,400*



*Provenance:* Collection of the late Major Sir Torquhil Matheson.

**Hugh Amherst** was born in London on 30 January 1856, fifth and youngest son of 2nd Earl Amherst. He was appointed Ensign in the 105th Foot on 11 February 1875, and transferred to the 7th Fusiliers, as Lieutenant, on 29 January 1876. He transferred to the Coldstream Guards on 5 September 1877. He served in the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 with the Guards Camel Regiment, and was present at the actions at Abu Klea and El Gubat (Medal with two Clasps, and Khedive's Star). Promoted to Captain and Adjutant on 16 March 1887, and retired on an Annuity on 23 July 1890. He married in 1896, Hon. Eleanor Clementina St Aubyn, daughter of 1st Baron St Levan, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He succeeded his eldest brother as 4th Earl Amherst in 1910, and died on 7 March 1927.

Sold with a large quantity of research and photographs, including lengthy extracts transcribed from his journal kept during the Nile Expedition 1884-85.



## Campaign Groups and Pairs

130



**Pair: Private John Keay, 92nd Highlanders, who was wounded in Spain in 1813, and again at Quatre Bras in 1815**

Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Corunna, Vittoria, Pyrenees (J. Keay, 92nd Foot.); Waterloo 1815 (John Key, 1st Bat. 92nd Highlanders.) fitted with a replacement straight bar suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better (2)* *£4,000-£5,000*

*Provenance:* Glendining's, May 1937, July 1953, March 1961, and April 1978.

**John Key/Keay** was born at Kittens, Cupar Angus, Forfar, and enlisted into the 92nd Highlanders on 16 January 1799, having previous service of 3 years 7 months in the Perth Fencibles. He is present on the musters for the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. He served in the Corunna campaign of 1809, in the Peninsula at the battle of Vittoria and in the Pyrenees, and at the battle of Waterloo in 1816. He was admitted to an out-pension at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, after an examination held there on 30 October 1816, in consequence of 'wounded rt. hand by a shell at Quatre Bras & in the head in Spain 30 July 1813.'

On 30 July 1813, the 92nd fought an action near the village of Beunza in the Pyrenees, just five days after the regiment had suffered heavy losses at the Pass of Maya. Sold with copied Chelsea Hospital pension records.

131



**Pair: Sergeant John French, 4th Foot**

Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian (J. French, Serjt. 4th Foot.); Waterloo 1815 (John French, 1st Batt. 4th Reg. Foot.) name and '4th' re-engraved, fitted with original steel clip but no ring, mounted on old frayed ribbons, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (2)* **£1,400-£1,800**

**John French** was born in the Parish of Seven Oaks, Kent, and enlisted into the 4th Foot at Sunderland, county Durham, on 30 April 1809, aged 25, for unlimited service. He was discharged at Glasgow on 24 November 1828, in consequence of chronic rheumatism and broken constitution. His conduct was described as 'Very Good & was in Six General Actions'. He received 2 years additional service for Waterloo and served in the East or West Indies from 5 April 1819 to 1 April 1826. Sold with copied discharge papers and additional muster details which show him as being in America at the time of the battle of Bladensburg and capture of New Orleans, 1814-15.

132



**Pair: Boatswain's Mate William Biddlecombe, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (William Biddlecombe.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (W. Biddlecombe. Bosns. Mate. H.M.S. Falcon 22 Ys) *the first nearly very fine, the second dark toned, very fine* **£1,200-£1,400**

**William Biddlecombe** was born at Landport, Hampshire, on 24 July 1821, and joined the Navy as a Boy 1st Class aboard H.M.S. *Edinburgh* on 12 October 1837, serving in this ship until 14 July 1841, during which time he was engaged in the operations on and off the coast of Syria as an Ordinary Seaman, which rate he had attained in October 1840. He joined *Dublin* on 30 July 1841, was rated Able Seaman in September 1844, and next joined *Siren* on 14 May 1845, and *Arrogant* on 14 March 1849. He then joined *Encounter* as Boatswain's Mate and remained in her in that rate until 19 February 1858, including operations during the Second China War for which he is entitled to the medal without clasp. He next joined *Victory* on 20 February 1858, and was then at Portsmouth Yard from 5 April 1858 until 12 May 1859, when he joined his last ship, *Falcon*, in which he served until 29 September 1862. He received his L.S. & G.C. medal and Gratuity on 1 October 1862.

Sold with copied record of service.



**Three: Private J. F. Jones, 9th Lancers**

Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846, no clasp (Jas. Fred: Jones 9th Lancers); Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (J. F. Jones, 9th Lancers.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Jas. F. Jones, 9th Lancers) *the first two with edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine, the last nearly very fine (3)* *£1,200-£1,600*

**James Frederick Jones** was born at Windsor, Berkshire, in 1820, and enlisted into the 4th Light Dragoons at Westminster on 12 August 1841, aged 21, a labourer by trade. He transferred to the 9th Lancers on 14 April 1842, and during his 20 years 43 days service, spent 18 years 8 months in Bengal East Indies, being present in all the actions represented by his campaign awards. His service was that of a normal uneducated soldier of the day, unable to read or write, but able to fight and adjust to the hardships of life on campaign. Good conduct pay was given, taken away and restored, and as usual backdated, such was the value of good fighting men.

He 'Served in the Sutledge Campaign in 1845-6, and was present at the Battle of Sobraon on the 10th February 1846, Also in the Punjab Campaign in 1848-9, and was present at the passage of the Chenab 4 December 1848, and at the Battles of Chillianwallah 13 January 1849 and Goojerat 21 February 1849. Served in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1858-9 and was present at the operations against Lucknow from 2 to 19 March 1858. Attack on Roorya Fort 15 April. Action at Allegunge 22 April. Capture of Bareilly 5 May. Action near Shahjehanpore 18 May, and pursuit to Mahomdee 24 May 1858 and affair at Kumb-da-Kote 4 January 1859.'

Jones, according to his discharge papers 'has not been tried by Court Martial', but nevertheless spent the periods 9-15 August 1860, and 20-26 June 1861, imprisoned for absence. He was finally discharged on 8 October 1861, and admitted to a permanent out-pension of 6d per day on 5 November 1861. Sold with copied discharge papers and other documents.





**The important Meritorious Service Medal group of three awarded to Colour-Sergeant Bernard Kilkeary, Mid-Ulster Artillery, Auxiliary Forces, late 73rd Regiment, a prominent survivor from the loss of the troopship *Birkenhead* off South Africa, who saved many lives in one of the ship's cutters while carrying out Colonel Seton's famous order "Women and children first!" - the King of Prussia ordered that the account of the sinking be read to every regiment in his army as an example of discipline and bravery**

South Africa 1834-53 (Serjt. B. Kilkeary. 73rd Regt.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Pay Mr. Serjt. B. Kilkeary, 73rd Regt.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.VII.R. (Serjt. B. Kilkeary, R.A.) *the first with re-fixed, and the second with loose suspension, and both worn through extensive contact wear, thus fair, the last good very fine (3)* £6,000-£8,000



**Bernard Kilkeary** was born at Parsonstown, King's County, Ireland, in 1827 and entered the 73rd Regiment at an early age. A Sergeant-Major by the time of the *Birkenhead* disaster on 28 February 1852, he was prominent for his courageous actions in charge of a cutter, and left the following account of his experiences:

'There were, besides the troops, some half-dozen Marines for the four guns which the frigate carried, and a crew of about 120. When I stepped on board the vessel in January, 1852, I little thought that she would never again sail over British waters. Colonel Seton, 74th Highlanders, who commanded the drafts, amounting to about 500 men, appointed me at Cork Sergeant-Major for the voyage, and all went well until that memorable morning in February when the ship struck the reef off Cape Agulhas.

'Immediately upon impact I went on deck, where, meeting Colonel Seton, I received from him a last command to disembark the women and children into a quarter-boat, and take charge of the occupants. In this work I was ably seconded by Cornet Bond, of the 12th Lancers (now Captain Bond-Shelton), to whose indefatigable exertions many of the children owed their deliverance from the vessel. He himself was saved by swimming to the shore, two miles or so off.

'Before leaving I heard Captain Salmond tell Colonel Seton there was no danger, and it was my intention to have landed the women and children on shore and returned on board ship; but we had scarcely pulled away 200 yards when suddenly, and in our full view, the *Birkenhead* listed and sank, carrying down her living freight. A very heavy sea was running at the time, and we decided to stand out to sea, where, after being tossed about for twelve hours, we were picked up by the schooner *Lioness*, of Cape Town. On getting aboard the *Lioness* I suggested to her captain that our quarter-boat and one of his boats should proceed to the scene of the wreck. This he gladly assented to, and it resulted in the rescue of some forty or fifty men who were found clinging to the rigging. These were also brought on board the *Lioness*, whose captain treated us all with the greatest kindness.

'On the next day the *Lioness* met the *Rhadamanthus*, and signalled, "Troops on board from the wreck of the *Birkenhead*," whereupon the *Rhadamanthus* took the schooner in tow, and brought us to Simon's Bay. At Simon's Bay we were transferred on board the guardship *Castor*, while the *Rhadamanthus* proceeded down to the vicinity of the wreck and found and brought to Simon's Bay those survivors who had succeeded in getting ashore. At Simon's Bay I compiled the official narrative of the sad occurrence for the military authorities at the Cape.'

This 'official narrative' was in fact the roll compiled by Kilkeary on arriving at Simon's Bay, from which place it was forwarded with a covering letter by Major Wright, the senior surviving officer - 'I conferred with the survivors of rank of each detachment, and ascertained the strength of each at the time of sailing and the then effective strength, and from this data I compiled an alphabetical roll of the drowned.'

Of the courage of his commanding officer, Colonel Seton, Kilkeary recalled: 'On the occasion of the wreck of the *Birkenhead* all ranks, officers and men, acted nobly, each doing his duty to his country and his Queen; the coolest and most heroic, if I must differentiate, being Colonel Seton, commanding the troops, who from the impact was on deck in full regimentals, giving his orders as if on parade, at the last dying like a hero at the post of duty. He set a very inspiring example, conducing to that perfect discipline never surpassed in the annals of our Army.'

Kilkeary went on to participate in the Xhosa War operations of 1852-53, including the expedition across the Orange River to the mountains of Basutoland, where he fought in the battle of Berea. The 73rd Foot was sent to India in 1858 and after further active service in Central India under Sir Hugh Rose, during which campaign he held the responsible post of Paymaster-Sergeant, Kilkeary left the colours after 12 years and 201 days service. He afterwards served for 20 years in the Auxiliary Forces, latterly as a Pay Master Sergeant in the Mid-Ulster Artillery. He was 75 years old and living in retirement at Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, at the time of submitting his account of the *Birkenhead* disaster to the authors of *A Deathless Story* in 1902.

Later still, in August 1905, as recounted in *A Deathless Story*, Kilkeary was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal with a very welcome £10 Annuity:

'The long and honourable career of this military veteran certainly called for some form of special recognition, and it was a source of satisfaction to all who knew him when, in 1905, he was selected as a recipient of the Meritorious Service Medal, which carries with it an annuity of £10. The medal was presented to Mr. Kilkeary in the King's name at an interesting parade on August 14th of the year mentioned, when the permanent staff of the Mid-Ulster Royal Garrison Artillery formed up in review order in the quadrangle of the quarters at Castle Hill, Dungannon, and Warrant-Officer Phil Donohoe, R.A., having brought the parade to attention, Captain E. W. M. Walker, R.A., the Adjutant, proceeded with the presentation ceremony, which he said had happily fallen to him to perform before leaving Dungannon.

"He holds, as you know, a most honourable record," observed the Adjutant of Mr. Kilkeary. "In fact, the medal has never been bestowed in a more deserving case. As you are aware, his military record has extended over thirty-two years, twelve of these being with the Colours - the 73rd Regiment - and the remainder here on the Permanent Staff, as well as upon the staff of the Leinster Regiment. Besides seeing active service in South Africa and in the Indian Mutiny, he was present at the wreck of the *Birkenhead*. Doubtless this distinction would have been granted to him many years ago had he not thought right to wait so long-so patiently - before making application."

Captain Walker hoped in concluding that the owner of the medal would live many years to wear it, a sentiment in which doubtless all heartily joined. Mr. Kilkeary acknowledged the presentation in a well and modestly worded little speech:

'I beg to return my grateful and dutiful thanks to his most gracious Majesty the King for the signal honour which he has been pleased, through your medium, to confer upon me. To you, sir, I also respectfully tender my sincere acknowledgements. It is particularly gratifying to me to receive this medal standing in close proximity to Warrant-Officer Donohoe and the members of the Permanent Staff Mid-Ulster Royal Garrison Artillery - a regiment in which I served many years, and whose officers, non-commissioned officers, and men have at all times upheld the best traditions of the British Army. Believe me, this ceremonial, the recollection of which will never fade from my memory, will be deeply appreciated by the Royal Highlanders, that distinguished regiment in which I commenced my Military career.'

Sold with a copy of *A Deathless Story or The "Birkenhead" and Its Heroes*, by A. C. Addison and W. H. Matthews (Hutchinson & Co., Paternoster Row, London, 1906), which includes the above cited memories of Kilkeary and a portrait photograph taken on the day he was awarded his M.S.M.



**Pair: Captain Edward Stanley 57th Foot, killed in action at the battle of Inkermann**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Capt. Edward Stanley 57th Foot) contemporary *Hunt & Roskell* style engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (Capt. Edwd. Stanley 57th Regt.) with replacement rings for suspension, *some edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £900-£1,200

**Edward Stanley**, Senior Captain of the 57th Regiment, was killed in action at the battle of Inkermann, 5 November 1854 (*London Gazette* 22 November 1854, refers). He was commissioned Ensign in the 57th Foot on 8 May 1835; Lieutenant, 10 June 1838; Captain, 29 December 1845.

'On arriving at the scene of action, Sir George Cathcart's small force [approximately 1700 men] was at once split up and sent in different directions, the 57th and a wing of the 20th advancing, under Brigadier-General Goldie, by the ruined camp of the 2nd Division, all torn up and devastated by the Russian artillery, on to the right of the Ridge.

The fight had been raging now with the greatest fury on both sides for some time, the troops of the light and 2nd Divisions, although greatly outnumbered, fighting desperately amid the brushwood with which the sides of the Ridge were covered, against the masses of Russians that from time to time advanced against them.

Brigadier-General Goldie, on reaching the Home Ridge, at once advanced with the wing of the 20th and gallantly charged a body of Russians advancing against the right of it, while the 57th were ordered to lie down in front of the centre of the breastwork erected on the crest, and protect the guns there which fired over their heads. Whilst here several casualties occurred.' (*History of the 57th Regiment*, refers).

After more intense fighting the British managed to reach the summit of the Ridge, and once in position were ordered to hold to the last, 'the state of affairs was now very critical, as there were only some 600 infantry left to hold the Ridge, and protect the guns there, and the Russians were preparing for a concentrated attack on this important point. Their guns opened a heavy fire on the troops holding the breastwork, and caused great havoc among them. Within a short period Brigadier-General Goldie (who had already been slightly wounded and had his horse killed), Captain Stanley, Lieutenant Hague, Colour-Sergeant Hewitt, Sergeant Gree, and many men of the 57th were struck down.' (*Ibid*).

The following memoir was published in James Gibson's *Memoirs of the Brave*, London, 1889:

'Stanley (Edward), Senior Captain of the 57th Regiment, is deeply lamented. His death on the field of Inkermann, nobly sustaining the high reputation of his country, was a fit termination of a life devoted to military enterprise. Captain Stanley, who claimed descent from the illustrious house of Derby, was son of John Bacon Stanley, Esq., of Dublin; and nephew of Sir Edward Stanley, High Sheriff of that city, who was knighted at Dublin Castle, on the occasion of the jubilee of the 50th year of the reign of George III. When very young, being fond of a military life, he entered the service of the Queen of Portugal, and distinguished himself in action at Oporto, in July 1833, where he received a severe wound in the arm. He continued to serve in Portugal and Spain until 1835, when the order of the Tower and Sword (if Portugal) was conferred on him as a reward for his gallantry.

'The following anecdote connected with his appointment to the British army is authentic:- Prince William Henry, when a midshipman, was present at a ball in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and, being struck with the charms of a young lady present, selected her for his partner in a country dance, at the conclusion of which he laughingly told her that if he should ever attain power, she need only send him a copy of the music of that dance, accompanied by a request, and that he would, if possible, attend to any demand so authenticated. Years rolled on. The lady married, became a widow, and a grandmother. Prince William Henry became King William IV. On the return of Mr. Stanley from Spain, in 1835, he expressed a wish to join the British Army, on which his grandmother forwarded a copy of the music to His Majesty, accompanied by a letter reminding him of his promise, and concluding by asking for an Ensigncy, without purchase, for her grandson. In a very few days she was honoured with an autograph letter from the King, stating his perfect remembrance of the dance and the promise referred to, and his intention to accede to her wish with respect to the nomination of her grandson to an Ensigncy, which accordingly took place in May 1835. Captain Stanley joined the 57th Regiment at Madras, the same year, and served with it ever since. Had he survived the battle of Inkermann, he would have succeeded to a Majority without purchase. He married, 22nd April 1851, Jeannette Edmiston, fifth daughter of William Balfour, Esq., Captain R.N., of Trenaby, Orkney, who survives him.'

**136 Pair: Private A. Sharples, 97th Foot**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (No.3853. A. Sharples. 97 Foot.) Regimentally impressed naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Abm. Sharples. 97th. Regt.) *edge bruising, polished and worn in parts, therefore nearly very fine (2)* £340-£380

**Abraham Sharples** died on 9 September 1858.





**Pair: Piper A. Gibson, 42nd Royal Highlanders**

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Piper A. Gibson, 42nd. Rl. Highlanders); Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (4042, Piper, A. Gibson, 42nd. Highds. 1873-4) *suspension claw and post tightened on first, heavy contact marks, nearly very fine, scarce (2)* *£1,400-£1,800*



Referenced in *Pipers of the Highland Regiments, 1854-1902*.

**Angus Gibson** was born in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, on 28 December 1840, and attested for the 42nd Royal Highlanders at Stirling on 4 September 1855, aged 14. He was appointed a Piper in the Regiment, in 1858 and served in India during the suppression of the Great Sepoy Mutiny, including the final operations against Lucknow in March 1858. He was also on paraded on New Year's Day, 1861, when Sir High Rose, Commander-in-Chief, presented new Colours to the Regiment at Bareilly.

Gibson was promoted Corporal on 23 August 1864, and Sergeant on 1 October 1865, but was reduced to Private following a Court Martial on 24 September 1866. Promoted Corporal once again on 19 January 1867, he was tried for a second time and was reduced once more to Private on 9 November 1870. He was re-appointed Piper on 22 October 1873, and accompanied the expedition to the West Coast of Africa 1873-74, taking part in the Ashanti Campaign and the capture of Coomassie. He was discharged to pension on 4 February 1879, after 21 years and 15 days' service. He subsequently enrolled in the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, following the first Edinburgh Volunteer Review. He remained with them for some 14 years as a Pipe-Corporal and had success in piping competitions at local Highland gatherings.

Gibson was the last surviving Indian Mutiny Piper-Veteran of the Black Watch, and at the 1907 London gathering of Mutiny veterans he had the honour of marching into the hall in full Highland dress playing *'The Campbell's are Coming'*. Following the 1907 gathering, Field Marshal Lord Roberts sent him a signed portrait photograph, and reputedly asked for a photograph of Piper Gibson in return. He died in Aberdeen on 22 January 1921.

Sold with copied discharge papers; copied research; and two photographic images of the recipient.

**138** *Pair: Petty Officer Theophilus R. Leaman, Royal Navy*

China 1857-60, no clasp, unnamed; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Theophilus R. Leaman. Qr. Mr. H.M.S. Cambridge. 22 Yrs.) impressed naming, scarce variety with Years on edge, *very fine* (2) *£600-£700*

*Provenance:* L.S. & G.C., Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, February 1997. One of approximately 24 known of this variety. China medal since added to complete entitlement.

**Theophilus Leaman** was born in Newton, Devon, on 28 April 1840, and entered the service as a Boy 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 23 August 1855. He was drafted to *Raleigh* on 24 October 1856 and sailed for Far Eastern waters but his vessel was holed on 20 May 1857, off Macao, and subsequently stranded on the beach of a nearby island. He was transferred to *Tribune* for operations during the 2nd China War and paid off from her in August 1860. Advanced to Able Seaman in July 1861, to Leading Seaman in January 1863 and to Petty Officer status (Coxswain of Cutter) in January 1865. Pensioned as a Quarter Master aboard *Cambridge* on 23 April 1878. Sold with copied record of service.

**139** *Pair: Boatswain's Mate William Breen, Royal Navy*

China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Wm. Breen Boatsns. Mate. H.M.S. Ganges. 20 Yrs.) engraved naming, scarce variety with years on edge, *very fine* (2) *£600-£700*

Listed in *The Naval Long Service Medals* by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, as one of 38 known examples of narrow suspension engraved L.S. & G.C. medals with 'Yrs' on edge.

**William Breen** was born at Modbury, Devon, on 9 December 1835. He entered the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman 2nd Class on 6 February 1855, aboard the *Impregnable*, aged 20. Rated Ordinary Seaman 1st Class on 1 March 1857, and Able Seaman on 2 September 1858, aboard H.M.S. *Nankin*, seeing service in the Canton operations of 1857 (Medal with clasp). Advanced to Leading Seaman on 1 January 1865, aboard the Iron Clad Screw Sloop *Research*, he signed for continuous service while in *Narcissus* in April 1865, and advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class on 10 October 1872. He subsequently joined *Royal Adelaide*, 25 July 1874, and *Ganges*, 15 September 1874, where he received his L.S. & G.C. medal on 6 May 1875. Discharged to shore pension on 31 May 1875, he re-entered the service as Able Seaman aboard the Training Ship *Indus*, 22 July 1877, serving aboard this ship until joining *Vivid* on 1 October 1891, from where he was finally discharged on 31 May 1895, after almost 38 years service.

**140** *Three: Gunner Frank Pennell, Royal Marine Artillery*

China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1858 (F. Pennell, Gunr. R.M.A. H.M.S. Cormorant); Abyssinia 1867 (F. Pennell Gunr. R.M.A. H.M.S. Satellite); Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (F. Pennell. Gunr. R.M.A. H.M.S. Simoom. 73-74) *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* (3) *£500-£600*

*Provenance:* Glendining's, September 1977.

Neither man nor ship traced for China medal. Abyssinia and Ashantee medals both confirmed. Pennell landed with the Naval Brigade in the Ashantee campaign.

**141** *Pair: Private H. Hutchinson, Rifle Brigade*

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8 (1978 Pte. Henry Hutchinson. 4 Bn. Rifle Bde.); Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (1978. Pte. H. Hutchinson. 4th. Bn. Rifle Bde.) *contact marks and edge bruising, polished and worn, therefore fine* (2) *£360-£440*

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

**142**



*Pair: Lieutenant A. Eyre, Salisbury Field Force, late Cape Mounted Rifles*

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (Pte. A. Eyre. Cape Mounted Rifles.) contemporary re-engraved naming; British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (Lieut. A. Eyre. Salisbury Fld. Fce.) *the first very fine, the second nearly extremely fine* (2) *£600-£800*

For the Hyderabad 1843 Medal awarded to Captain T. Eyre, see Lot 452.

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**Pair: Trooper T. A. Swailes, 1st Cape Mounted Yeomanry, later Private Port Elizabeth Town Guard**

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tpr. T. A. Swailes 1st Cape Yeory.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (639 Pte. T. A. Swailes. P. Elizbth. T.G.) *minor edge bruise to QSA, very fine (2)* £400-£500

**144 Four: Private D. Wilsden, Seaforth Highlanders**

Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul (1922 Pte. D. Wilsden. 72nd. Highrs.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1922. Pte. D. Wilsden 1/Sea. Highrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1922 Pte. D. Wilsden. Sea: Highrs.); Khedive's Star 1882, reverse contemporarily impressed '1922 Pte. D. Willsden [sic] 1/Sea: Hrs.) *contact marks and heavy pitting from star, good fine and better (4)* £400-£500

**David Wilsden** (also spelt Willsden and Willsdon) was born in Banbury, Oxfordshire, in 1847, and attested for the the 72nd Highlanders at Hill Top on 13 August 1870. He served with the Seaforth Highlanders (as the 72nd were renamed) in India and Afghanistan from 21 February 1871 to 1 August 1882, and in Egypt from 2 August to 1 November 1882. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 April 1889, and was discharged on 15 August 1891, after 21 years and 3 days' service.

Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts.

145



**Four: Petty Officer T. Rogers, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Alexandria 11th July, Tel-El-Kebir, *second clasp loose on riband* (T. Rogers. A.B. H.M.S. "Superb"); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Thos. Rogers, P.O.1st. Cl., H.M.S. Penelope); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued; Marine Society Reward of Merit, silver (Thomas Rogers) fitted with straight bar suspension, *very fine or better (4)* £400-£500

**Thomas Rogers** was born in Bishopgate, Middlesex on 17 January 1856. He joined the Royal Navy on 16 January 1872 as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Fisgard*. On 1 January 1873, he joined H.M.S. *Boscawen*, serving with this ship until 4 October of the same year, when he joined H.M.S. *Excellent*. Between 7 January 1874 and joining H.M.S. *Superb* on 6 October 1880, Rogers served on a large number of ships, having been rated Able Seaman on 1 September 1878. He was still serving in H.M.S. *Superb* until 21 December 1883 and during this time took part in the Egyptian War of 1882.

On leaving H.M.S. *Superb*, Rogers was appointed to H.M.S. *Excellent* and then onto H.M.S. *Sultan* on 20 August 1884, rapidly promoted to Leading Seaman, Petty Officer Second Class, and finally Petty Officer First Class. After serving on numerous other ships, he was pensioned from H.M.S. *Veron* on 14 June 1894, having been awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst serving in H.M.S. *Penelope* in 1891.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

Note: Tel-el-Kebir clasp unconfirmed.

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



**146** *Pair: B. Leete, a civilian recipient*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (B. Leete.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed, *nearly extremely fine* (2)  
 £180-£220

**147** *Pair: Paymaster-in-Chief R. J. M. Macleod, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (R. J. M. Macleod, Payr. R.N. H.M.S. Arab.) impressed naming; Khedive's Star 1884, unnamed, mounted as worn, together with companion miniature medals, the Egypt with dated reverse, the Khedive's Star undated, *dark toned, good very fine* (4)  
 £200-£300

**Robert John Moore Macleod** was born on 3 March 1844, and joined the Royal Navy as an Assistant Clerk on 13 September 1860; Assistant Paymaster, 3 March 1865; Paymaster, 4 March 1879; Staff Paymaster, 17 February 1886; Fleet Paymaster, 4 March 1891; Paymaster-in-Chief, 11 October 1903. Was Paymaster of *Arab* in commissariat and transport charge of the Naval Brigade landed for the protection of Suakin, in the Eastern Soudan, March, 1884 (Egyptian Medal, Khedive's Bronze Star). Paymaster-in-Chief Macleod died on 21 June 1936.

Sold with a good selection of original documents, including various Certificates of Examination; Commissions as Assistant Paymaster (1865), Paymaster (1879) these two on vellum, Staff Paymaster (1886), and Fleet Paymaster (1891); Commissions appointing him as Secretary (4), to Rear-Admiral Henry D. Hickley, Senior Officer on the Coast of Ireland, May 1885; to Rear-Admiral Hon. Walter C. Carpenter, Senior Officer on the Coast of Ireland, January 1887; to Rear-Admiral James E. Erskine, Senior Officer on the Coast of Ireland, December 1888; and to Vice-Admiral James E. Erskine, Commander-in-Chief in the North America and West Indies Station, March 1895; and four portrait photographs taken at various stages of his naval career, together with other related family letters and photographs.

**148** *Pair: Private W. Wells, 20th Hussars*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (2171. Pte. W. Wells. 20th Husrs.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, the reverse impressed '2171 20 H', this lacking its crescent suspension, *edge bruising and contact pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine* (2)  
 £140-£180

**149** *Three: Private W. Kennard, Royal Sussex Regiment*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (1123. Pte. W. Kennard. 1/Rl. Suss: R.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (...W. Kennard. 2nd. Bn. R. Su...); Khedive's Star 1884-6, reverse impressed '1123 W.K. R S R', *heavy pitting and contact marks, therefore good fine and better* (3)  
 £340-£380

**William Kennard** attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment at Chichester, Sussex, on 30 October 1882, and was posted to the 1st Battalion on 9 May the following year. He joined the 1st Battalion at Cairo, and was present with the Battalion up until at least March 1884. He transferred to the 2nd Battalion in India on 21 October 1886, took part in the Hazara Expedition, and was still serving with the Regiment in March 1889.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts.

**150** *Three: Private C. J. Pratt, Royal Sussex Regiment*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (1143 Pte. C. Pratt, 1/Rl. Suss: R.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (1143 Pte. C. Pratt 2d. Bn. R. Suss. R.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *light pitting, very fine* (3)  
 £300-£340

*Provenance:* Brigadier B. Parritt Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2007.

**Charles James Pratt** was born in Brighton, Sussex, in 1863 and attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment on 14 November 1882. He served with the regiment in Egypt from 25 April 1883 to 17 December 1885, and then in India from 18 December 1885 to 7 February 1890. Whilst in India he took part in the 'Black Mountain Expedition' as part of the Hazara Field Force under the command of General J. W. McQueen. Becoming time expired in 1894, he continued to serve in the Reserve until 15 March 1901.

Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts.

**151** *Pair: Private E. Money, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (719. Pte. E. Money. 2/Essex R.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed, *good very fine* (2)  
 £140-£180

**152** *Five: Chief Petty Officer R. Johnson, Royal Navy*

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (R. Johnson, Ord., H.M.S. Brisk); 1914-15 Star (142780. R. Johnson, C.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (142780 R. Johnson. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E. VII.R. (Richard Johnson, C.P.O., H.M.S. Speedy.) *contact marks, very fine or better* (5)  
 £280-£320

**Richard Johnson** was born in Barking, Essex in May 1872. He enlisted into the Royal Navy in September 1887 and joined the school ship H.M.S. *Impregnable* as a Boy Second Class. He was posted to the torpedo cruiser H.M.S. *Brisk* in July 1889 and remained with her until October 1891, being involved in the punitive expedition against the Sultan of Witu in October 1890.

Johnson was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1905 whilst serving aboard the torpedo gunboat H.M.S. *Speedy*. He transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in March 1913 and was recalled at the beginning of the Great War, during which he served aboard M.F.A. *Marco*, H.M.Y. *Iolaire* and H.M.S. *Tyne*. He was demobilised in January 1923.



**Four: Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Warwick, Devonshire Regiment**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (Lieut. C. S. Warwick 1st Bn. Devon: Regt.); India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Lieut. C. S. Warwick, 1st Bn. Devon: Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek (Capt. C. S. Warwick. Devon. Rgt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. C. S. Warwick. Devon Rgt.) *extremely fine, the first very scarce to the regiment (4)* **£800-£1,200**

*Provenance:* Glendining's, September 1991.

**Charles Spencer Warwick** was born on 14 February 1865. He enlisted into the Norfolk Regiment in 1885, where, in a little over 3 years, he rapidly rose to the rank of Sergeant. He was commissioned into the Devonshire Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant on 31 October 1888, and promoted to Lieutenant on 31 October 1890, serving in Egypt and India. Having qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department, he served with Sir William Lockhart's Waziristan Field Force, December 1894 to March 1895, as Transport Officer to the 3rd Brigade, Bannu Column. The only other Devons present during the Waziristan operations were a Maxim Gun detachment of 8 men under Captain Peebles. He afterwards served with the regiment during the campaign on the Punjab Frontier and Tirah in 1897-98.

He was promoted to Captain in September 1898 and the following June he was seconded for service with the British Central Africa Rifles as a company commander for a little over a year before returning to regimental duty with the Devons in South Africa. January 1900 saw the 2nd Battalion engaged in the Relief of Ladysmith and Captain Warwick was wounded on 5 January near Vaal Krantz Spruit, north of the Tugela river. He also took part in the operations in Natal, Laing's Nek, Transvaal, and Cape Colony, where for some of the time he served with the 26th Mounted Infantry. He was mentioned in Lord Roberts' Despatch of 10 September 1901, and awarded the Queen's medal with four clasps and the King's medal with two clasps.

Warwick was seconded for service with the Volunteers in December 1903, becoming Adjutant to the 15th Middlesex Volunteer Rifles, a position he held for three years before returning again to the Devons. He was promoted Major on 10 October 1907. During the Great War, at nearly fifty years of age, he became Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel and commandant of the 14th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, serving until November 1916, when he retired on account of ill-health. He died in London on 5 January 1933.



**Three: Private John Stinson, 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was killed in action at Spion Kop on 24 January 1900**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3348. Pte. J. Stinson. 2/Lan: Fus.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (3348 Pte. J. Stinson. Lanc: Fus.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (3348. Pte. J. Stinson. 2nd L.F.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* **£800-£1,000**

**John Stinson** was born at Rochdale, Lancashire, and enlisted into the Lancashire Fusiliers at Bury on 29 July 1890, aged 20 years 4 months. He deserted on 4 January 1891, but re-enlisted in October 1895, and served with the 2nd Battalion in the Sudan campaign in 1898. He was killed in action at Spion Kop on 24 January 1900.

**155 Three: Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Walker, Bombay Infantry**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (Lt. H. G. Walker. Asst. Supt. A. Sign.); India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (Capt. H. G. Walker, 9th Bob: Inf:) official correction to first initial; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (3) *£500-£700*

**Henry George Walker** was born on 22 September 1866, and was gazetted Lieutenant in the Gloucestershire Regiment on 25 August 1886; transferred to the Indian Army, 28 June 1888; wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, 5 July 1889; Captain, 25 August 1897; double company commander, 9th (later 109th) Bombay Infantry, 17 July 1901; attached 1st Bombay Grenadiers as officiating 2nd in command, 17 August 1902; Major, 109th Bombay Infantry, 25 August 1904; 2nd in command, 26 July 1906; Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant 109th Bombay Infantry, 7 November 1911. Served in the Dongola expedition of 1896, as Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling, Suakin Force (Medal); North West Frontier of India 1901-02, Waziristan (Medal with clasp); East Africa 1903-04, Somaliland operations (Medal with clasp).

**156****Six: Bandsman W. N. McKenzie, Griqualand West Brigade, Kimberley Volunteer Regiment, and later 7th South African Infantry**

Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Bandsn. W. N. McKenzie. Griql. W. Bde.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (162 Bandsman W. McKenzie. Kimberley Vol: Regt.); 1914-15 Star (Pte. W. McKenzie 7th Infantry) British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Pte. W. McKenzie. 7th Infantry; Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'b', lacking top suspension, *nearly very fine* (6) *£300-£360*

**157 Five: Chief Blacksmith S. Colwill, Royal Navy, who served with H.M.S. Phoebe during the 1897 Benin Expedition and was on the crew of the battlecruiser H.M.S. New Zealand during its involvement in the Battles of Heligoland Bight and Dogger Bank, and the German raid on Scarborough on 16 December 1914**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (S. Colwill, Acg. Blk., H.M.S. Phoebe.); 1914-15 Star (340495, S. Colwill, Blk., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (340495 S. Colwill. Ch. Blk. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (340495 Samuel Colwill, Blacksth, H.M.S. Doris.) *light contact marks, very fine or better* (5) *£400-£500*

**Samuel Colwill** was born in Capthorne, Cornwall in January 1873. He enlisted into the Royal Navy in June 1895 and was assigned to H.M.S. *Vivid II* as a Blacksmith's Mate. The following November he was posted to the cruiser H.M.S. *Phoebe* and was involved in the Benin Expedition of 1897. He was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in February 1910 whilst serving aboard the cruiser H.M.S. *Doris*.

In November 1912 Colwill joined the battlecruiser H.M.S. *New Zealand* and remained with the ship into the Great War. He was part of the crew during its involvement in the Battle of Heligoland Bight, the Battle of Dogger Bank and the German raid on Scarborough on 16 December 1914. In April 1918, Colwill was posted to the battlecruiser H.M.S. *Lion* and on 21 November 1918 was present when the ship acted as an escort for the German High Seas Fleet as they sailed for Scapa Flow to be interned. He was demobilised in April 1918, having reached the rank of Chief Blacksmith.

**158 Six: Chief Petty Officer Charles Stephens, Royal Navy and Hawke Battalion, Royal Naval Division, who was interned in Holland for the duration of the war after the retreat from Antwerp in 1914**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (254240 Ld: Sm: C. Stephens, H.M.S. Fox); China 1900, no clasp (C. Stephens, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Wallaroo); 1914 Star, with clasp (154240. C. Stephens, Act. C.P.O. Hawke Bttn R.N.D.); British War and Victory Medals (254240 C. Stephens. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (154240 Charles Stephens, P.O. 1 Cl, H.M.S. Excellent) *the earlier medals with contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better* (6) *£500-£600*

**Charles Stephens** was born at Lymington, Hampshire, on 12 December 1874, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 26 February 1890. By the time he joined H.M.S. *Fox* in April 1896 he had been advanced to Able Seaman, and was further advanced to Leading Seaman in April 1897, and to Petty Officer 2nd Class in April 1898, having just taken part in the expedition to Lokko, Sierra Leone, the previous month. He became a Petty Officer 1st Class in October 1899 and joined the cruiser H.M.S. *Wallaroo* in February 1900, seeing service in China during the Boxer rebellion in that year. He served in the Hawke Battalion with the Royal Naval Division in 1914 and was interned in Holland for the duration of the war after the retreat from Dunkirk in September 1914. Released from captivity on 1 March 1918, he was demobilised on 4 July 1919.



**159 Five: Chief Petty Officer J. H. Stanger, Royal Navy**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (J. H. Stanger, Ord. H. M.S. *Barracouta*); 1914-15 Star (191410, J. H. Stanger, P.O.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (191410 J. H. Stanger. P.O.1. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (191410. J. H. Stanger, P.O. 1Cl, H.M.S. *Andes*.) *contact marks, good very fine (5)* £200-£240

**Joseph Herbert Stanger** was born in Barnsbury, London in June 1881. He enlisted into the Royal Navy in November 1896 and joined H.M.S. *Impregnable* as a Boy Second Class. He took part in land operations during the Second Boer War whilst serving with the cruiser, H.M.S. *Barracouta*, earning him three clasps to his Queen's South Africa Medal. He transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in June 1911 and was recalled at the beginning of the Great War, during which he served aboard H.M.S. *Andes*, an Armed Merchant Cruiser. He was also awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst with this ship. He continued to serve following the War and was pensioned off in November 1924 having reached the rate of Chief Petty Officer.

**160 Five: Chief Stoker W. H. Winter, Royal Navy, who was commended for good services on the occasion of the mining of H.M.S. Conquest in July 1918**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (W. H. Winter, Lg. Sto. 1st Cl. H.M.S. *Forte*); 1914-15 Star (166442, W. H. Winter, Ch. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (166442, W. H. Winter, Ch. Sto., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (166442. W. H. Winter, Ch. Sto., H.M.S. *Pembroke*.) *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine or better (5)* £300-£400

**William Henry Winter** was born in Folkestone, Kent, in February 1873. He enlisted into the Royal Navy in March 1892 and first served with H.M.S. *Pembroke* as a Stoker Second Class. In April 1899 he was posted to the cruiser H.M.S. *Forte* and was aboard during her involvement in the Second Boer War. He transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in March 1913, but upon the outbreak of the Great War was recalled for service.

Winter was awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in May 1915 whilst serving in H.M.S. *Pembroke*, having attained the rate of Chief Stoker. Much of his war service was aboard the light cruiser H.M.S. *Conquest*. He was present in August 1915 when the ship took part in the pursuit of the German auxiliary cruiser *Meteor*, which resulted in the enemy ship scuttling herself. In August 1916 *Conquest* made an unsuccessful attempt to shoot down the Zeppelin *L13* and on 5 June 1917, during a Royal Navy raid on Ostend, Belgium, she was involved in sinking of the German torpedo boat *S20*. On 15 June 1918, the *Conquest* was hit by a German mine and was badly damaged, for which William Winter was commended for his good work. He was demobilised in April 1919.

**161 Five: Able Seaman A. Crook, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Iron Duke at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (A. Crook, A.B., H.M.S. *Gibraltar*.); 1914-15 Star (176503, A. Crook, A.B., R. N.); British War and Victory Medals (176503 A. Crook. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (176503, A. Crook, A.B., H.M.S. *Vernon*.) *QSA very fine, the remainder extremely fine (5)* £200-£240

**Albert Crook** was born in Portsea, Hampshire in August 1878. He enlisted into the Royal Navy in October 1893 and was assigned to the training ship H.M.S. *St Vincent* as a Boy Second Class. In March 1901 he was posted to the cruiser, H.M.S. *Gibraltar* which then sailed to the Cape to act as flagship of Rear-Admiral Arthur Moore, Commander-in-Chief of the Cape Station. Crook was serving in the torpedo school, H.M.S. *Vernon* when he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in September 1911.

Throughout the duration of the Great War, Crook served aboard the dreadnought battleship and flagship of the Grand Fleet, H.M.S. *Iron Duke*. It played a major part in the Battle of Jutland having scored several hits on the German dreadnought battleship S.M.S. *König*, inflicting significant damage. He was demobilised in February 1919, but then joined the Coast Guard Force the following July.

**162 Six: Able Seaman C. W. Stone, Royal Navy, who served during the Great War aboard the destroyer H.M.S. Ariel during the Battles of Heligoland Bight, Dogger Bank, and Jutland; and was also involved in the sinking of the German submarine U-12**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (C. Stone, A.B. H.M.S. *Niobe*.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (168171 C. W. Stone, A.B. H.M.S. *Philomel*.); 1914-15 Star (168171, C. W. Stone, A.B., R. N.); British War and Victory Medals (168171, C. W. Stone, A.B., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (168171 C. W. Stone, A.B., H.M.S. *Excellent*.) *contact marks, very fine or better (6)* £400-£500

**Charles William Stone** was born in Mile End, East London in May 1877. He enlisted into the Royal Navy in May 1895 and was assigned to the school ship H.M.S. *Impregnable* as a Boy Second Class. In December 1898 he was posted to the cruiser H.M.S. *Niobe* and was aboard during her involvement in the Second Boer War. Stone also saw land service during the campaign, earning him a clasp to his Queen's South Africa Medal. Between February 1908 and July 1909 he served aboard H.M.S. *Philomel* and was present during her operations off the coast of Somaliland. He was awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in August 1910 while assigned to the gunnery school, H.M.S. *Excellent*.

On the outbreak of the Great War Stone was serving aboard the destroyer H.M.S. *Ariel* and was part of the ship's crew during the Battles of Heligoland Bight, Dogger Bank and Jutland. The ship was also involved in the sinking of the German submarine, *U-12*. Between August 1916 and the end of the war, he also served on the destroyers H.M.S. *Oracle* and *Ursula*, having transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in March 1917.

**163 Five: Petty Officer C. H. Tolcher, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Collingwood* during the Battle of Jutland, and survived the sinking of H.M.S. *Cassandra* in the Gulf of Finland on 5 December 1918**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (C. Tolcher. Boy. 1st Cl. H.M.S. *Niobe*); 1914-15 Star (197372, C. H. Tolcher, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (197372. C. H. Tolcher. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (197372. C. H. Tolcher. P.O. H.M.S. *Collingwood*.) *light contact marks, good very fine (5)* £280-£320

**Charles Henry Tolcher** was born in Portsmouth, Devon on 25 October 1882. He enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in January 1898, was posted aboard H.M.S. *Indefatigable* and promoted to Boy First Class the following October. He joined H.M.S. *Niobe* in June 1899 and served aboard her until October 1900. During this period *Niobe* was involved in the Second Boer War, escorting troop ships to the Cape. On the outbreak of the Great War, he was serving in the dreadnought battleship, H.M.S. *Collingwood*, which he had joined in March 1912 with the rate of Petty Officer. He remained with this ship during the early stages of the war and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in November 1915. He was serving with the *Collingwood* during its involvement in the Battle of Jutland, 31 May - 1 June 1916.

In June 1917, Tolcher was posted to the light cruiser H.M.S. *Cassandra* and was part of the ship's company when she ran aground on Fair Isle on 15 August 1917. She was salvaged and following the end of the war, as part of the 6th Light Cruiser Squadron, *Cassandra* was sent to the Baltic to support the independence of the newly founded Baltic States against the Bolsheviks. On 5 December 1918, *Cassandra* struck a mine near Saaremaa in the Gulf of Finland and quickly sank. Tolcher, along with most of her crew were rescued by the destroyers H.M.S. *Westminster* and *Vendetta*. He was discharged to pension in October 1922, having reached the rate of Chief Petty Officer.

**164 Five: Chief Petty Officer J. Boyd, Royal Navy, who saw land service during the Second Boer War while serving with the gunboat H.M.S. *Partridge*, and was later present at the Battles of Dogger Bank and Jutland aboard the destroyer H.M.S. *Hydra***

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (J. Boyd, Boy 1st Cl., H.M.S. *Partridge*); 1914-15 Star (196540. J. Boyd. P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (196540 J. Boyd. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (196540. John Boyd, P.O. H.M.S. *Woolwich*.) *light contact marks, very fine (5)* £200-£240

**John Boyd** was born in Shoreham, Sussex in February 1882. He enlisted into the Royal Navy on the 9 November 1897 and served aboard the training ship H.M.S. *Indefatigable* as a Boy Second Class. He transferred to the gunboat H.M.S. *Partridge* in May 1899 and served with the ship during the Second Boer War, which included some land service, earning him clasps to his Queen's South Africa Medal.

Throughout the Great War, Boyd served aboard the destroyer, H.M.S. *Hydra* as a Chief Petty Officer, originally joining the ship in December 1913. The ship was present at the both the Battles of Dogger Bank and Jutland. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in March 1915 whilst assigned to the depot ship H.M.S. *Woolwich*. Boyd transferred to the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1922 and remained with that service until February 1926.

**165 Five: Stoker Petty Officer J. W. Daniels, Royal Navy**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (J. W. Daniels, Sto: H.M.S. *Pelorus*); 1914-15 Star (287161, J. W. Daniels, S. P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (287161 J. W. Daniels. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (287161. J. W. Daniels, S.P.O. H.M.S. *Vivid*.) *light contact marks, very fine or better (5)* £180-£220

**Joseph Walter Daniel** was born in Appledore, Devon in February 1876. He enlisted into the Royal Navy in January 1898, giving the false surname of 'Daniels' and date of birth as March 1878. He first served in H.M.S. *Vivid II* as a Stoker Second Class. In the following July, he was posted to the cruiser, H.M.S. *Pelorus* and was aboard during her involvement in the Second Boer War. On the outbreak of the Great War, Daniels was serving aboard the dreadnought battleship H.M.S. *Thunderer*, as a Stoker Petty Officer before being posted to the destroyers H.M.S. *Lively* and *Wolfhound*. He was awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in October 1915 whilst serving aboard *Lively*. Daniels was discharged to pension in April 1920.

**166 Five: Chief Stoker W. H. Davis, Royal Navy, a member of H.M.S. *Powerful* who served ashore with the Naval Brigade during the Second Boer War and who was later wounded in action during the Battle of Heligoland Bight, 28 August 1914**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Belmont, Modder River (281134 Sto. W. H. Davis. H.M.S. *Powerful*); 1914-15 Star (281134. W. H. Davis. Ch. Sto, R.N.) officially engraved naming; British War and Victory Medals (281134. W. H. Davis. Ch. Sto, R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (281134 W. H. Davis Sto P.O. H.M.S. *Sealark*) *contact marks, good very fine or better (5)* £500-£700

**Walter Henry Davis** was born in November 1875 in Burton Bradstock, Devon. He enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Stoker and first served with H.M.S. *Victory*. In June 1897 he was posted to H.M.S. *Powerful* and served ashore with the Royal Naval Brigade during the Anglo-Boer War, being involved in two of the earliest battles of the campaign, both of them in the last ten days of November 1899. For this service he was awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal with the clasps Belmont and Modder River.

Davis was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1911 whilst serving in H.M.S. *Sealark*, an auxiliary steam yacht which at the time was involved in hydrographic survey work around Australia and the South Pacific. On the outbreak of the Great War, he was serving aboard the cruiser H.M.S. *Fearless* as a Chief Stoker. He was wounded in action on 28 August 1914 during the Battle of Heligoland Bight and was also in the ship's crew during the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. From December 1916 until January 1920 he served aboard the destroyer, H.M.S. *Orcadia*, having transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in December 1917. He was discharged in March 1920.

**167 Five: Chief Petty Officer D. Y. Walton, Royal Navy**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (D. Y. Walton, Ldg; Seamn: H.M.S. *Racoon*); 1914-15 Star (173848, D. Y. Walton, Act. C.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (173848 D. Y. Walton. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (173848 D. Y. Walton, P.O. 1Cl, H.M.S. *Actæon*.) *contact marks, very fine or better (5)* £200-£240

**David Younghusband Walton** was born in White Haven, Cumberland in June 1877. He enlisted into the Royal Navy in June 1895 and first served in H.M.S. *Caledonia* as a Boy Second Class. In February 1898 he was posted to the torpedo cruiser, H.M.S. *Racoon* and was aboard during her involvement in the Second Boer War. Walton was serving in H.M.S. *Actæon* when he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in June 1910, and during the Great War he served aboard H.M. Ships *Tyne*, *Lightfoot* and *Waterhen*. He was demobilised in August 1919 having reached the rate of Chief Petty Officer.



**Five: Chief Petty Officer Wallace Hart, Royal Navy, who was killed when H.M. Trawler *Tervani* was mined on 5 December 1916**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (162841 A-B: W. Hart, H:M:S: Tartar) large impressed naming; 1914-15 Star (162841, W. Hart, P.O. I. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (162841 W. Hart. Act. C.P.O. R.N.) *naming officially re-impressed on BWM*; **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, *very fine, the first scarce (5)* £600-£800

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916: For services in minesweeping or mine laying operations.

Only nine medals with 2 clasps to H.M.S. *Tartar*, seven with this combination

Sold with C.P.O.'s. bullion cap badge and a contemporary (undated) news cutting:

'Rewarded. A Reminiscence of the Earthquake at Messina. An interesting ceremony took place at the Margate Borough Petty Sessions on Wednesday, when the Mayor of Margate (Alderman E. Coleman) presented Mr Wallace Hart with a silver medal on behalf of the King of Italy, for services rendered during the Messina earthquake in 1909. Mr Hart, who was an Able Seaman, was in charge of a lifeboat, and in January of the year mentioned he was instrumental in saving something like 800 persons from the steamship "Orphia" (sic).'

**Wallace Hart** was born in the parish of St James, Westminster, London, on 17 March 1876, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 17 March 1876. He served aboard H.M.S. *Tartar* from May 1898 to July 1900, including service ashore during the war in South Africa (Medal with 2 clasps). He was discharged to shore C.S. expired on 16 March 1906, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at the end of the following year to serve in the Mercantile Marine. He is confirmed as serving as an Able Seaman on board the S.S. *Ophir* during the operations at Messina in 1908-09. He re-enrolled into the Royal Navy in December 1911 and was killed when H.M. Trawler *Tervani* was mined on 5 December 1916. He is commemorated by name on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

**169 Four: Petty Officer 1st Class W. H. Palmer, Royal Navy**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (W. H. Palmer, A.B. H.M.S. *Thetis*); 1914-15 Star (142386, W. H. Palmer, P. O.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (142386 W. H. Palmer. P.O.1 R.N.) *nearly extremely fine (4)* £140-£180

**William Henry Palmer** was born in Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire in October 1871. He enlisted into the Royal Navy in August 1887 and was first assigned to the school ship H.M.S. *Impregnable* as a Boy Second Class. By 1894 he had also served aboard the ironclad battleship H.M.S. *Bellerophon* and the troopship *Euphrates*. In February 1898, he was posted to the cruiser, H.M.S. *Thetis* and was aboard during her involvement in the Second Boer War. He transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in October 1912 and was recalled at the beginning of the Great War, during which he served in H.M.S. *Peshawar* and aboard the cruiser H.M.S. *Theseus*, the latter being involved in the Dardanelles Campaign. He was discharged to pension in March 1919.

**170 Pair: Private T. A. Lambert, 6th Dragoon Guards**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (2953. Pte. A. Lambert. 6/Drgn.: Gds) initial officially corrected; King's South Africa 1901-02, 1 clasp, South Africa 1901 (2953 Pte. T. A. Lambert. 6th Drgn: Gds:) *nearly very fine (2)* £140-£180

Sold with copied medal roll extracts confirming initials as shown on medals.

**171 Pair: Private T. Redsdale, 14th Hussars**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4261 Pte. T. Redsdale. 14th Hussars.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4261 Pte. T. Redsdale. 14th Hussars) note spelling of surname, *very fine (2)* £120-£140

**172 Five: Lieutenant C. J. Colthurst, South Irish Horse**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (9693 Pte. C. Colthurst, 45th Coy. Impl. Yeo.); 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. C. J. Colthurst. S. Ir. H.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. J. Colthurst.); **France, Third Republic**, Order of Merit Agricole, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, gilt and enamel, *good very fine (5)* £300-£400

Order of Merit Agricole *London Gazette* 7 October 1919.



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**Seven: Regimental Sergeant-Major A. M. Evans, Imperial Yeomanry, late City of London Imperial Volunteers and afterwards and Orderly with the British Red Cross and Order of St John**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (961 Sgt. A. M. Evans, C.I. V.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (33860 RS. Major A. M. Evans. I.Y.); 1914 Star (A. M. Evans. B.R.C.S. & O.St. J.J.); British War and Victory Medals (A. M. Evans. B.R.C. & St. J.J.); Defence Medal, (Warden A. M. Evans) *Boots' style impressed naming*; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (5083 Corpl. A. Evans. 1st London City of London V.R.B.) mounted as worn, *generally good very fine and a scarce group* (7)

£600-£800

Sold with three original photographs, two of the recipient in uniform and one of his wife.

**x174 Pair: Driver W. Mills, 73rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (76138 Dvr: W. Mills, 73rd Bty: R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (76138 Dr: W. Mills. R.F.A.) *very fine* (2)

£140-£180

**175 Four: Lance-Corporal F. S. Steele, Royal Engineers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (3567 Spr: F. S. Steele. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (3567 T-2-Cpl. F. S. Steele. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (3567 L. Cpl. F. S. Steele. R.E.) *good very fine* (4)

£80-£120

Also entitled to 1914 Star with clasp. Sold with copied m.i.c.

**176 Pair: Private T. Garrity, Scots Guards**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Belfast (6792 Pte. T. Garrity, Scots: Gds); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6792 Pte. T. Garrety. Scots Guards.) *note spelling of surname, nearly extremely fine* (2)

£120-£140

**177 Five: Private J. J. Potts, Royal Fusiliers, one of Barton's Fusilier Brigade at the relief of Mafeking**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (5766 Pte. J. Potts, 2nd Rl: Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6756 Pte. J. Potts. Rl: Fusiliers); 1914-15 Star (107 Pte. J. Potts. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (SR-107 Pte. J. J. Potts. R. Fus.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better* (5)

£300-£400

Barton's Fusilier Brigade at the relief of Mafeking comprised 2nd Royal Fusiliers (27 men); 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers (20 men); 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers (one officer and 25 men) and 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers (one officer and 25 men).

**John J. Potts** served in France with the 1st Royal Fusiliers from 2 April 1915. Sold with confirmation of all medals and clasps.



**Four: Sergeant Harry Reynolds, Lincolnshire Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (6650 Pte. H. Reynolds. 2/Linc. Rgt.); British War and Victory Medals (356 Sjt. H. Reynolds. Linc. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (356 Cpl. H. Reynolds. 5/Linc. Regt.); together with a particularly fine Boer War presentation silver oval tobacco box, hallmarked Chester 1900, gilt interior, the lid finely engraved with presentation inscription below Sphinx facing left over EGYPT: 'Presented to Pte. H. Reynolds. Gainsborough Contingent. Vol. A.S. Co. Lincolnshire Regt. By his Fellow Townsmen. S.A. War. 1900-1.' contained in its *Barnes & Son, Jewellers, Gainsborough* fitted presentation case, one small dent to edge, otherwise in excellent condition, the medals with contact marks to the earlier two, nearly very fine, otherwise extremely fine (5) £400-£500

Sold with copied m.i.c. which confirms entitlement to Great War pair only.

**179 Five: Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Soames, 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, late Lancashire Fusiliers, who was shot by a sniper at night in No-Man's-Land in January 1917**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange Free State (Lieut. G. H. Soames, Lanc. Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. G. H. Soames. Lanc. Fus.); 1914-15 Star (Capt. G. H. Soames. W. York R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. G. H. Soames.) together with Bronze Memorial Plaque (Gilbert Horsman Soames) all mounted on a display board with four regimental badges, contact marks to the first two, nearly very fine, otherwise extremely fine (6) £500-£600

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 January 1917.

**Gilbert Horsman Soames** was the younger son of Arthur W. Soames, Liberal Member of Parliament for South Norfolk. He was born on 8 April 1879, and educated at Bilton Grange and Charterhouse. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers on 4 April 1900, becoming Lieutenant on 20 October the same year. He was promoted to Captain on 20 May 1905, and transferred as Captain to the West Yorkshire Regiment on 20 May 1908.

He served in the South African war 1899-1902, attached to the Army Service Corps from 24 July 1901. Took part in the operations in the Transvaal in May and June 1900. In the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, July to 29 November 1900. Again in the Transvaal, January 1901 to January 1902, and April to May 1902. During the operations in Orange River Colony, January 1902 to April 1902 (Queen's medal with 3 clasps, King's medal with 2 clasps).

In 1914 he was Adjutant of the 5th South Staffordshire Regiment and went to France with that unit on 28 June 1915. After being invalided home, he rejoined his old regiment, the 1st West Yorkshires, in France as acting Lieutenant-Colonel. He was killed in action on 9 January 1917, shot by a sniper at night in No-Man's-Land near La Basse, and is buried in Cambrian Churchyard Extension, Pas de Calais, France. His elder brother Major Maurice Gordon Soames, R.F.A., was also killed in action on 24 September 1916.

**180 Pair: Private A. Sproson, Cheshire Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (3898 Pte. A. Sproson. Cheshire Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3898 Pte. A. Sproson. Cheshire Regt.) minor edge nicks, otherwise extremely fine (2) £120-£160

**181** *Pair: Private W. Greenhalgh, Scottish Rifles*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (364 Pte. W. Greenhalgh, Scottish Rifles.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3664 Pte. W. Greenhalgh. Scot; Rifles.) *edge bruise to KSA, otherwise extremely fine (2)* £160-£200

**Walter Greenhalgh** attested for the Scottish Rifles at Accrington, Lancashire, on 1 December 1890, and served with the Regiment in India from 1892-98, and then in South Africa during the Boer War.

Sold with the recipient's Soldier's Account Book and various postcard photographs.

**182** *Five: Lance-Corporal A. Lavender, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed during the attack on Wood Lane Trench near High Wood on 9 September 1916*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (5805 Pte. A. Lavender. 1: R: Sussex Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5804 [sic] Pte. A. Lavender. Rl: Sussex Regt.); 1914-15 Star (G-4248 L. Cpl. A. Lavender. R. Sussex: R.); British War and Victory Medals (G.4248 Pte. A. Lavender. R. Suss. R.) *light contact marks and edge bruises, nearly very fine or better (5)* £280-£320

**Asa Lavender** was born in 1881 at Warbleton, Sussex. He attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment at Chichester on 29 November 1898 and served in South Africa with the 1st Battalion during the Boer War from 26 June 1900 until 1 March 1902. He saw subsequent service in India, Malta and Crete before his discharge to the Reserve on 6 March 1906.

After the outbreak of the Great War, Lavender attested again on 9 November 1914 and served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment on the Western Front from 4 January 1915. Appointed Lance Corporal, he was killed in action on 9 September 1916 during his Battalion's attack on the Wood Lane Trench near High Wood on the Somme.

The day had started inauspiciously when the detonation of a huge mine on the eastern corner of the wood appeared to leave the Germans unaffected, one officer recalling 'Huge clouds of debris shot into the sky as the artillery barrage rose to a shrieking crescendo. Suddenly it stopped and, though the ground still trembled, an eerie silence fell - broken by a skylark high above us, singing its heart out! We all looked up in wonder, but before we had time to take the little miracle in, a barrage from massed machine-guns began along the ridge behind us' - the crater, 140 feet across and 35 feet deep, remains to this day, as a duck pond. The 2nd Royal Sussex started their attack nonetheless. Terry Norman's *'The Hell they called High Wood'* quotes Private Walter Glover of the 2nd Royal Sussex:

'We could see High Wood on our left, all battered and shell-torn, and the barrage from our own artillery and that of the Germans on that afternoon was undescrivable. The ground over which we attacked was swept by machine-gun and field gun fire - whizzbangs - with 5.9s for good measure. I did not know at the time what they were, having only been in France since the 18th August, but I soon learned. Seeing my friends shot down on each side of me gave me a feeling of dread. I wondered when it was going to be my turn.'

The War Diary's description of the 2nd Battalion's activities on that day completes the picture:

'At 4.45pm, in conjunction with the 1st Northhamptons on our left and the 2nd KR.R.C. on our right, the Battalion advanced to the attack our objective being a portion of the trench Wood Lane. In spite of very heavy artillery and Machine Gun fire, the attacking line which consisted of "C" and "D" Companies, advanced steadily and in splendid order, closely followed by "A" Company, which was to form an outpost line in front, and "B" Company which was to consolidate "D" Company secured the objective with few losses. "C" Company on the left was less fortunate, suffering rather heavily from Machine Gun fire from High Wood. It entered the enemy trench, however with little difficulty. "A" Company pushed through and advanced some distance in front of the captured line, accounting for several of the enemy who had run back. On our right the 60th Rifles gained their objective, but the Northhamptons on our left were driven back by an intense fire. This left our flank exposed and a defensive flank was dug connecting the captured line with their original front line. By dark consolidation was well under way. Several prisoners were captured and one Maxim Gun which was secured by the Battalion Scout Sergeant.'

The attack had cost the Battalion 6 Officers and approximately 93 other ranks killed, and 150 wounded but its success contributed to the wider Battle for High Wood ending three days later, after 64 days of fighting, with the Wood in British possession. Despite being regularly shelled it was never recaptured by the Germans.

A letter written in 1916 to the recipient's sister by Lavender's Commanding Officer stated that he had been buried 100 yards in front of High Wood. He is now buried in Caterpillar Valley Cemetery, France.

**183** *Four: Private E. Mantle, Royal Sussex Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (7537 Pte. E. Mantle, 3: R: Sussex Regt.) *number, initial, and battalion no. renamed; 1914 Star, with copy clasp (S -2293 Pte. E. Mantle. 2/R. Suss: R.); British War and Victory Medals (LSR-2293 Pte. E. Mantle. R. Suss. R.) very fine (4)* £100-£140

**Ernest Mantle** was born in Chichester, Sussex in 1882 and attested as a Boy for the 3rd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment (Militia) on 2 November 1894. He embarked for South Africa on 29 March 1901, and served during the Boer War with the Mounted Infantry. He returned home via St. Helena on 11 September 1902 and attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery on 23 October 1902 at Dover. He deserted, however, two months later, faced trial, and was discharged medically unfit due to 'Melancholia' on 4 August 1903.

After the outbreak of the Great War, Mantle re-attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment on 19 August 1914 and served with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 10 November 1914. Discharged sick and physically unfit for war service on 2 July 1915, he was awarded a Silver War Badge.

Sold with copied research.

**184** *Pair: Sergeant T. Laver, Essex Regiment, later Royal West Surrey Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (7434 Pte. T. Laver. Essex Regt.) naming officially re-impressed; British War and Victory Medals (38752 Sgt. T. Laver. The Queen's R.) *suspension claw re-fixed on the first, nearly very fine (3)* £60-£80

Sold with copied m.i.c., not entitled to Star.



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**185** *Four: Warrant Officer H. W. Lister, Royal Irish Rifles, late King's Royal Rifle Corps*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (4340 Rfn: H. W. Lister. 4th Batt: K.R. R.C.) *renamed*; 1914-15 Star (13-16678 C.S. Mjr. H. W. Lister. R. Ir. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (13-16678 W. O. Cl. I. H. W. Lister. R. Ir. Rif.) *very fine (4)* *£40-£50*

**Henry W. Lister** served with the Royal Irish Rifles in France from 6 October 1915. Sold with copied m.i.c.

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**186** *Five: Sergeant H. C. Chapman, 16th London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles), who died in May 1915 from illness caused by exposure in the trenches at the Front*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901 (3728 Pte. H. C. Chapman, Vol: Co: K.R.R.C.); 1914 Star (1980 Sjt. H. C. Chapman. 1/16 Lond: R.) rank officially corrected; British War and Victory Medals (1980 Sjt. H. C. Chapman. 16-Lond. R.); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (5155 Pte. H. C. Chapman. 13/Middx. V.R.C.) officially impressed naming, the first and last mounted as worn, together with Bronze Memorial Plaque (Henry Charles Chapman) this an officially engraved late issue contained in original OHMS envelope addressed to Mr E. A. Chapman and post marked for March 1938 *£200-£260*

**Henry Charles Chapman**, Sergeant, "D" Coy., 1/16 London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles) died on 10 May 1915, aged 45, and is buried in West Ham Cemetery.

Sold with silver cigarette case, hallmarked Chester 1908, the lid with engraved inscription, 'D. Coy. Queen's Westminster Rifles, 2nd Prize, won by L-Corpl. Chapman 1908.', together with two enclosure letters for Great War medals addressed to Mrs E. M. Chapman, and an original news cutting announcing his death:

'For many years deceased served with the Volunteers, and went through the Boer War, being in South Africa at the time of his father's death. He had retired from the service, but on the outbreak of war was called upon, and given the rank of sergeant. For some weeks he was assisting in the training of new troops, but quite early in the war he went out to the front. He was at Armentieres when he was taken ill. He was brought home on March 3rd, and taken to the hospital at Manchester, where he died, his age being forty-six.'

His m.i.c. notes '1914 Star brought to change', and 'Rank amended Star re-issued 24.2.20'.

See Lots 479 and 527 for related family medals.

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**187** *Three: Sergeant G. Vince, Labour Corps, late Wiltshire Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Paardeberg (2320 Pte. G. Vince, 2nd Wilts: Regt.) last clasp a tailor's copy and attached with unofficial rivets; British War and Victory Medals (346579 Sjt. G. Vince. Labour Corps) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£100-£120*

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**188** *Family group:*

**Three: Sergeant A. E. Grant, Army Service Corps, late Wiltshire Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (6625 Pte. A. E. Grant, Wilts: Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (M2 -116355 Sjt. A. E. Grant. A.S.C.) with two 'Wilts County Miniature Rifle Association' prize medals, the reverse of one engraved 'A. E. Grant Lansdowne Shield 1910', *generally very fine*

**Pair: Air Mechanic 2nd Class A. N. Grant, Royal Air Force**

British War and Victory Medals (148508. 2. A.M. A. N. Grant. R.A.F.) *generally very fine or better*

**Pair: Private A. V. Grant, Wiltshire Regiment**

Territorial Force War Medal (914 Pte. A. V. Grant. Wilts. R.) *number partially officially corrected*; Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (202208 Pte. A. V. Grant. 4-Wilts. R.) *good very fine (7)* *£280-£320*



**Pair: Private G. C. Nicoll, Southern Nigeria Regiment, late Natal Police, who died of blackwater fever in Southern Nigeria in 1904**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2342 Tpr: G. C. Nicoll. Natal Police) clasps mounted in this order with many unofficial rivets; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, S. Nigeria 1904 (G. C. Nicoll. S. N. Regt.) together with related miniature medals and small Natal Police badge and tunic button, all contained in a Boer War Christmas tin, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £300-£400

Sold with a manuscript note which states: 'Medals & Chocolate Box given by Queen Victoria to the forces in the Boer War, belonged to Geoffrey Claude Nicoll. Died 1904 at Old Calabar on the Cross River, Nigeria, from blackwater fever.'

**190 Four: Able Seaman J. J. Borrow, Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve**

China 1900, no clasp (J. J. Borrow, A.B., H.M.S. Daphne.); 1914-15 Star (D.A. 2611 J. J. Borrow. D.H. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (2611 D.A. J. J. Borrow. D.H. R.N.R.) *VM officially re-impressed, light contact marks, very fine* (4) £180-£200

**John James Borrow** was born in Middlesborough in July 1874. He enlisted into the Royal Navy in June 1890 as a Boy Second Class and was first posted to the boy's training school, H.M.S. *Ganges*. In January 1899 he was posted to the sloop, H.M.S. *Daphne* and served aboard her during the Boxer Rebellion. He remained with the Royal Navy until he was released in July 1904. During the Great War, Borrow re-enlisted and served with Royal Naval Reserve. He was invalided out of the service in 1917, receiving a Silver War Badge.

**191 Five: Victualling Chief Petty Officer C. H. West, Royal Navy**

China 1900, no clasp (C. H. West, S.S. Asst., H.M.S. Hermione.); 1914-15 Star (340735, C. H. West, Sh. Std., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (340735 C. H. West. V.C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (340735 C. H. West, Sh. Steward, H.M.S. Pembroke.) *contact marks, very fine or better* (5) £300-£400

**Charles Henry West** was born in Dunleer, County Louth in May 1880. He enlisted into the Royal Navy in June 1895 and was first assigned to H.M.S. *Pembroke* as a Ship's Steward Boy. In April 1898 he was posted to the cruiser, H.M.S. *Hermione* and was aboard during her involvement in the Boxer Rebellion. He was awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in May 1913 whilst serving in H.M.S. *Pembroke*. Much of West's Great War service was aboard H.M.S. *Abercrombie*, a big gun monitor which provided fire support during the Battle of Gallipoli. He was demobilised in July 1920 having reached the rate of Victualling Chief Petty Officer.

**192 Five: Chief Petty Officer C. Wilson, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. St. Vincent at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916**

China 1900, no clasp (A. Wilson., A.B., H.M.S. Orlando.); 1914-15 Star (205966, A. Wilson, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (205966 A. Wilson. Act. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (205966 Albert Wilson, P.O., H.M.S. St. Vincent.) *extremely fine* (5) £300-£400

**Albert Wilson** was born in Wicklow, Ireland in July 1876. Having previously served in the Royal Naval Reserve, he enlisted into the Royal Navy in August 1899 and was first assigned to H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington* as an Able Seaman before immediately transferring to H.M.S. *Orlando*. He served aboard this ship during its involvement in the Boxer Rebellion of 1900: some sailors from H.M.S. *Orlando*, who were awarded the Relief of Pekin clasp, formed part of the force attempting to relieve the British Legation in Pekin.

Throughout the duration of the Great War, having reached the rate of Petty Officer of Gunnery, Wilson served aboard the dreadnought battleship H.M.S. *St. Vincent* and was awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in September 1914. He was present during the ship's involvement in the Battle of Jutland where she fired a total of 98 twelve-inch shells, scoring hits on the battlecruiser S.M.S. *Moltke*. Wilson was discharged to pension in August 1921 and although over 45 years of age, he was granted permission to join the Royal Fleet Reserve.

**193 Five: Chief Stoker J. Webber, Royal Navy**

China 1900, no clasp (J. Webber. Sto., H.M.S. Peacock.); 1914-15 Star (285064, J. Webber, Ch. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (285064 J. Webber. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (285064 James Webber, Ch. Sto. H.M.S. Vivid:) *contact marks, good very fine* (5) £220-£260

**James Webber** was born in Cobberton, Devon in August 1877. He enlisted into the Royal Navy in April 1897 as a Stoker Second Class, and between 1898 and 1901 served aboard the gunboat H.M.S. *Peacock*, which was involved in operations during the Boxer Rebellion. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1912 whilst stationed at the Naval Barracks, H.M.S. *Vivid*. During the Great War Webber served aboard the light cruiser, H.M.S. *Cordelia* and the destroyer, H.M.S. *Hope*. He was invalided out of the Royal Navy in April 1918.



**Pair: Colour-Sergeant C. H. Gosling, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1906 (Serjt: C. H. Gosling. D.C.L.I.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (5720 C. Sjt: C. H. Gosling. D.C.L.I.) *good very fine and rare (2)* *£400-£500*

Sergeant Gosling is mentioned in the following account relating to the death of Lieutenant F. E. Blackwood, East Surrey Regiment, who was killed in action at Satiru, near Sokoto, on 14 February 1906, while attached to the Mounted Infantry, Northern Nigeria Regiment. Had Winston Churchill, then the Colonial Secretary, had his way, Blackwood and others never would have been called to an operational footing in the first place. In his view, news of the murder of an African trader and his family by Mimshi tribesmen was nothing to get too excited about. Indeed he famously cabled Sir Frederick Lugard, 'I see no reason ... why these savage tribes should not be allowed to eat each other without restraint.'

But the Mimshi made the fatal error of laying waste the Royal Niger Company's depot at the same place and, as outlined in the following despatch from Sir Frederick Lugard, dated 19 July 1906 (which appeared in the *London Gazette* on 2 July 1907), measures were taken to confront them:

'Lieutenant F. E. Blackwood was at the time in command of the Company of Mounted Infantry at Sokoto, and, at the request of the Acting Resident (Mr. H. R. Preston-Hillary, who, with his assistant, Mr. A. G. M. Scott, accompanied him), he moved out on the morning of 14 February towards the village at Satiru. Mr. Preston-Hillary was eager to settle the matter without bloodshed, and confident he could do so, and it was probably solely owing to this gallant attempt to give effect to the policy of the Administration by avoiding bloodshed by every possible means, that he lost his life. On arrival at Satiru, he and Mr. Scott left the troops and rode towards the village, shouting that they had not come to fight but to discuss the causes which had led to this disturbance.

Lieutenant Blackwood, it appears, fearing for the lives of his comrades, which he judged to be in danger, abandoned the military precautions he would otherwise have taken, and advanced his men at the gallop, and then, after forming a square, again endeavoured to advance to their support. A mounted infantry square is not a formation which is easily capable of being advanced at the critical moment of a charge, but, if a tactical mistake was made, it was made with a most gallant and heroic intention, and it may be said that Lieutenant Blackwood lost his life in his endeavour to secure the safety of his comrades. The Satiru rebels took no heed of the invitation to a peaceful discussion, and charged the disorganised square. Lieutenant Blackwood and Messrs. Preston-Hillary and Scott fell fighting at the point of impact. Dr. Ellis, Medical Officer, was severely wounded, and was helped out of the action by **Sergeant Gosling**, the only other European present.

Twenty-five rank and file out of 69 were killed, and the greater part of the remainder were panic-stricken by the death of their Officers, and the melee caused by their bolting horses and the overwhelming numbers of the fanatical though ill-armed enemy. Their discipline and courage were, however, vindicated by the gallant action of two men, Privates Moma Wurrikin and Moma Zuria, who, regardless of their own lives, endeavoured to save Mr. Scott (and nearly succeeded in doing so), and finally rescued Dr. Ellis and placed him on a horse, beating off their assailants with great coolness and courage meanwhile. The native Sergeant-Major, Adamu Yola, also collected all whom he could find, and retired slowly and in good order.'

Sold with copied medal roll for A.G.S., and for Q.S.A. and K.S.A. to which he is also entitled.

**Five: Able Seaman J. H. Whitmore, Royal Navy, who was serving in H.M.S. *Penelope* when she was damaged by a torpedo from the German submarine *UB-29* off the Norfolk coast on 25 April 1916**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (238107 J. H. Whitmore, Ord. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (238107 J. H. Whitmore, A.B., H.M.S. *Hyacinth*.); 1914-15 Star (238107 J. H. Whitmore. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (238107 J. H. Whitmore. A.B. R.N.) *light contact marks, very fine (5)* *£500-£700*

**James Henry Whitmore** was born in Newcastle-under-Lyme on the 12 April 1891. He enlisted into the Royal Navy with the rate of Boy Second Class in January 1907, first serving at the boy's training establishment H.M.S. *Ganges* before being posted to H.M.S. *Indefatigable* in April 1907. After some time with H.M.S. *Vivid*, *Pembroke*, *Hibernia* and *Royal Arthur* he transferred to the cruiser H.M.S. *S. Hyacinth* on 27 March 1909, and served in her during the operations off the coast of Somaliland, and also in the Persian Gulf. On the outbreak of the Great War he was serving aboard the depot ship H.M.S. *Tyne* before transferring to the cruiser H.M.S. *Penelope* in January 1915, and was aboard her when, on 25 April 1916, *Penelope* was damaged by a torpedo from the German submarine *UB-29* off the Norfolk coast. In February 1919, while serving in the destroyer H.M.S. *Liberty*, Whitmore was apprehended by the civil police on suspicion of being an absentee. He later deserted the following October, this time from the Royal Naval Reserve drill ship H.M.S. *Satellite*. Upon being recovered, he was tried and sentenced to 30 days' detention.



**196 Five: Petty Officer E. W. Pook, Royal Navy**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (231364 E. W. Pook. A.B., H.M.S. Proserpine.); 1914-15 Star (231364 E. W. Pook. P.O. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (231364 E. W. Pook. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (231364. E. W. Pook, P.O. H.M.S. Argus.) *contact marks, good very fine (5)* **£180-£220**

**Edward William Pook** was born in Shoreham, Sussex, on 28 September 1888. He enlisted into the Royal Navy in July 1904 and was first posted to H.M.S. *St. Vincent* as a Boy Second Class. He transferred to H.M.S. *Proserpine* in September 1906 and was serving in her during the operations off the coast of Somaliland. During the Great War, Pook first saw service in the cruiser H.M.S. *Europa*, then after a period at H.M.S. *Excellent* he went on to serve in H.M.S. *Celandine* and *Cormorant* as a Gunnery Petty Officer. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in October 1921 whilst serving aboard the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Argus*. He continued active service with the Royal Navy until October 1931, at which time he transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve. He was recalled for service in December 1939 and served throughout the Second World War at the shore bases H.M.S. *Victory* and *Collingwood*. He was released in December 1944.

**197 Four: Able Seaman F. W. Cottrell, Royal Navy, who served on H.M.S. Fox during the Persian Gulf operations and the East Africa Campaign, and later took part in the Battle of Jutland aboard H.M.S. Revenge**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (J. 8529 F. W. Cottrell, A.B. H.M.S. Fox.); 1914-15 Star (J. 8529, F. W. Cottrell, A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 8529 F. W. Cottrell. A.B. R.N.) *contact marks, very fine (4)* **£160-£200**

**Francis William Cottrell** was born in Swindon in June 1894. He enlisted into the Royal Navy in May 1910 and was assigned to the school ship H.M.S. *Impregnable* as a Boy Second Class (Bugler). He joined the cruiser H.M.S. *Fox* in January 1914 and was involved in the Persian Gulf operations. In August, whilst off Colombo, Ceylon, *Fox* captured two German merchant ships, the *Australia* and the *Holtenfels*. Between 3 and 4 November 1914, H.M.S. *Fox* supported the unsuccessful attack on the port of Tanga in German East Africa and then participated in the hunt for the German cruiser S.M.S. *Königsberg*. She was also involved in the raid on Dar-es-Salaam where she bombarded the city. Cottrell was later posted to the super-dreadnought battleship H.M.S. *Revenge* and was present at the Battle of Jutland. He continued to serve in the navy until June 1924.

**198****Six: Lance-Corporal A. Harwood, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards and Machine Gun Corps, later Home Guard**

1914 Star, with clasp (6788 Pte. A. Harwood. 4/D.Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (6788 A. Cpl. A. Harwood. 4-D. Gds.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (47586 Pte. A. Harwood. M.G.C.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; together with a 4th Dragoon Guards cap badge, *this damaged*, and shoulder title; Machine Gun Corps cap badge and shoulder title; National Defence Company E.VIII.R. cap badge; and Home Guard shoulder title, *very fine and better (6)* **£200-£240**

**Alexander Harwood** was born in Southampton, Hampshire in 1894. He attested for the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards on 9 April 1912 aged 18 years and served during the Great War with B Squadron on the Western Front from 16 August 1914. On 22 August, a squadron of the unit became the first members of the B.E.F. to engage Germans in action just outside of Mons.

Transferring to the Machine Gun Corps on 19 February 1917, Harwood served with the 16th Squadron in Mesopotamia as part of the 7th (Meerut) Cavalry Brigade, from 21 May 1917 and also during the Third Afghan War in 1919 with the 15th Squadron as part of the 6th (Poona) Cavalry Brigade.

Sold with the recipient's Old Contemptibles Association lapel badge, the reverse numbered '8985B'; an identity disc fashioned from a silver Mesopotamian coin inscribed '47586. L/Cpl Harwood. A. M.G.C. 16th Sqdn. 1918'; and a portrait photograph of the recipient.

199



**Four: Private C. P. Morton, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, later Machine Gun Corps**

1914 Star, with clasp (7239 Pte. C. F. [sic] Morton. 4/D. Gds); British War and Victory Medals (D-7239 Pte. C. P. Morton 4-D Gds.); Defence Medal, mounted as worn, *the Great War awards heavily polished, therefore fine, the last good very fine (4)* **£160-£200**

**Claude Percival Morton** was born in Croydon, Surrey in 1894. A pre-war regular soldier, he attested for the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards at Brighton on 2 September 1912 and served with them during the Great War in France from 16 August 1914. On 22 August, a squadron of the unit became the first members of the B.E.F. to engage Germans in action just outside of Mons.

He transferred to the Machine Gun Corps on 22 April 1916 and subsequently also served in the Labour Corps before returning to the Corps of Dragoons. He was discharged at Canterbury on 1 September 1924 and died at Brighton, Sussex in 1969.

Sold with the recipient's Soldiers Small Book; Hove British Legion & Ex-Service Men's Club, Limited share certificate, dated 1924, registered to the recipient; recipient's Soldier's Demobilisation Account certificate; 4th Dragoon Guards Christmas Card, the inside inscribed in pencil 'To my Darling Wife from her loving Husband Bert'; four photographs of the recipient in uniform, comprising two seated studio portraits, one of the recipient mounted in profile and one seated outdoors.

**200 Three: Corporal W. H. Davis, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was wounded at the Battle of Epehy in September 1918**

1914 Star, with clasp (7666 Pte. W. H. Davis. 2/R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-7666 Cpl. W. H. Davis. R. Suss. R.) *good very fine (3)* **£100-£140**

**William Herbert Davis** was born in Chichester, Sussex in 1885 and attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment on 7 December 1903. He served with the Regiment in Malta from June 1904 to May 1905 and in Crete from May 1905 to October 1906 before transferring to the Army Reserve in December 1906. After mobilisation on the outbreak of war, Davis served with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 12 August 1914. He was promoted Corporal on 26 August 1918 and suffered a Gun Shot Wound to his right arm during his battalion's attack at Epehy, with the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, on 18 September 1918. He was discharged due to wounds on 17 November 1919 and awarded a Silver War Badge.

**201 Three: Private A. E. Sinden, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was discharged due to wounds on 31 August 1917**

1914 Star, with clasp (8715 Pte. A. E. Sinden. 2/R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-8715 Pte. A. E. Sinden. R. Suss. R.) *good very fine (3)* **£80-£120**

**Arthur Edward Sinden** attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment on 21 January 1907 and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1914. He was discharged due to wounds on 31 August 1917 and awarded a Silver War Badge.

**202 Five: Staff Sergeant E. Hickson, Army Veterinary Corps, late Coldstream Guards, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Meritorious Service Medal**

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (321 Sjt. E. Hickson. A.V.C.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Reg-321 T.S.Sjt. E. Hickson A.V.C.) *re-impressed naming*; Victory Medal 1914-19, *erased*; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7757050 S. Sjt. E. Hickson. R.A.V.C.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (321 A. S. Sjt. E. Hickson. A.V.C.) *very fine (5)* **£200-£240**

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 December 1917

'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in the Field during the present War.'

**Ernest Hickson** was born in 1883 in Wiltshire and attested for the Coldstream Guards on 3 June 1908. He transferred to the Army Veterinary Corps on 9 March 1910 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. He served with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from 17 October 1915 until 17 January 1918, was awarded the M.S.M., and was Mentioned in Lieutenant-General Milne's Salonika Despatch of 29 March 1917 'for distinguished service rendered during the past six months in this theatre of operations' (*London Gazette* 21 July 1917).

Hickson subsequently served in Italy from 21 January 1918 until 19 December 1919, and was mentioned in Field Marshal Haig's Despatch of 16 March 1919 (*London Gazette* 10 July 1919). Advanced Staff Sergeant, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal prior to being discharged on 2 March 1929. Major G. L. Godwin's final assessment of him was as follows: 'Military conduct: exemplary; Testimonial: A thoroughly reliable, hardworking, capable N.C.O., good disciplinarian, sober, good knowledge of care and first aid of horses, handles men very well.'

Sold with the recipient's two original Mentioned in Despatches Certificates, these glazed and framed; Certificate of Service Red Book; three original photographs of the recipient in uniform; and a Coldstream Guards cap badge and shoulder title; Army Veterinary Corps cap badge and shoulder title; and a Royal Army Veterinary Corps cap badge and shoulder title.

**203 Three: Battery Quartermaster Sergeant W. Walker, Royal Field Artillery, who died of disease on the Western Front on 22 February 1917**

1914 Star (27015 Sjt. W. Walker. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (27015 B.Q.M. Sjt. W. Walker. R.A.) *good very fine (3)* **£80-£120**

**William Walker**, a native of Cowley, Oxford, served with the 81st Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 November 1914. He died of disease on 23 February 1917, and is buried in Etaples Military Cemetery, France.

**204 Three: Admiral Sir William Whitworth, K.C.B., D.S.O., Royal Navy, who was Vice-Admiral commanding Battle Cruiser Squadron and Second Sea Lord and Commander-in-Chief, Rosyth, during the Second World War**

1914-15 Star (Lt. Commr. W. J. Whitworth, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Commr. W. J. Whitworth. R.N.), *good very fine* (3) £300-£400

K.C.B. *London Gazette* 1 July 1941.

C.B. *London Gazette* 9 June 1938.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 8 March 1918:

'For services in Destroyer and Torpedo Boat Flotillas during the period ending 31st December 1917.'

Norwegian Royal Order of St Olav, Grand Cross *London Gazette* 13 January 1948.

**Sir William Jock Whitworth** was born on 29 June 1884 in Chatham, one of three children of Major A. W. Whitworth. He entered the Royal Navy, after Wimborne Grammar School, by spending two years on *Britannia* from September 1899. Early experience in command of a torpedo boat destroyer gave him a love of the small boats of the service and two spells as a flag lieutenant gave him a wider view of naval affairs.

By the outbreak of the Great War Whitworth was a Lieutenant-Commander in command of H.M.S. *Cockatrice*, part of the Fourteenth Destroyer Flotilla; in dockyard hands at the time of Jutland, he commissioned *Orestes* in which he remained for most of the rest of the war, and was gazetted D.S.O. for his services. Post war he served in the Naval Intelligence Division and was promoted Captain on 31 December 1925 and appointed head of the School of Physical and Recreational Training, assuming the appointment of Captain (D) of the Second Destroyer Flotilla in the Mediterranean Fleet (1928-31), then serving at the Admiralty as director of Physical Training and Sports and head of the Naval Personnel Committee. The Invergordon Mutiny caused a reshaping of the personnel and welfare organisations within the Admiralty and Whitworth became Deputy Director of Personnel Services, proving his mettle as an expert in man management.

His reward after two years on shore was the appointment to command the flagship of the Mediterranean Fleet, H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth*, then *Rodney*, flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, for six months, before being advanced to Rear Admiral on 20 July 1936. He then served for two years as Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, working closely with Duff Cooper and, then, Earl Stanhope. As such, his principal job was to arrange senior naval appointments; work for which he was appointed C.B. in 1938.

In June 1939, Whitworth was appointed Rear Admiral commanding the Battle-Cruiser Squadron and was promoted Vice Admiral on 1 January 1940.

When the Germans invaded Norway, Whitworth was in *Renown* covering a mine-laying operation off Narvik. The German battle cruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* were spotted early in the morning of 9 April, and a running fight ensued in appalling conditions with heavy seas and snow squalls. Nevertheless *Renown* succeeded in badly damaging *Gneisenau*. Whitworth gave chase but the Germans' superior speed allowed them to escape. The official historian wrote that this success was 'due to Admiral Whitworth's immediate engagement and vigorous pursuit under most difficult conditions' (Roskill, *War at Sea*, refers). An attempt to drive the Germans from Narvik was beaten off on 10 April, for which Whitworth blamed himself for not disobeying Admiralty orders. However, on 14 April he was ordered to destroy the German forces at Narvik. Transferring his flag to *Warspite*, and with nine destroyers, Whitworth took his force up to Narvik, destroying all eight German destroyers and one U-boat without significant damage to his squadron. A brother officer, quoted in Whitworth's obituary in the *Daily Telegraph*, said of him: 'He has applied destroyer tactics to the battleship, and we who served in destroyers are particularly proud of him' (*The Daily Telegraph*, 26 October 1973 refers). After the Norwegian campaign Whitworth remained in *Hood*, taking part in operations designed to prevent German raiders breaking out into the Atlantic.

Leaving *Hood* on 8 May 1941, two weeks before she was sunk, Whitworth became Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel. His remit was to cope with the vast expansion of the navy as it grew from its pre-war strength of 129,000 to 863,500 by the middle of 1944, including 72,000 in the Women's Royal Naval Service. Promoted K.C.B. in 1941, he was advanced to full Admiral on 31 December 1943, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief, Rosyth, where his principal roles were to support the invasion of France and the liberation of Norway. For this latter, and for his performance at Narvik, he was awarded the Grand Cross of the Royal of St Olav. He retired on 15 September 1946, the forty-seventh anniversary of his entry into the Royal Navy, and lived most of the rest of his life quietly in the hamlet of Stoughton, near Chichester. He died on 25 October 1973.

A comprehensive collection of Whitworth's letters and papers are held by the Imperial War Museum.

**205 Six: Commander Engineer H. J. Nicholson, Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine**

1914-15 Star (Asst. Eng. H. J. Nicholson, R.N.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Eng. Lt. H. J. Nicholson. R.N.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Harold J. Nicholson); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Eng. Lt. H. J. Nicholson. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Admiralty enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Cdr. H. J. Nicholson R.N., 15 Foxearth Road, Selsden, S. Croydon, Surrey', *good very fine* (6) £100-£140

**Harold J. Nicholson** was born in Southborough, Kent, in 1891, and was employed as an Engineer with Hunslet and Leech Ltd.

**206 Three: Lieutenant H. H. Atkin-Berry, Royal Navy, who was killed in H.M. Submarine E26 in July 1916**

1914-15 Star (Lieut. H. H. Atkin-Berry, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. H. Atkin-Berry. R.N.); Memorial Plaque (Harold Harding Atkin-Berry) *the last polished, otherwise good very fine or better* (4) £180-£220

**Harold Harding Atkin-Berry** was serving in H.M. Submarine *E26*, when it was lost with all hands in the North Sea, probably in the vicinity of the eastern Ems, on or about 3 July 1916. His death is recorded as 6 July 1916 on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour, and he is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.



**207 Four: Chief Petty Officer Telegraphist P. Lambert, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Hyacinth* during the blockade of S.M.S. *Konigsberg* in East Africa**

1914-15 Star (J.4054 P. Lambert L. Tel. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals; (J.4054 P. Lambert P.O. Tel. R.N.) Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.4054 P. Lambert P.O. Tel. H.M.S. Revenge) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £80-£100

**Percy Lambert**, a Turner and Gas Fitter from Bournemouth, Hampshire, was born on 6 November 1892. Enlisting for Boy service in the Royal Navy on 29 April 1909, his Great War service included service in H.M. Ships *Hyacinth* and *Mersey*. *Hyacinth*, serving in East Africa, was involved in the blockade of S.M.S. *Konigsberg*, destroying a German blockade runner and later sinking a German merchant vessel, before moving to the Cape Station. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 December 1925, and was promoted Chief Petty Officer Telegraphist on 2 January 1927. Shore pensioned on 5 November 1932, he was recalled for Second War service on 31 August 1939, and served ashore in the UK in H.M.S. *Spartiate*, based in Glasgow, before being Released to Class A Reserve on 29 August 1945.

**208 Five: Chief Petty Officer J. Young, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (174507, J. Young. C.P.O. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (174507 J. Young. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (174507 John Young, P.O. 1 Cl, H.M.S. Vivid.); Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R. (174507 J. Young, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Ariadne. 1904. 6 In. Q.F.) mounted as worn, *contact marks, very fine (5)* £400-£460

**John Young** was born in Perth on 20 October 1877, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 28 June 1893. He won the Naval Good Shooting medal in 1904 whilst serving in H.M.S. *Ariadne*, June 1902 to August 1905. He was appointed Coxswain to Captain of Dockyard & King's Harbourmaster at Devonport from 18 November 1908, and received his L.S. & G.C. medal there in October 1910. He became a Chief Petty Officer in September 1912 but was invalided out due to deafness in both ears on 7 June 1916.

**209 Four: Stoker Petty Officer L. C. Lamble, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve, who was serving in H.M.S. *Halcyon* when she sank the German submarine *UB27* in July 1917**

1914-15 Star (K.2276 L. C. Lamble, L.Sto. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.2276 L. C. Lamble, S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (K.2276 Dev.B.-9761 L. C. Lamble, S.P.O. R.F.R) *very fine (4)* £80-£100

**Lewis Charles Lamble**, a farm labourer from Totnes, Devon, was born on 10 October 1890. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 12 March 1909, his Great War service included assisting at the aftermath of the tragic explosion that occurred on H.M.S. *Bulwark* off Sheerness on 26 November 1914, and later served in support of the 3rd ANZAC Brigade during the landings at ANZAC cove, Gallipoli, on 28 May 1915. He later served in H.M.S. *Halcyon* when, after a periscope had been spotted, she rammed the German submarine *UB27*, before dropping two depth charges and afterwards being credited with her sinking. Promoted Stoker Petty Officer on 1 September 1918, he was discharged to shore on 20 January 1920, and later joined the Royal Fleet Reserve.

**210 Four: Stoker Petty Officer J. Stevens, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (304061 J. Stevens. S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (304061 J. Stevens. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (304061 James Stevens. S.P.O. H.M.S. Research.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £80-£100

**James Stevens**, a porter from Wareham, Dorset, was born on 13 July 1884. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 9 May 1903, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Cossack*, whilst she supported Belgian troops at the battle of Yser in 1914 with a naval bombardment, and in H.M.S. *Greyhound*, on anti Submarine duties off the Belgian coast. After returning to H.M.S. *Cossack*, he was on board when she collided with S.S. *The Duchess* on 1 July 1917, which caused the explosion from her depth charges, sinking *The Duchess* and blowing off *Cossack's* stern. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 10 December 1918, and was discharged on 8 May 1925, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day.

**211 Four: Petty Officer B. C. Stringer, Royal Navy, who was serving in H.M.S. *Halcyon* when she sank the German submarine *UB27* in July 1917**

1914-15 Star (J.1917 B. C. Stringer L.S. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.1917 B. C. Stringer L.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.1917 B. C. Stringer P.O. H.M.S. Royal Oak) *contact marks, polished, good fine (4)* £100-£140

**Bertram Charles Stringer**, an office boy from Paddington, London, was born on 25 March 1892. Enlisting in the Royal Navy, his Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Blenheim* in the Dardanelles during the Gallipoli campaign. Later serving in H.M.S. *Halcyon*, he was present on 29 July 1917, when her bridge spotted a periscope and rammed the German submarine *UB27*, before dropping two depth charges, destroying her. He later served in H.M.S. *Glory* during the operations in Archangel during the Russian Civil War. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 November 1925, and was shore pensioned on 24 March 1932. He was recalled for Second War service on 27 August 1939, serving ashore in the UK.

**212 Four: Leading Signalman R. Briggs, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (220635 R. Briggs. L.Sig. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (220635 R. Briggs. L.Sig. R.N.); **Russia, Empire**, Medal for Zeal, Nicholas II, small silver medal (R. Briggs. Signalman, HMS Inflexible-1909) *generally nearly very fine (4)* £240-£280

**Robert Briggs** was born on 28 August 1886 in Gosport, Hampshire and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 1 July 1903. By October 1908, he was serving as a Signaller aboard H.M.S. *Inflexible* and it was whilst with this ship he was awarded the Russian Medal for Zeal; his service papers call it the 'Russian Silver Medal of St Stanislas' and was awarded during the Czar's visit of August 1909. By the outbreak of the Great War, Briggs had been advanced to Leading Seaman and was serving aboard H.M.S. *Hazard*. He served aboard numerous ships and shore establishments throughout the War and was finally discharged on 31 March 1919.

**213 Four: Leading Boatswain G. W. Clarke, Royal Navy, who took part in the siege of Bushire and the Tagistani Raids in Persia in 1915**

1914-15 Star (202649 G. W. Clarke, L.S. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (202649 G. W. Clarke, L.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (202649 G. W. Clarke, L. Boatn. H.M. Coastguard.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

**George William Clarke**, a Garden Boy from Hollington, Sussex, was born on 24 April 1883, and joined the Royal Navy in 1901. His Great War service included service in H.M.S. *Juno* in the Mediterranean fleet, which was present at the siege of the Persian fort of Bushire in August 1915, and took part in the subsequent Tagistani Raids, in response to attacks by the prominent Iranian nationalist Rais Ali Delvari. Promoted Leading Boatswain on 20 June 1916, he subsequently transferred to the Coast Guard, and was discharged on 30 June 1923

**214 Four: Leading Seaman T. W. Smith, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (236662 Ldg: Seaman. T. W. Smith. R.N.) *renamed*; British War and Victory Medals (236662 T. W. Smith. L.S. R.N.); **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear; together with a small H.M.S. *Prince of Wales* commemorative Medal 1908, bronze, unnamed, *the Messina medal lightly gilded, nearly very fine (5)* £50-£70

**Thomas William Smith** was born in Kensington, London, on 22 August 1889, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 11 June 1906. Posted to H.M.S. *Prince of Wales* on 25 May 1907, he was advanced Ordinary Seaman on 1 October 1908, before joining the shore establishment H.M.S. *Excellent* on 22 December of that year. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Pelorus*, and was promoted Leading Seaman on 6 September 1916. After latterly being borne on the books of H.M.S. *Egmont*, he was shore demobilised on 30 September 1919.

*Note:* Whilst the recipient was serving in H.M.S. *Prince of Wales* in the Mediterranean prior to the Messina Earthquake on 28 December 1908, there is no evidence that he was part of the Naval rescue efforts, and this lot is sold on the basis that he is not entitled to the Messina Earthquake Medal

**215 Four: Leading Seaman W. H. Toulmin, Royal Navy, who served on early attachment to the Royal Canadian Navy, and later survived the sinking of H.M.S. *Calgarian*, when she was torpedoed off Malin Head on 1 March 1918**

1914-15 Star (212856 W. H. Toulmin L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (212856 W. H. Toulmin L.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (212856 W. H. Toulmin Ldg. Sean. H.M.S. Danae) *edge bruise to last, nearly very fine and better (4)* £100-£140

**William Henry Toulmin**, a Boy Fisherman from West Derby, Liverpool, was born on 2 October 1885. Enlisting into the Royal Navy, he was promoted Leading Seaman on 16 August 1914, and served during the early part of the Great War attached to the Royal Canadian Navy in H.M.S. *Algerine* and H.M.S. *Niobe*, monitoring and protecting British interests during the Mexican Civil War and in the West Indies. Moving to H.M.S. *Calgarian*, an Armed Merchant Cruiser, he assisted during the aftermath of the Halifax explosion on 12 December 1917, after a collision off the coast of Halifax, Nova Scotia involving a ship carrying TNT. The explosion, equivalent to 2.9kt, killed 1,950 people, wounding another 9,000.

After return to the U.K., H.M.S. *Calgarian* was torpedoed and sunk off Malin Head on 16 December 1917. Toulmin afterwards served in H.M.S. *Danae* in support of the White Russian Army, in the Baltic, during the Russian Civil War, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 October 1918. Shore demobilised on 14 February 1919, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 25 February 1919, and died in Lewisham, London, in 1970

**216 Family group:**

**Three: Able Seaman J. W. Bettles, Royal Navy, who was killed in action whilst serving with H.M.S. *Queen Mary* during the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916**

1914-15 Star (J. 10954, J. W. Bettles, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 10954 J. W. Bettles. A.B. R.N.); Memorial Plaque (John Walter Bettles) this mounted in a wooden frame; Memorial Scroll (A.B. John Walter Bettles H.M. S. *Queen Mary*) *the scroll water-damaged, good very fine*

Victory Medal 1914-19 (202698. 1. A.M. T. W. Bettles. R.A.F.) *good very fine (lot)* £300-£400

**John Walter Bettles** was born in Slough, Buckinghamshire in July 1894. He was the son of Mr and Mrs W. J. Bettles of The Green, Datchet, Buckinghamshire. Bettles joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in January 1911. He advanced to Able Seaman in July 1914, and served with H.M.S. *Queen Mary*, 16 September 1913 - 31 May 1916. Bettles was killed in action on the latter date, when the *Queen Mary* was engaged in the Battle of Jutland. She was hit twice by the German battlecruiser *Derfflinger* during the early part of the battle and her magazines exploded shortly afterwards, sinking the ship.

Able Seaman Bettles is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial

**217 Three: Able Seaman W. C. Dale, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. *Invincible* was sunk at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916**

1914-15 Star (J.20921, W. C. Dale. A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.20921 W. C. Dale. A.B. R.N.); together with a commemorative Jutland Medallion, by *Spink, London*, white metal, *edge bruising and contact marks to the medallion, the trio nearly extremely fine (4)* £240-£280

**William Charles Dale** was born in Winchester, Hampshire, on 7 April 1896 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 7 October 1912. He was posted to serve in the battlecruiser H.M.S. *Invincible* on 3 August 1914, one day before Great Britain declared war on Germany, and would have been present at *Invincible's* successes in 1914 at the battle of Heligoland Bight, where she played a minor role, and at the Battle of the Falkland Islands, where she and her sister ship, H.M.S. *Inflexible*, sank the German armoured cruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* almost without loss to themselves.

Promoted Able Seaman on 10 June 1915, Dale was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, when the armour of one of *Invincible's* gun turrets was penetrated, causing her to be blown in half by a magazine explosion amidships and sink within 90 seconds with the loss of all but six of her crew of 1,032 officers and ratings. Like the vast majority of the crew Dale is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied research.

- 218** *Four: Stoker W. Stokes, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve*  
 1914-15 Star (295288 W. Stokes. Sto. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (295288 W. Stokes. Sto. 1 R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (295288 Dev. B.1800 W. Stokes. Sto. 1. R.F.R.) *nearly extremely fine (4)*  
 £70-£90

**William Stokes**, a gardener from Bristol, Somerset was born on 8 March 1881. Enlisting in the Royal Navy on 5 June 1900, he was discharged on 1 August 1906 by Shore Purchase, and subsequently joined the Royal Fleet Reserve before being discharged on 4 December 1911. Recalled for service during the Great War, he served in H.M.S. *Canopus* on the South America Station, and was present when she fired the first shots of the First Battle of the Falklands, December 1914. He later served in H.M.S. *Devonshire*. He was discharged on 12 April 1921, and reverting to the Royal Fleet Reserve was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 14 September 1921.

- 219** *Four: Lieutenant A. E. Hadley, Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve*  
 1914-15 Star (Lt. A. E. Hadley. R.N.V.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (S.Lt. A. E. Hadley. R.N.V.R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Sub. Lieut. A. E. Hadley. R.N.V.R.); Defence Medal, mounted as worn, *generally very fine*

*Pair: Able Seaman A. D. Murphy, Royal Navy*  
 British War and Victory Medals (J.7243 A. D. Murphy. A.B, R.N.) *minor edge bruising, otherwise very fine*

*Three: Able Seaman C. E. Griffin, Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve*  
 British War and Victory Medals (B.Z. 9851 C. E. Griffin. A.B. R.N.V.R.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI R., 1st issue (Charles E. Griffin) *VM officially re-impressed, very fine (9)*  
 £100-£140

- 220** *Four: Lieutenant T. L. MacFarlane, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was killed as a result of the H.M.S. Glowworm explosion at Archangel on 25 August 1918*  
 1914-15 Star (C4-207, T. L. MacFarlane, C.P.O., R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. T. P. MacFarlane. R. N.V.R.); Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (207. T. L. MacFarlane, C.P.O. Clyde Divn. R.N.V.R.); Memorial Plaque (Thomas Lottimer MacFarlane) *good very fine (5)*  
 £200-£240

**Thomas Lottimer MacFarlane** served in the Clyde Division Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve before the Great War and was serving in H. M.S. *Glowworm*, when it was sent to North Russia in September 1918. He was killed when *Glowworm* was damaged after a barge exploded alongside her on 25 August 1918, and is buried at Semenovka (Bereznik) Cemetery Extension, Russia.

- 221** *Three: Sergeant A. W. Balcombe, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was killed in action in H.M.S. Calliope at the battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916*  
 1914-15 Star (CH. 15620, Sgt. A. W. Balcombe, R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (CH. 15620 Sgt. A. W. Balcombe. R.M.L.I.), *good very fine (3)*  
 £100-£140

**Archer William Balcombe** served in H.M.S. *Calliope*, when she was one of the five ships in the 4th Light Cruiser Squadron at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May-1 June 1916. Under the command of Commodore C. E. Le Mesurier, H.M.S. *Calliope* received a number of hits just before nightfall on 31 May (notably by the German battleships *Kaiser* and *Markgraf*), and ten of her crew, including Balcombe, were killed. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

- 222** *Four: Private G. L. Elliott, Royal Marine Light Infantry*  
 1914-15 Star (PO. 15549, Pte. G. L. Elliott. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (PO. 15549 Pte. G. L. Elliott R.M.L. I.); **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *very fine (4)*  
 £140-£180

**George Lovering Elliott** was born in 1884 at Portsmouth, Hampshire. He enlisted as a Private in the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 11 February 1902 at Chatham Docks and joined the Portsmouth Division on 20 November 1902, serving until 27 June 1922. Notably, he served in H.M.S. *Euryalus* from September 1907 until December 1909, and was present in this ship during the Messina Earthquake relief operation of 1908. According to the medal roll he did not land from the ship but all crew were eligible for the medal.

Elliott served aboard the Dreadnought class battleship H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth* throughout the Great War. As the flagship for the preliminary naval operations in the Dardanelles Campaign, she led the first line of British battleships in the battle of 18 March 1915. During the attempted military invasion of Gallipoli on 25 April, *Queen Elizabeth* was the flagship for General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

- 223** *Three: Lieutenant W. J. Balfour, 20th Hussars*  
 1914-15 Star (2.Lieut. W. J. Balfour. 20/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. J. Balfour.) *extremely fine (3)*  
 £100-£140

**William John Balfour** was born in July 1894, and was the third son of John Balfour, 7th Laird of Trenabie (Orkney), of Moor Hall, Harlow, Essex. He was educated at Charterhouse, and commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 13th Reserve Regiment of Cavalry and the 20th Hussars, 1 October 1914. Balfour served during the Great War with the Regiment in the French theatre of war from 7 July 1915, and was a Platoon Commander with A Squadron in January 1916.

Balfour retired in 1921, and the following year married Leslie Violet Lucy Evelyn Mary Wood, the granddaughter of Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. She and Balfour divorced in 1939, and she went on to serve as the Chief Controller of the A.T.S. during the Second War. Having remarried, she became Dame Whateley and was employed as the World Director of the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, 1951-64.

Sold with a photographic image of Dame Whateley in uniform, standing next to the late Queen Mother.



**224** *Three: Gunner W. Ellis, Royal Field Artillery, who was twice wounded on the Western Front, on 14 July 1915 and 18 September 1917*

1914-15 Star (1526. Gnr. W. Ellis, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (1526 Gnr. W. Ellis. R.A.) *very fine*

*Three: Acting Bombardier F. T. Weilding, Royal Field Artillery, who was seriously wounded on the Western Front, on 20 September 1917*

1914-15 Star (835. A-Bmbr. F. T. Weilding, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (835. Gnr. F. T. Weilding. R.A.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse numbered '389358', *very fine (7)* *£80-£120*

**Willie Ellis** was born in Sowerby Bridge, Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1887, and attested for the Royal Field Artillery on 4 September 1914. He served with the Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 April 1915. He was twice wounded, by gun shot to the head on 14 July 1915, and to the shoulder on 18 September 1917, the latter wound requiring him to be evacuated to England. He returned to the Western Front on 18 February 1918, and was discharged on 19 March 1919, being awarded a Silver War Badge. He died in Halifax in 1964.

**Frank Thomas Weilding** was born in Tyldsley, Lancashire, in 1894 and attested for the 3rd East Lancashire Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force) at Bolton on 28 March 1912. Embodied in 6 August 1914, he served with the Royal Field Artillery during the Great War in Egypt from 10 September 1914 to 19 July 1915, and again from 14 March 1916, before proceeding to the Western Front on 5 March 1917. He was seriously wounded by gun shot to the head on 20 September 1917, and was evacuated to the U.K. the following month. He was discharged at Woolwich on 28 May 1918, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.

Sold with copied research.

**225** *Family group:**Three: Private C. H. Hubbard, Honourable Artillery Company (Infantry), who died of wounds on the Western Front on 10 February 1917*

1914-15 Star (2545 Pte C. H. Hubbard. H.A.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2545 Pte. C. H. Hubbard. H.A.C.-Inf.-), *mounted in silver menu holders, very fine*

*Pair: Private M. L. Hubbard, Honourable Infantry Company (Infantry), who was killed in action on the Western Front on 3 May 1917*

British War and Victory Medals (9008 Pte. M. L. Hubbard. H.A.C.-Inf.-), *mounted in silver menu holders, very fine (5)* *£140-£180*

**Charles Henry Hubbard**, who was the son of Charles Hubbard of Pinner, died of wounds on the Western Front on 10 February 1917, while serving with the 1st Battalion, Honourable Artillery Company, and was buried at Varennes Military Cemetery.

**Malcolm Linton Hubbard**, who was born in Highbury, was killed on action on the Western Front on 3 May 1917, while serving with the 2nd Battalion, Honourable Artillery Company, and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial.

**226** *Pair: Sapper W. C. Budd, Royal Engineers*

1914-15 Star (49146 Pnr. W. C. Budd. R.E.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (49146 Spr. W. C. Budd. R.E.), *polished, very fine*

*Pair: Sapper E. C. Simmonds, Royal Engineers*

Victory Medal 1914-19 (48489 Spr. E. C. Simmonds. R. E.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Edward C. Simmonds), *very fine*

1914-15 Star (11694 Pte T. Birbeck. E. Lan: R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (109218 R. Hackling. A.B. R.N.; 7976 Pte. A. Smith. E. Surr. R.; 2238 Sjt. A. Styles, 8-Lond. R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (60748 Pte. H. S. Samwell. R.A.M. C.; M-232241 Pte. H. Haxby. A.S.C.), *lacking suspender ring and edge knocks on penultimate, otherwise generally very fine (10)* *£100-£140*

**227** *Three: Lieutenant D. L. Riddle, Royal Fusiliers, later Nigeria Regiment*

1914-15 Star (2.Lieut. D. L. Riddle. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. D. L. Riddle.) *very fine* *£80-£120*

**Douglas Lewis Riddle** was born in Wandsworth, London, in 1892, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers on 18 December 1914. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 July 1915, and subsequently transferred to the Nigeria Regiment, with whom he was advanced Captain.

**228** *Three: Sergeant E. Ridley, Liverpool Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 13 December 1917*

1914-15 Star (19210 Pte. E. Ridley. L'pool. R.); British War and Victory Medals (19210 Sjt. E. Ridley L'pool. R.); Memorial Plaque (Edward Ridley) *polished, very fine (4)* *£100-£140*

**Edward Ridley** was born in Manchester and attested there for the King's Liverpool Regiment. He served with the 13th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 September 1915, and was killed in action on 13 December 1917. He is buried in Favreuil British Cemetery, France.

Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient's grave.

**229** *Four: Private H. E. Sharpe, 17th (1st City Pals') Battalion, Liverpool Regiment*

1914-15 Star (15933 Pte. H. E. Sharpe. L'pool. R); British War and Victory Medals (15933 Pte H. E. Sharpe. L'pool. R); Meritorious Service Medal G.V.R., 1st issue (17-15933 Pte H. E. Sharpe. 17/ L'pool: R) *very fine (4)* *£140-£180*

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 29 December 1916.

**Henry E. Sharpe** attested for the Liverpool Regiment and served with the 17th (1st City Pals') Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 November 1915.

Sold with a Battalion collar badge.

**230** *Three: Private W. J. Grigg, Devonshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916*

1914-15 Star (11123 Pte. W. G. Griggs, Devon: R.); British War and Victory Medals (11123 Pte. W. G. Griggs. Devon. R.); Memorial Plaque (William George Grigg), *the Plaque with scoring on reverse, otherwise good very fine* (4)

£400-£500

**William George Grigg** was born in Camberwell, London, and attested for the Devonshire Regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front and was killed in action on 1 July 1916, the first day of the Battle of the Somme, when the Battalion was decimated in an attempt to advance up "Sausage Valley". His body was never recovered and he is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold with condolence slip from Lord Derby and original notification letter from the Admiralty expressing regret at the death of the recipient's brother (?) Stoker A. J. Gregg, on 10 January 1924, while serving in H.M. Submarine *L24*, with related ephemera.

**231** *Three: Drummer P. F. Hodgson, West Yorkshire Regiment, who was severely wounded on the Western Front during the attack on the Schwaben Redoubt, 3 September 1916*

1914-15 Star (4711 Pte. P. F. Hodgson. W. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (4711 Pte. P. F. Hodgson. W. York. R.) *good very fine* (3)

£60-£80

**Percy Forrest Hodgson** attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment at Bradford on 25 July 1915, and served as a Drummer with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 December 1915. He was severely wounded by gun shot to the left thigh during the attack on Pope's Nose, Schwaben Redoubt, as part of the Ancre operations north of Thiepval on 3 September 1916. His leg was subsequently amputated and he was discharged as a result on 26 December 1917, being awarded a Silver War Badge.

Sold with copied research.

**232** *Three: Second Lieutenant W. J. Millard, South Wales Borderers*

1914-15 Star (18056 L.Sjt. W. J. Millard. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (18056 A.W.O. Cl.II. W. J. Millard. S. Wales Bord.) *very fine* (3)

£60-£80

**William James Millard**, of Newport, Monmouthshire, attested for the South Wales Borderers and served in the ranks with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 September 1915. He was commissioned temporary Second Lieutenant on 25 September 1918, and served briefly with the 2nd Battalion from 24 November 1918 to 14 March 1919, before relinquishing his commission on 19 March 1920.

**233** *Three: Lieutenant J. Edgar, King's Own Scottish Borderers, late Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)*

1914-15 Star (7706 Pte. J. Edgar. Sco. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. Edgar.) *good very fine* (3) £60-£80

**James Edgar** attested for the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 March 1915. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the King's Own Scottish Borderers on 24 October 1916, and subsequently transferred to the 2nd Battalion, West India Regiment.

**234** *Three: Major F. P. Twine, M.B.E., M.C., Royal Sussex Regiment, who was wounded in action on the Western Front in 1917*

1914-15 Star (5-2035 Sjt. F. P. Twine. R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. F. P. Twine.) *good very fine* (3)

£160-£200

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918

**Frank Percival Twine** was born on 11 December 1877, the son of Percival Twaine of Worthing, and was educated at Worthing School. He was a member of the family building firm of Twine & Son, before he enlisted for service in the Royal Sussex Regiment in August 1914, serving during the Great War with the 5th Battalion on the Western Front from 18 February 1915. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in April 1916, he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 4 January 1917), and later that year was wounded. Having rejoined his battalion in Italy in December 1917, he was appointed acting Captain from February 1917 to December 1918, and then acting Major when he was second-in-command of the battalion from December 1918 to March 1919.

**235** *Four: Captain C. Hammond, Indian Army, late Royal Sussex Regiment*

1914-15 Star (8092 Sjt. C. Hammond. R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1-8092 C. Sjt. C. Hammond R. Suss. R.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (8092 Cpl C Hammond R S R) impressed naming, *edge nick to BWM, very fine* (4)

£100-£140

**Charles Hammond** is confirmed on the Delhi Durbar 1911 roll, the entry stating that he performed Civil Police Railway Duty while serving with the Royal Sussex Regiment. He served during the Great War initially with the 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment in the rank of Sergeant on the Hafiz Frontier, India from August 1915, subsequently transferring to the Devonshire Regiment. His Medal Index Card shows him later serving as a Captain and placed on the Indian Unattached List.

*Note:* A Captain (Deputy Commissary) Charles Hammond, Indian Army Corps of Clerks was awarded the M.B.E. (Military Division) in the King's Birthday Honours list in 1938, although it is not known if this is the same man as the above.

**236** *Three: Corporal B. Golds, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was wounded on 4 November 1917*  
1914-15 Star (4-2431 Pte. B. Golds. R. Suss: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2431 Cpl. B. Golds. R. Suss. R.) very fine

*Pair: Private G. Packer, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who was wounded on the Western Front on 5 March 1917*  
British War and Victory Medals (24574 Pte. G. Packer. R. Berks. R.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered '255115', nearly very fine (5) £60-£80

**Bernard Golds** was born in Worthing, Sussex, in 1895, and attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment at Burgess Hill on 15 October 1914. He served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 8 August 1915, and having been promoted Corporal on 18 August 1917 was wounded by gun shot on 4 November 1917. He was promoted temporary Sergeant on 20 June 1919, and was discharged on 21 October 1919.

**George Packer**, a native of Bristol, attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment at Bristol on 8 December 1915, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 September 1916. He was wounded by gun shot to the right leg on 5 March 1917, and was discharged on 20 October 1917, subsequently receiving a Silver War Badge.

Sold with copied research.

**237** *Four: Lance-Corporal C. J. Poole, Royal Sussex Regiment*  
1914-15 Star (L-9016 Pte. C. J. Poole. R. Suss: R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-9016 Pte. C. J. Poole. R. Suss. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (L-9016 L-Cpl. C. J. Poole. R. Suss. R.); together with a Royal Sussex Regiment cap badge, nearly very fine and better (4) £120-£160

**Charles James Poole** attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment in 1908 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Hafiz Frontier, India, from 17 August 1915.

**238** *Four: Private E. W. Frost, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was wounded at Gallipoli*  
1914-15 Star (4-1379 Pte. E. W. Frost. R. Suss: R.); British War and Victory Medals (1379 Pte. E. W. Frost. R. Suss. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (200112 Pte. E. W. Frost. 4/ R. Suss: R.) very fine (4) £120-£160

**Ernest Walter Frost** was born in 1892 in Iping, West Sussex. A pre-war Territorial Soldier with the 4th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, he served with them during the Great War, initially at Gallipoli from 8 August 1915, as part of the 160th Brigade of the 53rd Division.

The following article appeared in the *West Sussex Gazette* dated 23 September 1915:

'Private Ernest Walter Frost, 4th Royal Sussex Regiment (Territorials), has been slightly wounded in a finger and arm at the Dardanelles, but a post-card received from him last week, records the fact that he is all right. He has a brother, Arthur Albert, in the same battalion.'

The 1/4th Battalion evacuated from Gallipoli to Egypt in December 1915 due to heavy casualties from combat, disease and severe weather conditions. They were next engaged in a succession of actions during the Palestine Campaign until May 1918 when they left the 53rd Division and moved to France. Joining the 101st Brigade of the 34th Division they took part in a number of actions on the Western Front and ended the war in Belgium, west of Courtaix.

Disembodied on 12 April 1919, Frost was awarded the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 23 dated 1 February 1920.

**239** *Three: Private L. Hiscock, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 9 May 1915*  
1914-15 Star (L-10484 Pte L. Hiscock. R. Suss: R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-10484 Pte. L. Hiscock. R. Suss. R.); Memorial Plaque (Levi Hiscock) good very fine (4) £100-£140

**Levi Hiscock** was born in Idsworth, and attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 January 1915, and was killed in action on 9 May 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

**240** *Three: Private M. Lambert, Royal Sussex Regiment*  
1914-15 Star (5-1535 Pte. M. Lambert. R. Suss: R.); British War and Victory Medals (1535 Pte. M. Lambert. R. Suss. R.) good very fine

*Three: Private F. Lethby, Royal Sussex Regiment, later Middlesex Regiment and Labour Corps*

1914-15 Star (1272 Pte. F. Lethby. R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1272 Pte. F. Lethby. R. Suss. R.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered '289228', contact marks and polished therefore nearly very fine and better

*Three: Private F. W. Ray, Royal Sussex Regiment*

1914-15 Star (G-3720 Pte. F. W. Ray. R. Suss: R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-3720 Pte. F. W. Ray. R. Suss. R.) nearly very fine (9) £120-£160

**Mallion Lambert** was born in Crowborough, Sussex in 1895 and served during the Great War with the 1/5th (Cinque Ports) Battalion, Territorial Force, Royal Sussex Regiment on the Western Front from 18 February 1915. His battalion subsequently served with the 48th Division in Italy where he was admitted to the 39th Casualty Clearing Hospital in the field on 9 June 1918.

**Frederick Lethby** served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, on the Western Front from 1 May 1915. He subsequently transferred to the 29th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment and the Labour Corps. He was discharged due to wounds on 27 November 1917 and awarded a Silver War Badge.

Sold together with the recipient's original signed certificate of honourable discharge, mounted on card.

**Frederick William Ray** served during the Great War with the 9th (Service) Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, on the Western Front from 31 August 1915. He later transferred to the 12th (Service) Battalion and was demobilised to Class Z Reserve on 20 March 1919.



**241 Three: Private F. H. Simmons, Royal Sussex Regiment, late Royal Navy, who was taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Loos on 26 September 1915**

1914-15 Star (G-7161 Pte. F. H. Simmons. R. Suss: R.) *a few letters double struck*; British War and Victory Medals (G-7161 Pte. F. H. Simmons R. Suss. R.); together with a Royal Sussex Regiment cap badge and a pair of Royal Sussex Regiment brass shoulder titles, *very fine (3)* £70-£90

**Frederick Harold Simmons** was born in Cuckfield, Sussex in 1889. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Domestic on 23 September 1907 and served aboard the cruiser H.M.S. *Juno* and H.M.S. *Weymouth* in the period October 1909 to September 1912, whereupon he left the service in the rate of Officer's Cook 2nd Class. He attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment on 11 June 1915 and served with the 9th (Service) Battalion in France from 31 August 1915. Simmons was captured by the Germans on 26 September 1915 at the Battle of Loos and held prisoner of war until after the armistice. He was repatriated on 30 December 1918 and discharged Class Z Reserve on 1 April 1919. He died in 1936 at the age of 46, most likely as a result of the conditions he was held captive under, suffering severe frost bite while working the potato fields (information with lot provided by the recipient's niece).

**242 Six: Private V. P. Smith, Royal Sussex Regiment, later Auxiliary Air Force**

1914-15 Star (5-2476 Pte. V. P. Smith. R. Suss: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2476 Pte. V. P. Smith. R. Suss. R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (842295 A.C.1. V. P. Smith. A.A.F.) mounted as worn, *edge bruising, the Great War awards nearly very fine, the later awards nearly extremely fine (6)* £160-£200

**Vincent Paxton Smith** was born in 1896 in Bethnal Green, London. He attested for the 5th (Cinque Ports) Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment (Territorial Force) on 9 September 1914 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 February 1915.

Smith joined the Auxiliary Air Force prior to the Second World War and was embodied to serve as an Aircraftman 1st Class on 6 August 1939, qualifying for the Air Efficiency Award in this rank on 18 January 1944. He was employed as a Balloon Rigger during the Second World War and was Released Class A from R.A.F. Cardington on 27 August 1945.

Sold with copied Medal Index Card and service papers.

**243 Three: Private T. Maskell, South Lancashire Regiment, who was wounded on the Western Front**

1914-15 Star (3305 Pte. T. Maskell. S. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2305 Pte. T. Maskell. S. Lan. R.) *good very fine*

**Pair: Lieutenant G. Shearer, Liverpool Regiment, late Seaforth Highlanders**

British War and Victory Medals (6297 Pte. G. Shearer. Seaforth.) *very fine*

**Pair: Private J. R. Hudson, South Lancashire Regiment, who was wounded by gas on the Western Front on 13 July 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (242623. Pte. J. R. Hudson. S. Lan. R.) *very fine (7)* £100-£140

**Thomas Maskell** was born in Warrington, Lancashire, in 1890, and attested there for the South Lancashire Regiment (Territorial Force) on 31 August 1914. He served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 February 1915, and is reported to have been wounded in the head and hand. He was discharged on 11 March 1919.

**George Shearer** was born 17 March 1883, and attested for the Seaforth Highlanders (Territorial Force) at Edinburgh on 24 November 1915. Mobilised on 4 June 1916, he served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 October 1916. Returning to the U.K., he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 6th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment on 31 July 1917, but suffering from rheumatism was unfit to proceed to the Western Front. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 February 1919, he was discharged on account of his disability on 4 April 1919, retaining the rank of Lieutenant, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.

**John Richard Hudson** was born in Tylwch Llandidloes, Montgomeryshire, on 4 October 1898, and attested for the South Lancashire Regiment at St. Helens, Lancashire, on 12 October 1916. He served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 May 1917, and was wounded by the effects of gas on 13 July 1917. Evacuated to the U.K., he was discharged on 15 April 1918, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.

Sold with copied Medal Index Cards and other research.

**244 Three: Private N. Kay, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment**

1914-15 Star (13605 Pte. N. Kay. L.N. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (13605 Pte. N. Kay. L.N. Lan. R.) *good very fine*

**Three: Driver G. J. Cheeseman, Army Service Corps**

1914-15 Star (T2-14108 Dvr: G. J. Cheeseman. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (T2-14108 Dvr. G. J. Cheeseman. A.S.C.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine*

**Pair: Gunner H. L. Preece, Royal Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals (266886 Gnr. H. L. Preece. R.A.) *minor edge bruise, good very fine*

**Pair: Private J. T. White, Worcestershire Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (20200 Pte. J. T. White. Worc. R.) *suspension rivet missing on BWM and loose as a result, otherwise very fine*

**Pair: Captain D. L. Carmichael, Royal Army Medical Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. D. L. Carmichael.) *good very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**71809 Pte. J. W. Walker. Notts. & Derby. R.**); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (**J.27542 H. C. Richardson. A.B. H.M.S. Vernon.**) *heavy edge bruising to last, this good fine, the BWM good very fine (14)* £140-£180

**Norman Kay** attested for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 15 June 1915. He was discharged to Class 'Z' Reserve on 2 May 1919.

**Daniel Lyall Carmichael** was commissioned temporary Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps on 2 October 1916.

**245 Six: Sergeant A. J. Jones, King's Royal Rifle Corps, later Royal Air Force, a recipient of the rare clasp for Southern Desert, Iraq**

1914-15 Star (10018 Pte. A. J. Jones, K.R.R. (sic)); British War and Victory Medals (10018 Pte. A. J. Jones, K.R.R.C.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (EMT-43798 Pte. A. J. Jones, R.A.S.C.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Southern Desert, Iraq (351943 Cpl. A. J. Jones, R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (351943 Sgt. A. J. Jones, R.A.F.), *the first three somewhat polished, nearly very fine, the remainder rather better* (6) **£800-£1,000**

**Arthur J. Jones** first entered the French theatre of war as a Private in the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 21 December 1914. Subsequently transferring to the Royal Army Service Corps, he was present in the Waziristan operations of 1919-21, and later still, having transferred to the Royal Air Force, in the Southern Desert, Iraq operations of January-June 1928. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in October 1936.

**246 Three: Private R. Hulme, 10th (Service) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, killed in action on the Western Front, 6 August 1916**

1914-15 Star (R-13545 Pte R. Hulme. K.R.Rif.C.); British War and Victory Medals (R-13545 Pte. R. Hulme. K.R.Rif.C.); Memorial Plaque (Robert Hulme) *contact marks, therefore good fine or better* (4) **£120-£160**

**Robert Hulme** was born in Newton Hyde, Chester. He served during the Great War with the King's Royal Rifle Corps in the French theatre of war from 4 November 1915. Hulme was killed in action whilst serving with the 10th (Service) Battalion, 6 August 1916 (CWGC website gives 11th Battalion and is at variance with *Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914-19*). On the latter date the Battalion were serving as part of the 59th Brigade, 20th (Light) Division in the trenches at Hebuterne on the Somme.

Private Hulme is buried in the Hebuterne Communal Cemetery, Pas de Calais.

**247 Three: Corporal A. Y. Taylor, 19th (4th City Pals) Battalion, Manchester Regiment, who was wounded on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916**

1914-15 Star (11682 Cpl. A. Y. Taylor. Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals (11682 Cpl. A. Y. Taylor. Manch. R.) *good very fine* (3) **£60-£80**

**Arthur Yates Taylor** attested for the Manchester Regiment at Manchester on 6 September 1914, and served with the 19th (4th City Pals) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 November 1915. He was wounded by gun shot to the back on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, on which date the battalion was involved in the attack on the Glatz Redoubt. He subsequently served with 283 Prisoners of War Company, Labour Corps.

Sold with copied research.

**248 Three: Private N. Bowker, 17th (2nd City Pals) Battalion, Manchester Regiment, who was taken Prisoner of War on 22 March 1918**

1914-15 Star (8407 Pte. N. Bowker. Manch: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8407 Pte. N. Bowker. Manch. R.) *good very fine* (3) **£70-£90**

**Norman Bowker** was born in Salford and attested for the Manchester Regiment, serving with the 17th (2nd City Pals) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 November 1915. He was taken Prisoner of War near St. Quentin on the Western Front on 22 March 1918, during the German Spring Offensive, on which date most of the battalion was either killed, wounded, or taken prisoner, and having been released following the cessation of hostilities was discharged to Class Z Reserve on 8 March 1919.

**249 Three: Private J. Riley, Manchester Regiment, who was wounded on the Western Front on 26 September 1916**

1914-15 Star (24208 Pte. J. Riley. Manch: R.); British War and Victory Medals (24208 Pte. J. Riley. Manch. R.) *good very fine*

**Three: Private W. W. Roberts, Manchester Regiment, who was wounded on the Western Front on 30 January 1916**

1914-15 Star (11658 Pte. W. W. Roberts. Manch: R.); British War and Victory Medals (11658 Pte. W. W. Roberts. Manch. R.) *very fine* (6) **£80-£120**

**John Riley** attested for the Manchester Regiment and served with the 11th Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 6 December 1915. He subsequently served on the Western Front from 9 July 1916, and was wounded by gun shot to the left leg on 26 September 1916. He was discharged on 30 August 1917.

**William War Roberts** was born in Longbridge, Lancaster, in 1889, and attested for the Manchester Regiment at Manchester on 4 September 1914. He served with the 19th (4th City Pals) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 November 1915, and was wounded by gun shot to the right arm on 30 January 1916. He was discharged on 23 May 1919.

Sold with copied research.

**250 Three: Corporal W. Wompra, Durham Light Infantry, who was severely wounded on the Western Front in April 1918**

1914-15 Star (2794 Pte. W. Wompra. Durh: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (2794 Cpl. W. Wompra. Durh. L.I.) *good very fine* (3) **£50-£70**

**William Wompra** was born in Whitehaven, Cumberland, in 1897, and attested for the Durham Light Infantry on 26 September 1914. He served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 April 1915, and was advanced Corporal on 14 April 1918. He was severely wounded by gun shot to the arm in April 1918, which resulted in his right arm being amputated. He was discharged on account of his wounds on 30 August 1918, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.

Sold with copied research.

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- 251** *Three: Private G. Lothian, Gordon Highlanders, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 9 April 1917*  
 1914-15 Star (S-9889. Pte. G. Lothian, Gord. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (S-9889 Pte. G. Lothian. Gordons.) *light contact marks, very fine (3)* £60-£80
- George Lothian** was born in Newton Grange, and attested for the Gordon Highlanders at Edinburgh on 27 April 1915. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 July 1915, and was killed in action on 9 April 1917. He is buried in Tilloy British Cemetery, France.  
 Sold with copied research.
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- 252** *Six: Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Mulligan, Connaught Rangers, later King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry*  
 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. A. D. Mulligan, Conn. Rang.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. D. Mulligan.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (Lieut. A. D. Mulligan K.O.Y.L.I.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, first four court mounted as worn, *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine and better (6)* £240-£280
- Albert Douglas Mulligan** was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 24 November 1914, and served with the 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers during the Great War. Transferring to the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, he served on secondment to the Indian Signal Service during the operations in Waziristan 1921-24, and retired with the rank of honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 January 1948.
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- 253** *Three: Private A. E. Long, 20th Battalion, London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich), who was killed in action on the Western Front on 20 October 1915*  
 1914-15 Star (2943. Pte. A. E. Long, 20-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2943 Pte. A. E. Long. 20-Lond. R.), *attempted erasure to first, very fine or better*
- Three: Private W. Wise, 20th Battalion, London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich), who died of wounds on the Western Front on 26 March 1918*  
 1914-15 Star (3395, Pte. W. Wise, 20-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3395 Pte. W. Wise. 20-Lond. R.), *very fine (6)* £120-£160
- Albert Edward Long**, who was born in Lewisham, London, was killed in action on 20 October 1915, while serving with 'D' Company, 1/20th Battalion, London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich), and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial. Sold with copied newspaper extract, which includes a photograph of the recipient.
- William Wise**, who was from Catford, London, died of wounds on 26 March 1918, while serving with the 20th Battalion, London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich), and was buried at Ribemont Communal Cemetery Extension. Sold with copied research, including the battalion's war diary for March 1918.
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- 254** *Family group:*  
 Delhi Durbar 1903, silver (**Lt. Col. W. Shipp 1st Battn G.I.P.R.V.**) complete with silver ribbon buckle in fitted case of issue, *extremely fine*
- Three: Lieutenant R. C. Shipp, Army Service Corps, who died on service in January 1918*  
 1914-15 Star (Lieut R. C. Shipp. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut R. C. Shipp.) *extremely fine*
- Three: Major W. E. Shipp, 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles*  
 British War Medal 1914-18 (4 Maj. W. E. Shipp.); Indian Volunteer Forces Decoration, G.V.R. (Capt. W. R. Shipp. 2nd Bn. B.B. & C.I. Ry. Vol. Rfls.); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India), G.V.R. (Capt W. E. Shipp 2nd BB & CI Ry Vol Rfls) the first two mounted as worn, *extremely fine (7)* £400-£500
- 'In December 1902 the 1st Battalion, Great India Peninsula Railway Volunteers provided a detachment to attend the Delhi Durbar, which was held to commemorate the coronation of King Edward VII, on 1 January 1903 and Lieutenant-Colonel W. Shipp, V.D., was awarded the Delhi Durbar Medal 1903' (*The Auxiliary Force India* by Alan Harfield refers).
- Volunteer Force L.S. Medal *Indian Army Order* 292 of 1915.
- Lieutenant Robert Cyril Shipp** died on 11 January 1918, and is buried in Plymouth Cemetery, Devon.
- 
- 255** *Three: Private H. H. Binyton, 9th Light Horse Regiment, Australian Imperial Force, who was killed in action a Gallipoli on 30 May 1915*  
 1914-15 Star (844 Pte H. Binyton. 9 L.H. Rgt. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (344 Pte. H. Binyton. 9-L. H.R. A.I. F.), *nearly extremely fine (3)* £100-£140
- Harry Hickman Binyton**, who was born in Watford, Hertfordshire, was a farm labourer before he enlisted for service in the A.I.F. on 27 November 1914. He was killed in action at Gallipoli on 30 May 1915, while serving with the 9th Light Horse Regiment, and was buried at Ari Burnu Cemetery. Sold with comprehensive copied record of service.
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- 256** *Four: Lieutenant F. J. Dorrington, 3rd Australian Infantry Battalion, who was awarded the M.S.M. for services with A.I. F. Headquarters, and later received the M.B.E. for services with the Imperial War Graves Commission*  
 1914-15 Star (2379 Pte. F. R. Dorrington. 3/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. F. R. Dorrington. A.I.F.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (2379 W.O. Cl: I. F. R. Dorrington. H.Q.A.I.F.) *very minor correction to rank on the last, mounted as worn with space for M.B.E., good very fine (4)* £300-£400
- M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.  
 M.B.E. *London Gazette* 8 June 1950: 'Officer-in-Charge, Staff Records and Superannuation, Imperial War Graves Commission.'
- Frank Roy Dorrington** was born on 2 March 1892, at Broke, via Singleton, New South Wales, and educated at Singleton Public School. He was a Bank clerk when he enlisted into the 3rd Battalion, A.I.F., on 10 May 1915, aged 23. He embarked with his unit from Sydney, New South Wales, on board H.M.A.T. A67 *Orsova* on 14 July 1915. He ended the war in the rank of Lieutenant and afterwards gained employment with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, working as a Clerk Grade III for the Imperial War Graves Commission from 21 January 1921, and later promoted to Officer-in-Charge of Staff Records. He was awarded the M.B.E. in 1950, left the Commission on 31 March 1957, and died on 11 January 1961.



257

**Pair: Master G. Kearon, Mercantile Marine**British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (George Kearon) *edge bruising to BWM, nearly very fine***Pair: Private W. L. Phillip, Seaforth Highlanders, who was wounded on the Western Front in October 1918**British War and Victory Medals (203939 Pte. W. L. Phillip. Seaforth.) *very fine***Pair: Lieutenant W. L. A. Allan, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders**British War and Victory Medals (14675 Pte. W. L. A. Allan. A. & S.H.) *very fine (6)*

£80-£120

**George Kearon** was born in Arklow, Ireland on 4 February 1892, and served during the Great War as a Master in the Mercantile Marine. Sold with a photographic image of the recipient.

**William Livingstone Phillip** was born in Angus, Forfarshire, on 1883, and attested for the Seaforth Highlanders in 1916. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front, and having suffered from trench fever was subsequently wounded in the left leg in October 1918. He was discharged in 1919.

**William Logan Aikman Allan** was born on 11 August 1897 and attested for the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at Glasgow on 18 November 1915, serving with the 10th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 July 1916. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 27 June 1917, and subsequently served in Ireland with the 3rd Battalion. He was promoted Lieutenant on 27 December 1918, and transferred to the Reserve of Officers on 9 January 1922.

Sold with copied research.

258

**Five: Able Seaman H. Humberston, Mercantile Marine, who was awarded the Norwegian Medal for Heroic Deeds for his gallantry in rescuing the crew of the shipwrecked barque Sara on 19 November 1916**

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Henry Humberston); Defence Medal; Marine Society Reward of Merit, silver (Henry Humberstone [sic] 6. Jan. 1920', with ring suspension and 'Warspite' life ring riband device; **Norway, Kingdom**, Medal for Heroic Deeds, Haakon VII, silver medal with crown, 29mm, the reverse inscribed 'H. Humberston [sic] 19-11-1916', *edge bruising to last, very fine (5)* £300-£400

**Henry Humberston** was born in Croydon, Surrey, on 27 September 1894, and joined the Mercantile Marine as a Deck Boy in 1910. By 1916 he was an Able Seaman in the S.S. *Rathlin Head*, of Belfast, which spent most of the War sailing between Belfast and New Orleans. He was awarded the Norwegian Medal for Heroic Deeds in silver for his gallantry in rescuing the crew of the shipwrecked barque *Sara* of Fredrikstad on 19 November 1916- the Master of the S.S. *Rathlin Head's* report reading as follows:

'I sighted the Norwegian barque *Sara* on the 19 November at 4:00 p.m., with main and mizen masts gone, bulwarks and decks and boats swept, in Lat 47N, Long 26.30W. A heavy seas and swell with a moderating NW gale at this time. On getting about half a mile off and not seeing any signs of crew I sounded my whistle and ran up the signal "Do you require any assistance?" He had up signal, "Will you take me in tow?"

Owing to weather conditions and the bad weather appearances, combined with the wrecked condition and small value of ship and cargo, and my being so far behind my loading time here, I refused to tow, but replied I would take off crew. he then requested me to do so.

This was done with great difficulty, as it came on dark, and both vessels rolling heavily in the sea. We were unable to get our lifeboat in, breaking the port bridge derrick and it going over board, striking Mr. Moore, Chief Officer, and doing him serious injury, as he was in charge of the operation on Bridge Deck. One of the crew of the barque was badly injured on his own vessel, and the Captain had his hand also injured; one other of these men was sick, and getting them into and safely out of the the boat was very difficult. There are 16 in all.'

Sold with the original Bestowal Document for the Norwegian award, named to 'Henry Humberston', and dated Kristiania, 28 December 1917; the recipient's Merchant Navy Continuous Certificate of Discharge; and copied research.

259

**Three: Leading Seaman J. S. Foulkes, Royal Navy**

British War and Victory Medals (S.S. 8873 J. S. Foulkes. Ord. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.107522 J. S. Foulkes. L.S. H.M.S. Active,) all with later impressed naming

**Pair: Leading Deck Hand T. Jones, Royal Naval Reserve**

British War Medal 1914-20 (1885.D. T. Jones. L.D.H. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (D.4181 T. Jones, Sean. 1 Cl, R.N.R.) *first three nearly extremely fine, the last two nearly very fine (5)* £50-£60

L.S. & G.C. medal 17 September 1933. Duplicate Great War medals and L.S. & G.C. medal issued in July 1941.

Sold with copied record of service and medal rolls.

**260** *Three: Leading Stoker P. Summerson, Royal Navy, who served aboard the destroyer H.M.S. Broke during the latter stages of the Great War, and was part of the ship's crew of H.M.S. Iron Duke when it was attacked in Scapa Flow in 1939 and 1940, before deserting while serving in the United States in 1944*

British War and Victory Medals (S.S.118171 P. Summerson. Sto. 2 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (K.62505 P. Summerson. L. Sto. H.M.S. Royal Sovereign.) *contact marks, good fine or better* (3) **£80-£120**

**Percival Summerson** was born in Durham in March 1900. He enlisted into the Royal Navy on the 30 May 1918 as a Stoker Second Class and served aboard the destroyer H.M.S. *Broke* for the remainder of the Great War. He transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in June 1923, but reenlisted into the Royal Navy again the following October. He was awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in February 1934, whilst serving aboard the battleship H.M.S. *Royal Sovereign*.

On the outbreak of the Second War, Summerson was serving as a Leading Stoker with the battleship H.M.S. *Iron Duke* and was part of the ship's company when it was attacked and damaged by Luftwaffe aircraft in Scapa Flow in October 1939 and March 1940. He later served aboard the destroyer H.M.S. *Vivern* and in December 1943 he was assigned to H.M.S. *Saker*, the base for Royal Navy personnel in the United States. He then deserted his ship, the frigate H.M.S. *Anguilla*, and once apprehended was demoted from Stoker Petty Officer to Leading Stoker. Summerson then went onto serve aboard the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Indomitable*, the landing ship H.M.S. *Persimmon*, and the frigate H.M.S. *Burgess*. He was released from the Navy in September 1945.

**261** *Four: Warrant Officer F. J. Gibbings, Royal Signals, late Royal Marine Light Infantry*

British War and Victory Medals (Ply. 14007 Cpl. F. J. Gibbings. R.M.L.I.); Jubilee 1935; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2561556 W.O. Cl. II. F. J. Gibbings. R. Signals.) *mounted as worn, good very fine* (4) **£60-£80**

**262** *Pair: Corporal R. T Finch. Essex Yeomanry, who died at home on 24 December 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (80088 Cpl. R. T. Finch. Essex Yeo.), *good very fine*

*Pair: Private W. Pankhurst, Royal West Kent Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (G-10626 Pte. W. Pankhurst. R.W. Kent R.) *good very fine*

Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) **(11-1016 Pte. G. H. Bell. E. York. R.; G/23395 Pte E A Finch W Kent R)** the last additionally marked 'R' for replacement, *good very fine* (6) **£70-£90**

**Reginald Thomas Finch** served during the Great War with the 2nd/1st Battalion, Essex Yeomanry, and died at home on 24 December 1912, while serving with the Labour Corps. He was buried at Hornchurch (St Andrew) Churchyard.

**William Pankhurst**, who was born in Maidstone, Kent, and served in the Militia and the Royal West Kent Regiment from 15 July 1903 to 5 August 1914, when he was discharged medically unfit for service. He re-enlisted on 3 November 1915 and was wounded when a shell burst when on salvage duty, causing his discharge on 21 May 1915. He was awarded a Silver War Badge.

**George Hunter Bell**, who was born in Hull, was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 March 1918, while serving with the 11th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment. His body was never recovered and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial.

**Ernest A. Finch** served with the Royal West Kent Regiment and had his British War and Victory Medals officially replaced on 2 April 1980 (medal index card refers).

**263** *Pair: Lieutenant C. W. Badger, Royal Garrison Artillery*

British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. C. W. Badger.) *good very fine*

*Pair: Second Lieutenant F. E. Gillams, Royal Garrison Artillery*

British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. F. E. Gillams.); together with the recipient's Royal Life Saving Society Swimming Proficiency Medal, bronze (F. E. Gillams. July 1911); and four silver prize medals, all named to the recipient, *good very fine* (9) **£100-£140**

**Charles W. Badger** was born in Penicuik, Midlothian, in 1893, and served with the Royal Garrison Artillery during the Great War. He was promoted Lieutenant on 16 March 1921, and subsequently went into the medical profession.

**Frank Ernest Gillams** was born in Oxford in 1888 and resided at Wharf House, Folly Bridge. He served during the Great War with the Royal Garrison Artillery on the Western Front from June 1916, initially in the ranks, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 26 May 1917.

Sold with copied Medal Index Cards and other research.

**264** *Pair: Major L. G. M. Lyon, Royal Engineers*

British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. L. G. M. Lyon.) *extremely fine* (2) **£70-£90**

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2009.

**Louis George Mackenzie Lyon** was born in Calcutta in 1893. Later living in Inverness, he was educated at Inverness College and Trent College, and trained locally as a Civil Engineer. As a Second Lieutenant in 2 Field Company, Highland Divisional Engineers, he was appointed to be a Temporary Lieutenant in July 1915 and a Temporary Captain in March 1916. He served during the Great War on the Western Front from June 1917, attached to the 89th Field Company, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 20 December 1918 and 7 July 1919). He was appointed Acting Major in January 1919.

Discharged from the Army after the war, Lyon was employed as a Civil Engineer overseas, particularly in Nigeria where he is believed to have been involved in the construction of the harbour at Port Harcourt. In the Second World War he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in September 1940. He is believed to have spent time in the construction of the military harbour at Cairnryan, Wigtownshire and thereafter spent most of the remainder of the war in Nigeria. He died on 3 December 1963.

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

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**265 Five: Sergeant H. J. Lewis, Royal Signals, late Royal Engineers and Indian Unattached List**

British War and Victory Medals (2559 Spr. H. J. Lewis. R.E.); India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (1850362 L-Sgt. H. J. Lewis. F. Dvl. Signals); Coronation 1937; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (1850362 Sgt. H. J. Lewis. R. Signals.) mounted as worn on bar with screw-post and nut fittings, *the first three polished, good fine, otherwise good very fine and rare* (5) *£300-£400*

Sold with copied m.i.c.

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**266 Six: Second Lieutenant T. F. Hyde, Royal Warwickshire Regiment and Royal Tank Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. T. F. Hyde.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, both impressed '7873921 Sgt T. F. Hyde. R. T. R.'; Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R, 3rd issue (7873921 Sgt. T. F. Hyde. R.T.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (7873921 Sgt. T. F. Hyde. R. Tank C.) *suspension retaining rod bent on last, the Great War awards good fine, the rest good very fine* (6) *£280-£320*

**Thomas Frederick Hyde** attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 May 1916, being granted a temporary commission on 27 September 1917. He is noted in the War Diary of having been wounded (gassed) on 30 August 1918.

Following the cessation of hostilities he reverted to the ranks, transferring to the Royal Tank Corps as a Sergeant, and served with them throughout the inter-War years and during the Second World War.

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**267 Pair: Private A. Brandi, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 12 September 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (G-23938 Pte. A. Brandi. R. Suss. R.); Memorial Plaque (Andrew Brandi) *good very fine* (3) *£80-£120*

**Andrew Brandi** was born in Southwark, London in 1900, and attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment at Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. He served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 12 September 1918. He is buried in La Laiterie Military Cemetery, France.

Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient's grave.

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**268 Three: Private C. Drake, Royal Sussex Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (G-11626 Pte. C. Drake. R. Suss. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (G-11626 Pte. C. Drake. R. Suss. R.) *extremely fine* (3) *£80-£120*

Sold with copied Medal Index Card and medal roll extract.

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**269 Family Group:**

**Pair: Private G. Hewitt, Royal Sussex Regiment and Labour Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (315702 Pte. G. Hewitt. R. Suss. R.) in *damaged* card box of issue, with outer transmittal envelope addressed to 'Mr. G. Hewitt, 5 Victoria Rd., Victoria Drive, Eastbourne', *nearly extremely fine*

**Five: Gunner S. G. Hewitt, Royal Artillery**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr S. G. Hewitt, 78 Pankhurst Av., Brighton 7, Sussex'; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (890507 Gnr. S. G. Hewitt. R.A.) with forwarding slip for the last award, *nearly extremely fine* (7) *£70-£90*

**George Hewitt** was born in Tunbridge Wells, Kent in 1892. He attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment on 30 November 1915 and served with the 4th Battalion as part of the British Expeditionary Force from 6 September 1916 until 20 November 1916. He was admitted as a casualty to the Auxiliary Military Hospital, Southall on 21 November 1916 and later transferred to the Labour Corps. He then served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment in France from 25 January 1918 until 24 September 1918. He was demobilised and transferred to the Class Z Reserve on 23 March 1919.

**Sydney George Hewitt**, the son of the above, was born on 23 February 1913 and enlisted in the Royal Artillery on 26 August 1939. He served as a Gunner with the 229th (Sussex) Field Battery during the Second World War. Hewitt was placed on the dangerously ill list on 10 December 1942, suffering from pneumonia, but later recovered. On 21 February 1945, during the campaign in Western Europe, he became seriously ill once more, suffering from Congested Cardiac Failure, and was evacuated to England on 1 March 1945. He was awarded the Efficiency Medal (Territorial) in July 1949.

Sold with the recipient's Soldier's Service and Pay Book and the recipient's Soldier's Release Book. Also together with a newspaper cutting and a quantity of certificates and documents relating to the recipient's service and medical condition.

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**270 Pair: Private R. C. Phillips, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 9 September 1916**

British War and Victory Medals (G-11271 Pte. R. C. Phillips. R. Suss. R.); Memorial Plaque (Richard Charles Phillips) *good very fine* (3) *£80-£120*

**Richard Charles Phillips** was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment at Lowestoft, Suffolk. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916, and was killed in action during the battle of the Somme on 9 September 1916, on which date the battalion was involved in the attack on Wood Lane- the objectives were taken, and the gains secured by digging defensive flanks, but at the cost of 262 casualties. Phillips is buried in London Cemetery, Longueval, France.

Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient's grave.



**271** *Four: Private G. T. Still, Royal Sussex Regiment*  
 British War and Victory Medals (265047 Pte. G. T. Still. R. Suss. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (6-95 Pte. G. T. Still. R. Suss. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (265047 Pte. G. Still. 6/R. Suss: R.) *very fine* (4)  
 £240-£280

**George Thomas Still** was born in 1894 in Steyning, West Sussex and served during the Great War with the 2/6th (Cyclist) Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, (Territorial Force). He died in Worthing, West Sussex in 1983.

Sold with a Royal Sussex Regiment cap badge and shoulder titles.

**272** *Three: Major G. W. Hahn, King's Royal Rifle Corps, late Essex Regiment*  
 British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. W. Hahn.); **United States of America**, Bronze Star, reverse engraved 'G. W. Hahn', in case of issue, the first two mounted as worn, *very fine* (3)  
 £70-£90

United States Bronze Star *London Gazette* 14 November 1947.

**George William Hahn** was awarded the Bronze Star whilst serving as a Major in the King's Royal Rifle Corps. During the Great War, he had served in the Essex Regiment.

Sold with a rather poignant letter from Hahn's old Company Sergeant Major, dated December 1917, expressing his regret that Hahn was leaving the Company, and wishing him well for the future.

**273** *Pair: Private A. Perrin, Essex Regiment*  
 British War and Victory Medals (27833 Pte. A. Perrin. Essex R.) *very fine*  
*Pair: Private P. Brown, Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 19 April 1918*  
 British War and Victory Medals (203251 Pte. P. Brown. Manch. R.); Memorial Plaque (Percy Brown) *polished throughout, edge bruising to campaign pair and drill hole to 12 o'clock on plaque, therefore good fine* (5) £70-£90

**Percy Brown** was born in Epworth, Lincolnshire, and attested for the Manchester Regiment at Salford, Lancashire. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 19 April 1918. He is buried in Quesnoy Farm Military Cemetery, France.

**274** *Family group:*  
*Pair: Acting Sergeant James Hill, Middlesex Regiment*  
 British War and Victory Medals (266224 A. Sgt. J. Hill. Midd'x R.) *good very fine*  
*Four: Company Sergeant-Major J. M. Hill, Malaya Corps of Signals, Royal Corps of Signals, who died as a prisoner of war of the Japanese*  
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (792008 Sgln. J. M. Hill. R. Signals.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal, together with named condolence slip, *extremely fine* (6) £300-£400

**James Hill** is entitled to a Silver War Badge.

**James Martin Hill** died as a prisoner of war on 20 January 1945, aged 35, son of James and Ada Florence Hill. He is commemorated by name on the Singapore Memorial.

**275** *Pair: Private A. Farr, Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 12 October 1918*  
 British War and Victory Medals (74955 Pte. A. Farr. Manch. R.); Memorial Plaque (Allan Farr) in card envelope and outer envelope, addressed to Mr. Farr, Frogsmore, Exning, Newmarket', *nearly extremely fine* (3) £80-£120

**Allan Farr** was born in Hereford and attested for the Manchester Regiment at Newmarket. He served with the 12th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 12 October 1918. He is buried in Montay-Neuvilly Road Cemetery, Montay, France.

Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient's grave.

**276** *Pair: Lance-Corporal R. D. Barnsley, Durham Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 16 August 1918*  
 British War and Victory Medals (43753 Pte. R. D. Barnsley. Durh. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Reuben Daniel Barnsley) *good very fine* (3) £80-£120

**Reuben Daniel Barnsley** was born in Parkgate, Yorkshire, and attested for the Durham Light Infantry at Rotherham on 29 January 1917. He served with the 15th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 June 1918, and was killed in action on 16 August 1918, aged 19. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Vis-en-Artois Memorial, France.

**277** *Three: Acting Quartermaster Sergeant S. Lewis, Royal Army Service Corps*  
 British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (S4-070209 Cpl. S. Lewis. A.S.C.); Meritorious Service Medal G. V.R., 1st issue (S4-070209 Cpl - A.Q.M. Sgt - S. Lewis. R.A.S.C) *very fine* (3) £120-£160

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 9 December 1920.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 12 January 1920.

**278** *Seven: Flight Sergeant G. Allen, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps*  
 British War and Victory Medals (4142. Sgt. G. Allen. R.F.C.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (4142 F/Sgt. G. Allen. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *toned, good very fine* (7) £80-£120

L.S. & G.C. awarded in August 1933.

279



**Four: Aircraftman W. E. Reynolds, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force, later Inspector, Birmingham City Police**

British War and Victory Medals (251924. 3.A.M. W. E. Reynolds. R.A. F.); Defence Medal; Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (Inspr. William E. Reynolds) in named card box of issue; together with 16 Prize Medals, silver and bronze, comprising 4 Birmingham Police Ambulance Competition 'Rowland Mason Challenge Cup' Prize Medals, all silver, all named to the recipient, and all in *Vaughtons, Birmingham*, cases of issue; 7 Warwickshire County Swimming Association Police Life Saving Championships Prize Medals, 4 silver and 3 bronze, all named to the recipient, the silver ones all in cases of issue; 2 Warwickshire County A. S.A. Police Life Saving Championships Prize medals, silver, unnamed; 2 Birmingham City Police "D" Division Sports Club Swimming Prize Medals, 1 silver and 1 bronze, both named to the recipient; and 1 'Hereford City Charity Cup' Prize Medal, silver, named to the recipient, in case of issue, *good very fine and better* (20) **£160-£200**

**William Edward Reynolds** was born in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, on 23 October 1898, and joined the Royal Naval Air Service on 8 March 1918, transferring to the Royal Air Force on its formation on 1 April of that year. He was discharged to the Reserve on 11 December 1919, and joined the Birmingham City Police on 27 April 1920. He was promoted Sergeant on 1 January 1933, and Inspector on 1 January 1944. He retired on 30 November 1951: 'during his service he was rewarded twice and complimented on five occasions for efficiency in rendering First Aid. He was also complimented for courageous action at the Hockley Brook fire on 2 December 1925.' He was retrospectively awarded his Police Long Service Medal in 1953, and died at Handsworth on 1 November 1953.

Sold with copied record of service and other research including a photographic image of the recipient.

**280** *Family Group:*

*Pair: Nursing Sister G. G. O. Swailes*

British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (N/Sister. G. G. O. Swailes.); together with the recipient's S.A.T.N.A. badge, silver and enamel, the reverse engraved 'G. Swailes' and numbered '104', *very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (S/Nurse L. S. A. Swailes.) *very fine*

Miniature Award: Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, contemporarily engraved 'Nurse S. Swailes. Volke Hospital', *good very fine* (5) **£100-£140**

**281** *Pair: Engine Room Artificer J. B. Simpson, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*

British War Medal 1914-20 (C.2-150 J. B. Simpson. A.R.A.1 R.N.V.R.); Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., E. VII.R. (150. J. B. Simpson, C.P.O. Clyde Divn. R.N.V.R.) together with Silver War Badge (No. R.N15581), *good very fine* (3) **£40-£50**

**282** *Pair: Lieutenant L. A. Cundell, Army Remount Service, late Sergeant, Berkshire Imperial Yeomanry*

British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. L. A. Cundell.); Imperial Yeomanry L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (251 Sjt. L. A. Cundell. Berks: I.Y.) *edge bruising to latter, otherwise very fine* (2) **£340-£380**

**Leonard A. Cundell** was awarded his Imperial Service Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in August 1907, and subsequently served with the Army Remount Service during the Great War in Egypt.

16 Imperial Service Long Service and Good Conduct Medals awarded to the Berkshire Imperial Yeomanry.

**283** *Pair: Captain H. J. Peach, Royal Field Artillery, late County of London Yeomanry*

Victory Medal 1914-19 (Capt. H. J. Peach); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (436 Pte H. J. Peach. 3/C. Of Lond: Yeo.) *good very fine* (2) **£140-£180**

**Harold John Peach** was commissioned into the Royal Field Artillery from the County of London Yeomanry (Territorial Force) on 11 August 1917, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 2 November 1917.

**284** *Family Group:*

*Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel The Rev. W. V. J. Naish, Hampshire Regiment*

Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (Lt. Col. W. Naish. Hamps. R.); Coronation 1911 (Major W. Naish. 4th Hampshire Regt) contemporarily engraved naming, *edge bruising to last, otherwise very fine*

Victory Medal 1914-19 (**Capt. W. V. J. Naish.**) *some residue stuck to lower reverse, otherwise very fine* (3) **£300-£400**

**The Reverend Walter Naish** was appointed Acting Chaplain of the 1st Volunteer Battalion (subsequently re-numbered as the 4th Battalion), Hampshire Regiment, on 30 May 1891, and was appointed Captain on 23 June 1894. He was awarded the Territorial Decoration in 1911 (*London Gazette* 10 January 1911), and was advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 19 December 1913. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the Territorial Force War Medal.

**Walter Vivian John Naish** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, on 18 October 1912, and served during the Great War in Mesopotamia from 28 March 1915.



**A scarce Northern Kurdistan and Battle of Britain group of seven awarded to Squadron Leader G. J. Grogan, Royal Air Force - also a veteran of the North West Frontier he went on to serve as a Blenheim Air Gunner with 23 (Night Fighter) Squadron during the Battle of Britain**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Northern Kurdistan (560970 L.A.C. G. J. Grogan. R.A.F.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (560970 G. J. Grogan. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star, 1 clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Act. Sqn. Ldr. G. J. Grogan. R.A.F.) *small edge bruise to the first, otherwise good very fine (7)* £3,000-£4,000

*Provenance:* Glendining's, September 1990.

**George Jacques Grogan** was born in Ireland, 24 October 1909, and joined the Royal Air Force as an Aircraft Apprentice on 14 September 1926. He passed out in August 1929, and served in Iraq in 1932 with either 30 or 55 Squadron, taking part in the operations in Northern Kurdistan, and on the North West Frontier in 1935 with 20 Squadron (Wapiti 2A's).

Grogan volunteered for aircrew duties at the outbreak of the Second War, and was commissioned Pilot Officer on 17 January 1940. He was posted for operational service as an Air Gunner to 23 Squadron (Blenheims) at Wittering in February 1940, and was with the squadron in a night fighter capacity throughout the Battle of Britain. Grogan was promoted to Flying Officer on 17 January 1941; Flight Lieutenant, 17 January 1942 and Squadron Leader (Armament Branch), 1 August 1947. He received his L.S. & G.C. medal in 1946, and retired, 1 November 1956. Squadron Leader Grogan died in 1983.

Sold with some research including details of patrols flown during July to October, 1940. A small photograph of him can be found in *Men of the Battle of Britain*.

**286** *Pair: Signalman H. C. Sutherland, Royal Signals*

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (755038 Sgln. H, C, Sutherland, R. Signals); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (755038 Sgln. H. C. Sutherland. R. Signals.) *clasp facing slightly bent on last, otherwise generally very fine or better (2)* £70-£90

**287** *Four: Platoon Sergeant-Major T. Paddon, 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, late Royal Navy, who was captured at St. Valery sur Somme on 12 June 1940*

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (2814187 Cpl. T. Paddon. Seaforth.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (2814187 Sjt. T. Paddon. Seaforth.); together with Seaforth Highlanders cap badge, buttons, and brass shoulder titles, *very fine (4)* £200-£240

**Tom Paddon** was born in Tiverton, Devon on 2 December 1904. Giving his date of birth as 2 December 1902 (as he did throughout his military career), he joined the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman on 15 February 1921 and saw service in the Iron Duke class battleship H.M.S. *Emperor of India* from 19 July 1921 to 14 March 1922. He was discharged to Shore with 'bonus on reduction' on 6 June 1922 and enlisted at Exeter in the Seaforth Highlanders on 14 September 1922. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India, 8 March 1923 until 9 December 1932 and then in Palestine, 10 December 1932 until 24 April 1934 and on 5 July 1935 he was at Dover, serving in the rank of Sergeant at the presentation of the new colours by His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, Colonel in Chief of the Seaforth Highlanders.

Advanced to Warrant Officer Class III and appointed Platoon Sergeant Major, Paddon served with the 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, as part of the 51st Highland Division, during the Second World War in France from 18 October 1939. He was captured on 12 June 1940 by the Germans at St. Valery sur Somme and held as a prisoner of war at Stalag VIII B in Germany until 12 May 1945. Released to the Army Reserve on 14 December 1945, he was discharged on 10 February 1954 and died in 1982.

Sold with the recipient's Soldier's Service and Pay Book, Certificate of Service, Soldier's Release Book, Certificate of Education First Class, Record of Service Form, Certificate of Transfer to the Army Reserve, British Legion membership card; A card bound 10 page programme for the 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders Presentation of the Colours ceremony held on 5 July 1935 together with certificate in the recipient's name, Seaforth Highlanders Regimental Association Life Membership Certificate; various photographs of the recipient in uniform, both individual and group, at various stages of his career, some approximately A4 size and mounted on card; and an album containing 74 photographs, mostly military subjects in India, some family related, many images of the recipient.

**288** *Six: Sergeant A. Donaldson, Royal Air Force*

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (359694. L.A.C. A. Donaldson. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (359694 Sgt. A. Donaldson. R.A.F.) with card box of issue for Second War awards, addressed to '359694 Sgt Donaldson, A. 25 A.M.Q. R.A.F. Manby, Near Louth, Lincs', *generally very fine or better (6)* £180-£220



- 289** *Four: Corporal R. Simpson, Royal Air Force*  
 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (512466 L.A.C. R. Simpson. R.A.F.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (512466 Cpl. R. Simpson. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, *generally very fine or better* (4) £160-£200
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- 290** *Six: Stoker 1st Class W. J. Preece, Royal Navy*  
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1936-1939, Palestine 1945-48 (KX.91582 W. J. Preece. Sto. 1. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, these unnamed, *minor edge bruise to the first, otherwise good very fine* (6) £300-£360  
*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 2012.
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- 291** *Seven: Chief Airman (Air Mechanic (Engineering)) H. A. B. Smith, Fleet Air Arm, Royal Navy*  
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (KX. 88000 H. A. B. Smith. Sto. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these last five in their named card box of issued; Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Humphrey Arthur Bruce Smith) in its *Spink & Son* case of issue, *extremely fine* (7) £140-£180  
*I.S.M. London Gazette* 27 September 1977: 'Principal Officer H.M. Prison and Remand Centre, Cardiff.'  
**Humphrey Arthur Bruce Smith** was born in Plymouth, Devon, on 30 November 1917, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Drake II* on 27 January 1936. He joined H.M.S. *Adventure* on 17 June 1936, serving in this minelaying cruiser until 17 January 1939, including the operations in Palestine. Whilst he was at *Victory 2*, he transferred to the Fleet Air Arm as an Air Mechanic (E) on 5 July 1939, being assigned to Lee on Solent with a new Official Number FX80003. After periods at Royal Naval Air Stations *Daedalus*, *Peregrine*, *Heron* and *Merlin*, he joined the Fleet Carrier *Formidable* in November 1940 and would have seen action during the battle of Cape Matapan on 28 March 1941, before joining H.M.S. *Grebe*, the Royal Naval Air Station *Dekheila* at Alexandria, on 6 April 1941. This became the base for all F.A.A. units operating in Egypt and the Western Desert and for fleet requirements of carriers in the Mediterranean. Having advanced to L.A.M. (E) in November 1941, he left *Grebe* in February 1942 to return to *Daedalus*, where he advanced to Acting P.O.A. (E) before joining *Heron* for 761 Squadron, May-August 1942. Further periods followed at R.N.A.S. *Daedalus* and *Heron*, during which period he advanced to P.O.A.M. (E) before joining *Merlin* for *Waxwing*, a shore base on the Clyde in August 1943. In September 1943 he transferred to *Saker* for 851 Squadron, and on 1 January 1944 the squadron joined the Escort Carrier *Shah* which later operated in the Indian Ocean. *Shah* was transferred to the East Indies Fleet and then refitted in Durban before taking part in the Burma campaign in 1945. Smith was advanced to C.P.O.A.M. (E) on 1 March 1945. During April and May 1945 she participated in Operation Bishop, launching patrols and strikes against Nicobar preparatory to the invasion of Rangoon. Soon after, she was tasked with the search for the Japanese cruiser *Haguro*. Mechanical problems with the catapult resulted in most of 851's Avengers being sent to H.M.S. *Emperor* in exchange for Hellcats from 800 and 804 Squadron. A serious landing accident by one of those Hellcats effectively removed *Shah* from operations on 11 May. Nonetheless 851's Avengers, flying from *Emperor*, were able to locate and damage *Haguro*, prior to her sinking by the 26th Destroyer Flotilla in Operation Dukedom. Smith remained in *Shah* until October 1945, after which he returned to various Royal Naval Air Stations based around the U.K. He was finally promoted to Chief Airman (A. M. (E)) on 1 October 1947 and left the service on 13 April 1948.  
 Sold with original Certificate of Service, History Sheet for Air Mechanics, certificate for Imperial Service Medal and some Home Office correspondence.
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- 292** *Seven: Able Seaman W. J. A. Fisher, Royal Navy*  
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J.98708 W. J. A. Fisher. A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (J.98708 W. J. A. Fisher. A.B. H.M.S. Vernon.) *generally good very fine* (7) £100-£140
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- 293** *Six: Petty Officer T. H. King, Royal Fleet Reserve*  
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (SSX.14898 T. H. King., A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (S.S.X.14898 Ch.B.25823 T. H. King. P.O. R.F.R.) *minor official correction to rank of last, generally very fine* (6) £80-£120
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- 294** *Eight: Sergeant J. Sexton, Royal Artillery*  
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3385457. Gnr. J. Sexton. R.A.) *rank and name partially officially corrected*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (3385457 Sgt. J. Sexton. R.A.) mounted for display, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* (8) £80-£100
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- 295** *Seven: Major J. E. Midgley, Royal Engineers, late Private, King's Own Regiment*  
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (371069. Pte. J. Midgley. Kings. Own. R.) *minor official correction to number*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Capt. J. E. [Sic] Midgley. R.E.) *rank and initials officially corrected*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks overall, therefore nearly very fine or better* (7) £120-£160  
**James Ernest Midgley** commissioned Second Lieutenant, from Cadet, in the York and Lancaster Regiment in August 1941. He transferred as a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in June 1949, and advanced to Captain later the same year. Midgley retired as Major in June 1965.

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- 296** Six: **Sergeant D. Glover, Royal Scots Fusiliers**  
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3129137 Fsr. D. Glover. R.S. Fus.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (3129137 Sgt. D. Glover. R.S.F.) *number officially corrected on last, contact marks, very fine and better* (6) ~~£120-£160~~  
*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, June 2013.  
**D. Glover** attested for the Royal Scots Fusiliers and served with them in Palestine and subsequently during the Second World War as a Corporal with the 4th/5th Battalion as part of the British Expeditionary Force; the Battalion was in France until 16 June 1940 when they were evacuated during Operation *Ariel*. He subsequently served in North West Europe from September 1944, during which a member of the Battalion was awarded the Victoria Cross.
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- 297** Five: **Warrant Officer J. T. Noble, Royal Air Force**  
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (510038 Cpl. J. T. Noble. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (W/O. J. T. Noble. (510038) R.A.F.) mounted for display, *good very fine* (5) ~~£80-£120~~
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- 298** Five: **Commissioned Gunner H. S. Barrett, Royal Navy**  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Cd. Gnr. (T) H. S. Barrett. R.N.) *generally very fine* (5) ~~£80-£120~~
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- 299** Nine: **Chief Engine Room Artificer A. T. Chamberlain, Royal Navy**  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (P/MX.63078 A. T. Chamberlain. C.E.R.A. R.N.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (P/MX.63078 A. Chamberlain. C.E.R.A. R.N.); Coronation 1953; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 1st issue, with Second Award Bar (MX.63078 A. T. Chamberlain. C.E.R.A. H.M.S. Victory), *minor official correction to ship on last, the group mounted on card for display, light contact marks, very fine or better* (9) ~~£300-£400~~
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- 300** Six: **Able Seaman S. E. Coe, Royal Navy**  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, all engraved 'S. E. Coe C/JX 409045 A.B. R.N.'; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (C/JX.409045 S. E. Coe. A. B. R.N.) mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine or better* (6) ~~£120-£160~~
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- 301** Five: **Lieutenant R. J. E. Tate, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (Lieut. R. J. E. Tate. R.N.V.R.) *rank partially officially corrected, generally very fine* (5) ~~£180-£220~~
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- 302** Six: **Leading Seaman R. W. Woods, Royal Fleet Reserve**  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45, with named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. R. W. Woods, 28 Lily Gardens, Alperton, Wembley, Middx'; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J. 103783 (Ch. B. 23403) R. W. Woods. L.S. R.F.R.); Imperial Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (Robert William Woods), with *Royal Mint* case of issue; **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Commemorative Medal for the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-85, first five mounted as worn in this order, the Soviet Award loose; together with the recipient's 'Arctic Star' lapel badge, *about extremely fine* (7) ~~£80-£120~~  
**Robert William Woods** was born in Hendon, London on 17 December 1904. He entered the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 30 August 1921. Initially serving on H.M.S. *Ganges*, during the 1920's he further served aboard H.M.S. *Cleopatra*, *Hawkins*, *Yarmouth* and the battleship H.M.S. *Royal Oak*. He was awarded the Royal Fleet Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 26 January 1938, and continued to serve during the Second War, presumably (given his medal entitlement) with both the Atlantic and Arctic convoys. In civilian life he was a postman, and was awarded his Imperial Service Medal in 1965 (*London Gazette* 30 April 1965). He died at Cantely, Norfolk in 1971.  
 Sold with copied research.
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- 303** Seven: **Corporal G. Vintner, Royal Marines and Royal Fleet Reserve**  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (CH.X 1196 G. Vintner. Cpl. (TY) CH/B 3666 R.F.R.) *good very fine* (7) ~~£80-£100~~  
 Sold with copied R.F.R. L.S. & G.C. roll extract and letter from the Royal Marines Museum suggesting that Corporal Vintner probably served in Defensively Equipped Merchant Ships during the Second World War.



**A Second War and Korean War pilot's campaign group of six awarded to Lieutenant L. H. Terry, Fleet Air Arm, Royal Navy, who flew Barracuda torpedo bombers in Europe and the Pacific in 1945 and later flew Firefly fighters from H.M.S. *Ocean* in Korea in 1952 - he was killed while on loan to the Royal Canadian Navy in 1954 when his Grumman Avenger crashed shortly after take-off**

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Lieut. L. H. Terry R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (6) £800-£1,200

**Leslie Harry Terry** was commissioned Acting Sub Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1942 and advanced Temporary Sub Lieutenant on 22 June 1943. A qualified Pilot, he served at R.N.A.S. Owl (Fearn, Ross-shire), from November 1943, in Dive-Bomber Instruction Duties and Navy Lists confirm him joining 812 Squadron, Fleet Air Arm on 10 February 1945. He was, in fact, one of the original complement of pilots of the Squadron formed at H.M.S. *Blackcap*, (R.N.A.S. Stretton), Cheshire on 1 June 1944.

812 Squadron was a Torpedo-Bomber Reconnaissance Squadron initially with 12, later 16, Fairey Barracuda aircraft. The squadron relocated to H.M.S. *Jackdaw* (Fife, Scotland) on 28 June 1944 and then H.M.S. *Ringtail* (Lancashire) on 7 September 1944. On the latter journey Terry's Barracuda developed fuel feed problems forcing him to ditch in the sea 3 miles south west of Blackpool, the crew of three being rescued from their dinghies by the coastguard 2 hours later.

On 12 March 1945, 812 Squadron joined the newly commissioned aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Vengeance*, arriving at its new base at H.M.S. *Falcon* (Hal Far, Malta) on 20 March 1945. The squadron flew sorties over Sicily during April before celebrating V.E. Day on Malta and returning to H.M.S. *Vengeance* to prepare for war in the Pacific Theatre. Arriving at H.M.S. *Ukussa* (Ceylon) in June 1945, they continued to Australia aboard *Vengeance* to prepare for the invasion of Japan should it have been required. After V.J. day, Terry returned to Lee-on Solent via Ceylon with the British Fleet and was released from Naval Service on 30 June 1946.

Terry was granted a Short Service Commission in the Executive Branch of the Royal Navy in the rank of Lieutenant on 7 April 1950 (*London Gazette* 1 May 1951), and served as a Fairey Firefly Pilot with 825 Naval Air Squadron aboard the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Ocean* during the Korean War. His first patrol began on 10 May 1952, when *Ocean* sailed from Sasebo. Operations began on 11 May and were costly in aircraft with three lost and three damaged. On 17 May, *Ocean* set a new daily record of sorties (123 sorties flown), with only one aircraft damaged during the day, Lieutenant Terry's aircraft's port undercarriage leg collapsed, during the last land-on.

H.M.S. *Ocean* completed 10 patrols between May and November 1952 during which her planes flew a total 5601 sorties. 825 Squadron was disbanded in late 1953 and Terry was loaned to the Royal Canadian Navy in December, joining VS 880 (Anti-Submarine Warfare) Squadron as a Grumman Avenger pilot, based at Shearwater, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Lieutenant Terry was killed when his Avenger crashed minutes after take-off from R.C.N.A.S. Shearwater on 26 January 1954.

### 305 Five: Supply Lieutenant K. J. Pullyblank, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (Su. S. Lt. K. J. Pullyblank. R.N.) mounted as originally worn, *generally nearly very fine* (5) £140-£180

**Kenneth J. Pullyblank** was appointed Commissioned Writer Officer in the Royal Navy in March 1954. He advanced to Supply Lieutenant in April 1959, and retired in December 1970.

### 306 Five: Master H. W. Taylor, Mercantile Marine, who died on active service on 26 November 1943

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, all privately named 'H. W. Taylor. Mstr. M.N.', with named Minister of Transport condolence slip, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £50-£70

**Horace Walker Taylor** was born in Fulham, London, on 20 April 1902, and was awarded his Masters Certificate on 26 May 1930. He served during the Second War in the Mercantile Marine, and died of natural causes whilst serving as Master of the S.S. *Green Ranger* on 26 November 1943.

Sold with copied research.

### 307 Seven: Lance-Corporal J. S. Joslin, 15/19th Hussars

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya (402801 L. Cpl. J. Joslin. 15/19 H.) second clasp loose on ribbon; Coronation 1953; Army L. S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (402801 Tpr. J. S. Joslin. 15/19 H.) mounted as worn, together with 15/19 Hussars cap badge, *good very fine* (8) £160-£200

15/19th Hussars served in the 11th Armoured Division during the Second World War and sailed for Normandy on 14 August 1944, equipped with Cromwell and Comet tanks. The regiment served in the Southern section of Palestine from late 1945 until relieved by the Life Guards in April 1947, and served in Malay from August 1954 to June 1957.



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**308** Six: **Trooper T. McGill, Lothians and Border Horse**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (7884642. Tpr. T. McGill. Lothians.) mounted as originally worn, *light contact marks, very fine* (6)  
£140-£180

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**309** Five: **Major G. F. A. Munns, Royal Artillery**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Canal Zone, Malaya, E.II.R. (Capt G F A Munns RA) laser engraved naming on officially re-issued medal on the occasion of the issue of the Canal Zone clasp, mounted as worn, *good very fine*  
£300-£400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 September 1946 (Burma) - Temp. Major, R.A.

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**310** Six: **Captain R. Hadwick, Royal Artillery**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Capt. R. Hadwick. R.A.) mounted for wear, *surname of last partially officially corrected, generally nearly very fine or better* (6)  
£80-£120

**Roy Hadwick** was commissioned Second Lieutenant, from being a Cadet, in the Royal Artillery in September 1940. He advanced to Lieutenant in August 1942, and to Captain in February 1947. Hadwick advanced to Major in February 1954, and retired in March 1958.

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**311** Five: **Bombardier E. George, Royal Artillery**

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (22562443 Bdr. E. George. R.A.) mounted as worn, *generally very fine*

Five: **Gunner J. Balfour, Royal Artillery**

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2984313. Gnr. J. Balfour. R.A.) *generally very fine or better* (10)  
£80-£120

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**312** Seven: **Captain G. Prain, Royal Engineers**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 3 clasps, Arabian Peninsula, Cyprus, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (Capt. G. Prain. R.E.) *clasps mounted in this order, with unofficial retaining rods*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, with Second Award Bar (Lt. G. Prain. R. E.) mounted as originally worn, *generally good very fine* (7)  
£200-£300

**Gilbert Prain** was commissioned, from Cadet, as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, in January 1945. He advanced to Lieutenant in February 1950, and was awarded the Efficiency Medal in May 1947, and the Second Award Bar in July 1950. Prain advanced to Captain in April 1952, and relinquished commission in September 1963.

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**313** Four: **Sapper J. Caldwell, Royal Engineers**

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2091177. Spr J. Caldwell. R.E.) *minor edge bruising, very fine*

Eight: **Sergeant G. G. Battersby, Royal Artillery**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; U. N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (868154 Sgt. G. G. Battersby. R.A.) mounted as originally worn, *minor edge bruising, very fine* (12)  
£100-£140

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**314** Seven: **Staff Sergeant C. E. Campbell, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, late Royal Artillery**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (6203659 S/Sgt. C. E. Campbell. R.E.M.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (6203659 S. Sgt. C. E. Campbell. REME.); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (6203659 Bmbr. C. [Sic]Campbell. R.A.) mounted for wear by *Spink & Son Ltd, light contact marks overall, generally very fine* (7)  
£100-£140

**315** *Seven: Major J. S. Southworth, Royal Army Service Corps*  
1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 copy clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (Major. J. S. Southworth. R.A.S.C.); Coronation 1953; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (Capt. J. S. Southworth. R.A.S.C.) *rank partially officially corrected on last, generally very fine or better (7)* £100-£140

**James Selby Southworth** initially served in the ranks during the Second War, and having advanced to Company Sergeant Major was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Service Corps in January 1941. He advanced to Captain in April 1945, and was awarded the Efficiency Medal in June 1947. Southworth advanced to Major in January 1954, and retired in December 1961.

**316** *Six: Major G. V. Mills, Royal Army Medical Corps*  
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (7262769 WO2 G V Mills RAMC); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (7262769 W.O. Cl.2. G. V. Mills. R.A.M.C.); together with the recipient's related miniature awards (excluding the GSM), *nearly extremely fine (6)* £200-£240

**Gordon Victor Mills** was born in Aldershot, Hampshire, on 22 February 1921, and joined the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1935. He was advanced Warrant Officer Class II in 1945, and Warrant Officer Class I in 1953. He was commissioned Lieutenant on 27 February 1958, and was promoted Captain on 27 October 1961, and Acting Major on 1 January 1967. He served in West Africa 1943-45; MELF 1949-51; BAOR 1955-58, and FARELF Singapore 1960-63. His final appointment was Administration Officer at Chester.

Sold with the recipient's riband bars; Major's cloth rank insignia; and eight photographs.

**317** *Four: Captain T. E. A. Maddox, Royal Army Ordnance Corps*  
1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Army Council enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Capt. T. E. A. Maddox, 919C Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey', *extremely fine*

*Three: Lance-Sergeant R. Herberston, Royal Highlanders, who was killed in action at the Battle of Médenine on 6 March 1943*

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; War Medal 1939-45, with named (hand written) Army Council enclosure, *extremely fine (7)* £100-£140

**Thomas Edward Arthur Maddox** was born in Hooley, Surrey, in 1913, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps on 19 December 1942.

Sold with the recipient's Captain's slip on rank insignia; Officer's bronze R.A.O.C. cap badge and four R.A.O.C. collar dogs (three bronze and one gilt and enamel); page with photograph from the recipient's Military ID card; and two photographs of the recipient in uniform.

**Reginald Herberston**, of Birtley, co. Durham, attested for the Royal Highlanders, and served as a Lance Sergeant with the 7th Battalion during the Second War in North Africa. He was killed in action at the Battle of Médenine on 6 March 1943, and is buried in Sfax War Cemetery, Tunisia.

**318** *Six: Lieutenant E. A. Everett, Royal Army Ordnance Corps*  
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (Lt. E. A. Everett. R.A.O.C.) *surname of last partially officially corrected, generally very fine (6)* £60-£80

**319** *Four: Staff Sergeant A. A. Kent, Royal Army Ordnance Corps*  
1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (737623 S. Sgt. A. A. Kent. R.A.O.C.) *generally good very fine*

*Five: Staff Sergeant B. E. Foster, Royal Army Ordnance Corps*  
1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (82238 S. Sgt. B. E. Foster. R.A.O.C.) *generally good very fine (9)* £80-£120

**320** *Six: Staff Sergeant G. R. Goodwin, Royal Army Pay Corps*  
1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (10400621 Sjt. G. R. Goodwin. R.A.P.C.) *initial 'G' officially corrected; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (10400621 S. Sgt. G. R. Goodwin. R.A.P.C.) mounted for wear, generally very fine (6)* £70-£90

**321** *Five: Observer I. A. H. Croad, Royal Observer Corps*  
1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, with Second Award Bar (Obs I A H Croad) mounted as worn, *good very fine* £100-£140



**A Queen's Messenger and Second War group of six awarded to Captain J. A. Golding, C.V.O., King's African Rifles, later Administrator of the Turks and Caicos Islands**

Queen's Messenger Badge, E.I.I.R. issue, by *Garrard, London*, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1977, the reverse of the badge inscribed 'No. 105' and 'J. A. Golding. C.V.O. 1967-1980', complete with pendant silver greyhound, with neck riband; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Kenya (Capt. J. A. Golding) *officially re-impressed naming*, mounted as worn, *minor enamel chips to first, otherwise generally good very fine* (6) *£700-£900*

**John Anthony Golding**, was born in 1920 and was educated at Bedford School and King's College, Auckland, New Zealand. He served as a Captain in the King's African Rifles during the Second World War, before holding a number of Colonial appointments, including District Commissioner in Tanganyika 1951-58; and Administrator of the Turks and Caicos Islands 1965-67. He was appointed a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, and was bestowed the insignia personally by H.M. the Queen on her visit to the Islands in February 1966. Between 1967-80, he served as Queen's Messenger. He died on 18 April 2012.

Sold with Cased King's College bronze Sports Medal, named to Golding and dated 1936.



**Five: Flight Lieutenant H. V. King, Royal Air Force Volunteer Force, a member of the Caterpillar Club**

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Flg. Off. H. V. King. R.A.F.V.R.) the first four in Air Ministry named card box of issue addressed to 'F/L H. V. King, 45, Pondfield Crescent, St. Albans, Herts', together with the recipient's Caterpillar Club membership badge, gold, with glass 'ruby' eyes, the reverse engraved 'P/O. H. King Pres by Irving Co', *good very fine* (6) *£600-£800*

Air Efficiency Award *Air Ministry Order* 27 April 1944.

Sold with a small RAF wings brooch and RAFVR lapel badge. The box of issue also contains a named slip giving authority to wear the listed medals.





**Five: Flight Lieutenant D. E. R. Lang, Royal Air Force and Royal Naval Reserve, who, having flown Spitfires and Barracudas during the Second War, went on to pilot the Boeing B29 Superfortress (Washington) ELINT aircraft on covert missions against the Soviet Union during the Cold War - he later flew in the Oman, being awarded the A.F.C. in 1958 for his services**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Flt. Lt. D. E. R. Lang. R.A.F.); together with the recipient's related miniature awards, including the A.F.C. (this a G.V.I.R. type), these mounted as worn, *slight edge bruising to last, very fine* (5) £600-£800

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 12 June 1958.

**Donald Eric Robert Lang** was born in 1925 in Monmouthshire. He was commissioned Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force on 1 February 1944, flying Spitfires from December 1944 and was promoted to Flying Officer the same month. Navy Lists also record him as an Acting Sub Lieutenant in the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve from 5 June 1944. His log book sees him flying the Barracuda and Hellcat from January 1945 with the Fleet Air Arm 1791 and 1792 night fighter squadrons in the U.K., followed by the Fairey Firefly from April 1946 in the Mediterranean. He was released from Naval Service on 20 June 1946 and was commissioned permanent Flying Officer in the Royal Air Force on 3 August 1949 and Flight Lieutenant on 1 August 1950. In this period he flew the Anson, Oxford, Wellington and Lincoln as First Pilot (day and night).

Having already amassed a total of 2762 flying hours, on 1 October 1954, where his third log book begins, Lang is found with 192 Squadron flying the Boeing Washington B1 (The R.A.F. version of the RB29s ELINT variant of the Superfortress bomber) intelligence gathering aircraft. 192 Squadron, based at R.A.F. Watton, the home of the Central Signals Establishment, had been equipped with three of these aircraft since April 1952. A fourth standard bomber version was also sent to the squadron for crew training.

The ELINT Washingtons flew regular sorties along the fringes of the Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas, monitoring Russian radar and signal transmissions. The primary tasks of these aircraft were to intercept, analyse and plot the positions of Soviet radar stations; and to intercept Soviet radio communications (including transmissions between Soviet GCI and stations and fighters). One Washington achieved a particularly significant 'take' when it brought back the first recordings of the Soviet airborne intercept radar, the 'Scan Odd'. Occasional sorties were also mounted along Russia's Northern border with Norway. Although intercepted by Soviet fighter aircraft on many occasions, particularly over the Black Sea, none of the ELINT Washingtons were lost.

In September 1956 Lang was posted to 1417 (Communication) Flight, R.A.F. Bahrain (Muharraq Airfield), from where he flew the Pembroke around all the Gulf States. He commanded the R.A.F. guard of honour at the Bahrain Durbar on 4 January 1957.

A letter (see below) with the lot reveals an apparent close association with the Trucial Oman Scouts, most likely as a result of an action in October 1956 when the T.O.S. were involved in an armed clash at the disputed Buraimi Oasis. Two T.O.S. Field Squadrons were used, along with troops from the Sultan of Muscat and Oman personal guard to forcibly evict a 40 strong Saudi Arabian garrison of armed police based in an old fort and a village. There were nine fatal casualties and Lang records a CASEVAC (evacuation of casualties by air) flight on 19 October.

Still flying in the Gulf during the Central Oman Campaign, which began in July 1957, Lang made his last flight in the region on 19 September 1958 and was awarded the Air Force Cross, having completed over 1000 flying hours in the Gulf Region. He is also entitled to the Arabian Peninsula clasp to his General Service Medal.

Lang saw further service flying the Blackburn Beverley with No. 47 Squadron at R.A.F. Abingdon from March 1959 until May 1961 and was then posted as an examiner with the Transport Command Evaluation Unit flying the Hastings, Valetta, Devon and twin Pioneer as well as the Beverley, flights ranging from Germany to Hong Kong and Saigon, including container drops. On 23 February 1964 he piloted a Beverley from Khartoum to Khormaksar, and made his last flight, piloting a Dakota out of Khormaksar, on 25 February 1964. His logbook listing of 'types flown' also records flights in the single seat Gloster Meteor Jet fighter.

Flight Lieutenant Lang retired on 26 March 1964, after 21 years' service, and 6,355 flying hours, having been continually rated 'Exceptional Transport Command and light aircraft pilot'. Following his retirement he moved to the United States, possibly to pursue a civilian flying career

Sold with the recipient's Flying Log Books nos. 3,4 and 5 covering the period October 1954 to February 1964 (it is recorded that logbooks 1 and 2, March 43 - October 54, were lost during the move from Bahrain to UK in 1958); a letter written on Regimental Headquarters, Trucial Oman Scouts, Sharjah, letter headed paper, dated 13 June 1958 'Dear Ricky, Congratulations on your well earned A.F.C., from the Scouts and myself. I understand that your tour finishes soon, so I hope you will let us know and come and pay us a farewell call at Sharjah-by-the-Sea! Best Luck, signed...'; two testimonials, including one from Air Vice Marshal Fletcher; 11 photographs - many of the recipient in various circumstances and stages of his career; and an Invitation to the Buckingham Palace Investiture at which he was presented with his A.F.C. by the Queen.

**325** Five: **Flight Lieutenant S. G. Price, Royal Air Force**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, Air Crew Europe; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (Flt. Lt. S. G. Price. R.A.F.) together with companion set of 5 miniatures, both sets mounted as worn, *good very fine* (10) *£180-£220*

**326** Five: **Flight Lieutenant J. Yates, Royal Air Force**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (Flt. Lt. J. Yates. R.A.F.) mounted for wear, *generally very fine* (5) *£80-£120*

**x327** Family Group:

**A well-documented campaign group of three awarded to Flight Sergeant H. J. Naldrett, 83 Squadron, Path Finder Force, Royal Air Force, who was killed when his Lancaster crashed and caught fire after returning from a raid over Politz on 22 December 1944**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Air Council enclosure and lid from card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. G. Naldrett, 14 Tudor Gardens, Barnes, London SW13'; Memorial Scroll 'Flight Sergeant H. J. Naldrett, Royal Air Force'; together with the recipient's Path Finder Force Wings; R.A.F. cap badge; Engineers brevet; Sergeant's stripes; and other insignia, *extremely fine*

**Three: Flight Sergeant E. R. Naldrett, Royal Air Force**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named medal 'ticket' and medal list slip, *extremely fine* (6) *£400-£500*



*Henry John Naldrett*

**Henry John Naldrett**, a native of Barnes, London, was educated at East Sheen County School, and joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in 1943. After training with 1661 Conversion Unit, he joined 83 Squadron at R.A.F. Coningsby in May 1944, and flying Lancasters flew his first operational sortie, as a Bomb Aimer and Engineer, to Antwerp on 24 May 1944. Further targets included bomb installations and marshalling yards in northern France in the run up to and immediate aftermath of the D-Day landings, and then, from mid-July 1944 onwards, to various German cities, including Kiel, Stuttgart, Brunswick, Königsberg, Munster, Kaiserslautern, Dortmund, and Munich.

H. J. Naldrett was awarded his Path Finder Force Badge on 8 December 1944, and his 25th operational sortie was to Politz on 21 December 1944; the raid was uneventful, but during their return the weather at Coningsby deteriorated and they were diverted to Metheringham. On arrival at Metheringham their Lancaster, piloted by Squadron Leader L. Hatcher, D.F.C., A.F.M., crashed and caught fire, and all the crew, save for the rear gunner, were killed. Naldrett is buried in East Sheen Cemetery, London.

Sold with the recipient's Royal Air Force Flying Log Book covering the period 8 February to 22 December 1944; Path Finder Force Badge Certificate; various letters from the recipient to his parents; and official letters of condolence following the recipient's death; and a quantity of portrait photographs of the recipient.

**E. R. Naldrett**, the brother of the above, was educated at Kingston Technical School, Surrey, and joined the Royal Air Force in 1942. After training as an Air Bomber at the British Flying Training School at Terrell, Texas, and subsequently at Lethbridge, Alberta, he joined 15 Squadron at R.A.F. Mildenhall in November 1944. Flying Lancasters, his first operational sortie, as a Bomb Aimer, was to Koblenz on 6 November 1944, an operation which the recipient describes as a 'good prang' in his Log Book. The following month, on 4 December 1944, on a sortie to Oberhausen, they encountered heavy flak over the target, and ended up crash landing in Holland on their return, fortunately behind Allied lines and without injury to the crew.

E. R. Naldrett resumed his operational flying in March 1945, with operational sorties to Kamen, Dortmund (twice), Hamm, and Munster, before transferring to 149 Squadron, based at R.A.F. Methwold, at the end of March 1945, although he does not appear to have flown any operational sorties with his new Squadron.

Sold with the recipient's Royal Canadian Air Force Flying Log Book covering the period 20 February 1943 to 12 June 1945; a R.A.F. Service Memories photograph album, compiled in memory of the recipient's brother, Flight Sergeant H. J. Naldrett, containing photographs of the recipient's training in the U.S.A. and Canada, and of various crew and aircraft; various official R.A.F. reconnaissance photographs; and other ephemera, including a British Flying Training School, Terrell, Texas, Reunion Dinner menu 1950, with a number of autographs.

**328** Seven: **Flight Sergeant P. A. Tipping, Royal Air Force**  
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (516221 F Sgt. P. A. Tipping R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, with Second Award Bar (516221 F. Sgt. P. A. Tipping. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *generally very fine* (7) **£120-£160**

**329** Four: **Electrical Lieutenant R. H. Lander, Royal Navy**  
 Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (El. Lt. R. H. Lander. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX.132130 R. H. Lander. P.O. Tel. H.M.S. President. 11) mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine* (4) **£140-£180**

**330** Three: **Chief Petty Officer Writer W. A. Turner, Royal Navy**  
 Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, with Second Award Bar (MX. 46367 W. A. Turner. C.P.O. Wr. H.M.S. Victory.) *generally very fine or better* (3) **£120-£140**  
**William Albert Turner** was awarded the Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., 2 June 1942, and the Second Award Bar, 18 July 1957. Sold with verification and copied record of service.

**331** Three: **Ordinary Seaman W. Lester, Royal Navy**  
 Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (D/MX. 712302 W. Lester. Ord. Smn. R.N.) mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine* (3) **£160-£200**

**332** Three: **Private T. Wilson, Seaforth Highlanders**  
 Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (1157223 Pte. T. Wilson. Seaforth.) *last with initial and first letter of surname officially corrected, very fine* (3) **£40-£50**

**333** Five: **Major W. B. Hatcher, Royal Army Ordnance Corps**  
 Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Major. W. B. Hatcher. R.A.O.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953, mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine* (5) **£160-£200**  
**Walter Basil Hatcher** initially served as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and transferred as Lieutenant to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps in December 1941. He advanced to Major in June 1953, and retired in May 1959.

**334** Pair: **Attributed to Acting Corporal Miss Lorna M. Clift, Women's Auxiliary Air Force**  
 Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Miss L. M. Clift, 63, Argyll Avenue, Luton, Beds.', with medal ticket and Air Council enclosure slip, *extremely fine*  
 Australia Service Medal (VX 52240 G. E. Vinnall) in card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (3) **£40-£50**  
**Lorna Margaret Clift** enlisted in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force at Bedford on 16 February 1942 and served as an Aircraftwoman Class 2 at Morecambe from March 1942. Promoted Leading Aircraftwoman on 1 December 1942 and Acting Corporal on 4 February 1944, she was released Class A on 5 March 1946.  
**George Edwin Vinnall** was born on 29 June 1913 in Dartford, Kent. He enlisted in the Australian Army on 27 March 1941 at Royal Park, East Kew, Victoria and was discharged from the 13 Australian Infantry Brigade on 7 January 1946.

**335**



Pair: **Chief Observer J. W. Salvage, Royal Observer Corps**  
 Defence Medal; Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, with two Additional Award Bars (Chief Observer J. W. Salvage) with named lids from card boxes of issue for R.O.C. medal and 2nd clasp, this with additional note 'HQ No 2 Grp', *good very fine* (2) **£120-£160**





**A Second War and Korean War fighter pilot's group of three awarded to Flying Officer J. W. Slater, Royal Australian Air Force, who flew Gloster Meteors with 77 Squadron in 132 operational sorties and was awarded the D.F.C. for 'outstanding courage during many successful attacks against the enemy' during the Korean War**

Australia Service Medal; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (011475 J. W. Slater.) *file marks to first initial*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; together with South Korea and United States of America 'unit citation' ribbands, and new cloth RAAF wings, *good very fine (3)* £800-£1,200

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 29 September 1953:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished service in Korea'

The original citation states: 'Pilot Officer Slater has completed one hundred and thirty one missions during his tour of seven months with No. 77 Squadron in Korea and during this tour he has proved himself a capable and courageous section leader, having led many successful attacks against heavily defended targets.

On 31st December 1952 he led a section of Meteor aircraft in an attack against rail traffic parked along a main supply route. In the face of intense anti-aircraft fire repeated attacks were made until his ammunition was expended. Large fires and secondary explosions were seen as his section withdrew from the target.

Throughout this and many other attacks Pilot Officer Slater's personal courage, aggressiveness and determination have been an inspiration to other pilots of the squadron, and the cheerful manner in which he has performed all the duties allotted to him have made him a very popular squadron member.

His rating as a fighter pilot is "Above the Average".'

**John William Slater** was born on 14 June 1926 in Toowoomba, Queensland and first enlisted in the Royal Australian Air Force on 14 July 1944 as an Aircraftman Class II. Promoted to Leading Aircraftman on 27 January 1945, he was discharged at his own request on 24 August 1945. Re-enlisting on 23 February 1948 as a Trainee Pilot, he joined 30 Squadron at Schofields on 26 August 1949 and was promoted to Flight Sergeant on 26 February 1951. Joining 77 (Interceptor/Fighter) Squadron, equipped with Gloster Meteors, on 28 August 1952, he served with them, as a newly promoted Pilot Officer, in Korea from 17 September 1952 until 8 March 1953. Completing 132 operational sorties of which 77 were 'strikes and attacks', his operations included Combat Air Patrol, Rocket and Napalm Strikes, Scramble to Intercept, Bomber Escort and Armed Recce.

No. 77 Squadron was committed in Korea from July 1950 to October 1954, under the operational control of the U.S. Fifth Air Force, during which time it claimed five MiG-15s and over five thousand buildings and vehicles destroyed for the loss of almost sixty aircraft, mainly to ground fire.

Slater was promoted Flying Officer on 1 September 1953 and for his service in Korea was awarded the D.F.C., the Government House file citing 'Outstanding courage during many successful attacks against enemy whilst with 77 Squadron.' He was presented with his award at Government House, Canberra by Her Majesty The Queen on 15 February 1954.

He resigned from the Permanent Royal Australian Air Force on 18 May 1954 and enrolled in the Royal Australian Air Force Reserve. On 5 September 1955 he was appointed to a direct commission in the General Duties (Pilot) branch of the Royal Air Force in the rank of Flying Officer.

Sold together with copied research including good quality photographs of the recipient in Korea and No. 77 Squadron records including combat reports from operations involving the recipient. The recipient's full service record is available from the Australian National Archives.

**337 Three: Corporal F. J. Ross, Royal Signals**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14456658 Cpl. F. J. Ross. R. Sigs.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14456658 Sigm. F. J. Ross. R. Sigs); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *generally very fine or better (3)*

£120-£160

**338 Pair: Private F. Kemp, Duke of Wellington's Regiment**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (1435910. Pte. F. Kemp. D.W.R.); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (1435910 Pte. F. Kemp. D.W.R.) *light contact marks, therefore generally nearly very fine or better (2)*

£70-£90

**339 Three: Warrant Officer R. D. Rennolds, Royal Air Force**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (FS R D Rennolds (0533512) RAF); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (WO R D Rennolds (0533512) RAF); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (FS R D Rennolds (0533512) RAF) *all stamped 'R' for official replacement, generally nearly extremely fine (3)*

£60-£80

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- 340** *Three: Stoker Mechanic 1st Class D. H. F. Collier, Royal Navy*  
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (P/KX.840665 D. H. F. Collier. Sto. Mech. R.N.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (P/KX.840665 D. [sic] Collier S. M. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *generally good very fine* (3) *£120-£160*
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- 341** *Pair: Able Seaman B. A. Harriman, Royal Navy*  
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (C/SSX. 831928 B. A. Harriman A.B. R.N.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (C/SSX.831928 B. A. Harriman. A.B. R.N.) *edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine* (2) *£140-£180*
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- 342** *Three: Captain K. O. Bottomley, Royal Army Service Corps*  
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (2/Lt. K. O. Bottomley. R.A.S.C.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Lt. K. O. Bottomley. R.A.S.C.) *partially officially corrected*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* (3) *£140-£180*  
**Keith Oliver Bottomley** was commissioned, having served as a Cadet in the Royal Military Academy, as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Service Corps in October 1948. He advanced to Captain in October 1954, and retired in June 1959
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- x343** *Pair: Petty Officer Stoker Mechanic J. Frew, Royal Navy*  
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (P/SKX.769685 J. Frew P.O.S.M. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) *£80-£120*
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- 344** *Pair: Able Seaman H. Spence, Royal Navy*  
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (P/SSX.806630 H. Spence A.B. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *generally very fine or better* (2) *£70-£90*
- 
- 345** *Pair: Able Seaman D. Thornton, Royal Navy*  
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (P/SSX.839835 D. Thornton A.B. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) *£70-£90*
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- 346** *Pair: Trooper B. Cromack, 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards*  
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22474108 Tpr. B. Cromack. 5th D.G.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, *generally very fine* (2) *£100-£140*  
 The 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards arrived in Korea in December 1951 as part of the 1st Commonwealth Division equipped with Centurion Tanks.
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- 347** *Pair: Fusilier D. J. Callender, Royal Fusiliers*  
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22508210 Fus. D. J. Callender. R.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *generally very fine* (2) *£100-£140*
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- 348** *Pair: Fusilier C. Scarff, Royal Fusiliers*  
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22612697 Fus. C. Scarff. R.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine or better* (2) *£100-£140*
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- 349** *Pair: Private A. Lodge, Royal Leicestershire Regiment*  
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14194885 Pte. A. Lodge. R. Leicesters); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) *£100-£140*
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- 350** *Pair: Private R. H. Crosland, Black Watch*  
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (21188355 Pte. R. H. Crosland. BW.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) *£100-£140*
- 
- 351** *Pair: Private R. Goodbrand, Royal Army Ordnance Corps*  
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22225753 Pte. R. Goodbrand. R.A.O.C.) *unit officially corrected*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *generally very fine* (2) *£60-£80*
- 
- 352** *Pair: J. A. F. Arsenault, Canadian Forces*  
 Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SD-801538. J. A. F. Arsenault); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SD-801538 J. A. F. Arsenault) *generally very fine* (2) *£60-£80*

- x353** *Pair: C. T. Maguire, Canadian Forces*  
 Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (B-800872 C. T. Maguire); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (B-800872 C. T. Maguire) *good very fine* (2) *£100-£140*
- 
- 354** *Pair: Lance Corporal R. M. Balment, Royal Signals*  
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (23630248 Sig. R. M. Balment. R. Sigs.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (23630248 L/Cpl. R. M. Balment. R. Sigs.) *good very fine* (2) *£60-£80*
- 
- 355** *Pair: Warrant Officer Class 2 D. J. Rodrigues, Army Catering Corps*  
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22789690 Pte. D. Rodrigues A.C.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22789690 W.O. Cl. 2. D. J. Rodrigues. ACC.) mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine or better*  
*Pair: Warrant Officer Class 2 N. G. Cox, Royal Army Ordnance Corps*  
 U.N. Medal for Cyprus; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (23253707 W.O. Cl. 2 N. G. Cox. RAOC.) mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine or better* (4) *£80-£120*
- 
- 356** *Pair: Rifleman Premlal Rai, 7th Gurkha Rifles*  
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (21147430 Rfn. Premlal. Rai. 7 G.R.) *minor official correction to rank*;  
 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (21147430 Rfn. Premlal Rai. 2/7 GR.) *dent mark in obverse field of last, edge bruising, nearly very fine* (2) *£70-£90*

357



*Three: Corporal M. King, Royal Marines*

Naval General Service 1915-62, 3 clasps, Cyprus, Near East, Brunei (R.M. 15147 M. King. Mne. R.M.); General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Borneo, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (RM. 15147 M. King. L/Cpl. R.M.) *official correction to rank*; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (RM 15147 Cpl M. King. R.M.) *very fine or better* (3) *£600-£800*

Sold with details of 42 Commando operations in Borneo where Marine King is believed to have served in Lima Company.

- 358** *Pair: Mechanic (Engineering) 1st Class R. B. Brown, Royal Navy*  
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (D/KX.921024 R. B. Brown. M. (E). 1, R.N.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (KX.921024 R. B. Brown. M. (E). 1, R.N.) *very fine* (2) *£100-£140*

- 359** *Three: Private P. E. Norcott, Prince of Wales' Own, The Yorkshire Regiment, later Australian Forces*  
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (23327978 Pte. P. E. Norcott. PWO); Vietnam 1964-73 (1410804 P. E. Norcott); South Vietnam Medal 1964, 1 clasp, 1960- (1410804 P. E. Norcott) together with Australian Infantry Combat badge and numbered Returned from Active Service badge, *very fine* (5) *£300-£360*  
 Norcott is believed to have served with 3 R.A.R. in Vietnam.

- 360** *Three: Private L. Pearson, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry*  
 General Service 1962-2007, 4 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (23735653 Pte. L. Pearson. KOYLI); U.N. Medal for Cyprus; **Oman**, General Service Medal, 1 clasp, Dhofar (23735653 Sgt. L. Pearson B. A.T.T.) unofficially engraved on edge and also named on reverse of clasp 'Sgt. L. Pearson', mounted for wear, *very fine* (3) *£60-£80*

According to the recipient's Certificate of Service his only medal entitlement is the General Service Medal with clasps for Borneo and Malay Peninsula; the other clasps and medals are not confirmed, and no evidence has been found that confirms his service with the British Army Training Team in Oman. Consequently, this lot is sold on the basis that he is not entitled to the other awards.



361



**Three: Marine Engineering Artificer (Propulsion) 1st Class E. J. Whitworth, Royal Navy, who served in H.M. Submarine *Onyx* during the Falklands War**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (MX.913804 E. J. Whitworth. E.R.A. 1. R.N.); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (MEA1(P) E J Whitworth M913804J HMS *Onyx*) naming officially corrected in parts; Royal Navy L.S. & G. C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, with additional Long Service Bar (MX.913804 E. J. Whitworth. MEA. (P).1. H.M.S. *Artemis*.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £1,200-£1,500

H.M.S. *Onyx* was an Oberon-class submarine and the only conventional submarine to see service in the Falklands War of 1982, where she was used for special operations in and around the islands, having collected teams of SAS/SBS at Ascension Island on her way down to the South Atlantic. She is now a museum piece at Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

H.M.S. *Artemis* was an old Amphion-class submarine launched in August 1946. To the great embarrassment of the submarine service, she sank whilst about to undergo refuelling in a wet dock alongside H.M.S. *Dolphin*, submarine shore base at Gosport, Hampshire, on 1 July 1971. Although no lives were lost, decisive action by four crew members to rescue three young Sea Cadets resulted in the award of one George Medal and three British Empire Medals for Gallantry. She was raised five days later, decommissioned and eventually sold to be broken up for scrap.

362



**Four: Private J. J. Murphy, Royal Anglian Regiment**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24508500 Pte J J Murphy R Anglian); Rhodesia 1980 (24508500 Pte J J Murphy R Anglian); U.N. Medal for Cyprus; **Zimbabwe**, Independence 1980, edge numbered '13020', *good very fine* (4) £600-£800

Three officers and 28 men of the Royal Anglian Regiment took part in Operation 'Agila', the monitoring of the Rhodesian ceasefire in 1980. Sold with Buckingham Palace letter giving Restricted Permission to wear the Zimbabwe Independence Medal, and copied article from *The Castle* regimental journal.

363

**Pair: Marine M. S. Cavanagh, Royal Marines, who served with 45 Commando during the Falklands War**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (MNE M S Cavanagh P041681H RM); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (MNE 1 M S Cavanagh P041681H RM) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2) £600-£800

364



**Pair: Lance-Corporal D. W. Parry, Welsh Guards, who was mentioned in despatches for rendering first aid to a wounded comrade in Northern Ireland, and was a member of the Recce Platoon that supported 42 Commando's assault on Mount Harriet during the Falklands War**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland, with M.I.D. oak leaf (24472265 GDSM D W Parry WG); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24472265 LCPL D W Parry WG) mounted as worn, *very fine* (2) £1,000-£1,400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 21 October 1980: 'Guardsmen David Wyn Parry, Welsh Guards.'

The following extract is taken from *The Guards Magazine*, Spring 1980: "'Contact Bomb' are the words that no one wishes to hear over the radio in South Armagh as they never herald good news. This is how the Battalion learnt of the tragic death of eighteen-year-old Gdsm Fryer of Prince of Wales Company, only minutes away from the end of a rural patrol. Gdsm Fryer passed over a radio controlled land mine which was detonated beneath him, he was killed instantly and Gdsm Miller of the same patrol miraculously escaped with his life. His injuries would have had serious consequences had not another young Guardsman immediately gone to his aid. Gdsm Parry, just eighteen, and himself suffering from shock, rendered immediate first aid and his actions reflected the resource and strength of young Guardsmen in the Household Division today.'

Sold with original M.I.D. certificate; Certificate of Qualifications issued upon discharge, date stamped Imphal Barracks 16 Nov 1987; letters and telegrams of congratulations from Prince Charles (Colonel WG), and Colonel S. C. C. Gausson, H.Q. Welsh Guards; newspaper spread covering the incident in Northern Ireland and extracts from *The Guards Magazine*; colour photograph of the Recce Platoon WG on board the QE2 in May 1982; a photograph of Parry on parade wearing ribbons and M.I.D.; and magazine articles covering the WG in action at Mount Harriet and Sapper Hill in support of 42 Commando.

**365 Pair: Lance-Corporal M. Robinson, The Parachute Regiment, who served in 'D' Company 3 Para in the Falklands War**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24463493 Pte M Robinson Para) most of naming officially re-impresed; South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24463493 LCpl M Robinson Para) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2) £1,000-£1,400

Sold with letter from Airborne Forces Museum which confirms that 'during the Falklands Campaign 1982 L/Cpl Robinson was a member of 'D' Company, 3 PARA and was transferred to the Reserve on 14th June 1983 on leaving the Regular Army.'

**366 Four: Petty Officer Motorman J. Wareham, Royal Fleet Auxiliary**

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (Motorman J Wareham RFA Brambleleaf) *area of erasure after ship*; Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (PO MM J Wareham RFA); U.N. Medal, on UNPROFOR riband; Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, first two mounted for wear, all ribands faded, *generally nearly very fine, scarce* (4) £600-£800

**367 Pair: Guardsman K. I. Weeks, Welsh Guards**

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24546225 Gdsm K I Weeks WG) *edge bruise*; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (245546225 Gdsm K I Weeks WG) mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine or better* (2) £700-£900

**368 Three: Chief Petty Officer Marine Engineering Artificer M. C. Wheeler, Royal Navy, later Royal New Zealand Navy**

Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (CPOMEA M C Wheeler D188758F RN); General Service 1962-2007, lacking clasp (POMEA M C Wheeler D188758F RN); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (M1001684 CPOMEA M C Wheeler RNZN) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £300-£360

Sold with recipient's identity discs together with two ribbon bars and a quantity of RN and RNZN metal and cloth insignia.

**369 Five: Leading Seaman (Radar) M. B. Donovan, Royal Navy**

Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (AAB(R) M B Donovan D220986D RN); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Air Operations Iraq (ALS(R) M B Donovan D220986D RN); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; Jubilee 2002; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (LS(R) M B Donovan D220986D RN) *generally good very fine (5)* £600-£800  
L.S. & G.C. *London Gazette* 15 March 2005.

**Matthew Brenard Donovan** was born in Merthyr Tydfil, Mid-Glamorgan, on 5 April 1970, and joined the Royal Navy on 27 February 1989. He served at sea in H.M.S. *Cardiff* from February 1990 to December 1992, including operations in the Gulf in 1990-91; in H.M. S. *Illustrious* from August 1993 to April 1994, when he moved to *Newcastle* and then to *Birmingham* from August 1995 to May 1998. After some time ashore in Portsmouth and *Dryad*, he went to sea in *Invincible*, February 1999 to September 2001, and a final time aboard *Cardiff* in January to September 2003, by which time he was rated Acting Leading Seaman (Radar). Sold with copied record of service and *London Gazette* entry.

**370 Four: Trooper L. A. McGrady, 14th/20th King's Hussars**

Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24802487 Tpr L A Mc Grady 14/20H) in named card box of issue; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Kuwait (24802487 Tpr L A Mc Grady 14/20H) in named card box of issue; Saudi Arabia, Liberation of Kuwait 1991, in case of issue with named outer card sleeve; Kuwait, Liberation of Kuwait 1991, 4th Grade, in case of issue with named outer card sleeve, *extremely fine (4)* £400-£500

**Trooper McGrady** served in "D" Squadron, 14th/20th Hussars in Operation Granby, December 1990-April 1991, and the liberation of Kuwait. Sold with detailed rolls and narrative of these operations taken from the regimental journal.

**371 Pair: Driver I. Samuel, Royal Corps of Transport**

Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24653299 Dvr I Samuel RCT); **Kuwait, Emirate**, Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, 5th Grade, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£120

**Ian Samuel** was born in 1967 and enlisted in the Royal Corps of Transport on 15 April 1985 at Merthyr Tydfil. He served with them overseas during Operation Granby (Gulf War) from 19 January 1991 to 8 April 1991. Remaining in the rank of Private, Samuel transferred to the Royal Logistic Corps on 5 April 1993 and was discharged on 31 October 1994 after completing 9 years and 200 days' service.

Sold together with the recipient's Certificate of Service Red Book and two regimental cap badges.

**372 Pair: Mr K. B. Quinn, British Aerospace, late Senior Aircraftman, Royal Air Force**

Gulf 1990-91, no clasp (Mr K B Quinn BAE); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (SAC K B Quinn (K4278328) RAF) *generally very fine or better (2)* £140-£180

**373**



**Three: Police Sergeant A. P. Brocklehurst**

Iraq Reconstruction Service Medal 2003 (Alan Brocklehurst) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Jubilee 2002, unnamed, in named card box of issue; Police Long Service, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Sergt Alan P Brocklehurst) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *mint condition, scarce (3)* £400-£500



# A Collection of Naval General Service Medals 1793-1840

374



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Sybille 28 Feb'y 1799 (**Samuel Butler.**) very fine £16,000-£20,000

*Provenance:* Kermack Ford sale 1884; 'Jubilee' Collection, Glendining's, May 1992; John Goddard Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, November 2015.

**Sybille 28 Feb'y 1799 [12 issued]** - Samuel Butler, A.B.; Peter Cloosterman, Boy 2 Class; James Coombe, Ord.; Thomas Hurley, Ord. (Royal Naval Museum); James Long, Lieutenant R.N.; Arthur Lysaght, Midshipman; Nicholas Maunger, Lieutenant R.N. (Patiala Collection, Sheesh Mahal Museum, India); James Piercy, Supernumerary (National Maritime Museum); Robert Ratcliffe, Supernumerary; John Triggs, Ord.; Joseph Wright, Vol. 1st Class; William E. Wright, A.B.

**Samuel Butler** was born at Portsmouth circa 1771, and first entered the Navy as a Boy Servant on board the *Ardent* on 24 June 1790. He joined *Sybille* as an Able Seaman on 7 May 1795, and served aboard her until 19 April 1799. An accompanying copied Pension Statement gives a long listing of his subsequent ships to September 1835, his last 22 years service being as a Rigger.

*Sybille* captures *La Forte* after a most stubborn resistance

On 28 February and 1 March 1799, *Sybille* took part in a furious engagement with the vastly superior French frigate *La Forte*, of 52 guns and 370 men, which, as part of the raiding squadron based at Mauritius, had been harassing British shipping in the Bay of Bengal. Having left Madras in search of *La Forte* two weeks earlier, Captain Cooke of the *Sybille* sighted the enemy frigate, one of the finest ever built, with two rich prizes, off the sand-heads of the Hooghly River at about 9 p.m. On closing with *La Forte*, the *Sybille* received a broadside from her larboard guns and a fire from one of her captures. Cooke brought the *Sybille* under the stern of the *Forte*, 'almost touching her spanker boom, and gave her the whole of her larboard broadside, and luffing up to leeward, poured in another broadside with the most destructive effect'. These broadsides killed and wounded between fifty and sixty of *La Forte's* crew, and caused such confusion that her gunners fired from both sides of their ship at once. The two ships then engaged each other broadside to broadside. The French Captain and his First Lieutenant were both killed. Cooke of the *Sybille* was mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Hardyman took command. By two-thirty in the morning, fire from the French ship had been entirely silenced, and the *Sybille* hailed to ask if she had struck her colours. Receiving no reply, the *Sybille* recommenced firing. The *Forte* gave no return fire so once again the *Sybille* hailed her opponent, but again without response. The French were then seen attempting to make sail and escape. *Sybille's* guns roared once more and within a few minutes the Frenchman's mizzen mast was shot away, and his main and foremasts with the bowsprit sent overboard. Thus the action ended. The *Sybille's* sails and rigging were cut to pieces and her main and mizzen masts badly damaged, but she had only received six shots in her hull. Captain Davies, who was an A.D.C. to Lord Mornington and a volunteer on board, was killed together with four other men. Besides Cooke, sixteen men were wounded, and though 'a perfect wreck', *La Forte* was taken into Calcutta for repairs and added to the Royal Navy as the *Forte*.

375



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Capture of the Desirée (**John Nash.**) *good very fine* £800-£1,000

*Provenance:* Murray Collection, Sotheby May 1926; Glendining's, September 1926; Christie's, November 1988; Bosleys, July 2018, no rank given on medal on each occasion.

Approximately 62 clasps issued for this action.

The recipient of this name entitled to this clasp was a Midshipman and his medal should be so marked. Another man of this name is shown on the roll for Syria as a Private Royal Marines aboard H.M.S. *Pique*.

376



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Egypt (**Masters Norman. Midshpmn.**) naming contemporarily re-engraved in upright serif capitals, *nearly very fine* £300-£400

The original medal awarded to Masters Norman, later Commander R.N., was sold by Glendining's in July 1919 and by Sotheby's in March 1979.

**Masters Norman** was born on 30 March 1784, at Portsea, Hampshire. His eldest brother, James, died whilst serving as First-Lieutenant of the *Prince George*. The second, William, after having fought at Trafalgar, as acting First-Lieutenant of the *Thunderer*, was killed while leading a storming party at the capture of the Ile de Passe. His third brother, Charles, a Lieutenant of the *Rota* was killed in the boats during an attack on the American privateer *General Armstrong*.

Masters Norman entered the Navy in 1799 as a volunteer on the *Cormorant*, in which he was wrecked, while in the conveyance of despatches from Lord Keith to Sir William Sidney Smith, off Damietta, on 20 May 1800. He was captured but exchanged after a few months of cruel captivity. He served in the operations in Egypt in 1801, returning to England after the peace. In March 1803, he went to sea once more and saw service in various ships for the next five years. In the summer of 1808, he sailed for the West Indies in the schooner *Flying Fish* but was invalided out due to a fall from the rigging. His last appointment was to the Coast Guard, in which he served for over five years. Commander Masters Norman died on 8 July 1876, aged 92.

377



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Copenhagen 1801 (**William Reid.**) *light edge bruising and several scuff marks, therefore nearly very fine* *£1,800-£2,200*

*Provenance:* Glendining's, December 1929; Lees Collection, Sotheby, March 1986.

**William Reid** is confirmed on the roll as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Defiance* at Copengagen. Another man of this name appears on the roll for Syria as a Gunner in the Royal Artillery.

378



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Copenhagen 1801 (**David Wood.**) *good very fine* *£500-£600*

*Provenance:* Sotheby, November 1911, with 'Copenhagen 1801' clasp.

**David Wood** is confirmed as a unique name on the rolls but is entitled to the clasp for 'Syria' as a Quartermaster aboard H.M.S. *Revenge*.



379



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Gut of Gibraltar 12 July 1801 (**Joseph Haine.**) *nearly extremely fine* £2,800-£3,200

**Joseph Haine/Haines** is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman in the 74-gun H.M.S. *Hannibal* in the successful attack on the Franco-Spanish squadrons under the enemy batteries in Algeçiras Bay on 12 July 1801. He was not only the sole claimant from this ship but this is also the only Naval General Service medal awarded to H.M.S. *Hannibal*.

Sold with research on a C.D.

380



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (**James Brown.**) *good very fine* £3,000-£3,600

Two men of this name shown on the roll for Trafalgar, an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Revenge*, and a Private Royal Marines aboard H.M.S. *Swiftsure*. Some 14 other men of this name appear on the rolls for various other clasps.

381



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 4 Nov 1805 (**James Cater.**) *nearly very fine*

*£2,400-£2,800*

James Cater is confirmed on the roll as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Hero* at Sir Richard Strachan's action on 4 November 1805.

**James Cater** is first traced in the muster rolls for *Hero* where he was initially carried as a Landsman, but one of a group of 'Landsmen in lieu of Marines'. He had come from *Zealand* on 28 December 1803, having been borne in that ship as a Supernumerary after volunteering at Deptford or Woolwich for service in the Royal Navy. Cater left *Hero* in June 1807, and served subsequently aboard *Dragon*, *Dannemark*, *Hibernia* and *Salvador*, from which ship he was discharged from the service on 8 October 1814. He entered into Greenwich Hospital as an Out Pensioner on 6 August 1840, aged 56 years. Sold with copied research.

382



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 4 Novr 1805 (**William Chapman.**) *better than very fine*

*£800-£1,000*

Two men of this name appear on the rolls for '4 Novr 1805': a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Hero*, and an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Courageux*. Four other men of this name appear on the rolls for other clasps, including three for Syria.

383



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, St. Domingo (**William Stewart, Gunner.**) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* *£2,600-£3,000*

*Provenance:* Christies, November 1985; Dix Noonan Webb, June 1996.

**William Stewart** is confirmed on the rolls as a Gunner aboard H.M.S. *Kingfisher* at St Domingo (10 clasps issued to this ship). He entered *Kingfisher* as a Gunner 'per warrant from Rr Adml Cochrane' on 30 January 1805, and appears on the muster rolls for that ship until he was discharged on 17 July 1810, 'Superseded'. Sold with some research including copied Admiralty roll entry.

384



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Blanche 19 July 1806 (**William Longley.**) *small edge bruise, otherwise better than very fine* *£6,000-£8,000*

*Provenance:* Sotheby, July 1896; Dalrymple White Collection, Sotheby, July 1946; Glendining's, March 1992.

Approximately 22 clasps issued for this action.

**William Longley** is confirmed on the roll as an Ordinary Seaman in *Blanche* at the capture of the French 40-gun frigate *Guerriere* off the Faroe Islands in July 1806.

Just before the action commenced, Captain Lavie summoned his crew to the break of the quarter-deck, and thus addressed them - "My lads, there is a French frigate before you, and I give you half an hour to take her. Now go to your quarters, and remember not a shot is to be thrown away." This laconic address was received with three cheers.

After an action which lasted about three quarters of an hour, the *Guerriere* having lost her mizzen-topmast, and much damaged in her hull, hauled down her colours. Whilst preparing to remove the prisoners, the *Blanche* drifted a little to the leeward, and one of the French lieutenants thinking a chance presented itself of re-taking the ship and escaping, there being not more than 30 of the *Blanche's* crew on board the prize, suddenly knocked down the Englishman at the wheel, and seizing it himself, shouted to his men to come forward and assist him in clearing the deck of their enemies. The presence of mind of Lieutenant Davies of the *Blanche*, defeated this attempt almost before the shout of the French officer had died away. Grasping him by the collar, Davies lifted the unfortunate Frenchman up by main strength, and dashed him headfirst down the after hatchway, and then drawing his sword, put to flight two or three of his men who had responded to the call of their officer.

Captain Lavie was knighted for this action but afterward spent the rest of the war as a prisoner of war after *Blanche* was wrecked off Ushant on 4 March 1807 and the entire crew, probably including Longley, were taken prisoner.



385



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Centaur 26 Augt 1808 (**Nichs. Roberts.**) *small bruise to obverse edge, otherwise generally very fine* £5,000-£6,000

Approximately 41 clasps issued for this action.

**Nicholas Roberts** is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Centaur* on 26 August 1808. He was born in about 1787 at St Keverne, near Falmouth, Cornwall, and came aboard *Centaur* on 1 August 1807 as an Able Seaman, aged 19. He appears to have served in the Navy until around 1840 and is noted in Census information as a Greenwich out-pensioner until his death at St Keverne in 1872, at the age of 85.

On 26 August 1808 *Centaur*, in conjunction with the *Implacable*, captured the Russian 74-gun ship *Sewolod* in sight of the whole Russian fleet near Rogerswick. During a spirited attempt by the Russians to retake and row the *Sewolod* back into port, Sir S. Hood laid her on board and lashed her bowsprit to the mizzen rigging of the *Centaur* under a heavy fire of musketry. The bow of the enemy grazed the muzzles of *Centaur's* guns, which at the same moment were discharged, and the raking broadside tore her to pieces. The Russians made several attempts to board, but were repelled by the fire of the marines and the stern chase guns of the *Centaur*, and after a hot action of half an hour the *Sewolod* again struck her colours. In this furious conflict the *Centaur* lost 3 killed and 27 wounded, and the enemy 180 killed and wounded. None of *Centaur's* wounded lived to claim a medal for this action.

386



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Basque Roads 1809 (**John Prince, Lieut. R.N.**) *dark toned, good very fine* £2,800-£3,200

*Provenance:* Hyman Collection 1928.

**John Prince** entered the Navy on 30 May 1800, as a Volunteer, on board the *Ariadne* 20, Captain James Bradley, with whom, on removing as Midshipman in the following August to the *Andromeda* frigate, he sailed for the West Indies. On leaving the *Andromeda*, which ship had been latterly commanded by Captain Edward Durnford King, he joined, in October 1801, the *Magnanime*, Captain Taylor, and in the early part of the ensuing year returned to England. Between February 1802 and the date of his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, 7 November 1807, he served on board the *Amphion* 32, Captains Richard Henry Alexander Bennett, Alexander Fraser, and Thomas Masterman Hardy, *Africaine* 38, Captain Thomas Manby, and *Resolution* 74, Captain George Burlton. The *Africaine*, after having been for about two years employed in blockading two French frigates lying at Helvoetsluys, and for several months off the Texel, proceeded with convoy to the West Indies, where, prior to her return with the homeward-bound trade, she suffered severely from the yellow fever. Soon after his promotion Mr. Prince joined the *Forester* sloop, Captain Richards, stationed in the North Sea. In December 1807 he went back to the *Resolution*, and in 1809 he served with the flotilla during the operations in the Scheldt. Between February 1810 and September 1815 he was employed on the Mediterranean and on the West India and Home stations in the *Rodney* 74 and *Ville de Paris* 110, both commanded by Captain Burlton, *Rodney* again, Captain E. D. King, *Leonidas* 38, Captains George Frances Seymour and William King, and *Nautilus* 18, Captain William Bradley. He was promoted to Commander on 16 October 1841.

Commander Prince married Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Sheldon Cradock, Esq., of Hartforth, co. York, and sister of the present Sheldon Cradock, Esq., of Hartforth, Colonel of the North York Militia, and M.P. for Camelford in 1830.

387



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Basque Roads 1809 (**John Croxton.**) *good very fine* £1,400-£1,800

**John Croxton** is confirmed as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Valiant* at Basque Roads; he is also entitled to 4 November 1805 as a Boy aboard H.M.S. *Namur*.

A 2-clasp medal was sold by Sotheby in July 1980, when described as having 'probably been swivel brooch-mounted as suspender re-fixed and rim plugged between R and O of surname, otherwise almost very fine.' This is clearly not the same medal and suggests that Croxton probably received two medals.

388



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Basque Roads 1809 (**Mark Delaney.**) *very fine* £1,600-£2,000

**Mark Delaney** is confirmed as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Gibraltar* at Basque Roads. He joined the ship as a Landsman on 1 September 1807, aged 21 from Dublin, and was rated Ordinary Seaman from 9 April 1808. Sold with relevant copied muster details.

389



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Basque Roads 1809 (**Chas. Harvey**) with silver buckle brooch bar, *minor edge nicks, dark toned, good very fine* £1,600-£2,000

**Charles Harvey** came from Barnstable, Devon. He first enlisted in to the Royal Navy in December 1804, serving on H.M.S. *Pallas*. He joined H.M.S. *Imperieuse* in October 1806 and remained with her until August 1814 when he was discharged to H.M.S. *Glasgow*, on which ship he served until January 1815. Harvey served as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Imperieuse* in the action off Basque Roads, 11/12 April 1809. He was promoted to Captain of the Fore-top in March 1811 and Boatswain's Mate in September 1814.

H.M.S. *Imperieuse* was a 38 gun, fifth-rate ship. Formerly the Spanish ship *Medea*, she was captured in 1804, briefly renamed *Iphigenia* before being named *Imperieuse* in 1805. Six officers and 18 ratings from the ship received the clasp for Basque Roads. A total of 551 clasps awarded. One other Charles Harvey appears in the published N.G.S. roll - to a Private in the Royal Marines awarded a two clasp medal for 1 'June 1794' and 'Nile'.

With a quantity of copied muster extracts.

390



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 25 July Boat Service 1809 (**David Hume.**) *toned, extremely fine* £4,000-£5,000

*Provenance:* Whalley Collection 1877; Lord Cheylesmore Collection, July 1930; Dalrymple White Collection, June 1946; Alec Purves Collection, Christie's, November 1988; Spink, July 2011.

Approximately 36 clasps issued for the Boat Service action of 25 July 1809.

**David Hume** is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Princess Caroline*. He was born and baptised in the Scottish coastal village of Kinghorne, Fife, on 7 May 1779, to David Hume and Margaret Drysdale. His record of service first shows him aboard the *Texel* on 23 May 1807, the ship's musters indicating that he was a 'pressed' man and rated Able Seaman. He next served aboard the *Monmouth*, August 1807 to September 1808; *Princess Caroline*, September 1808 to February 1811; *Cressy*, February 1811 to March 1812, as Able Seaman, and from March 1812 to May 1814, as Quarter-master's Mate. He was discharged to H.M.S. *Prince* on 7 May 1814, as an Able Seaman and was discharged from the Navy on 14 May 1814. Sold with copied record of service and other research.

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.



391



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 1 Nov Boat Service 1809 (**John Butt.**) *toned, extremely fine* £2,000-£2,600

*Provenance:* Hyman Collection 1915; Glendining's, May 1937; Spink, February 1976.

Approximately 110 clasps issued for this action.

**John Butt** is confirmed on the roll as an Ordinary Seaman aboard the *Volontaire* 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. One other man of this name is shown on the roll as a Landsman aboard the *Prince* at Trafalgar.

392



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 1 Nov Boat Service 1809 (**Peter McLaughlin.**) *minor edge marks but generally better than very fine* £2,600-£3,000

*Provenance:* Glendining's, November 1917; Sang Collection, Glendining's, January 1931; Dalrymple White Collection, Glendining's, July 1947; Spink, March 1972.

Approximately 110 clasps issued for this action.

**Peter McLaughlin** is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Tigre* in the boats of which vessel he was present in the action in Rosas Bay on 1 November 1809, which resulted in the destruction of five enemy ships and seven merchant vessels. McLaughlin was slightly wounded in this action (*London Gazette* 1809, p. 470 refers).

393



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Guadeloupe (**John Archley**.) *very fine*

*£800-£1,000*

*Provenance:* Sotheby, July 1982; Dix Noonan Webb, April 2004.

**John Archley** is confirmed on the roll as a Boy aboard H.M.S. *Rosamund* at the capture of the island of Guadeloupe on 5 February 1810. He was born in London circa 1792 and first mustered aboard *Rosamund* as a Boy 3rd Class, aged 15. He served aboard *Rosamund* from this date until paid off on 5 January 1815, during which time she captured the French 16-gun ship *Le Papillon* off Guadeloupe on 19 December 1809, and took part in the operations for the capture of the island in January and February 1810. On 10 November 1815, he joined H.M.S. *Tagus* having changed his name (no explanation given) to John Oakley. He was discharged to shore on 27 January 1819, but volunteered for service again and served aboard *Nautilus* and *Sybille*, as Sail Maker's Crew and later Sail Maker, until his final discharge on 30 June 1823. He was admitted to Greenwich Hospital on 5 June 1851, as 'Archley and Oakley', a widower aged 60. Sold with copied musters and Greenwich Hospital statement of service.

394



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Guadeloupe (**Thomas Cummings**.) *brooch marks to obverse with subsequent restoration to legend, reconstituted with copy suspension, heavy edge bruising, therefore fine* *£500-£600*

*Provenance:* Glendining's, March 1910.

**Thomas Cummings** is confirmed as a Private Royal Marines aboard H.M.S. *Vimiera*. One other man of this name received a medal with clasps for 'Amethyst Wh Thetis' and 'Amethyst 5 April 1809'.

395



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 23 Nov Boat Service 1810 (**Geo. Hill.**) *good very fine* £800-£1,000

*Provenance:* Cheylesmore Collection, Glendining's, July 1930; Spink N.C., June 1975.

Approximately 40 clasps issued for the Boat Service action of 23 November 1810.

**George Hill** is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Milford*. Three other men of this name are shown on the rolls.

396



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Lissa (**Edwd. Golding.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £3,000-£3,600

*Provenance:* Stansfeld Collection, Spink, June 1984.

Approximately 125 clasps issued for Lissa, including 36 to the *Amphion*.

**Edward Golding** served as a Quarter-Master's Mate aboard H.M.S. *Amphion* in the action with a Franco-Venetian squadron in the Adriatic Sea on 13 March 1811. The *Amphion* 32, Captain William Hoste, had 15 killed and 47 wounded in the action, the highest casualties of any ship in the squadron.



397



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Lissa (**William Mason.**) *edge bruising and polished, otherwise nearly very fine* *£1,600-£2,000*

*Provenance:* Murray Collection, Sotheby, May 1926; Glendining's, August 1942; Christie's, November 1986.

Approximately 125 clasps issued for Lissa, including 36 to the *Amphion*.

**William Mason** is confirmed on the roll as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Amphion* in the action with a Franco-Venetian squadron in the Adriatic Sea on 13 March 1811. The *Amphion* 32, Captain William Hoste, had 15 killed and 47 wounded in the action, the highest casualties of any ship in the squadron. One other man of this name is shown on the roll for Navarino.

398



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Java (**Thos. Beasley.**) *nearly very fine*

*£800-£1,000*

*Provenance:* Wallis & Wallis 1970.

**Thomas Beasley** is confirmed on the roll as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Cornelia*.

Another man of this name is on the roll for 'Northumberland 22 May 1812'. His medal was in the Payne Collection 1911 and sold by Spink in December 1988.

399



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Java (**Alexr. Davis.**) *good very fine*

*£1,200-£1,500*

*Provenance:* Sotheby, February 1912; Glendining's, March 1988.

Alexander Davis, a unique name on the rolls, is confirmed as Yeoman of the Sheets aboard H.M.S. *Scipion*.

**Alexander Davis** was born at Leith entered the Royal Navy on 20 October 1804 aboard H.M.S. *Culloden*, a volunteer from the *Airy Castle* East Indiaman. He was promoted to Quarter Gunner on 20 September 1806 and spent nearly five years in *Culloden* on the East Indies station. He joined *Scipion* on 15 October 1809 and was present at the reduction of Java in August 1811 when *Scipion* was flag ship of Rear-Admiral Hon. Robert Stopford. His last ship was *Leviathan*, which he entered as an Able Seaman on 13 October 1814, promoted to Yeoman of the Sheets the same day. Davis was finally paid off at Portsmouth on 19 July 1816. Sold with comprehensive research including copied ship's description books and ship's log of *Scipion* for the period October 1810 to September 1811.

400



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 4 Dec Boat Service 1811 (**William Green.**) *toned, nearly extremely fine*

*£1,600-£2,000*

Approximately 19 clasps were issued for the boat service action of 4 December 1811.

**William Green** is confirmed as an Ordinary Seaman in the boats of H.M.S. *Sultan* at the capture of the French brig *Languedoc* on the north-east coast of Corsica. Seven other men of this name appear on the rolls for various clasps.

401



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Victorious with Rivoli (**William Allen.**) *good very fine* £1,000-£1,200

*Provenance:* Christie's, March 1989.

Approximately 67 clasps issued for this Gold Medal action.

**William Allen** is confirmed on the rolls as a Private Royal Marines aboard H.M.S. *Rivoli*. Four other men of this name appear on the rolls for various clasps.

On 22 February 1812, *Victorious* engaged the French seventy-four gun ship *Rivoli*, off Venice, at about 4.30 a.m., in an action that lasted for over four hours. The *Rivoli* was heavily damaged, her mizen mast shot away, and four hundred of her crew were killed or wounded. The loss to the *Victorious* was twenty-seven killed and ninety-nine wounded, including her Captain, John Talbot, was awarded the Naval Gold Medal, in addition to a knighthood. H.M.S. *Weazel*, cruising in consort, simultaneously fought the French brig *Mercure*, which eventually blew up without loss to the *Weazel*.

402



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, St. Sebastian (**Thomas Dowal**) *good very fine* £2,000-£2,600

*Provenance:* Glendining's, November 1907.

**Thomas Dowal** is confirmed on the roll as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Revolutionnaire* at St Sebastian.

403



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, St. Sebastian (**William Robertson.**) *contact marks, therefore nearly very fine*  
*£2,000-£2,600*

**William Robertson** is confirmed on the roll as a Carpenter's Mate aboard H.M.S. *Surveillante* at the siege of St Sebastian. He joined *Surveillante*, from *Regulus*, as an Ordinary Seaman on 7 June 1807, becoming Carpenter's Crew from 21 July 1807, and Carpenter's Mate from 2 November 1807, and remained in this ship until 17 March 1814. After further service in Newcastle and *Prince*, he appears to have been paid off on 2 September 1815. His service continues again upon his appointment as Carpenter on the recently launched *Beagle* on 18 April 1823, and would have been closely involved in her conversion to a barque by the addition of a small mizzenmast, a forecabin and a large poop cabin in 1825, and continued in *Beagle* until 18 November 1827. It was *Beagle's* famous second voyage of 1831-36 that conveyed Charles Darwin on his circumnavigation of the globe. Robertson, meanwhile, continued as Carpenter until finally discharged on 14 September 1850. Sold with copied record of service.

The only other recipient of an N.G.S. medal with this name was an officer at Trafalgar.

404



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, The Potomac 17 Aug 1814 (**Archibald Livingstone.**) *traces of brooch mounting to obverse, suspension reconstituted with damaged clasp facing, good fine*  
*£2,400-£3,000*

Approximately 104 clasps were issued for this action on the Potomac River in America.

**Archibald Livingstone** is confirmed as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Euryalus* during the expedition up the Potomac river in August 1814. He was born in Argyllshire and entered *Euryalus* on 14 April 1810, aged 25. He was still serving in the Navy in April 1831 in the rank of Quartermaster. Sold with various copied muster roll and ship's description book entries.



405



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Gaieta 24 July 1815 (**William Fox.**) *a few scratches and minor edge bruising, otherwise very fine* *£1,800-£2,200*

William Fox is confirmed as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Berwick* at the siege of Gaieta.

**William Fox** is first traced on the muster roll for *Berwick* on 16 July 1810, having been 'prest'. He was rated Landsman, but on 28 December 1811 he became an Ordinary Seaman. He remained in *Berwick* until he was discharged ('paid off') on 9 July 1816, apart from short periods with other vessels, viz: H.M.S. *Spey*, from 18 February to 8 March, 1815, and H.M.S. *Grasshopper*, 23-24 May 1815. He does not appear to have seen any further service. Sold with copied muster details.

406



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (**Henry Gilbertson.**) *edge bruising and polished, therefore nearly very fine* *£800-£1,000*

*Provenance:* Debenham's, June 1899; Sotheby's, April 1993.

**Henry Gilbertson** is confirmed on the rolls as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Minden* at Algiers. He was born in Hull, circa 1794, and joined *Minden* on 11 July 1816. The ship's muster roll shows that he deserted from H.M.S. *Prometheus* two days after the battle of Algiers. Sold with copied muster roll entry.

407



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Navarino (**John Greet.**) *small edge bruise, otherwise better than very fine* £800-£1,000

*Provenance:* Glendining's, March 1929.

**John Greet** is confirmed on the roll as a Private Royal Marines aboard H.M.S. *Dartmouth*.

408



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Navarino (**George Man.**) *nearly very fine* £800-£1,000

**George Man** is confirmed as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Albion* at Navarino, She was anchored ahead of *Genoa* and, at fifteen minutes before three in the afternoon, commenced the action, taking 60 casualties in the course of the battle.

409



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**J. E. Price, Clerk.**) second initial officially re-impressed, *good very fine* £600-£800

**John Edward Price** entered the navy as a Boy aboard the *Tweed* in August 1835, later becoming a Clerk's Assistant. *Tweed* left Lisbon on 2 August as part of a small squadron for the Gambia to settle some unrest in that area. In July 1836, she was off St Sebastian supporting the British Legion during the Carlist War. He was Clerk in *Clio* in May and June 1839; Clerk's Assistant in *Gorgon*, July 1839; and in the same rank in *Phoenix* from August 1839. He joined *Hydra* as Clerk in June 1840, taking part in the operations off and on the coast of Syria. His commission as Clerk was dated 5 October 1842, and he served as such in H.M. Ships *Queen*, *Locust*, *Savage*, and *Crocodile* until 19 October 1849, when he became a Purser & Paymaster and was promoted out of the latter ship into the *Contest*. He was admitted to Haslar Hospital in December 1849 and does not appear to have again gone to sea. He retired in February 1854. Sold with copied extracts from ship's musters and description books.

410



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**Henry Kemp.**) *suspension a little loose, light surface marks, otherwise good very fine* £500-£600

*Provenance:* Glendining's, December 1923.

**Henry Kemp** is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte* during the operations on and off the coast of Syria. Sold with an old collector's index card.

411



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**John Long.**) heavy edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine £400-£500

Six men of this name on the rolls, including three for Syria.

412



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, 1 June 1794, 23 June 1795 (**James Wheeler.**) dark toned, nearly very fine £2,400-£3,000

*Provenance:* Glendining's, June 1947; Sotheby's, March 1988.

**James Wheeler** is confirmed on Colonel Hailes' rolls as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Queen Charlotte* at the 'Glorious First of June' and as an Able Seaman aboard *Boyne* on 23 June 1795. *Boyne*, however, was not present in this action and it is thought he was serving aboard *Aquilon*. His name also appears on the roll for 14 March 1795, again in the *Boyne* but this ship also was not present in the action. It is clear that quite a number of men are recorded in the rolls for these three actions but whose ships were not actually present, causing some confusion in the creation of accurate rolls. One other man with this name appears on the roll, also for the clasp '1 June 1794', as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Pegasus*.



413



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, 1 June 1794, Nile (**John Barnes.**) *extremely fine*

*£1,800-£2,200*

*Provenance:* Lee Bishop Collection, Spink, July 2009.

**John Barnes** is confirmed on the rolls for both actions aboard H.M.S. *Majestic*, as a Quarter Gunner at the 'Glorious First of June' 1794, and as a Quarter-Master's Mate at the battle of the Nile. Seven other men of this name appear on the rolls for various clasps, including two for Syria.

414



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, 14 March 1795, Copenhagen 1801 (**John Johnson.**) *minor contact marks, otherwise good very fine*

*£1,400-£1,800*

*Provenance:* Christies, July 1989.

**John Johnson** served as Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Britannia* at Admiral Hotham's action with the French fleet off Genoa, 14 March 1795, and as a Quarter Gunner in H.M.S. *Monarch* at the battle of Copenhagen, 2 April 1801. Medal and 2 clasps verified by the Official Admiralty clasp lists under application number 'S/79', although there are numerous other recipients with this name entitled to a variety of clasps. Sold with relevant roll extracts and some research.



**The rare 2-clasp Naval General Service Medal awarded to Carpenter Archibald Gray, who was on board the *Arrow* sloop on the occasion of her formidable defence, with the *Acheron* bomb-ship, of a convoy of 34 merchant vessels against two greatly superior French frigates on 3 February 1805; despite both *Arrow* and *Acheron* having to strike their colours after nearly five hours action, their noble defence allowed 31 sail of the convoy to escape capture - both the Commanders were promoted to Post-rank and the Patriotic Fund presented each with a sword of one hundred guineas**

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, St. Vincent, Arrow 3 Feby 1805 (A. Gray, Carpenter.) *quite polished and worn, otherwise good fine and very rare* *£14,000-£18,000*

*Provenance:* Spink, July 2000.

Only 8 clasps issued for 'Arrow 3 Feby 1800', of which the only other known surviving example is held by the National Maritime Museum.

**Archibald Gray** is confirmed on the rolls as a Caulker's Mate aboard H.M.S. *Barfleur* at the battle of St Vincent, and as a Carpenter aboard H.M.S. *Arrow* on the occasion of her gallant defence, with H.M.S. *Acheron*, of a convoy of 34 merchant ships against two greatly superior French frigates.

On 3 February 1805, at daylight, near Cape Caxine, the British sloop *Arrow*, 28, Captain R. B. Vincent, and the bomb-ship *Acheron*, 8, Captain A. Farquhar, in charge of a convoy of thirty-four merchant vessels from Malta to England, fell in with the French frigates *Hortense*, 40, and *Incorruptible*, 38. Signalling the convoy to disperse and make all sail to the appointed rendezvous, the two British ships placed themselves between their charge and the enemy. Before daylight the next morning, the frigates commenced an intermittent action with their opponents, which lasted nearly five hours, when the British ships, their sails and rigging cut to pieces, and their hulls much shattered, hauled down their colours and surrendered. The *Arrow*, which had received many shot between wind and water, and four of her guns dismounted, sank directly after her capture, almost before her surviving crew had been removed, and the *Acheron* was so much damaged that her captors set her on fire. The *Arrow*, out of her complement of one hundred and thirty-two men and boys, had thirteen men killed, and twenty-seven wounded, the *Acheron*, with a crew of sixty-seven, had three men killed, and eight wounded. By the noble defence of the British vessels, thirty-one sail of the convoy escaped capture.

Captain Vincent and the crew of the *Arrow* were detained prisoners at Carthage, as were those of the *Acheron*, for about three months, when they were allowed to embark in a cartel brig sent by Lord Nelson. In a subsequent Court Martial held at Portsmouth on 7 June 1805, both Captains Vincent and Farquhar were 'most honourably acquitted', being both advanced to post commissions and each presented with a sword of one hundred guineas value by the Patriotic Fund.

Appended to Carpenter Gray's record of service is a manuscript note signed by Captain Vincent, at Carthage on 13 February 1805, which states: 'These are to certify that the Honourable Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, that, Mr Archibald Gray, Carpenter of His Majesty's late Sloop *Arrow*, under my command lost all his Books, Accounts, and Papers, relative to the said Sloop on the 4th instant in consequence of the *Arrow's* foundering immediately after the Action, in which she was Captured, by the French National Frigates *L'Hortense* & *L'Incorruptible*. The Officers and Crew being obliged to quit the Ship, to preserve their lives, without having time to save any of their effects, she being in the act of sinking when they quitted her. And I further certify that the last Accounts of Mr. Archibald Gray were made up to the 20th day of December 1804 and sent to England from Malta in His Majesty's Ship *Thisbe*, directed to his Agents, Messrs. Cook and Halford of London - and that owing to the ship being under Sailing Orders for England, from the 6th day of November last, he did not call a survey and that all his Books, Accounts and Papers since the above prior were in his own possession at the time the ship was captured'.

416



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Camperdown, Copenhagen 1801 (**Joseph Neild.**) *some edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £5,000-£6,000

*Provenance:* Glendining's, December 1907; Glendining's, January 1910; Murray Collection, Sotheby, May 1926; Glendining's, February 1985.

Joseph Neild is confirmed as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Monarch* for both actions.

**Joseph Neild** was born at Westchester, Cheshire, circa 1771, and entered the Navy as a Volunteer from the Liverpool Rendezvous [recruiting post] on 28 March 1796, and joined H.M.S. *Puissant* as a Landsman on 20 March 1797. He was discharged to *Monarch* on 25 April 1797, and was present in that ship as a Landsman at the battles of Camperdown, 11 October 1797, and Copenhagen, 2 April 1801. In the latter action *Monarch* suffered the highest number of casualties of any ship engaged in the battle, including her Captain, James Robert Mosse, 35 seamen, 12 marines, and 8 soldiers of the 49th Foot, killed; 7 officers and 101 seamen, one Lieutenant and 34 marines, and one Lieutenant and 20 soldiers of the 49th Foot, wounded.

Neild was discharged to H.M.S. *Blenheim* on 6 May 1801, still rated as a Landsman, and served until that ship was paid off on 30 April 1802. Sold with comprehensive research including muster and pay lists of all relevant vessels.

417



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Acre 30 May 1799, Egypt (**Adam Sampson.**) *extremely fine* £5,000-£6,000

*Provenance:* Phillips Collection 1925; Spink, December 1950.

Approximately 40 clasps were issued for 'Acre 30 May 1799'.

**Adam Sampson** is confirmed as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Tigre* for both actions.



**The scarce 2-clasp Naval General Service Medal awarded to Rear-Admiral John Skekel, who was wounded in action aboard the *Hero* during Sir Richard Strachan's action on 4 November 1805, and 'highly distinguished himself' in the boats of *Bellerophon* during the cutting out of Russian gunboats off Percola Point in July 1809**

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, 4 Novr 1805, 7 July Boat Service 1809 (John Skekel Lieut.) note spelling of surname, *nearly extremely fine* *£12,000-£15,000*

Provenance: Glendining's, June 1952.

Fewer than 20 officers received the clasp for '4 November 1805'. Approximately 34 clasps were issued for the Boat Service action of 7 July 1809, including six officers.

**John Skekel** was born at Mortlach, Banffshire, on 29 March 1778. He joined the Royal Navy as an Able Seaman on 10 December 1795, on board the *Thistle* 28, Captain John Oakes Hardy, with whom he served in several ships until the end of 1802, at Halifax and on the Home station as Midshipman and Master's Mate. On the breaking out of war in 1803, he sailed with Captain J. O. Hardy in the *Courageux* 74, for the West Indies, where, in June of the same year, he served as Acting Lieutenant at the reduction of the island of St Lucia.

Being confirmed Lieutenant aboard the *Pandora* 44, Captain John Nash, on 21 February 1804, he was present during the expedition against Surinam and took part in the operations which resulted in the surrender of the colony, serving in the flotilla located on the Commewyne River. O'Byrne's *Naval Biographical Dictionary* also records that he had previously been engaged in the boats which prevented supplies from being thrown into Martinique; and had been, 13 March, present at the cutting out of the privateer *Mosambique*, of 10 18-pounder carronades, close to Pearl Rock.

Once the *Pandora* was paid off in February 1805, Lieutenant Skekel was transferred to the *Hero* 74, Captain The Hon. Alan Hyde Gardner, in which ship he fought in Sir Robert Calder's action against the combined French and Spanish fleets on 22 July 1805, and was wounded in action whilst assisting in Sir Richard Strachan's action on 4 November 1805. The squadron of four French ships of the line which had escaped at Trafalgar were successfully discovered, chased down and battered into submission. Skekel's ship *Hero* played the major part in the action, and took nearly half of the entire British casualties, with 10 killed and 51 wounded (from the total of 24 killed and 111 wounded). Skekel was reported as wounded in the *London Gazette* 1805, p. 1400, and received a financial donation from the Patriotic Fund. He was also present on 13 March 1806, at the capture of the French ship *Marengo*, 80-gun flagship of Rear-Admiral Linois, and at the subsequent capture of the frigate *Belle Poule* 40 on 23 May 1807.

After a year's service aboard the *Ville de Paris* 110, he joined the *Bellerophon* 74, flagship of Admiral Lord Gardner in the Channel, and soon after commanded by Captain Samuel Warren as a private ship on the Baltic station. It was here that Skekel was placed in command of one of *Bellerophon's* boats and 'highly distinguished himself in a most brilliant and successful attack upon a Russian flotilla', for which he was mentioned in the subsequent despatch (*London Gazette* 8 July 1809). The squadron of 17 small boats from the *Bellerophon*, *Implacable*, *Melpomene* and *Prometheus*, with 270 officers and men, attacked a fortified squadron of 8 Russian gunboats near Percola Point on the south coast of Finland on 7 July 1809, which were situated between the two large rock outcrops known as Hango Head. The British boats attacked directly, without firing, waiting until they were able to reach the enemy boats before boarding and storming the vessels 'sword in hand'. Six of the gunboats were carried, one was sunk, and one escaped, but twelve supply craft and a number of Russian prisoners were taken.

Soon afterwards, and probably as a result of his gallant conduct at Percola Point, he was promoted to Acting Commander and placed in charge of the *Fly* sloop 16, 25 June 1811, from which vessel he exchanged soon afterwards into the *Gluckstadt* 18, as full Lieutenant on 1 September 1811. Whilst aboard the *Gluckstadt*, a violent storm nearly sank the ship, but narrowly escaped once Skekel took the decision to send all the ship's guns overboard. Skekel had another encounter with severe weather aboard his next command, the *Bold* 14, on the North American station, which was this time wrecked during a strong north-east gale off the north end of Prince Edward Island, whilst proceeding with a convoy up the St Lawrence River on 27 September 1813. He attained the Post-rank of Captain on 27 May 1825, and accepted Retirement on 1 October 1846. Captain Skekel married in July 1835, Louisa Madalina Hughes, of York Street, Portman Square, London, and was given the rank of Rear-Admiral; in his retirement. He died at his home in Kensington, London, on 20 June 1854.



419



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, St. Domingo, Martinique (**George Smith.**) *toned, nearly extremely fine*  
*£1,000-£1,200*

*Provenance:* Debenham's, March 1899; Sotheby, December 1990.

**George Smith** is confirmed on the rolls as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Spencer* at St Domingo, and is one of two men of this name borne on the books of H.M.S. *Captain* at the capture of Martinique. Numerous other men of this name appear on the rolls for various clasps, including ten for Syria.

420



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Nassau 22 March 1808, Algiers (**Thomas Holloway.**) *edge bruise and pawn broker's mark at 11 o'clock, otherwise very fine*  
*£1,500-£2,000*

*Provenance:* Glendining's, May 1911; Sotheby, July 1957; Spink, July 2018.

Approximately 30 clasps for 'Nassau 22 March 1808', this being unique in combination with 'Algiers'.

**Thomas Holloway** is confirmed on the rolls as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Nassau* on 22 March 1808, and as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Albion* at the battle of Algiers. One other man of this name is shown on the roll for Syria.

Thomas Holloway was a native of London and had served as a Private in the 2nd Surrey Militia before transferring to the Royal Navy in July 1803, when 50 men from the Militia joined H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte*, all but one of them from the 2nd Surrey's.

Holloway served aboard *Nassau* as a Landsman during the Battle of Zeeland Point. With the British blockade between Norway and Denmark, the *Nassau*, *Stately*, and *Vanguard* had been dispatched to stalk, locate and strike against the *Prinds Christian Frederik*. The Danish vessel had earlier in the year pursued the *Quebec* and forced her into hiding but her luck had changed. *Prinds Christian Frederik's* crew had suffered heavily with typhus, the death of the King and iced harbours, meaning she was sent to the Great Belt by March 1808. The British learnt of the plans and began the chase. Captain Jessen quickly moved her into familiar waters which were in range of the shore cannon of Kronborg. By 21 March, the British had cut their way through the ice and were spotted, Jessen moving his charge to Sjælland Odde, off Zeeland Point.

*Nassau* led in the charge to battle on the evening of 22 March, *Prinds Christian Frederik* firing the first shots at 7.50 p.m., with *Nassau* coming alongside around 8.05 p.m. to return broadsides. *Nassau* made sail to allow *Stately* to follow in and join in the action, which resulted in the *Prinds Christian Frederik* running aground some 300 metres from the shore, heavily holed. Having surrendered and the prisoners been taken aboard, she was set alight the next morning and blew up shortly before 9 p.m., a little more than 24 hours since the engagement opened. *Nassau* had suffered one killed in action with a further 17 wounded.

Holloway was discharged in September 1814 but re-joined as a volunteer in *Bulwark* in May 1816. He served on loan to *Albion* from July 1816 for the bombardment of Algiers and was returned to *Bulwark* in September 1816. He was discharged for the second and final time in April 1818.



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Implacable 26 Augt 1808, Anholt 27 March 1811 (**William Mear.**) some edge bruising , otherwise good very fine £10,000-£12,000

*Provenance:* Glendining, February 1902; Dalrymple White Collection 1946; Spink N.C., December 1956; Christies, November 1985.

**William Mear** is confirmed on the rolls as a Private, Royal Marines, aboard H.M.S. *Implacable* in August 1808, and was one of the detachment of Marines that took part in the defence of the Island of Anholt in March 1811. Approximately 44 clasps issued for *Implacable* and approximately 40 clasps issued for Anholt. Only two medals issued with this combination of clasps.

The *Implacable* was originally the French line-of-battle ship *Duguay Trouin*, launched at Rochefort in 1797. She was present at Trafalgar and was one of the four ships that escaped, only to be brought to action and captured by Sir Richard Strachan on 4 November 1805, and taken into the Royal Navy as the *Implacable*.

In August 1808, Sir Samuel Hood in *Centaur* accompanied by *Implacable*, Captain Thomas Byam Martin, joined Rear Admiral Nauckhoff and the Swedish fleet in Oro Roads and they all sailed from there on the 25th, in pursuit of the Russian fleet which had appeared off Sweden two days earlier. Due to their superior sailing *Centaur* and *Implacable* were soon well in advance and closing on the Russians who appeared to be in disorder. By the morning of the 26th, *Implacable* was able to bring the leewardmost of the enemy's line-of-battle ships, the *Sewolod*, 74, Captain Roodneff, to close action. After 20 minutes the enemy's colours and pendant were lowered but the approach of the whole Russian force obliged Sir Samuel to recall Captain Martin. A Russian frigate took the crippled ship in tow but when the Russian Admiral hauled his wind, *Centaur* and *Implacable* gave chase and forced the frigate to slip her tow. The enemy ships again bore down in support but instead of engaging they entered the port of Rager Vik (also known as Port Baltic or Rogerswick). When boats were sent out to try and tow her in to harbour *Centaur* stood in and, after driving the boats off, ran across the bow of the *Sewolod* just as she was entering the harbour. The *Centaur* then lashed the *Sewolod's* bowsprit to her mizen-mast and both ships soon drifted aground. The Russians refused to strike and the battle went on until the arrival of the *Implacable* finally induced the Russian ship to surrender. *Implacable* had to heave *Centaur* off. However, the prize was so firmly aground that after taking out the prisoners and wounded men, Sir Samuel ordered her to be burnt. *Implacable* lost six men killed and twenty-six wounded including two who did not recover and three who had limbs amputated. *Centaur* lost three killed and twenty-seven wounded, and the *Sewolod* 303 killed, wounded and missing.

One of the most brilliant operations of the War was the defence of the Island of Anholt, in the Baltic, by Captain J. W. Maurice, R.N. with 400 Marines commanded by Major Torrens. This small party, being attacked by 1000 Danish soldiers, beat them off, and forced no less than 520 men to surrender, while the *Tartar*, 32, Captain Baker, and the *Sheldrake*, 16, Captain Stewart, pursued a Division of 12 Gunboats protecting their landing, and captured two and sunk a third. The Danish loss amounted to 35 killed and 23 wounded, the British only losing two killed and Major Torrens and 30 men wounded. The clasp eventually issued for the defence of Anholt is the only one which stems partially from the promotion of Royal Marine officers.

Sold with comprehensive research.

422



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, 13 Feb Boat Service 1810, Off Tamatave 20 May 1811 (**Alexr. Henning. Mid:)** name engraved, possibly official, in serif capitals similar in style to that used by *Hunt & Roskell* on wide suspension L.S. & G.C. medals, *very fine* *£1,600-£2,000*

*Provenance:* Debenhams, March 1902; Glendining's, June 1909 and February 1927; Sotheby, November 1912; Spink, July 2000.

Approximately 20 clasps issued for the Boat Service action of 13 February 1810; and approximately 79 clasps issued for 'Off Tamatave 20 May 1811'.

**Alexander Henning** entered the navy as a 2nd Class Volunteer aboard the *Christian VII* on 17 May 1808, and was appointed Midshipman in August of the following year. While in her he served for some time under the flag of Sir Edward Pellew; and on two occasions, 20 January and 13 February 1810, he was employed in boat affairs of considerable gallantry; assisting, on the first, at the capture and destruction of part of a convoy of 30 sail, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, and within a stone's throw of the batteries, in the Maumusson passage; and, on the second, at the destruction, with the loss of 2 men killed and 3 wounded, of three deeply-laden chasse-marées, which had grounded on a reef between Rochelle and Ile d'Aix, and were protected by nine French boats, each carrying a 12-pounder carronade and 6 swivels, and rowing from 20 to 30 oars.

Removing to the *Galatea* in September 1810, he saw further action off Tamatave, Madagascar, when, between 7-9 May 1811, the frigates *Phoebe* and *Galatea*, and brig-sloop *Racehorse*, had a distant sighting with the French 40-gun frigates *Renommée*, *Clorinde* and *Néréide*, off the Isle de France, whilst the *Astrea*, was lying in Port-Louis. On 14 May 1811 the *Astrea*, *Phoebe*, *Galatea*, and *Racehorse*, sailed from Port-Louis for Tamatave, Madagascar, arriving on the 20th, and, sighting the French squadron, made chase; a severe action ensued resulting in the capture of the *Renommée*, and the subsequent surrender of the *Néréide* on the 25th at Tamatave. In the action on the 20th, Mr Henning was slightly wounded in the left arm, whilst the *Galatea*, besides being cut to pieces in her hull, masts, and rigging, sustained a total loss of 16 men killed and 46 wounded. The *Néréide*, as the *Madagascar*, and *Renommée*, as the *Java*, were added to the Navy List.

In October 1812, *Galatea* departed Ascension with 2 whalers and on 31st sighted 2 U.S. frigates, whose attention she escaped in exchange for the loss of one of the whalers. Henning was discharged from the *Galatea* in May 1814, and in the ensuing period until his promotion to Lieutenant on 11 September 1815, he was lastly employed in the West Indies on board the *Venerable* 74, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Philip Charles Durham, and the *Spider* sloop, under Captain Robert Caulfield. He was married in December 1838, while in command of the *Earl of Hardwick* Indiaman.

423



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Banda Neira, Java (**James Cawley.**) *some small nicks and scratches, otherwise very fine* *£4,000-£5,000*

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, March 1997.

Approximately 68 clasps issued for the assault and capture of the Dutch Island of Banda Neira on 9 August 1810, all recipients being from H.M.S. *Caroline* whose Captain, Christopher Cole, was awarded a unique gold medal for this action.

**James Cawley** is confirmed on the rolls as a Coxswain's Mate aboard H.M.S. *Caroline* at both actions.

424



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Navarino, Syria (**Charles Keys, Gunner.**) *very fine* £1,800-£2,200

*Provenance:* Glendining's, December 1904 and November 1915; Spink N.C., February 1976; Turl Collection, July 2010.

**Charles Keys** is confirmed on the rolls as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Philomel* at the battle of Navarino, and as a Gunner aboard H.M.S. *Stromboli* on and off the coast of Syria.

425



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Navarino, Syria (**F. W. Bateman, Actg. Master.**) *good very fine* £2,200-£2,600

**Francis William Bateman** served as Master's Assistant aboard the *Genoa* 74, Captain Walter Bathurst, at the battle of Navarino, 20 October 1827. He was promoted to the rank of Master on 26 July 1837, and was employed, from 30 October following until 1842, in the *Carysfort* 26, Captain Henry Byam Martin, under whom he was stationed in the Mediterranean and took part in the operations of 1840 on the coast of Syria, and in the bombardment of St Jean D'Acre. From 13 November 1843, until December 1851, he was in command of *Nereus*, store depot, at Valparaiso, Chile, and from 27 March 1855 until 1857, at Deptford, with his name on the books of the *Fisgard*. He was promoted to Staff Commander on Reserved Half Pay on 11 June 1863.





**The 3-clasp Naval General Service Medal awarded to Ordinary Seaman Alexander Burns, R.N., who was severely wounded in action at Trafalgar when serving aboard H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, resulting in the amputation of his left arm and the award of £40 from the Patriotic Fund**

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 3 clasps, Camperdown, Egypt, Trafalgar (Alexr. Burns) with silver buckle brooch bar, minor edge bruising, otherwise very fine and a rare casualty £9,000-£12,000

*Provenance:* Spink 1997; Dixon's Gazette, Autumn 2005 (£16,000).

**Alexander Burns/Burnes** was born in Dumfries. He served on H.M.S. *Agincourt* from April 1796, aged 20 years. Serving on the ship as a Landsman, he was present at the battle of Camperdown, 11 October 1807, where the Dutch fleet, under Vice-Admiral Jan Willem de Winter was defeated by the squadrons led by Admiral Adam Duncan. Still rated as a Landsman in the same ship, he then served off the coast of Egypt, July-September 1801, the ship being employed in landing troops in Aboukir Bay. Burns joined H.M.S. *Bellerophon* in November 1804 and as an Ordinary Seaman served in the ship at the battle of Trafalgar, 21 October 1805. He was wounded in action at Trafalgar, which resulted in the amputation of his left arm below the elbow. As a consequence he was awarded the sum of £40 from the Lloyd's Patriotic Fund. He was discharged as an invalid in June 1806, aged 27 years and was granted a pension of £6.13s.4d.

In the printed N.G.S. roll compiled by Colin Message, the recipient 'Alexander Burnes' (one on roll) is shown as being entitled to the clasps, 'Camperdown' and 'Trafalgar' and the recipient 'Alexander Burns' (one on roll) is shown as being entitled to the clasp, 'Egypt'. In the N.G.S. roll compiled by Colin Message, appearing on the D.N.W. website, the two are recognised as being one and the same man. Research with the lot includes a letter from the compiler confirming that this is the case.

H.M.S. *Agincourt* was a 64 gun third-rate ship of the line. Four officers and 9 ratings of the ship were awarded the clasp, 'Camperdown' from a total of 298 awarded; two officers and 7 ratings of the ship were awarded the clasp, 'Egypt' from a total of 615 awarded. H.M.S. *Bellerophon* was a 74 gun third-rate ship of the line. Six officers and 50 ratings of the ship were awarded the clasp, 'Trafalgar' from a total of 1611. H.M.S. *Bellerophon* (Captain Cooke) entered the battle as the fifth ship in Collingwood's lee column. She cut through the enemy line, firing two broadsides into the stern of the Spanish *Monarca* as she did. Then in a confused melee she became entangled with the French *Aigle* and found herself the target of the Spanish *San Juan Nepomuceno* and *Bahama* and French *Switsure*. Such was the closeness of the *Bellerophon* and *Aigle* that their gun crews were engaged in hand-to-hand fighting at the gun-ports. At length, all attacks were beaten off and *Bellerophon* was able to send boats to take the surrender of the *Monarca* and *Bahama* which had struck their colours. By the end of the battle the *Bellerophon* had sustained casualties of 27 men killed - including Captain Cooke, and 127 wounded - including Alexander Burns.

With copied research including muster roll extracts.



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 3 clasps, 4 Novr 1805, Basque Roads 1809, Gaeta 24 July 1815 (**S. Wriford, Midshipman.**) *toned, extremely fine* *£8,000-£10,000*

*Provenance:* Bonhams, March 2016. A unique combination of clasps.

**Samuel Wriford** entered the Navy on 1 March 1797 as a First Class Volunteer on board the *Royal Sovereign*, where he continued to serve as Midshipman and Master's Mate until April 1802. He was for close to the next six years employed under Sir R. J. Strachan on the Mediterranean, Home and Halifax stations, in the *Donegal*, *Renown*, *Caesar*, *Triumph* and *Caesar* again. In the *Donegal* he assisted on 25 November 1804, at the capture, near Cadiz of the Spanish frigate *Amfitrite*; and on removing from the *Renown* to the *Caesar* he fought, on 4 November 1805, in the action which rendered prize to the British the four French ships-of-the-line that had escaped from the battle of Trafalgar under the Rear-Admiral Dumanoir Le Pelley.

On 22 November (the date of his first commission) he was appointed Flag-Lieutenant to Sir R. J. Strachan. In that capacity he continued to officiate until October 1808; in the course of which month he became Senior of the *Caesar*, then bearing the flag of Hon. Robert Stopford, under whom (previously to witnessing the attack made by Lord Cochrane upon the French shipping in Basque Roads) we find him present on 24 February 1809, at the destruction, beneath the powerful batteries of Sable d'Olonne, of the 40 gun frigates *Italienne*, *Calypso* and *Cybele*. He subsequently accompanied the expedition to the Walcheren, and was for some time stationed on the coast of Portugal under the command of Captain W. Granger. From 17 June 1811 until 26 July 1812, and from 23 November 1812 until 22 August 1814, and from 7 February 1815 until a few weeks after his promotion to the rank of Commander, which took place on 10 October following, he was employed in succession, on the Home and Mediterranean stations, as First-Lieutenant, in the *Pompée*, *Pembroke* and *Malta*. He beheld, in the *Pembroke*, the destruction of a convoy under the guns of Porto Maurizio and the fall of Genoa, on which occasion he was commended by Captain Brisbane in his letter to Sir Edward Pellew for his 'unremitting exertions' as First-Lieutenant of the *Pembroke*; and he co-operated, in the *Malta*, in the reduction of Gaeta. His last appointments were: 5 September 1843 and 22 May 1845, to the *San Josef* and *Caledonia*, both at Devonport, where he remained until December 1846. He was promoted to Captain on the Reserved Half-pay List on 28 July 1851.

Captain Wriford married in June 1822 to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr P. Goodman Glubb, of Liskeard, Cornwall.



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 3 clasps, Basque Roads 1809, Anse La Barque 18 Decr 1809, Guadeloupe (**James G. Gordon, Lieut.**) *good very fine* **£12,000-£15,000**

Approximately 40 clasps issued for 'Anse La Barque 18 Decr 1809', and only two medals with this combination of clasps. This actual medal is used for the naming style illustration in the latest edition of *British Battles and Medals*.

**James Gabriel Gordon** entered the Navy on 19 August 1801, as First-Class Volunteer, on board the *Vengeance* 74, Captain George Duff, of which ship, successively stationed in the Channel and West Indies, he became Midshipman 5 September following. During the years 1802-03 he appears to have been employed at Portsmouth on board the *Neptune* 98, Captains Erasmus William Austen and William O'Brien Drury, *Topaze* 38, Captain Willoughby Thos. Lake, and *Puissant* 74, Captain John Irwin. Joining then the *Illustrious* 74, Captains Sir Charles Hamilton, Michael Seymour, William Shield, and William Robert Broughton, he commanded the barge belonging to that ship at the cutting out of a brig from Vivero Harbour, was also present at the attack on the French fleet in Aix Roads, and had further charge of a gun-boat during the expedition to the Walcheren, where he was severely wounded.

On 18 December 1809 Mr. Gordon, while in the *Freija* frigate, witnessed the capture, at Guadeloupe, of the two French frigates *Loire* and *Seine*. He shortly afterwards joined the *Pompée* 80, bearing the flag of Sir Alexander Cochrane, by whom, on 22 January 1810, he was promoted, in consequence of a death vacancy, to a Lieutenancy in the *Guadeloupe* sloop, Captain Michael Head, part of the force employed at the ensuing reduction of the island bearing that name. Being confirmed by the Admiralty 3 October following, Mr. Gordon next joined – on 6 of the same month, the *Tonnant* 80, Captain Sir John Gore – and in 1812-14, the *Egmont*, *Porcupine*, and *Queen*, flag-ships on the Home and Mediterranean stations of Rear-Admirals Sir George Hope and Charles Vinicombe Penrose, under the latter of whom, after sharing in the operations connected with the forcing of the Gironde in April, 1814, he officiated as Flag-Lieutenant until the receipt of his second promotal commission bearing date 20 July, 1815. With the exception of a three years' command in the Ordinary at Sheerness, which he held from 28 April, 1827, until 1830, he remained on half-pay till 31 December 1846, when he assumed command of the *Ocean* 80, guard-ship at Sheerness, and subsequently, 11 January 1848, the *Ganges*, and, 1 March 1848, the *Wellington*. He was superseded, 20 July 1851, and promoted to be a Captain on the Reserved List. He became a Retired Rear-Admiral on 1 July 1867, and died in 1871.

## Single Campaign Medals

429



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Egypt (**Joseph Harris.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,000-£1,200

**Joseph Harris** is confirmed on the roll as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Northumberland* during the Egypt operations. One other man of this name is shown on the roll for Syria.

430



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (**James Mitchell.**) *contact marks to edge at 6 o'clock, otherwise lightly toned, nearly extremely fine* £4,000-£5,000

*Provenance:* Sotheby, January and November 1977.

**James Mitchell** is confirmed on the roll as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Dreadnought* at Trafalgar. The Hailes roll shows another man of this name in error for Trafalgar as Carpenter's Crew aboard the *Agamemnon*, but this should be for a St Domingo clasp, as recorded on other published rolls. Nine other men of this name appear on the rolls for various clasps.



431



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Guadeloupe (**Benj. Duson.**) *dark toned, lightly polished, otherwise very fine*  
*£800-£1,000*

**Benjamin Duson** is confirmed on the roll as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Attentive* at the capture of Guadeloupe.

His record of services shows Benjamin Dewson, *alias* Duson, aged approximately 15, from Bristol, was 'Prest' into service aboard *Orinoco* as a Boy on 28 August 1806, but is noted as having 'Run, Trinidad' on 7 October 1807. However, he was back in service several weeks later, joining *Attentive* on 21 October 1807, rated as a Landsman. Whilst in *Attentive*, a 14-gun brig, commanded by Lieutenant Robert Carr, he saw a fair amount of action around the Leeward Islands, including the cutting out of the French corvette *Nisus*, cutting out of several smaller vessels, capture of the Spanish privateer *Nuestra Senora del Carmen*, the capture of the French corvette *Oreste*, and the operations at the capture of the island of Guadeloupe. He served briefly in *Malacca* in November 1810, as Landsman, before joining *Namur* on 30 November, rated as an Able Seaman and served continuously thereafter in *San Juan* from 10 August 1812, *Revenge* from 10 January 1813, and *Clorinde* from 11 September 1814, from which ship he was paid off on 13 July 1816. He saw no further until 1 July 1828, when he joined *Java* as an Able Seaman until 28 January 1830. On 27 March 1840, Duson's 'Run' from 1807 was removed from his record by Admiralty Order. Sold with copied record of service.

432



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Java (**Peter Lines.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine*  
*£1,100-£1,300*

*Provenance:* Spink 1902.

**Peter Lines** is confirmed on the rolls as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *President* at the capture of Java.

433



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (**F. Rogers, Lieut. R.N.**) fitted with an unusual silver top ribbon brooch with bar inscribed 'Algiers' with good pin, *attractively toned, brilliant extremely fine and as struck*

*£1,800-£2,200*

**Frederick Rogers** was born on 8 March 1794, and entered the Navy on 14 January 1809, as First-Class Volunteer, on board the *Royal George* 100, Captain Richard Dalling Dunn, bearing the flag of Sir John Thomas Duckworth in the Channel. In the course of the same year he joined the *San Josef* 110, flagship of the same Admiral at Plymouth, and *Africaine* 38, Captain Richard Raggett, stationed on the coast of North America. Between June 1810 and April 1815, he was employed at Newfoundland as Midshipman and Master's Mate in the *Antelope* 50 and *Bellerophon* 74, bearing the flags of Sir J. T. Duckworth and Sir Richard Goodwin Keats; and in Sept. 1815, at which period he was serving with Lord Exmouth in the Mediterranean on board the *Boyne* 98, he was presented with a commission dated 8th of the preceding March. He then joined, for a few weeks, the *Partridge* sloop, Capt. John Miller Adye; and was subsequently appointed – 7 June 1816, to the *Jasper* 10, Captain Thomas Carew, stationed in the Channel – 12 July following, to the *Queen Charlotte* 100, flag-ship of Lord Exmouth, under whom he fought at Algiers – 13 November 1816, to the *Impregnable* 100, bearing the flag of the same nobleman and of Sir J. T. Duckworth at Plymouth, where he remained, latterly as Acting-Flag-Lieutenant, until April 1821 – for a short time in November 1828, to the *Victor* 18, Captain George Lloyd, from which vessel he was sent to sick-quarters at Teneriffe in consequence of a severe injury occasioned by the fall of a block – and, in October 1830, to the *Ganges* 84, Captain George Burdett, on the Mediterranean station. He attained the rank of Commander on 3 June 1831, but was not since afloat. Commander Rogers married, in October 1823, Miss Charlotte Bridgeman Willyams, of Breage, co. Cornwall.

434



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (**Michl. Sherry**) *good very fine*

*£1,000-£1,200*

*Provenance:* Spink, March 1976; Alan Wolfe Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2005.

**Michael Sherry** is confirmed on the rolls as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Superb*.

435



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Navarino (**Samuel Pritchard.**) *several light edge bruises, otherwise good very fine* *£900-£1,100*

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2005.

**Samuel Pritchard** is confirmed on the roll as a Private Royal Marines aboard H.M.S. *Glasgow* at the battle of Navarino, 20 October 1827. Sold with various copied Description Book entries.

436



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Talavera (**W. King, Serjeant, 23rd Light Dragoons.**) *edge bruising and polished, therefore good fine* *£700-£900*

*Provenance:* G. W. Harris Collection, Sotheby, June 1984.

**William King** was also present at Waterloo as Trumpet Major in Captain Thomas Gerrard's No. 1 Troop.

437



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Java (**Samuel Whittle, 22nd Light Dragoons.**) *traces of mount marks on obverse, suspension re-fixed, nearly very fine* *£700-£900*

**Samuel Whittle** was born at Whitley, Chester, and enlisted into the 25th (renumbered 22nd in 1802) Light Dragoons on 1 July 1795, aged 18, for unlimited service. He is confirmed as being present in all the musters for June to December 1798 (Camp near Vellore) and those for December 1798 to June 1799 (Cavalry Cantonments at Arcot) and therefore would have taken part in the storming of Seringapatam on 4 May 1799. In addition to the M.G.S. for the capture of Java, Whittle also lived to claim the Army of India medal for the battle of Maheidpoor. Sold with copied discharge papers.

438



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Salamanca (**Richard Ford, 11th Light Dragoons.**) *good very fine*

*£1,000-£1,200*

**Richard Ford** was born in the Parish of Norton, Hertfordshire, and enlisted at Malton for the 11th Light Dragoons on 8 June 1805, for unlimited service, aged 17. He served in the Peninsula, was present at the battle of Salamanca and was 'wounded near Ciudad Rodrigo.' He was also present at the battle of Waterloo and went with the regiment to India in July 1819, where he was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore. He returned from India in June 1829 and was discharged on 8 July 1829. He is also entitled to medals for Waterloo and Bhurtpore. Sold with copied discharge papers.

439



Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Egypt, Maida (**Bernard Owens, 27th Foot.**) *nearly extremely fine*

*£1,800-£2,200*

**Bernard Owens** served with the 27th Foot in North America in 1814-15 and was also present at the battle of Waterloo.

440



Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Sahagun & Benevente, Vittoria, Orthes, Toulouse (**J. Fowler, Serjeant, 10th Hussars.**) *suspension post neatly re-fixed, light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine*

*£1,200-£1,400*

*Provenance:* Hayward, January 1974.

**Sergeant John Fowler** was also present at the battle of Waterloo.



441



Military General Service 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Sahagun & Benevente, Vittoria, Nivelles, Orthes, Toulouse (**M. Donnelly, Serjeant, 18th Light Dragoons.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £1,400-£1,600

*Provenance:* Glendining's, December 1950; Elson Collection 1963; Glendining's, October 1983.

**Sergeant Michael Donnelly** was also present at the battle of Waterloo and was discharged to Kilmainham Hospital in September 1821.

442



Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**Gunner Adam Davis, Arty.**) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *edge bruise, otherwise very fine* £700-£900

*Provenance:* Glendining's, July 1953.

443



Matthew Boulton's Medal for Trafalgar 1805, white metal, named in reverse field '**Rn. Cruse TONNANT**', *some time removed from glazed case and lacking edge inscription, the reverse with considerable corrosion, therefore good fine, the obverse good very fine* £800-£1,000

**Robson Cruse** was born at Frome, Somerset, on 16 June 1785, and was employed for six years in the packet service on board different vessels sailing from Falmouth, prior to joining H.M.S. *Tonnant* on 2 June 1803. He was promoted to Midshipman on 1 November 1803 and served as such in the *Tonnant*, Captain Charles Tyler, at the battle of Trafalgar. He was promoted to Master's Mate from 24 February 1806, and afterwards served as Acting Lieutenant in *Thrush*, December 1809 to March 1810; Lieutenant in *Savage*, June 1810 to June 1811; Lieutenant in *Vestal*, August 1811 to July 1813; and finally as Lieutenant in *Crampus*, July 1813 to August 1815. From 1 November 1820 he served as a chief officer in the Coastguard. Lieutenant Robson Cruse died at Speenhamland, Berkshire, on 3 May 1831.

444



Waterloo 1815 (**Serj. James Wilson, 1st Regiment Life Guards**) fitted with replacement silver clip and bar suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£2,200-£2,600*

**James Wilson** was born in the Parish of Balcombe, Sussex, and enlisted into the 1st Life Guards at Hyde Park Barracks on 29 March 1803. He was promoted to Lance-Corporal on 26 September 1812, and to Corporal of Horse (Sergeant) just 6 days later on 2 October 1812. He was present at the battle of Waterloo as Corporal of Horse in Captain Berger's troop. He was discharged to pension on 30 June 1825, 'having completed his third period of service.'

445



Waterloo 1815 (**Thomas Hodgson, Driver, Royal Horse Artillery.**) fitted with contemporary replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *nearly very fine* *£1,000-£1,200*

*Provenance:* Gaskell Collection 1911; A. H. Baldwin 1912.

**Driver Thomas Hodgson** served in Lieutenant-Colonel May's 'H' troop at Waterloo.

446



Waterloo 1815 (**James Benns 2nd Batt. Grenad. Guards.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *minor edge bruising and polished, otherwise better than good fine* *£1,600-£2,000*

**James Benns** was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, and enlisted at Leeds on 20 July 1811, aged 17, a wool-comber by trade. He was discharged on 25 August 1818, and given 62 days furlough. He applied for a late pension, 25 May 1853, aged 59, residing Bradford, 'Toes frost bitten in service in the Pyrene (*sic*) mountains; Waterloo, wounded right arm Quatre Bras, 2nd Battalion LtCol Colquitt's company.'

447



Waterloo 1815 (**Philip Bowden 2nd Batt. Coldstream Gds.**) fitted with replacement post and rectangular bar suspension, *good fine* *£2,400-£3,000*

**Philip Bowden** was born in the Parish of South Molton, Devon, and attested for the Coldstream Guards at Bristol on 3 May 1810, aged seventeen. According to his discharge papers he 'served in Spain, Portugal & France from March 1811 to July 1814, and was present at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, passage of the Nive & Nivelle; at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Burgos, the sortie from Bayonne; in the Netherlands and France from April 1815 to November 1818; and was present at the battle of Waterloo:- and was wounded at Burgos, Bayonne, and Waterloo.'

At Waterloo he was in Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. J. Walpole's Light Company and he would therefore have been engaged in the defence of Hougoumont farm and chateau. Philip Bowden lived to claim and receive the M.G.S. medal with clasps for Barrosa, Salamanca and Vittoria. He was discharged on 11 November 1834, suffering 'regular winter attacks of inflammation of the chest; Breathing short and strength impaired,' Sold with copied discharge papers.

448



Waterloo 1815 (**Thomas Foreman, 2nd Batt. Coldstream Gds.**) fitted with replacement silver clip and ring suspension, *edge bruising and heavy contact marks partially obscuring naming, good fine* *£1,800-£2,200*

**Thomas Foreman** served in Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. E. Acheson's Company at Waterloo, most notably in defence of the farm of Hougoumont against the repeated and vigorous attacks of the French. He is named as 'Thos. Fairman' on Sergeant John Biddle's list of those wounded in the defence of Hougoumont Farm.

449

Waterloo 1815 (**John Lester, 1st ...t 52nd Reg. Foot.**) fitted with replacement swivel bar suspension, *severe edge bruising and overall wear with some loss to naming, fair* *£1,000-£1,200*

**John Lester** is confirmed on the roll of the 52nd at Waterloo where he was in Captain Brownrig's Company and is listed as having been wounded.

450



Waterloo 1815 (**William Wilkinson, 1st Batt. 95th Reg. Foot.**) fitted with original steel clip and replacement ring suspension, *good very fine* £2,000-£2,400

Sold with some muster research which shows that this man went with the expedition to South America in 1807 and was present in the action at Buenos Ayres.

451



China 1842, 1 clasp, China 1842 (**John Doyle, Clerk, H.M.S. Apollo**) fitted with contemporary replacement bar suspension and ribbon buckle, *very fine and rare* £2,000-£2,600

*Provenance:* China Medal, Buckland Dix & Wood, April 1994; clasp added later to complete entitlement.

Just 101 clasps 'China 1842' were issued to officers and men who served in the first and second China wars.

**John Doyle** passed his examination on 6 January 1841, and was appointed to H.M.S. *Apollo*, in which ship he served during the campaign in China, at the storming and capture of Chin Keang Foo in July 1842. He was promoted Paymaster on 6 March 1856, and on 12 May 1859, was appointed to H.M.S. *Cambrian*, on the East India and China Station. In *Cambrian* he became entitled to the second China war medal but the note on the medal roll 'Has the Medal for 1842' indicates that he would have received just the clasp 'China 1842' to add to his earlier medal. Confirmed on the roll of recipients for the clasp 'China 1842' in *Naval Medals 1793-1856*, by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, where further details will be found.



452



Hyderabad 1843 (**Capt. T. Eyre, 3rd Lt. Cavy.**) fitted with original silver clip and bar suspension, together with a pair of Bombay Light Cavalry plated shoulder scales, each with soldered reinforcing plate affixed to reverse, *the first with edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (3) *£800-£1,000*

For the medals awarded to Lieutenant A. Eyre, see Lot 142.

453



New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1846 to 1847 (**T. Spratt, Carps. Crew, H.M.S. Calliope**) officially impressed naming, *two bad edge knocks and light contact marks, otherwise very fine* *£1,400-£1,800*

*Provenance:* Spink N.C., June 1974.

60 medals were issued with the 1846-1847 dated reverse, all to H.M.S. *Calliope*. In all, 62 medals were issued to H.M.S. *Calliope* (13 to R.N. officers, 38 to R.N. ratings, and 11 to R.M. N.C.Os. and men), of which 35 are known: one dated 1846, one with reverse undated, and the rest with reverses dated 1846-1847.

**Thomas Spratt** was born in Trent, Somerset, on 4 February 1825, and joined the Royal Navy on 23 September 1844. He served aboard *Calliope* from 14 July 1845 to 9 March 1848. He is also entitled to the Baltic medal for service in the *Cumberland*, January 1861 to October 1854. Sold with further research.

454 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *edge bruise, the reverse cleaned, good very fine*

*£100-£140*

- 455** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**W. Short 19. Comy. R.M.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *heavy edge bruising and contact marks, therefore fine* *£140-£180*

**William Short** was born in East Quantoxhead, Somerset, in 1826, and attested for the Royal Marines at Taunton on 26 December 1845. He served in H.M.S. *St. Jean d'Acre* from 31 May 1853 to 7 November 1856, during the Baltic and Crimean campaigns, and later in H.M.S. *Sans Pareil* for service in China from 10 August 1857 to 27 January 1859. He was discharged on 12 April 1867, after 21 years and 104 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

- 456** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**No. 3539. Henry. Durant. 77 Foot.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* *£120-£160*

**Henry Durant** attested for the 77th (East Middlesex) Regiment of Foot at Westminster on 2 December 1854, and served with them in the Crimea from 22 May 1855. He subsequently proceeded with the Regiment to India, and died at Benares on 31 July 1859. He did not qualify for the Indian Mutiny Medal.

- 457** Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (**Pte. Jn. Harrison. 95th. Ft.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£240-£280*

**John Harrison** was born in Preston, Lancashire, on 14 February 1836, and attested there for the 82nd Foot on 14 November 1853. He transferred to the 95th Foot on 1 April 1854 and served with them in the Crimea, where he was wounded at the Battle of Alma, 20 September 1854. Removed to Scutari, he was discharged on 14 April 1855, after 1 year and 60 days' service.

Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts.

- 458** Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Alma, Sebastopol, unnamed, remains of one rivet otherwise second clasp loose on ribbon, unnamed, *very fine* *£120-£160*

- 459** Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Balaklava, Sebastopol (**Gr. & Dr. T. Ward. R.A.**) contemporary engraved naming, *suspension rod replaced and unofficial retaining rod between clasps, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£120-£160*

Clasps not confirmed.

**460**



**The Crimea medal awarded to Sergeant-Major W. H. Smith, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who carried the colours at the Alma, was severely wounded at the storming of the Redan, and was awarded the D.C.M.**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Serjt. Major W. H. Smith, 23rd R.W. Fusrs.) contemporary engraved naming, *contact marks, nearly very fine* *£600-£800*

**William Honey Smith** was enlisted into the 23rd Foot at Oxford on 20 September 1836, aged 18. He was promoted to Corporal in July 1842, to Sergeant in November 1846, to Colour-Sergeant in July 1851, and to Sergeant-Major on 22 September 1854. At the battle of the Alma the 'regimental colour was carried by Sergeant Honey Smith after Lieutenant Butler fell; it was entrusted to him by Major-General Codrington, as no officer could be spared from his company.' He was afterwards present at the battle of Inkermann and was severely wounded at the storming of the Redan on 8 September 1855. He was recommended for the D.C.M. on 15 January 1855, which award he received on 26 March 1855, together with a gratuity of £15, the highest such reward in the regiment. He was commissioned as Lieutenant and Quartermaster in the 23rd R.W.F. on 8 January 1856, and was placed on half-pay on 5 June 1857.

Sold with copied research.

- 461** Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, *clasps all loose on riband, unnamed as issued, first clasp damaged and crudely repaired, edge bruising, good very fine* *£160-£200*

462



Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Pte. G. Bridger. Scots. Fusr. Gds.**) contemporarily engraved naming, *extremely fine* £400-£500

463 Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued, *unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps, minor edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good very fine* £240-£280

464 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Josh. Baverstoke. "Winchester"**) *contact marks, therefore good fine* £160-£200

465 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**1555 Pte J. Meadows. 3 Bn. Rif. Bde.**) *minor edge nicks, otherwise good very fine* £120-£160

466 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**305 Cpl S. Verne 2d Bn Lpool R.**) *pawn broker's marks in obverse and reverse fields, suspension slack, very fine* £100-£140

467 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**1174 Sepoy Manbir Magar 2nd Bn 3rd Gurkha Regt.**) *unit partially officially corrected, nearly very fine* £60-£80

468 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**930 Corpl. V. Guidotti 2d Bn Ches. R.**) *pawn broker's mark in obverse field, minor edge nicks, therefore good very fine* £120-£160  
Provenance: Buckland, Dix & Wood, April 1994.

469 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (**379 Sergt. J. Buller 1st Bn Hamps R**) *unit partially officially corrected, edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £80-£120

470 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Sikkim 1888 (**454 Pte H. Hall 2d Bn. Derby. R.**) *suspension slack, very fine* £240-£280

471 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**2876 Naick Hayuri 2d Sikh Infy.**) *suspension slack, very fine* £70-£90

472 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (**387 Pte G. H. Roache 1st Bn. Ches. R.**) *surname partially officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

473 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (**2135 Pte. J. Douglas 1st Bn. K.O. Sco. Bord.**) *good very fine* £180-£220

474 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (**1168 Pte G. Ladd 2d Bn. Sea. Highrs.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

475 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891 (**1851 Pte. G. Goody 2d. Bn. Manch. R.**) *suspension a little slack, minor edge bruising and polished overall, otherwise better than good fine* £140-£180

**476** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**John Thomas, 1st. Bn. 8th. Regt.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £280-£320

**John Thomas** was born at Llantrisant, Glamorgan, in 1828, and attested for the 8th Foot on 2 October 1855, having previously served in the Militia. He served with the 1st Battalion in India from 2 March 1857, and was present during the Great Sepoy Mutiny at Jullunder and at the Siege of Delhi. He was invalided to England on 7 April 1858, and is recorded as still service with the Regiment in both the 1861 and 1871 censuses.

Sold with copied research.

**477**

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Capt. G. Bennett, 1st Bn. 20th Regt.**) *edge nicks, good very fine* £700-£900

*Provenance:* H. Y. Usher Collection.

**George Bennett** was born at Thomas Town, King's County, Ireland, on 7 April 1827, and was commissioned Ensign in the 5th Fusiliers, by purchase, on 29 December 1846. He was promoted Lieutenant on 8 November 1852, before exchanging into the 20th Foot on 14 January 1853. He served with his new Regiment during the Crimean War, and was present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, being severely wounded at the latter on 5 November 1854 by a musket ball to the thigh. Promoted Captain on 29 December 1854, for his services in the Crimea he received the Crimea Medal with 3 clasps; the Ottoman Order of the Medjidie, Fifth Class; and Turkish Crimea Medal.

During the Indian Mutiny, Bennett was present at the actions of Chanda, Ameerapore and Sultanpore (as Orderly Officer to Brigadier F. C. Eveleigh), the siege and capture of Lucknow, and subsequent operations in Oudh, and the affairs of Churda and Fort Musjeedia (Mentioned in Major-General Sir James Outram's Despatch of 22 March 1858; and promoted Brevet Major).

The Regimental History gives the following for Bennett's involvement, in and around Lucknow:

'On the 16th [March 1858], the 20th was attached to Sir James Outram's division, and took part in the capture of the Residency, crossing the Goomtee by a bridge of casks opposite the Secunderbagh. The Residency was taken after a very slight resistance, and in this affair eleven men were wounded... Three companies of the regiment, under Captain Bennett, formed part of a force which was commanded by Sir James Outram on the 19th. At half-past six am the rebels were attacked and driven out of Gao Ghat; thence the troops proceeded without opposition through the suburbs towards Moosa Bagh. On reaching some open ground the enemy were found in great strength, and at once opened fire with two guns, but took to flight on the approach of our skirmishers. The cavalry followed in pursuit, and the artillery were sent back under the charge of Captain Bennett and three companies of the 20th.'

Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel, Bennett died at Great Crosby, Liverpool, in November 1867.

Sold with copied research.

**478** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Serjt. Geo. Palmer, 2nd Bn Rifle Bde**) *very fine* £260-£300

**George Palmer** was born in St. Giles, London, in 1827. He attested for the Rifle Brigade at the city of his birth in July 1846. Palmer served with the 2nd Battalion during the Crimea campaign (entitled to Medal with 'Alma', 'Inkermann' and 'Sebastopol' clasps), and advanced to Sergeant in May 1855. He was appointed Acting Barrack Sergeant in July 1859, and was discharged, 5 May 1868, having served 21 years and 290 days with the Colours.

**479** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Pte A. Chapman. 3/Rif: Bde:**) an official late issue with later manufactured clasp, *good very fine* £140-£180

**Abel Chapman**, Private, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, died Nawbagunge on 13 June 1858. Medal issued to his nephew, W. G. Chapman, at Karachi, 22 November 1916.

See Lots 186 and 527 for related family medals.



480



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 3 clasps, Delhi, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (**Bombr. M. McGrath, 1st Bde. Bengal H. Art.**)  
*clasp carriage a little distorted, otherwise good very fine* £800-£1,000

*Provenance:* Richard B. Magor Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, July 2003.

**Michael McGrath** was born at Cashel, county Tipperary, and enlisted at Clonmel on 28 June 1852. He embarked for India on the *Constantine* on 11 August 1852, arriving on 18 December 1852, and served there until August 1859, when he took the option of un-pensioned discharge rather than transfer to the British Army when the Company's European units were amalgamated into the British Army. He is confirmed on the roll of the 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery as being entitled to the medal and three clasps.

**481** China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (**John Alsop, 1st Dragn. Gds.**) officially impressed naming,  
*suspension re-fixed, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £340-£380

*Provenance:* Baldwin, May 1968.

**John Alsop** was born in Fulham, London, and attested for the 1st Dragoon Guards at Westminster on 2 November 1857. He served abroad in India for 7 years 4 months, and in China for 9 months. He was discharged 'unfit' at Aldershot on 27 May 1867, being then 'in possession of two good conduct badges, also medal for China with clasps for Pekin and Taku Forts.' Sold with copied discharge papers.

**482** Ashantee 1873-74 (**I. H. Brimacombe, Asst. Paymr. R.N. H.M.S. Tamar. 73 74**) *good very fine* £200-£240

**John Hart Brimacombe** was born on 16 March 1847, and joined the Royal Navy as an Assistant Clerk on 10 December 1863; Clerk, 10 December 1864; Assistant Paymaster, 16 March 1868. He served aboard H.M.S. *Tamar* from 31 January 1872 until paid off on 21 May 1875, during which period *Tamar* was on the Gold Coast from December 1873 to February 1874. He was in Plymouth Hospital from January to March 1876, was placed on half pay on 26 May 1876, and died on 3 February 1877.

483



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (**36/194. Pte. J. Brown. 1/13<sup>th</sup> Foot.**) *good very fine* £500-£700

**John Brown** was born in Shankill, Belfast, in 1854, and attested for the 36th Brigade at Belfast on 15 August 1874, having previously served in the Antrim Rifles. Posted to the 13th Regiment of Foot, he served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa from 19 May 1876 to 18 September 1879, and was present at the Battles of Khambula on 29 March 1879, and Ulundi on 4 July 1879. He was discharged at Taunton on 14 August 1886, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.

484	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp ( <b>2325. Pte J. W. Rapper. 2/15th Foot.</b> ) <i>cleaned, nearly very fine</i>	£70-£90
485	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp ( <b>Duffr. Shew Lall 17th Bengal Cavy.</b> ) <i>edge bruising, good fine</i>	£60-£80
486	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp ( <b>Havr. Hustee Goorung 1st Goorkha Regt.</b> ) <i>nearly very fine</i>	£70-£90
487	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp ( <b>Sepoy Chamoo Chund 1st Goorkha Regt</b> ) <i>edge bruising, worn, good fine</i>	£60-£80
x488	Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Ahmed Khel, Kandahar ( <b>403. Pte. T. Taylor. 2/60th Foot</b> ) <i>edge bruising, otherwise very fine</i>	£180-£220
x489	Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar ( <b>1802 Pte. J. Smith, 72nd Highrs.</b> ) <i>suspension slack and pitting from star, better than good fine</i> Sold with copied extract from medal roll confirming medal with three clasps and Kabul to Kandahar Star.	£280-£320
490	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir ( <b>2594, Pte. J. Scott, 1/Scots Gds.</b> ) <i>good very fine</i>	£100-£140
491	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb_Tamaai ( <b>4540, Pte. E. Nowlan, 3/K.R.Rif:C.</b> ) <i>minor edge bruise, good very fine</i>	£160-£200
492	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 ( <b>537. Pte. J. Messon. 1/Rl. Ir: Regt.</b> ) <i>light pitting, very fine</i>	£120-£160
493	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 ( <b>6024, Pte. W. Campion, 1/Coldm. Gds.</b> ) <i>pitting, nearly very fine</i>	£140-£180
494	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 ( <b>5029. Corp: H. Moseley. M.S. Corps.</b> ) <i>light pitting, therefore nearly very fine</i>	£120-£160
495	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 ( <b>2253. Pte. R. Gill. 2/K.O. Sco: Bord:</b> ) <i>light pitting, therefore very fine</i>	£140-£180
496	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85 ( <b>2160, Pte. A. Croad, 1/Gord: Highrs</b> ) <i>light pitting, minor edge bruising, very fine</i>	£240-£280
497	Khedive's Star, undated, unnamed as issued, <i>good very fine</i>	£50-£70
498	British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp ( <b>3727 Pte. J. Maggs 7th. Huss.</b> ) <i>suspension slack, very fine</i>	£240-£280
499		
	Hunza Nagar Badge 1891, the reverse impressed, 'Gurney & Son, Woodstock Street, London', with original reverse lugs and split pin, <i>very fine</i>	£380-£420
500	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 ( <b>4313 Pte J. Ferguson 2nd Bn. Arg. Suth'd Highrs:</b> ) <i>suspension slack, light contact marks, therefore very fine</i>	£80-£120
501	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 ( <b>Jemdr. Pooran Singh 12th Bl. Cavy:</b> ) <i>very fine</i>	£70-£90
502	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 ( <b>4138 Sepoy Biland 1st Pjb Infy.</b> ) <i>very fine</i>	£60-£80

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- 503** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**3876 Sepoy Kale Khan 22d. Pjb Infy.**) *suspension slack, nearly very fine* £60-£80
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- 504** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**4431 Pte J. Bailey 1st Bn. Ryl. W. Surr: Regt.**) *suspension slack, very fine* £100-£140
- 
- 505** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**Lieut. H. H. Elliott. 2nd. Bn. Royal Sussex Regt.**) *unit officially corrected, good very fine* £160-£200
- Herbert Henry Elliott** was born on 30 December 1869, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Sussex Regiment on 26 April 1893, having previously served in the Militia. He was promoted Lieutenant on 29 May 1895, and served on attachment to the Gordon Highlanders on the North West Frontier of India 1897-98, in the operations in the Bara Valley, 7-14 December 1897, and in the Bazar Valley, 25-30 December 1897. Rejoining the Royal Sussex Regiment, he was promoted Captain on 12 March 1900.
- Elliott transferred to the Indian Army on 25 November 1904, and was posted to the 74th Punjabis, before transferring to the Military Farms Department in India on 10 June 1906. He was promoted Major on 26 April 1911, and Lieutenant-Colonel on 26 April 1919, and retired on 27 April 1921. He died in Herefordshire on 13 December 1934.
- Sold with copied medal roll extracts, which shows the recipient on the roll for both the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment (which no doubt accounts for the fact that the unit is officially corrected on the medal); a photographic image of the officers of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, taken at Sialkot in January 1901, featuring the recipient; and copied research.
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- 506** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**4216 Pte. G. Staley, 2d. Bn. Derby: Regt.**) *suspension claw loose, minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* £160-£200
- G. Staley** served with the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment on both the North West Frontier of India, before transferring to the 1st Battalion and serving in South Africa during the Boer War. He was killed in action at Vlakfontein on 29 May 1901, on which date the battalion suffered 20 Officers and men killed, 59 wounded, and 5 missing (entitled to the Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps for Cape Colony, Orange Free State, and Diamond Hill). He is commemorated on the Sherwood Foresters Boer War Memorial in St. Mary's Church, Nottingham.
- 
- 507** Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**Lt. A. Y. Spearman, 1/R. War: R.**) *good very fine* £380-£420
- Alexander Young Spearman** was born in Prome, Burma, in 1872, the son of Colonel H. R. Spearman, Indian Army, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, in June 1892. Promoted Lieutenant in December 1896, he served with the 1st Battalion in the re-conquest of the Sudan, and was present at the Battle of Omdurman on 2 September 1898.
- Promoted Captain in December 1899, he served with the 28th Mounted Infantry in South Africa, and took part in the operations in the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony. He was taken Prisoner-of-War at Boschbult on 31 March 1902. Promoted Brevet Major on 22 August 1902, he subsequently served with the 1st Battalion on the North West Frontier of India in 1908, where he took part in the operations in Zakka Khel country, the Mohmand country, and the engagements of Matta and Kargha. The Regimental history contains the following detail:
- 'A more serious affair was the work of the Mohmand Field Force in April when, however, only four companies of the Royal Warwickshire were employed. One Company, formed of the Battalion Scouts, under Brevet-Major Spearman, was at Matta from April 3 to 16 to check the Mohmand Raider. On April 17 they went out again to Shabkadr, and on the next day they advanced to Garhi Sadar, where they dug themselves in. In the afternoon of 19 April they were ordered to fall back to Matta, and whilst retiring in the dark they had one man killed and one wounded.'
- Major Spearman died of morphia poisoning at home in London, October 1911.
- Sold with a copied extract from the Regimental newsletter *The Antelope* showing a group of officers from the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, including Spearman, during the Zakka Khel Expedition in 1908.
- 
- 508** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**49 Pte. J. C. Carrick. Barkly West T.G.**) *very fine, scarce* £100-£140
- Approximately 85 Medals awarded to the Barkly West Town Guard.
- Sold with copied medal roll extract which notes 'Issued 14.10.09'.
- 
- 509** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. J. Otty. Cradock T.G.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£120
- 
- 510** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**18 Cpl. R. Dowthwaite. Jansenville T.G.**) *edge nicks, very fine* £80-£120
- Approximately 200 Medals awarded to the Jansenville Town Guard.
- Sold with copied medal roll extract which notes 'Issued 6.11.11'.
- 
- 511** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. G. E. Truby. Middelburg T.G.**) *toned, light scratches to obverse field, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £80-£120
- Approximately 100 Medals awarded to the Middelburg Town Guard.
- Sold with copied medal roll extract.
- 
- 512** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**46 Pte. D. Pretorius. Richmond T.G.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- Approximately 70 Medals awarded to the Richmond Town Guard.
- Sold with copied medal roll extract.

- 513** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Talana (**W. Ball. Dundee Tn: Gd:**) *nearly extremely fine* £300-£400  
Sold with copied medal roll extract.
- 514** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**4615 Pte. G. Mitchell, Liverpool Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220  
**George Mitchell** was born in Liverpool in 1875 and attested there for the Liverpool Regiment on 21 August 1894, having previously served with the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Liverpool Regiment. He served with the Regiment in South Africa from 12 November 1897, before being invalided home on 17 August 1900. He was discharged 'medically unfit' on 25 January 1902, after 7 years and 158 days' service. Previously, whilst stationed at the Curragh, he was Post Orderly for H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Commander of the Forces in Ireland. Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.
- 515** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**Pte. W. G. Robinson. Ladysmith Town Gd:**) *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220  
Sold with copied research.
- 516** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**38344 Pte. G. Stanley. 27th Bn. Imp: Yeo:**) *very fine* £80-£120
- 517** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**8341 Pte. J. Flynn, Scots Gds:**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£120
- 518** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**6331 Pte. W. Gardner. L'pool Regt. M.I.**) *nearly very fine* £100-£120
- 519** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**5782 Pte. F. Lewis, North'd. Fus.**) *small edge bruise, otherwise nearly very fine* £100-£140
- 520** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**2349 Tpr: H. Kock. Imp: Lt. Horse**) *extremely fine* £80-£100  
**Henry Kock/Heinrich Koch** was born in Texas, U.S.A., and attested for the Imperial Light Horse at Port Elizabeth on 18 June 1901, aged 19.  
Sold with copied attestation papers and medal roll extract.
- 521**



*Me and Mine, Pretoria, S. Africa, Oct. 1900  
Ricketts seated third from right*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (**Lieut. E. E. Ricketts. R.E. Vol:**) *a little polished, otherwise very fine* £300-£360

**Edward Ernest Ricketts** was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, from Captain, 1st Gloucester R.E. Volunteers, on 10 March 1900. 'Captain Ricketts, who volunteered and has been accepted for service in South Africa, has had considerable volunteering experience. He joined the First Gloucestershire Royal Engineers in 1889, passed the examination in military engineering and infantry drill in 1890, was promoted to Captain in 1891, passed the examination for field officers in 1899, and has been granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers.' (*Some Gloucestershire Officers and Volunteers at the Front*, refers). Ricketts was mentioned in despatches by General Buller (*London Gazette* 8 February 1901) and by Lord Roberts (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901).

Sold with various related objects and photographs, including a combination penknife and fork, bone grips, inscribed 'E. E. Ricketts, 1st G.R.E.V.'; a small pocket compass; and a contemporary publication, *The War in South Africa - Some Gloucestershire Officers and Volunteers at the Front. A Local Souvenir 1899-1900*, with short biographies and pictures of some 27 officers and volunteers, including Ricketts. There are several photographs of him in South Africa and others in later life, together with a news cutting announcing his mention in despatches, and a quantity of related family photographs.



- 522** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivet between state and date clasp as issued (12753 Tpr: L. Williams, 71st. Coy. 18th. Impl: Yeo:)* edge bruise, very fine *£300-£400*

**L. Williams** served with the 71st (Sharpshooters) Company, 18th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.

Sold with a Standard Bank of South Africa Sight Bill (Bill of Exchange) named to L. Williams for the sum of £5, *this in relic condition*; a letter to the recipient from the Mayor of Liskeard inviting him to a Reception Dinner for the men who have been to the front in South Africa, to be held at Liskeard Guildhall on 28 October 1902, in envelope addressed to 'Trooper L. Williams, 60 Trinity Square, London SE'; and copied medal roll extracts.

**523**



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Johannesburg (**Capt. & Qr: Mr: F. Mugford. 14/Hrs:**) engraved naming, *extremely fine* *£300-£400*

**Frederick Mugford** attested for the 14th Hussars, and served with them in the ranks prior to being appointed Quartermaster on 20 September 1882. Promoted Honorary Captain on 20 September 1892, he served with the Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War, and was Mentioned in Lord Robert's Despatch of 4 September 1901. He retired on 16 January 1901.

- 524** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**398 Pte. M. Melville. K.O. Scot: Bord:**) very fine *£80-£100*

- 525** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**5351 Pte. R. Chinnery, 1st Suffolk Regt.**) very fine *£80-£100*

- 526** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (**5648 Pte. J. Baker, East Kent Regt.**) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* *£100-£120*

- 527** China 1900, no clasp (**9691 Gunr: W. G. Chapman. D. By: R.H.A.**) very fine *£160-£200*

"D" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, not listed in *British Battles and Medals*.

See Lots 186 and 479 for related family medals.

- 528** China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (**3841 R. Leyshon. 2nd Rl: Welsh Fus:**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* *£400-£500*

Sole with copied medal roll extract.

- 529** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**21017 Dvr: W. Ross. A.S.C.**) *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£80-£100*

- 530** Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Tpr: J. Bennett, Royston's Horse**) *scratch to obverse field, good very fine* *£140-£180*

- 531** Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Tpr: F. W. J. Robson, Natal Carbineers.**) *dark toned, nearly extremely fine* *£140-£180*

- 532** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (2), (**188606 Spr. T. J. Drury, R.E.; 164236 Pte. F. Brown, M.G.C.**) *good very fine or netter (2)* *£80-£120*  
**Thomas J. Drury** is also entitled to British War and Victory Medals.
- 
- 533** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (2), (**L-13916 Pte. W. Bridger, R.W. Kent R.; 202004 Pte. G. F. Gilbert, R.W. Kent R.**) *very fine (2)* *£80-£120*  
Sold with copied m.i.c. for each man showing additional entitlement to British War Medal.
- 
- 534** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**Lieut. McC. A. Alan, 2 Q.V.O. S & M.**) *toned, good very fine* *£60-£80*
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- 535** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**5329144 Pte. C. H. Justice. R. Berks. R.**) mounted as worn, *extremely fine* *£50-£60*
- 
- 536** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (**U Tin**) *extremely fine and scarce to a Burmese recipient* *£40-£50*
- 
- 537** 1914 Star, with later slide clasp (**23152 Gnr. F. H. Rix. R.G.A.**); 1914 Star (**TS-4006 Strpr: J. T. Bradbury. A.S.C.**) *generally very fine or better (2)* *£90-£110*
- 
- 538** 1914 Star, with clasp (**9842 Cpl. J. Burke. 1/K.R.Rif.C.**) *very fine* *£60-£80*
- 
- 539** 1914 Star (**6151 Pte C. Howard. 18/Hrs.**) *good very fine* *£60-£80*  
**Charles Howard** served during the Great War with the 18th Hussars in the French theatre of war from 9 September 1914, and was discharged, 14 September 1915.
- 
- 540** 1914 Star (**Lieut. C. R. Shannon. R.E.**) *good very fine* *£120-£160*  
**Cyril Richmond Shannon** served during the Great War with the Royal Engineers in the French theatre of war from November 1914. He advanced to Captain, and was killed in action whilst serving with the 101st Field Company on the Western Front, 4 October 1915. Captain Shannon is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.
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- 541** 1914-15 Star (2) (**J. 29856, V. E. Element, Boy. 1. R.N.; 24329 Gnr: W. Smith. R.F.A.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**M2-150380 Sjt. J. W. Chama A.S.C.; J. 29866 V. E. Clements. A.B. R.N.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) (**Capt. J. A. Fretton.; G-5349 Pte. G. A. Holliday. E. Kent R.; Wt. Schlmr. C. E. Taylor. R.N.**), *very fine or better (7)* *£70-£90*  
**William Smith**, who was born in Liverpool, attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 August 1915. He was killed in action on 3 July 1917, and is buried in Bus House Cemetery, Belgium.
- 
- 542** 1914-15 Star (**343 Pte. Tawale. N. Rhod. Pol.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (**57699 Pte. F. Evans. Ches. R.; 11334 Pte. D. Porteous. S. Gds.; 216376. 2.A.M. W. A. Rivers. R.A.F.**) *latter two both planchets only*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (**36778 Pte. A. Sigsworth. W. York. R.**); Memorial Plaque (**Ernest Brown**); together with a rare Royal Army Service Corps football prize medal, bronze, the reverse impressed 'Base M.T. Depot R.A.S.C. in Italy Inter Section Cup-Tie 1918 -19', *generally nearly very fine, the last extremely fine (7)* *£60-£80*  
There are numerous men called Ernest Brown on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour.
- 
- 543** Victory Medal 1914-19 (**90802 Gnr. W. Gray. R.A.**); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45; U.N. Medal (36), on ribands for UNTSO; ONUC; UNTEA; UNMOGIP; UNYOM; UNFICYP (2); UNEF 2; UNDOF; UNIFIL; UNIIMOG; UNAVEM; ONUCA; UNTAG; ONUSAL; UNIKOM; MINURSO; UNAMIC; UNTAC; UNOSOM (2); UNMIH; UNIMOZ; UNPROFOR; UNOMIL; UNOMUR; UNOMIG; UNAMIR (2); UNHQ; UNTAES; UNMOT; four lacking riband; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; Coronation 1937; **Italy, Kingdom, Al Valore Militare**, bronze, unnamed as issued; **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Commemorative Medal for the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1985; Commemorative Medal for the 50th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1995, *generally very fine or better (47)* *£80-£120*  
Sold with four miniature U.N. Medals, on ribands for UNEF 2; UNDOF; UNIFIL; and UNIIMOG; and a Tank Corps cap badge.

544



**The Victory Medal and rare 'She died' lady's Memorial Plaque awarded to Miss Mary Ferguson, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps**

Victory Medal 1914-19 (33682 Wkr. M. Ferguson. Q.M.A.A.C); Memorial Plaque, 'She died' lady's issue (Mary Ferguson) *attempt to erase number, rank, and unit on VM, otherwise very fine, the plaque rare (2)* £3,000-£4,000

**Miss Mary Ferguson**, the daughter of Captain Matthew Ferguson, of Belfast, served during the Great War with Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, and died on 9 February 1919. She is buried in St. Marie Cemetery, Le Havre, France.

545 Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (175 Gnr. R. Pepperd. R.A.) *very fine* £80-£100

546



**The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Ordinary Seaman J. Jones, Royal Navy, one of "The Few" who remained aboard H.M.S. Amethyst throughout the Yangtze incident after the evacuations carried out at Rose Island and Hsiao Ho**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (D/SSX. 855419 J. Jones, Ord. Smn., R.N.), *edge bruise, otherwise better than very fine* £2,000-£2,600

*Provenance:* John Hillard Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2010.

**John Jones**, a native of Liverpool, is verified on the roll of the "Few" in C. E. Lucas Phillips' *Escape of the Amethyst*. Sold with full verification.

- 547 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (**D/SSX 817588 G. Davies. Sig. R.N.**) *partial correction to official number, nearly very fine* £500-£600

548



- Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (**D/JX. 64222 E. Green. A/A.B. R.N.**) *nearly extremely fine* £600-£800

*Provenance:* Baldwin's, August 1963, sold with Admiralty verification that the recipient 'earned this medal for service in H.M.S. "Consort"'.

- 549 General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Kurdistan (**1411 Gnr. Rahmatullah. R.A.**); another, 1 clasp, Iraq (**93342 Pte. J. Measures. North'd Fus.**) *suspension loose on both, good fine (2)* £60-£80

- 550 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**GS-127672 Pte. T. W. Stanbridge. R. Fus.**) *suspension loose, very fine* £60-£80

- 551 General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Palestine (**1869375. Dvr. H. Morey. R.E.**) *surname and unit partially officially corrected*; another 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (**21128482 Spr. E. Hamilton. R.E.**) *last in card box of issue, and with 6 annotated photographs from service in Malaya, 1st very fine, last darkly toned, extremely fine (2)* £60-£80

- 552 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**6285786. Pte. E. T. Ellender. The Buffs.**) *some minor marks, otherwise extremely fine* £160-£200

**Lance-Corporal Ernest Thomas Ellender**, 1st Battalion, The Buffs, was killed in action in the defence of Point 204, Western Desert of North Africa, on 15 December 1941, aged 24, and is commemorated by name on the Alamein Memorial.

In December 1941 the 1st Buffs captured Point 204, which Rommel considered to be a key position, and by holding on to it disrupted Rommel's plans and subsequently caused him to fall back beyond Benghazi. On 15 December Rommel's attacking force, the *Ariete* and the 15th Panzer Division, with the 8th Bersaglieri Regiment and the 115th Lorried Infantry Regiment, overran The Buffs and its supporting elements during the afternoon. In the fierce and determined fighting the Buffs lost over 1,000 men killed or captured with only 71 men and a battery of field artillery escaping.

553



- The G.S.M. 1918-62 awarded to Private W. Kelly, 1st Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, who was awarded the M.M. for his gallantry at Gogni, Eritrea, 26 January 1941 - during which action he captured 7 prisoners and was wounded**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3242885. Pte. W. Kelly. Worc. R.) with Territorial Army Rifle Association prize medal, reverse engraved 'Rfn. W. Kelly Recruits Best Rifle Shot 1930', *toned, good very fine (2)* £200-£240

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 April 1942:

'At Gogni on 26.1.41. W/Sgt. Kelly in command of his platoon was ordered to advance and occupy a small hill from which to give covering fire to the main advance upon the objective. He skilfully led his platoon across bullet swept country and later was able to leap frog through into the main objective where he captured seven prisoners. After a strong enemy counter-attack had been repulsed by fire and whilst the position was under shell fire, volunteers were called for to organise a bayonet charge to clear the enemy from a small re-entrant. W/Sgt. Kelly immediately volunteered and whilst organising his party was wounded. Throughout the operation, this N.C.O. showed a complete disregard for his own personal safety and by his example and leadership was largely responsible for the success of the operation.'

**William Kelly** was a native of Glasgow.


- 554 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2) (**6009611 Pte. A. E. Taylor. Essex. R.; 5567972 Pte. I. Dewar. A. & S. H.**) *last darkly toned, generally good very fine (2)* £80-£120



- 555** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2) (**4744327 Pte. J. W. Hill. Y. & L. R.; 4536043. Pte. J. E. Owens. W. York. R.**) *first good very fine, second nearly very fine (2)* £80-£120
- 556** General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Palestine (**7011770 Rfmn. W. McKinney. R.U. Rif.**); another, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23400772 Pte. D. Judd. Wilts.**) *very fine or better (2)* £120-£160
- 557** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**560491 A.C.1. F. N. Savage. R.A.F.**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £50-£70
- 558** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (2) (**2327774 Sjt. K. Ainsworth. R. Sigs.; 104808 Rfn. Karna Bahadur Chettri, 3/9 G.R.**) *1st good very fine, last good fine (2)* £60-£80
- 559** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**21029706 Tpr. R. Coleman. 4/7. D.G.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £50-£70
- 560** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2) (**14444292 Tpr. E. Paynter. 15/19 H.; 19018161 Tpr. J. Rhodes. 17/21 L.**) *number of 1st partially officially corrected, generally very fine or better (2)* £80-£120
- 561** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**19182487 Tpr. T. May. 17/21 L.**) *toned, good very fine* £50-£70
- 562** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (3) (**2764443 Pte. R. Turner. H.L.I.; 5951025 Pte. W. G. Manville. Herts.; 19012568 Pte J. Marshall. K.O.S.B.**) *last with official corrections, nearly very fine, remainder generally very fine or better (3)* £100-£140
- 563** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (3) (**T/6216989 W.O. Cl. 2. L. J. Smith. R.A.S.C.; 14436070 Spr. R. Heseldin. R.E.; 14274331 Spr R W F Chilcott RE**) *number officially corrected on 2nd, last a slightly later issue, generally very fine (3)* £80-£120
- 564** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (3) (**AS.13891 Pte. D. Tokonye. A.P.C.; 14110079 Gnr. E. Blake. R.A.; 14830850 Sigm. K. C. Bilton. R. Sigs.**) *last in named card box of issue, surname partially officially corrected to 1st, 2nd with minor official corrections, generally good very fine (3)* £90-£110
- 565** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14869388 Pte R Stubbs AAC**) *a slightly later issue, good very fine* £100-£140
- 566** General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14156707 Pte. K. Brown. R. . C.**) *erasure to unit*; another, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**23609327 Pte. R. Millett. 3 E. Anglian**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**AEM1 J A Greenwood D170672W RN**) *nearly very fine or better (3)* £50-£70
- 567** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (2) (**22134713 Pte. J. Wood. KOYLI; 22388781 Pte. H. Taylor. R.A. P.C.**) *minor edge bruising to 1st, generally very fine (2)* £60-£80
- 568** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (3) (**22248410 Cpl. G. H. Blakeley. R.A.P.C.; 22391345 Cpl. J. Coyne. R. Sigs.; 3384727 Sjt. A. Carus. A.C.C.**) *number partially officially corrected on last, generally good very fine (3)* £90-£110
- 569** General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (**572929 Cpl. R. H. Robinson. R.A.F.**); another, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**4175298 S.A.C. P. Moseley. R.A.F.**) *last mount court-style as originally worn, generally good very fine (2)* £60-£80
- 570** General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (**4027515 L.A.C. J. MacDonald. R.A.F.**); another, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**4028067 A.C.1. J. Gray. R.A.F.**) *first good very fine, last nearly very fine (2)* £60-£80
- 571** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (**4043430 S.A.C. N. B. White. R.A.F.**) *good very fine* £40-£50
- 572** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (**W/350334 Cpl. E. Lightbody. WRAC.**) *good very fine* £60-£80
- 573** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (2) (**21135389 Rfn, Birbahadur. Rai 10 G.R.; 811813 Rfn. Dhanram Limbu. 7 G.R.**) *1st very fine, last nearly very fine (2)* £50-£60

- 574** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (3) (**EA 18113706 Pte. Dinner Allan K A R; EA. 18113459 Pte. John Chagowa. K A R; EA. 18114112 Pte Lazaro Naluso K A R**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine (3)* £70-£90
- 575** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (2) (**DN 26258 Pte Jafali Morris K.A.R.; N.55231 Pte Evans. Kandemla K.A.R.**) *number partially officially corrected on 1st, generally very fine (2)* £60-£80
- 576** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (2) (**ZBM6512 L/Cpl. Harneck Namwakwa E.A.A.M.C.; CEY/18040550 Pte. K. H. David. R.P.C.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine (2)* £50-£70
- 577** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (2) (**22773871 Tpr. G. Pendry. 12 L; 22628549 Tpr. G. R. Greig. RAC.**) *generally good very fine (2)* £70-£90
- 578** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**Major. T. H. Rolph. R.E.**) *darkly toned, extremely fine* £80-£120
- 579** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (2) (**22113148 Sigm. A. R. Hill. R. Sigs.; 22559909 Sigm. J. Spears. R. Sigs.**) *generally very fine (2)* £50-£70
- 580** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (2) (**23144047 Fus. A. Duff. R.S.F.; 23041197 Pte. D. Ball. W. Yorks.**) *minor edge bruising, therefore generally very fine (2)* £60-£80
- 581** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (3) (**23049521 Pte. D. Soutar. R.A.P.C.; 22900141 Pte. S. Gregory. R. A.O.C.; 21148376 Rfn. Singbir Gurung. 6 G.R.**) *number of 1st partially officially corrected, surname officially corrected on 2nd, generally very fine (3)* £60-£80
- 582** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**Capt. L. W. Crawford. R.A.E.C.**) *light scratches, otherwise good very fine* £80-£120  
**Leslie Walter Crawford** initially served as a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, before transferring as a Lieutenant to the Royal Army Educational Corps in September 1952. He advanced to Captain in December 1952, and relinquished his commission in September 1960.
- 583** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (2) (**4125096 Act. Cpl. J. E. McLachlan. R.A.F.; LAC E Brown (4003285) RAF**) *last an impressed replacement issue, with area of erasure after details, generally good very fine or better (2)* £40-£50
- 584** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**Capt. J. C. Clark. Q.A.R.A.N.C.**) *darkly toned, extremely fine* £140-£180
- 585** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**Lt. E. M. Munro. Q.A.R.A.N.C.**) *good very fine* £140-£180
- 586** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (**Q/1003029 Cpl. P. M. B. Norbury. Q.A.R.A.N.C.**) *unit partially officially corrected, very fine* £40-£50
- 587** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (**22380388 Pte T F Benstead RAOC**) *good very fine* £80-£120
- 588** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (**Cpl G V Elliot (4084913) RAF**) *in named card box of issue, and with R. A.F. Certificate of Service, nearly extremely fine* £120-£160  
**Gordon Victor Elliott** was born in August 1933, and joined the Royal Air Force in October 1951. He served as a Motor Transport Driver (Mechanic) at R.A.F. Ismailia, and was discharged in October 1955.
- 589** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (**AC1 A T Bishop (3513644) RAF**) *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160
- 590** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (**AC2 W N Laughlin (4120980) RAF**) *good very fine* £120-£160
- 591** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (2) (**23302928 Gnr. J. S. Riddel. R.A.; 23492394 Gnr. T. T. Hazzledine. R.A.**) *generally very fine or better (2)* £80-£120
- 592** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (2) (**23212433 Fus. R. J. McNeice. LF.; 23454843 Pte. I. Wright. Wilts.**) *generally very fine or better (2)* £80-£120

- 593** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (2) (**23483331 Cfn. J. Baylis. R.E.M.E.; 5014848 S.A.C. M. T. R. Pocock R.A. F.**) *generally very fine (2)* £70-£90
- 594** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (2) (**4195008 S.A.C. J. Stacey. R.A.F.; 4194418 L.A.C. D. H. Gallimope. R.A. F.**) *generally very fine or better (2)* £70-£90
- 595** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (2) (**22847977 Gnr. G. Roper. R.A.; 23280888 Pte. N. B. Dixon. R.P.C.**) *2nd initial and surname of last partially officially corrected, generally very fine (2)* £90-£110
- 596** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (**23266812 Pte. R. Lynch. R.S.**) with a bronze Sanford Memorial Medal, reverse engraved 'Bell II Rec. Lynch R.', *good very fine (2)* £60-£80
- 597** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (**2278888 Cfn. E. R. Coles. R.E.M.E.**) in named card box of issue, *toned, extremely fine* £50-£70
- 598** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (**SAC J E Ross (1925971) RAF**) *extremely fine* £100-£140
- 599** General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Near East (**22569082 Sigmn. J. Smyth. R. Sigs.**) *very fine* £60-£80
- 600** 1939-45 Star (25), lacking ribands, *generally very fine or better (25)* £60-£80
- 601** General Service 1962-2007 (2), 1 clasp, Borneo (**J.970773 M. D. Edwicker. A.B. R.N.**) *partially officially renamed;* another, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**2384450 L/Cpl. L. J. D. Trevithick. R. Signals.**) *very fine (2)* £60-£80
- 602** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (2) (**23904200 Pte. J. A. Todd. A. & SH.; 21150366 Rfn. Ombahadur Sing. 1/2 GR.**) *generally very fine (2)* £70-£90
- 603** General Service 1962-2007 (2), 1 clasp, Borneo (**4258595 S.A.C. D. Foster R.A.F.**); another, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (**M 4253934 A/Cpl. H. Eaglesham. R.A.F.**) *minor official correction to number of last, generally very fine (2)* £60-£80
- 604** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (2) (**U 4282020 SAC. R. Lodge. R.A.F.; M 4267824 SAC. A. Medcalf. R.A.F.**) *generally very fine or better (2)* £80-£100
- 605** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (2) (**E4275325 SAC. B. A. McDonald R.A.F.; T1933996 Cpl. M. R. Lawson R.A.F.**) *number partially officially corrected on last, generally good very fine (2)* £80-£100
- 606** General Service 1962-2007 (2), 1 clasp, South Arabia (**U4269396 SAC. R. A. Stretton R.A.F.**) in named card box of issue with forwarding slip; another, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**SAC M R Jeffels (C 8406075) RAF**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine (2)* £80-£120  
**Robert Anthony Stretton** was born in Cork, Ireland on 13 June 1944 and joined the Royal Air Force as an Aircraftman 2nd Class at Belfast on 9 June 1962.
- 607** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**Mne J J Townsley PO45046M RM; Mne P Connors PO38869G RM**) *minor edge bruising, very fine (2)* £70-£90
- 608** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**RM 27735 P. H. Woolf Mne. RM.; 24386759 Gnr B Robinson RA**) *generally very fine (2)* £60-£80
- 609** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**24422215 Tpr A J Coates RTR; 24832006 Tpr J Chinn RTR**) *very fine (2)* £70-£90
- 610** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**24082628 L/Bdr. G. W. Godwin RA.; 24539250 Gnr A C Craig RA**) *scratch in reverse field of last, otherwise generally very fine (2)* £70-£90
- 611** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**25123931 Fus C D Hicks RRF; 24433369 Fus J Finnie RRF**) *very fine (2)* £70-£90
- 612** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**24912077 Fus E Walker RRF; 25102377 Fus M W Bickett RRF**) *generally very fine (2)* £70-£90

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- 613** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**24225394 Fus. B. A. Austin RHF; 25141675 Pte J L Kennedy A & SH**) *generally very fine (2)* *£70-£90*
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- 614** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**24519018 Pte J A Elliott WFR; 24386689 Pte S J Roberson R Anglian**) *generally very fine (2)* *£70-£90*
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- 615** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**25046648 Pte J Leeming QLR; 24253949 Pte. W. Barton QLR.**) *generally very fine (2)* *£70-£90*
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- 616** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2) (**25086284 Pte A R Riley QLR; 24619723 Pte A R Horsfall PWO**) *generally very fine (2)* *£70-£90*
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- 617** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24384486 Pte A S Nichols Para**) *good very fine* *£100-£140*
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- 618** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24533276 Airtpr W A Norman AAC**) *very fine* *£80-£120*
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- 619** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**W/455403 L/Cpl. S. R. Aspey WRAC**) *scratches to obverse, otherwise very fine* *£60-£80*
- 
- 620** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**Fg Off A B Cornes RAF**) *extremely fine* *£80-£120*
- 
- 621** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**Fg Off M A Warwick RAF**) *extremely fine* *£80-£120*
- 
- 622** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Dhofar (**Q8094815 SAC B C Eyre RAF**) in its named card box of issue which also verifies clasp, *nearly extremely fine* *£140-£180*  
 Sold with original Certificate of Qualifications issued upon discharge in June 1977, verifying GSM Dhofar issued on 18 September 1972; and copied Certificate of Discharge/Transfer to Reserve.  
**Brian Clifford Eyre** was born on 28 November 1951, and joined the Royal Air Force on 8 June 1971. He was employed as a RAF Regiment Gunner, was promoted to Leading Aircraftman on 27 October 1971, and to Senior Aircraftman on 8 June 1972. He was discharged in the rank of Senior Aircraftman on 7 June 1977.
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- 623**  General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, N. Iraq & S. Turkey (**Capt E Burnet RCAF**) *extremely fine* *£500-£700*
- 
- 624** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Air Operations Iraq (**SAC M. J. Coyle (R8425583) RAF**) *extremely fine* *£240-£280*
- 
- 625** Operational Service Medal 2000, for Sierra Leone (**Sgt S J Robinson (S8211736) RAF**), in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* *£240-£280*  
 Sold with a hardback copy of the book 'Operation Barras, The SAS Rescue Mission: Sierra Leone 2000' by William Fowler.



# A Collection of Egypt and Sudan Medals for the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir

- 
- 626** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**M. Jennings. Pte. R.M.**) *heavy pitting and contact marks, therefore fair* *£100-£140*

**M. Jennings** served as part of the Naval Brigade.

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- 627** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**749 Tpr. W. Foster, 1st. Life Gds.**) *edge bruise, pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine* *£200-£240*

Approximately 109 medals with clasp Tel-el-Kebir awarded to the 1st Life Guards.

- 
- 628** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**914 Tpr. W. Keenan. 2nd. Life Gds.**) *pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine* *£200-£240*

Approximately 103 medals with clasp Tel-el-Kebir awarded to the 2nd Life Guards.

- 
- 629** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**965. Pte. H. Hope. Rl. H. Gds.**) *pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine* *£200-£240*

Approximately 108 medals with clasp Tel-el-Kebir awarded to the Royal Horse Guards.

- 
- 630** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**919. Sergt. J. Morris. 4th. Dn. Gds.**) *heavy edge bruising, pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine* *£140-£180*

**631**



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (**2402. Pte. J. Harrison. 4th. [Dn] Gds.**) *heavy edge bruising, pitting and contact marks partially obscuring naming, therefore fine* *£600-£800*

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2002.

2 officers and 39 other ranks of the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards were present at Abu Klea in the Heavy Camel Regiment.

- 
- 632** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**2623. Pte. A. Smith. 7/Dn. Gds.**) *pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine* *£120-£160*

- 
- 633** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**1584. Pte. R. Challis. 3rd. Hussars.**) *traces of lacquer, edge bruising and light contact marks, nearly very fine, extremely rare* *£400-£500*

One of only 1 Officer (Captain S. J. Lee) and 5 other ranks from the 3rd Hussars to receive the Egypt and Sudan Medal with clasp Tel-el-Kebir.

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- 634** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**1531. Shoeg. Smith, J: Haycock. 15th. Hussars.**) *naming rubbed at 6 o'clock, suspension claw loose, minor edge bruising and pitting, worn, therefore fine, rare* *£300-£400*

The 15th Hussars were not present at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir; it is therefore likely, given the recipient's specialist rank, that he was serving on attachment to another cavalry unit.

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- 635** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1885 (**2059. Pte. C. Butler. 19th. Hussars.**) *pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine* *£200-£240*

- 
- 636** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**Sowar Meer Ahmid Ali Shah 2d. Bengal Cavy.**) *edge bruising, cleaned, therefore good fine* *£80-£120*

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2001.

- 637** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**Duffr. Nihal Singh 13th. Bengal Lancers**) *test cut through the 'ngal' of unit and to suspension bar, light pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine* £80-£120  
*Provenance:* Buckland, Dix & Wood, October 1993.
- 
- 638** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**3529, Driv: J. James, N/A, R.H. [A].**) *pitting and contact marks obscuring last letter of unit, otherwise very fine* £160-£200
- 
- 639** *Pair: Bombardier J. Wise, Royal Horse Artillery*  
 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1885 (2421, Bombr. J. Wise, G/B: R.H.A.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *minor pitting and light edge bruising, good very fine (2)* £200-£240
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- 640** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**32181 Gunr. A. Yateman. A/1. Bde. R.A.**) *'8' of number engraved in a different style, pawn-broker's mark to reverse field, edge bruising, pitting and light contact marks, and scratch to obverse field, otherwise very fine* £120-£160
- 
- 641** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**17085. Driv. W. Evans. D/1. Bde. R.A.**) *pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine* £120-£160
- 
- 642** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**20307. Drivr. S. Long. F/1. Bde. R.A.**) *pitting and contact marks, very fine* £120-£160
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- 643** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**14802. Gunr. R. Daniel. H/1st. Bde. R.A.**) *edge bruise, light pitting and contact marks, very fine* £120-£160
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- 644** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**27059, Driv: J. W. Ellis, I/2. Bde. R.A.**) *'I' of surname officially corrected, minor pitting and contact marks, good very fine* £120-£160

**645**



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**12549 Gunr. F. Keene, N/2 Bde. R.A.**) *number and last part of unit faint from contact marks and pitting, otherwise nearly very fine* £240-£280

*Provenance:* Jack Webb Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008.

"N" Battery, 2 Brigade, Royal Artillery, was later awarded the Honour Title "The Broken Wheel" for an incident during the battle of Tel-El-Kebir. It having decided to attack at dawn after an approach march by night, the latter difficult operation was carried out by the two infantry and one cavalry divisions moving in line, in an echelon from the left with all the seven field batteries, also in line, in an interval between the two infantry divisions. The left hand infantry division arrived first at the enemy's entrenchments in the half light and was met by a blaze of fire. Their attack was not at first completely successful but with the aid of their supports they and the other division forced their way into the entrenchments where hand to hand fighting continued.

Meanwhile, the guns had been halted until there was enough light to see what was going on; but, as dawn broke, they were ordered forward to come into action inside the entrenchments in positions from which they could engage the defences in enfilade. N/2 galloped forward with the rest and, in the words of an officer of the battery, writing just after the battle:

'All of a sudden the smoke lifted like a curtain and we found ourselves close to a long line of entrenchments. We at once went on and Major Branker found an angle in the line just in front where the ditch was not so deep, so the right gun galloped straight at it. It went with a bump into the ditch, and stuck fast on the face of the parapet, with most of the horses over; but a lot of 42nd [Highlanders] rushed to our help, and we lifted and shoved the gun over; but found one of the wheels smashed to pieces.'

Though one of its guns had thus come to grief, N/2 brought its remaining guns into action inside the entrenchments and engaged the rearward parts of the defences with effective shrapnel fire in enfilade at 1,000 yards range. The enemy, facing destructive fire from both their front and flank were soon broken up and, with victory secured, N/2 gained their prized Honour Title.

- 646** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**6333. Gunr. H. Daynor. J/3. Bde. R.A.**) *light pitting and minor edge bruise, good very fine* £120-£160
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- 647** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**18016. Gunr. A. Hall. 7/1st Bde. R.A.**) *light pitting, very fine* £120-£160

**648** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**14929. Driv: W. Wall. A. Tp. R.E.**) *minor edge bruise, pitting and contact marks partially obscuring unit, nearly very fine* *£120-£160*

**649** *Pair: Private J. Styles, Grenadier Guards*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1885 (7333. Pte. J. Stiles. 2/Gr...); Khedive's Star 1882, reverse engraved 'J Styles 7353', *heavy pitting and contact marks partially obscuring naming details, therefore good fine, the Star better (2)* *£180-£220*

**650** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1885 (**6821 Pte. J. Newton. 2/Cdm...**) *heavy pitting and contact marks partially obscuring naming, fair to fine* *£100-£140*

**651** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**4371. Pte. J. Emslie, 1/Scots G..**) *edge bruising, pitting and contact marks partially obscuring naming, good fine* *£120-£160*

**652** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**2231. Pte. P. O'Brien. 2/Rl. Ir: R.**) *heavy pitting, therefore good fine* *£160-£200*

**653**



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**1531. Pte. G. Waller. 1/R. Suss: R.**) *pitting and light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine, rare* *£300-£400*

The Royal Sussex Regiment was not present at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir; it is therefore likely that the recipient was employed as a soldier servant to an Officer of the Regiment attached to a different unit or on the Staff.

**654** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**1465. Pte. G. Glass. 1/R. Hrs.**) *light pitting and minor edge nicks, very fine* *£140-£180*

**655** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**1263. Pte. T. Rolph. 2/D of C.L.I.**) *light contact marks, good very fine* *£120-£160*

**656** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**118. Pte. W. Blackmore. 3/K.R. Rif: C.**) *light pitting, good very fine* *£140-£180*

**657** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**143 Sgt. F. Aisladie 1/Sea: Highrs.**) *pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine* *£140-£180*

**658** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**507. Pte. J. Knox. 2/High: L.I.**) *'x' of surname originally engraved as an 'N', pawn broker's mark to obverse field, good very fine* *£140-£180*

**659** *Pair: Private R. Heale, Gordon Highlanders*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1056. Pte. R. Heale. 1/Gord: Highrs.); Khedive's Star 1882, reverse impressed '75 1056', '5' of recipient's service number double-struck on Star, *light contact marks, good very fine (2)* *£200-£240*

**660** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**2645 Pte. D. Campbell. 2/Sea: Highrs:**) *suspension loose, heavy pitting and contact marks, therefore fine* *£100-£140*

**661** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, *second clasp a tailor's copy (101 Lce. Cpl. C. Lockwood. 1/Cam'n. Highrs)* *light pitting, very fine* *£140-£180*

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**662** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**2806, Pte. S. Clarke, 2/York & Lanc: R.**) *heavy pitting and contact marks, pawn broker's mark to obverse field, good fine* *£120-£160*

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**663** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**395 P[te] T. Keating. 1/R.I. Fus.**) *edge bruise, pitting and contact marks that has partially obscured the recipient's rank, fine* *£120-£160*

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**664** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**1746. Corpl. J. F. Bennison. 12th. Co. C. & T.C.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£140-£180*

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**665** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**Revd. J. Henderson. M.A.**) *pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine, scarce* *£400-£500*



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**666** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**Interpr. A. Petterson.**) *nearly very fine* *£200-£240*  
*Provenance: John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003.*

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**667** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**Civils. Servt. T. Moyses.**) *'y' of surname officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* *£140-£180*  
*Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, April 2006.*



## Coronation and Jubilee Medals

668



### **The extremely rare 'Mount Everest Expedition' Coronation Medal attributed to Leading Sherpa Ang Norbu, British Mount Everest Expedition**

Coronation 1953, the edge officially impressed 'Mount Everest Expedition' and housed in its presentation case, *extremely fine, rare* £2,000-£3,000



*Provenance:* Buckland, Dix & Wood, April 1994.

Although these medals were sadly not named to the individual Expedition members, the lot is sold with the following typed attribution: 'Decoration awarded to Leading Sherpa Ang Norbu following the successful ascent of Mount Everest on June 1st, 1953. Sherpa Ang Norbu was born near Katmundu [sic] April 1914. After a long and successful life as a Sherpa (he was on 5 expeditions) he died on September 22nd 1967.'

Only 37 medals were issued to the expedition members who successfully conquered Mount Everest, the news of which was received on Coronation Day, 2 June 1953, and these were the only Coronation Medals officially inscribed in any way.

# Long Service Medals

669 Imperial Service Medal, E.VII.R., Lady's badge with wreath (**Mary Donohoe**) mounted on original bow riband with Elkington pin brooch, in Elkington, London, case of issue, good very fine, scarce £300-£400

670



Army L.S. & G.C., W.IV.R. (**James Prince, 2nd Life Guards. 1832.**) original steel clip and rectangular bar suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine £500-£600

Provenance: Jubilee Collection, Glendining's, May 1992.

**James Prince** was born at Wetherby, Yorkshire, and attested there for the 2nd Life Guards on 7 December 1809, aged 19. 'He served in the Peninsula and on the Continent from November 1812 to July 1814, and on the Continent from May 1815 to January 1816 - at the battles of Vittoria and Waterloo.' He was discharged on 3 January 1832. Also entitled to M.G.S. for Vittoria and Waterloo medal. Sold with copied discharge papers.

671



Army L.S. & G.C., W.IV.R. (**William Hill, 91st Regiment Foot. 1833.**) fitted with original steel clip and rectangular bar suspension, edge bruise, otherwise very fine £600-£700

**William Hill** was born in Kendal, Cumberland, and enlisted into the 91st Foot at Portseaton [Port Seton], Midlothian, on 10 May 1811, aged 24, a blacksmith by trade. He served in Captain D. Campbell's Light Company at Waterloo, remaining in France for the following three years, and afterwards served in Jamaica, West Indies, from March 1822 to October 1826. He was discharged 'worn out from the effects of service and climate' on 29 April 1833, after 26 years 104 days service. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in the same year. Sold with copied discharge papers.

672 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 1st issue, large letter reverse, edge dated, impressed naming (**B. Roberts, Drummer 33rd Regiment Foot. 1838.**) fitted with original steel clip and small replacement ring, light contact marks, otherwise good very fine £400-500

Provenance: Dixon's Gazette, Summer 2009.

**Benjamin Roberts** was born at Dewsbury, Yorkshire, and enlisted into the 33rd Foot at Halifax on 29 March 1811, aged 22, a wire-drawer by trade. He was promoted to Drummer on 25 July 1812, and held this rank for 25 years 320 days before his discharge at Dublin on 9 June 1838. His discharge papers state his total service to have been 27 years 74 days plus 2 years for Waterloo, and that he served 'Two years in Germany, Holland & France, was at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom, the two affairs before Antwerp and was wounded in the right shoulder at Waterloo.' Sold with copied discharge papers and Waterloo roll page.

673 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**699. Pte J. Crowden, 7th Hussars**) very fine £80-£100

674 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**2211. Pte. H. Buckingham. North'd Fus:**) very fine £70-£90

675 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**2121. L/Corpl. W. Tipper. R. War: R.**) rank and initial partially officially corrected, very fine £40-£50

- 676** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**287 Arm: Serjt. E. Morton, 2-22nd. Foot**) *minor edge nicks, nearly very fine* *£80-£120*

**Edward Morton** was born in Cork in 1834, and attested for the 99th foot in 1853. He served with them for nine years, including seeing active service during the Second China War (entitled to a no clasp Medal), before being discharged in 1862. He re-enlisted in the Corps of Armourers on 2 March 1867, and was promoted Armourer Sergeant on 1 April 1867, before being posted to the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot on 13 October of that year. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £5, on 28 July 1876, and was discharged on 22 December 1879, after 22 years and 82 days' service.

- 677** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**326. Cr. Serjt. G. Orwin. R. Highrs.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£70-£90*

**678**



- Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**4279. Pte. T. Bowins, 54th. Foot**) *impressed naming, edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* *£260-£300*

*Provenance:* Christie's, April 1992.

**Thomas Bowins** was born in Dublin on 8 April 1842 and attested for the 54th (West Norfolk) Regiment of Foot at Canterbury on 8 April 1856, on his 14th birthday. Soon after he proceeded with the Regiment to India in the troopship *Sarah Sands*.

#### **The Sarah Sands**

The *Sarah Sands*, a steamship requisitioned for troop transport, set sail on 15 August 1857 with three companies, and 14 officers of the 54th Regiment, bound for India. Also aboard were some of the soldiers' families, including that of their Commanding Officer Lieutenant Colonel B. Moffat; the Regiment's supplies; and 128 barrels of gunpowder for delivery to the Calcutta Arsenal. Such Transport ships, with press gang crews of questionable quality, had acquired a bad reputation amongst soldiers, due to incidents such as the sinking of the *Birkenhead*, which five years earlier had struck an uncharted reef off the South African coast causing the loss of 445 lives.

On 11 November, after a period of inclement weather, Sergeant J. Murray of the 54th Foot was leading a fatigue party to collect rations when he noticed smoke billowing out from the hatchway on the Orlop deck. The general alarm was raised and the Captain of the ship, Captain Castle, ordered the women and children into the lifeboats. Work parties were immediately organised to try and clear the powder and ammunition away from the stern, where the fire was concentrated. All the barrels were seemingly accounted for, and efforts to quell the blaze looked like they may reach a successful conclusion; however, two barrels of the ship's signalling powder still remained in the hold. The heightening wind fanned the flames and led to its spread in the early evening, climaxing at 9:00 p.m. with the cacophonous explosion as the fire finally found the signalling powder. Flaming debris erupted into the sky and the stern cabins were visually blown above the deck. The most critical damage came in the shape of the large hole created in the thick iron hull plates. It was at this point that Captain Castle ordered the crew and the 54th, who were gallantly fighting the fire, to prepare to abandon ship.

Major Brett, undeterred by the bleak situation that faced the 54th rallied his men to stay and fight on against the natural enemy. Ironically it was the large hole in the port quarter that was to come to the men's aid. The water that surged through this hole with every dip in the waves combined with the eight hours of fire fighting that the 54th had put in finally extinguished the flames. It was at this point that the commanding officers took stock of the situation, 'the steering gear was destroyed; only one mast, the foremast, was capable of carrying canvas; the steam pipes were damaged; the stern was shipping water. In addition to all this, the navigating instruments had been lost or destroyed, as had all provisions except a couple of barrels of salt beef and flour. And the fresh-water condensers were not functioning properly, the nearest land still some 600 miles away.'

With a stoic attitude it was decided to repair the ship as much as was possible with limited resources (including many improvisatory steps-such as a jury-rigged rudder operated by a team of six soldiers), and try to crawl to Mauritius. On 23 November, some ten days after the fire had broken out on the *Sarah Sands*, she limped into view of Port Louis. This feat was made possible partly by the durability and resolve of the soldiers of the 54th, and in no small part to the sailing ability of Captain Castle who had managed to get the disabled ship to port using only the ship's compass and an atlas borrowed from an officer of the regiment aboard ship. The story the *Sarah Sands* inspired Rudyard Kipling to create a rather imaginative version in his *Land and Sea Tales for Scouts and Guides* (1923), and indeed a change of policy regarding the award of the Victoria Cross. In light of the *Birkenhead* tragedy and the great fortitude shown by the 54th on the *Sarah Sands*, Queen Victoria approved the new warrant (August 1858) allowing the award to be given for 'Courage and bravery displayed under circumstances of danger but not before the enemy.' Strangely, despite a total of 29 commendations for the men of the 54th and their actions on that fateful voyage no Victoria Crosses were awarded. (*The Saga of the Sarah Sands*, by J.M. Brereton refers).

Arriving in India, Bowins subsequently saw active service during the Great Sepoy Mutiny (entitled to a no clasp medal), and served with the Regiment in India for a further 17 years. He was discharged on 6 July 1880, after 20 years and 90 days' man service, and died in Maidstone, Kent, in 1911.

Sold with copied service records and other research.

679 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1413. M. Mahoney. 70th Regt.**) *claw tightened, nearly very fine* £70-£90

680



Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., Anchor obverse (**James Smith, Master at Arms, H.M.S. Kent, 26 Years.**) fitted with small ring for suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine and better* £1,200-£1,500

*Provenance:* Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, February 1997.

L.S. & G.C. awarded 6 December 1831.

**James Smith** was born in 1784 in Quebec. He is entitled to a 3 clasp N.G.S. medal for Basque Roads 1809 (Trumpeter *Revenge*), Algiers (Master at Arms *Superb*) and Navarino (Master at Arms *Albion*). Sold with comprehensive research following his progress from *Veteran to Revenge* on 13 September 1808, in which ship he becomes a Trumpeter from March 1809 and is present at Basque Roads; in *Superb* from 1 January 1813, as Trumpeter and becoming Master at Arms per Warrant 9 September 1815, and present at Algiers in August 1816; and for *Albion*, 1 September to 31 October 1827, as Master at Arms at Navarino. He was finally paid off from *Kent* on 13 December 1831.

681 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (**I. Hewitt. Chf. Gunrs. Mate. H.M.S. Revenge 22 Yrs.**) *very fine* £400-£500

**Isaac Hewitt/Hewett** was born at Gosport, Hampshire, on 25 August 1825, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class, aged 14, on 21 November 1838, aboard H.M.S. *Excellent*. He next joined *Hecate* on 30 November 1840, serving in this ship until 22 August 1843, including the operations on and off the coast of Syria (Medal with clasp). He steadily advanced through the rates to become Captain of the Mizzen-top and Gunner's Mate while in *Nile*, in July 1854 and September 1855, respectively, becoming Chief Gunner's Mate in *Princess Royal* in January 1861 and joining his last ship, *Revenge*, on 1 May 1861. He left this ship and the Navy on 10 April 1865, and received his L.S. & G.C. medal on 21 April 1865.

682 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Ed. Bishop. Gunrs. Mte. H.M.S. Agincourt**) engraved naming, *good very fine* £100-£140

**Edward Bishop** was born at Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset, on 12 March 1843, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class aboard the *Royal William* on 2 March 1858. Whilst he saw plenty of service at sea aboard various ships he took part in no campaigns to qualify for medals. He served aboard *Agincourt* from November 1874 to August 1875, and received his L.S. & G.C. medal as a Caulker's Mate (C.P.O.) in this ship on 2 July 1875. After further service in *Minotaur* and *Excellent*, he was shore pensioned as Chief Petty Officer 1st Class on 25 July 1878.

683 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Thos. Cooke, Caulker's Mte. H.M.S. Rapid.**) impressed naming, *very fine* £80-£100

**Thomas Cooke** was born at Milton Abbot, Devon, on 6 January 1857, and joined the Royal Navy as a Carpenter on 13 February 1878, aboard H.M.S. *Indus*. He afterwards served as Carpenter's Crew in the following ships in succession: *Invincible*, *Royal Adelaide*, *Indus*, *Belleisle*, *Hecate*, *Belleisle*, and *Indus*. Advanced to Caulker's Mate on 9 September 1884, when he joined *Rapid*, receiving his L.S. & G.C. medal in this ship when paid off in April 1888. He afterwards served in the same rate aboard *Thalia* and *Indus* until 25 November 1888, when he was invalided to shore and out of the Navy.

684 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (**Thos. Howell. Boatmn. HM Coast Gd.**) engraved naming, *very fine* £100-120

**Thomas Howell** was born in Brighton on 28 September 1840, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 18 October 1855. He served aboard H.M.S. *Amethyst* from October 1856 to December 1860, including operations off the coast of China (Medal without clasp). He continued to become Captain's Coxswain in H.M.S. *Cambridge* until January 1867, when he transferred to the Coast Guard as a Boatman, becoming a Commissioned Boatman in April 1870, and Chief Officer in August 1877 until his retirement in September 1895.

685 Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**235. L. Cpl A. Doig. H'ld Cyc. Bn.**) *worn, good fine* £80-£100  
T.F.E.M. was awarded in July 1909.



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- 686** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**204216 C. Sjt. - A.S.Q. Sjt. - H. Lucas. 4/Essex R.**) *nearly very fine* £60-£80
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- 687** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**147 C. Sjt: T. Young. N. Cyc: Bn.**) *good very fine* £70-£90
- 
- 688** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (2) (**534060 Pte S. R. Bull. R.A.M.C.; 315020 Pte D. McCallum. R.A.M.C.**) *first double-struck in places, generally very fine or better (2)* £70-£90
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- 689** Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (3) (**2049909. Pte. F. Ricketts. Queens.; 5823678 Pte. H. H. Watson. 4-Suff. R.; 2055723. Gnr. G. F. Branston. R.A.**) *generally very fine or better (3)* £60-£70
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- 690** Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R. (2), 1st issue, Territorial (**3306424 Pte. A. McCallum. 6-H.L.I.**); 2nd issue, Territorial (**3131247 W.O. Cl. 2. J. Scott. H.L.I.**) *generally very fine (2)* £40-£50
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- 691** Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial (**4794677 Sjt. W. Dawson. 4-Linc. R.**) *minor official correction to unit, good very fine* £40-£50
- William 'Digger' Dawson** was born in Lincolnshire in 1888, and served initially in the Lincolnshire Yeomanry, attaining the rank of Sergeant. During the Great War served as valet to Major Hood, of Grange-de-Lings, Lincolnshire, although he never went abroad with his Regiment. He subsequently served as caretaker of Nettleham Hall, the family home of Major Hood, and was awarded his Efficiency Medal whilst with the Lincolnshire Regiment.
- Sold with a copied newspaper article about the recipient's life, written to celebrate his 90th birthday in 1978, including a photograph of the recipient.
- 
- 692** Air Efficiency Award, G.VI.R., 1st issue (**Act. Wg. Cdr. R. S. Pearce. A.A.F.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- Ralph Seymour Pearce** was born in Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire on 29 October 1901 and educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham. He served as a Lieutenant in the 8th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment from 1921 until 1929 and was granted a commission as an Acting Pilot Officer in No. 915 (County of Warwick) (Balloon) Squadron, Auxiliary Air Force, on 24 March 1939, being promoted to Flight Lieutenant less than 3 months later. He was called up for service with the Balloon Branch on 24 August 1939 and transferred to the Administration and Special Duties Branch in the rank of Squadron Leader on 1 June 1942, based at R.A.F. H.Q., Middle East Command. Promoted Acting Wing Commander on 15 February 1944, he relinquished his commission on 10 February 1954, retaining the rank of Wing Commander.
- Sold with copied service history.
- 
- 693** Air Efficiency Award, G.VI.R., 1st issue (**849960 A.C.1. A. T. Rea. A.A.F.**) *minor edge nick, good very fine* £60-£80
- Arthur Thomas Rea** was born in Edgbaston, Warwickshire and enlisted in the Auxiliary Air Force on 15 March 1939. He was embodied on 24 August 1939 and served as a Balloon Rigger/Operator during the Second World War. He was released Class A on 3 October 1945 and qualified for his Air Efficiency Award in July 1951, being discharged with effect from 10 February 1954 having reached 45 years of age.
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- 694** Rocket Apparatus Volunteer Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (**Malcolm Brock**) *extremely fine* £80-£120

## Life Saving Awards

695



Royal Humane Society, large silver medal, 1st type, inscribed on the reverse (**Laus Merenti R.H.S. Edw. Owen Armigero, Ob Vitam Restitutam Dono Dat 1808**) framed and glazed, the silver rim inscribed 'Go and Do Thou Likewise', one lunette replaced, otherwise very fine and scarce £240-£280

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, November 1996.

Note: 'Armigero' after the recipient's name indicates that he was an arms-bearer (i.e. entitled to have a coat of arms, therefore an Esquire or Gentleman).

696



Royal Humane Society, large silver medal (successful) (**Edward Rouse. Gunners Mate H.M.S. "Bacchante" 23rd. March 1862**) with loop and straight bar suspension, contact marks, very fine £300-£400

R.H.S. Case no. 16,858: 'On Sunday morning, 23 March 1862, Mr. Logan, Gunner, H.M.S. *Bacchante*, when labouring under violent aberration of mind, rushed up from the lower deck whilst the surgeon was attending on him and threw himself overboard from one of the main deck ports, with the intention of drowning himself, the second attempt he had made on that day. He would have succeeded but for the gallant and intrepid conduct of Edward Rouse, Gunner's Mate, who immediately jumped overboard and, grasping him by the hair, succeeded in keeping his head above water until a boat arrived, Mr. Logan appearing to be making every effort to drown himself by keeping his head under the water.

The act of gallantry and devotion displayed on this occasion is considerably enhanced by the fact of the numerous sharks frequenting this harbour, and at the time Edward Rouse jumped overboard a large shark was seen very near the ship.'

- 697** Royal Humane Society, small silver medal (successful) (**Thomas W. Bell H.M.S. Curacoa. 12 April 1884**) *lacking integral riband buckle, good very fine* *£200-£240*

R.H.S. Case no. 22,309: 'Thomas William Bell, Quartermaster of H.M. Corvette *Curacoa*, aged 25, and John Jermyn, Ship's Corporal, aged 29, saved Private G. Ogden, Royal Marine Light Infantry, aged 28 at 7:30 p.m. on 12 April 1884.

The ship was anchored about 500 yards for the bank of the River Woosing in China. Private Ogden, attempting to come on board from a shore boat, fell into the river and was carried astern by the current, running at 3 knots an hour, in a depth of 6 fathoms. Thomas Bell dived overboard from an aft gun post, swam towards a dark object on the surface which proved to be the man's cap. He then saw two hands uplifted and disappear. He dived, and succeeded in catching hold of the drowning man, and raised him to the surface. Jermyn jumped from the poop, swam to Bell's assistance, picking up a lifebuoy on the way. A boat then came to pick them up.'

For their gallantry Bell was awarded the Royal Humane Society's Silver Medal, and Jermyn their Bronze Medal.

- 698** *Pair: Police Constable H. W. Woodward, Hull Police*

Defence Medal; Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, 5th type, silver (Herbert W. Woodward, Hull. 3-3-29) *first with contact marks, nearly very fine and better (2)* *£240-£280*

*Provenance:* John Wilson Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2013.

Case 16,429: 'On 3rd March 1929, Mrs Ethel, Kathlene (9), Donald (7), Zena (21/2) and Brinda Leathley (15 months) and Emma Sherwood (66) were saved from a fire at 9 Clarendon Street, Hull, cause of fire was unknown.'

**Herbert William Woodward** joined the Hull Police on 9 July 1928, and retired from the force on 21 October 1955.

- 699**



Lloyd's Medal for Meritorious Services, 2nd type, oval medal, silver, the reverse inscribed '**Capt. W. J. Sturgess S.S. Warwick 10th. April 1918**', *nearly extremely fine* *£300-£400*

*Provenance:* W. H. Fevyer Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

'The *Warwickshire* (8,012) tons was badly damaged by a torpedo, which passed through her bows, on April 10th, but was also brought safely into port under her own steam. Mr W. J. Sturgess, her master, mustered the crew on the deck after the engines had been stopped, and called for volunteers to go below and stoke. A sentence in his report is well worth quoting. "All hands responded immediately, saying they were ready to do anything I ordered *provided I gave them a sporting chance to get away*. The sporting chance was promised, and the steamer was under way in a few minutes, and headed for Bizerta." The phrase is amazingly typical: again and again the winning of the war depended just upon that willingness to take big chances under trusted leadership'.

*Note:* The 2nd type oval medal was officially replaced by the circular 3rd type in 1913.

- 700** Lloyd's Medal for Meritorious Services, 3rd type, silver (**2nd. Officer Thomas Jones, S.S. "Asturian" 18th. February 1917.**) *extremely fine* *£300-£400*

'At 7:30 a.m. on 18 February 1917, an enemy submarine opened fire without warning on the steamer *Asturian* (Master Arthur Hilditch) at a range of five to six miles. The ship altered course to bring the submarine astern, proceeded at full speed, and opened fire in reply. The submarine fired about 90 rounds, only two of which struck the ship, causing serious damage and killing an able seaman and ship's cook who were passing out ammunition cases to the gunners. After the ship had been hit smoke apparatus was brought into use, and although it practically put the ship's gun out of action it seems to have prevented further hits being made by the submarine. The ship fired about 75 rounds, but the submarine was out of range. After an hour and a quarter one of H.M. Ships arrived on the scene, and the submarine submerged.

The *Asturian's* escape was mainly due to the creditable way in which the Master handled his ship and used the smoke apparatus. The Master especially mentions the Second Officer (Thomas Jones), who showed great courage in assisting to fire the gun and getting the smoke apparatus going; also the carpenter for assisting gunners in loading. The whole of the crew while in action behaved splendidly, including the gunners.' (*Journal of Commerce*, 8 October 1921 refers).

For their gallantry, the Master, Arthur Hilditch, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross 'in recognition of zeal and devotion to duty shown in carrying on the trade of the country during the war' (*London Gazette* 11 April 1919), as well as the Lloyd's Silver Medal for Meritorious Service, and a gratuity of £50; the Chief Engineer, Hugh Owens, and the Second Officer, Thomas Jones, received an 'expression of commendation for their services' (*London Gazette* 11 April 1919), as well as the Lloyd's Silver Medal for Meritorious Service; and the Carpenter, Thomas Kennedy, was awarded the Lloyd's Silver Medal for Meritorious Service and a couple of pipes.

Sold with copied research.

- 701** Lloyd's Medal for Meritorious Services, 3rd type, bronze (**Wireless Operator W. C. Bowey, S.S. "Beaumaris", 7th. February 1918.**) *suspension claw loose, otherwise extremely fine* £200-£240

'When the S.S. *Beaumaris* was about a mile from the Longships Lighthouse, at 8:00 a.m. on 7th February, 1918, the track of a torpedo was sighted approaching from the starboard side, and the torpedo struck the ship almost immediately in No. 1 hold. The Master ordered the engines to be stopped at once. The port lifeboat, containing seven men, left the ship without orders. The rest of the crew gathered round the starboard boat but waited for orders. The Master sent the Second Engineer to start the engines again, as he intended to try and beach the ship. However, at this moment she appeared to be sinking, so he ordered the starboard boat to be launched and to keep clear of the ship. The Senior Wireless Operator remained on board with the Master, and sent out distress signals. The Master meanwhile steered the vessel into Whitesand Bay, where she took the ground forward, the main deck forward by then being submerged to the after end of No. 1 hatch. The Master dropped the anchors, while the Wireless Operator stopped the engines. The starboard lifeboat followed in the wake of the ship ready to pick them up if necessary, and eventually landed the crew at Sennen Cove. The sea at the time was very rough.'

For their gallantry, the Master, Philip Henry Lawther, was awarded an Admiralty Award of £100, and the Lloyd's Silver Medal for Meritorious Service; and the Wireless Operator, William Crossley Bowey, was awarded an Admiralty Award of £50, and the Lloyd's Bronze Medal for Meritorious Service.

Sold with a newspaper cutting photograph of the recipient.

- 702** Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Royal Benevolent Society, silver (**Chief Officer Jas. Gunning, Barque "Alumbagh" 5th. Augt. 1883.**) with integral double-dolphin suspension, *good very fine* £240-£280

S.F.M.R.B.S. Records: 'McDonald, Dugald, Master of the *Alumbagh* and Gunning, James, Chief Officer; McKee, Hugh, Third Officer; Kaetz, Robert, Able Seaman; Hynes, Thomas, Able Seaman; Freeman John, Able Seaman, otherwise William Taggart; and Leigh, Henry, Apprentice'.

Report to Mr John Herron, of Liverpool, the owner of the Barque *Alumbagh*, from Captain D. M'Donald, Master of that vessel:

'I have to report that during our homeward passage on August 5, 1883, in Lat 35 S., Long 25 E., we rescued the crew of the British barque *Carnatic* under the following circumstances:- At 9:00 a.m. on the 4th August it was blowing a hard gale from W.N.W., with a terrific sea, when we saw the *Carnatic* to windward of us, flying signals of distress. He bore down on us, and signalled that his vessel was sinking, his pumps broken, and three feet of water in the hold, and that all his boats were destroyed. He requested us to send a boat to rescue them.

We had suffered ourselves considerably during the gale, having lost our headrails, part of the main bulwarks, and everything moveable about the decks; our cargo had shifted a little, so that we were lying with our waterways under water; the ship was leaking freely, requiring the crew pretty constantly at the pumps. I signalled the *Carnatic* that it was impossible for a boat to live in such a sea, but best for us to stand to the northward, where we ought to get the sea more moderate, and in the meantime that I would stand by him.

The weather continued the same during the day, and thinking it best to get a crew ready for the boat in case of the worst, I called the crew aft and told them the facts of the case, and called for volunteers to go in the boat. They thought I was going to put the boat out then, and, at the same time, were well aware that it would be almost certain destruction to attempt it; yet, to their credit, they volunteered to a man, the chief officer requesting to have charge of the boat. I then requested Mr Gunning, chief officer, to pick a crew, and by signals from the vessel, found they might keep her afloat till morning.

We agreed to show a light to each other during the night. The gale continued with unabated force till near daylight, when it began to moderate a little, and the sea had gone down quite considerably, but still blowing hard, with a heavy sea. We closed with the vessel when they signalled that she was getting very helpless. I therefore decided to launch our boat at once. The crew consisted of the following, who in my opinion, are deserving of all praise :- J. Gunning, H. M'kee, R. Kaetz, T. Hynes, J. Freeman and H. Leigh.

At 8:00 a.m. we succeeded in launching the lifeboat safely, and she behaved splendidly. At noon, after three trips, all the crew had been got on board (nineteen all told, including the Captain's wife), without any accident to any person, but we got our own good boat stove in whilst taking her on board.

At 1:15 p.m. (one hour and three-quarters after the last of the crew got on board of us) the vessel sank, distant from us at the time about five miles. I need hardly say that we all tried to make them as comfortable as possible. We had them on board for twenty-one days, when we landed them at St. Helena'.

For his services, Captain McDonald of the *Alumbagh*, was also awarded a piece of plate by the Board of Trade.

- 703** Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Swimming Medal, silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1932), the reverse inscribed '**Presented by the Liverpool Shipwreck & Humane Society to John Craig, Lister Drive Council Sch., for proficiency in swimming exercises with the object of Saving Life, 27/10/33**', with top floreate silver riband bar, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80

- 704** Hundred of Salford Humane Society, 2nd type, silver (**Frank Dunstan Dec. 1890**) *very fine* £50-£70

- 705** Hundred of Salford Humane Society, Committee Badge (2), silver and enamel, the reverse of one engraved '**J. Dunbar 1917**'; the reverse of the other blank, *good very fine* (2) £50-£70



706



*Ally Sloper's Half Holiday Medal for Valour*, 36mm, silver, the reverse inscribed '**Presented to Snowden Davis for his gallantry in saving the life of a boy named Harrison from drowning in the Tyne on March 25th. 1887.**', with straight bar suspension; together with an *Ally Sloper's Half Holiday Sloper's Club Membership Token (The Sloperian Token)*, bronze, the reverse numbered '3079' and pierced for ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine, rare (2)* £300-£400

The Sloper Medal for Valour has this day been presented to Snowden Davis for his gallantry in saving the life of a boy named Harrison from drowning in the Tyne on March 25th, 1887. The following is a short account of the heroic act:

"Snowden Davis, a youth of eighteen, saved the life of a boy of six, named Harrison, from drowning in the the Tyne, at Newcastle, on the 25th March. Davis, finding the child had been carried about 200 yards down the river by a strong tide, ran down a road at the side, climbed over a gate, jumped from a high pile of timber, and swam with the boy a hundred yards against the tide before a boat came to his assistance. This is the seventh life saved by Davis, who has, in addition to the Sloper medal for Valour, received the Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal and Clasp." (*Ally Sloper's Half Holiday*, 7 May 1887).

'Letter from Snowden Davis, 1 Shot Factory Lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne:

"Dear Mr. Sloper, I beg leave to return my heartfelt thanks for your very handsome present. I would like you to drop me a line to say if you desire me to wear it publicly. Yours truly, Snowden Davis." (*Ally Sloper's Half Holiday*, 28 May 1887).

Membership of the Sloper's Club was open to anyone who purchased the satirical magazine *Ally Sloper's Half Holiday* for 12 consecutive weeks. Member's received the 'Sloperian Token', which entitled them to visit the club at 99 Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, and were entitled to use the post-nominal letters M.O.S.C. (Member of Sloper's Club). By September 1899 membership stood at 9,956 members.

**707** 'Today' Gallantry Fund Medal, bronze (**To Day J. Kendall, Augt. 97**) *scratch to obverse, minor edge bruise, good very fine* £200-£240

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2010.

'Pluck Fund - J. Kendall, son of a West Yorkshire dentist, has saved three children from drowning in the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at a place called Long Ing. Four children were swept off the canal bank into the water by a tow-line attached to a barge. Kendall, without a moment's hesitation, sprang from a bridge into the water and brought three of the children to the bank. He ran a great risk of being struck by the barge when bravely struggling to get a boy named J. Nutter out of danger. I am sending the young man a medal.' (*To-Day*, 17 July 1897 refers).

**708** Hearts of Oak Benefit Society, large silver medal, 50mm, the reverse inscribed '**Presented to Mr. William Henson as a token of respect for his services to the Society**', with decorative bar suspension, *edge bruise, good very fine* £60-£80

**709** Royal Canadian Humane Association, Ottawa Humane Society Star, silver, the obverse engraved 'Ottawa Humane Society', with '1897' in centre, the reverse engraved 'Royal Canadian Humane Association' on garter around edge with '**To Charles Ramsey for Bravery in Saving Elias Coutine from Drowning, Gaspé, 5 Sept. 1896**', with suspension bar inscribed 'Grant', *good very fine, rare* £120-£160

It is believed that Ottawa Humane Society was a Chapter of the Royal Canadian Humane Association, and that this medal, awarded annually, was given to the most deserving case reported in the previous 12 months.

**710** Canadian Medal for Gallant and Humane Services rendered in Life-Saving from Shipwrecked Vessels, 57mm, silver, the reverse inscribed within Maple leaf wreath '**Presented by the Government of Canada to A. West, for gallant services in rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the Canadian Barque "Swansea" 2nd July 1904**', *test mark to edge, light contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £200-£240

'The Canadian Barque *Swansea* left Hantsport, Nova Scotia, on 16 May 1904 bound for Buenos Aires. The vessel became waterlogged and was not navigable. A steamer, the *Star of Australia*, Captain F. W. Ulyatt, took off the captain and crew, and the *Swansea* was fired at both ends before being abandoned in latitude 8N, longitude 22W. The *Star of Australia* arrived at Las Palmas on 18 July 1904, and in London on 28 July.'



**The Royal Life Saving Society of Canada Gold Bravery Medal group of eight awarded to Captain J. M. Horton, Lifeboat Commander, Canadian Lifeboat Institution**

Royal Life Saving Society of Canada Gold Bravery Medal, British Columbia and Yukon Branch, 10ct. gold, engraved on rev. of 'Bravery' suspension bar, 'Capt. John M. Horton, 1995'; Canadian Lifeboat Institution Donor's Silver Medal, unnamed; Royal Life Saving Society of Canada Silver Merit Medal, British Columbia and Yukon Branch, unnamed, with 'Merit' top riband bar; Royal Life Saving Society of Canada Jubilee Medal 1984, Alberta and N.W. Territories Branch, gilt, unnamed; Royal Life Saving Society of Canada Benefactor Medal, British Columbia and Yukon Branch, silver, unnamed; **France**, Vienne Life Saving Society Medal (Capt. John M. Horton, 1995), bronze; **Austria, Republic**, Silver Humanitarian Medal of the Order of Ferdinand (Capt. John M. Horton), white metal; **Germany, Federal Republic**, Bronze Medal for Humanity of the German Freundeskreis Hoch-und-Deutschmeister 1995, bronze and enamel, unnamed; together with a Royal British Legion, National Service Medal, unnamed; and a Canadian Lifeboat Institution lapel badge, gilt, and a cloth and gilt wire blazer badge, *extremely fine (lot)* £400-£500



*Provenance:* Jack Boddington Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2006.

The Royal Life Saving Society of Canada Governor's Gold Bravery Medal (British Columbia & Yukon Branch) was presented for the most heroic rescue of the year. That awarded to Captain John Horton in 1995 honoured him for a lifetime of service:

'Each year the Society is proud to honour an individual who rescues another individual. Never before, however, in the history of this Branch have we met a rescuer of such calibre as the man who now stands before you to receive this gold medal, honouring him as the top adult rescuer of 1995. ... Over the past eleven years Captain Horton has donated his time and personal resources to go to the aid of mariners who have experienced difficulties while boating in the most dangerous waterways in the world. As a founding member of the Canadian Marine Rescue Auxiliary unit operating in the mouth of the mighty Fraser River, John has personally attended, on a volunteer basis, over 500 official "incidents" in support of the Coast Guard. Captain Horton provides his private vessel, the *Artist's Life*, substantially at his own expense, for the purpose of Search & Rescue in an area surrounding his home in Steveston, B.C. He and his all-volunteer crew go out in all kinds of weather to face many different hazards: fire, dangerous chemical or fuel leaks, shallow water, deadheads, drunken boat owners, angry fishermen etc. Though John has been cursed at, shot at, threatened, attacked and insulted while trying to offer assistance, he has never wavered in his dedication to an individual in trouble. ...'

Sold with a quantity of documentation: R.L.S.S.C. Awards Presentation booklet; original certificates for the R.L.S.S.C. Jubilee and Benefactor Medals; original certificates for the French, Austrian and German medals; photographs; log extracts and other copied research and ephemera.



Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society of New South Wales, silver, the reverse inscribed '**Awarded to Eric H. Haire for Saving Life, Newcastle Harbour N.S.W. 3rd Sept. 1916**' with ring and straight bar suspension, and top riband bar, *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine, rare* *£300-£400*

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2000.

'Eric Hamilton Haire (aged 16 years). Awarded the Society's Silver Medal and Certificate of Merit:

On September 3rd, 1916, a motor car, owned and driven by Mr Horace Cohen, accompanied by his wife and Mrs H. M. Cohen and Miss Marks, while going on the punt at Newcastle, by some means had too much speed and crashed into a sully containing Mr and Mrs Dyer and baby, forcing it over the flap board and into the harbour, followed by the car and its occupants. A Mission launch in charge of the Rev. W. F. Haire was in the vicinity, and without hesitation Mr Haire's son, Eric, plunged in and succeeded in getting two ladies named Mrs Juliet Cohen and Miss Gladys Marks to the side of the launch, and also returned and endeavoured to rescue Mrs Dyer's baby which however, with its parents, were unfortunately drowned.'

**713** **France, Third Republic**, Medal of Honour for Saving Life, Ministry of the Marine and the Colonies, large silver medal, 8th issue, by *Barre*, 44mm, Marianne on obverse; 6th model reverse inscribed '**A Rrd. Tas. Davies 2e. Capitaine Anglais. Services a la Marine Marchande Française 1877**' on cartouche flanked by supporters, with loop and ring suspension, silver stamp to edge; together with a badge from the Mediterranean Life-Saving Institution, bronze, unnamed, *pawn broker's mark and traces of brooch mounting to obverse, otherwise good very fine (2)* *£200-£240*

**Richard Thomas Davies** was born at Aberdovey, Merionethshire, in 1850, and was awarded his Mate's Certificate at Dublin on 1 July 1874. He was awarded the French Medal of Honour for Saving Life whilst mate of the *Blanche Currey*, for his services in providing assistance to the crew of the French vessel *Romans* on 1 January 1877.

Sold with copied research.





**A French Life Saving group of three awarded to Mr. S. Mason-Springgay, for attempting to save the life of a girl from drowning in the English Channel off Boulogne-sur-Mer on 16 June 1928**

**France, Third Republic**, Carnegie Hero Fund Bronze Plaque, 80mm x 52mm, the obverse portraying a bust of Carnegie, the reverse portraying Victory crowning a kneeling hero, and inscribed 'Aux Héros de la Civilisation **Springgay (M) 1928**'; French Humane and Shipwreck Society Medal, 42mm, silver-gilt, the obverse portraying Humanity protecting a woman and child, with a shipwreck and lighthouse in the background, the reverse engraved '**Acte de Dévouement accompli par M.S. Springgay le 16 Juin 1928**' within wreath of oakleaves, with rosette on riband; Boulogne-sur-Mer Humane Society Medal, 50mm, bronze-gilt, the obverse portraying the town's coat of arms, the reverse portraying Fame, and inscribed 'A Mr. Sydney Mason Springgay 7 Juin 1931', generally very fine or better (3) **£200-£240**

'At Boulogne-sur-Mer on the morning of 16 June 1928 a Frenchman, described as "war mutilated", was walking his dog on the beach. The dog went swimming in the sea, which was very rough, and got into difficulty. Its owner went in to save it and was also knocked off his feet by the waves. An English girl, passing by, saw him and went into save him. Although reported as being a good swimmer, she was impeded by her clothing and also got into difficulty herself. Mr. Mason-Springgay then arrived at the scene and went in to help the girl, the man having already disappeared. Despite his repeated efforts to reach her, each time he was thrown back against the rocks, and failed to save the girl. The episode lasted about one hour.'

**Sidney Thomas Umfreville Mason-Springgay** was born near Calais, France, to British parents, on 22 February 1892 and served as a Purser in the cross-Channel ferries of the South East and Chatham Railway Company, residing in Belgrave Road, Dover. Following the outbreak of the Great War he attested for the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles, and served with them during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 7 October 1915. He was promoted Corporal on 30 September 1916, and Sergeant on 17 October 1917, and was commissioned temporary Second Lieutenant, East Kent Regiment, on 6 January 1918, immediately being 'attached for duty to a School of Instruction' in Egypt. He relinquished his commission on 25 April 1919, following the cessation of hostilities.

Following the Great War, Mason-Springgay resumed his career with the ferry company, and was awarded the French Carnegie Hero Fund Bronze Plaque for attempting to save the life of a girl from drowning in the English Channel between Calais and Boulogne on 16 June 1928. He saw further service in the Second World War in the Merchant Navy, first in S.S. *Maid of Orleans*, operating out of Greenock, Scotland, from September 1941 to October 1943, and then in a succession of other vessels operating out of Southampton and Dover. He retired on 5 March 1957.

Sold with a plaque inscribed 'Presented to S. Mason-Springgay [sic] by the Officers & Stewards Staff of the S.E. & C.Ry. Steamers on the occasion of his marriage. Nov. 1919.'; and a large quantity of copied research.





**United States of America**, Presidential Gold Lifesaving Medal, gold, the obverse with the head of Liberty facing left, 'Presented by the President of the United States' inscribed around; the reverse inscribed, **'To George Reid, seaman of the British steamship Brika, in recognition of his heroic services in effecting the rescue at sea on July 20, 1911, of the Master and crew of the American sloop Theresa'**, with integral 'E. Plurs. Unum' gold brooch suspension bar, *minor edge bruising and cabinet marks, small scratch to obverse field, otherwise extremely fine* £1,600-£2,000

**George Reid**, a native of Sunderland, was awarded the United States Presidential Gold Life Saving Medal on the occasion of the rescue of the crew of the American sloop *Theresa*, on 20 July 1911. The report, from the Master of the *Theresa*, states:

'On July 20, 1911, the sloop *Theresa*, of which I was then Master, was about 120 miles west of St. Michael, Azores Islands, in a sinking condition. Her sails were blown away, and she was half full of water. The sea was very heavy, and our condition appeared desperate.

We had left Providence, R.I., on June 11 1911, bound for St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands. The crew consisted of myself and two seamen. On June 17 were met a storm of such severity that the *Theresa* began to leak so badly that from that time until our rescue 32 days later we were obliged to pump continually, which imposed an exhausting hardship on all of us. On July 4 were forced to abandon all idea of reaching the Cape de Verde Islands, and to steer for the nearest port, St. Michael, Azores Islands, then 800 miles distant. We were within 120 miles of that port when our mainsail was torn into rags in a severe gale on July 19. The leak had increased to such a degree that our pumping could not control it. As a last hope were sent a signal of distress, when we saw the smoke of the S.S. *Brika*, then on her way from Huelva, Spain, to New York.

At great personal risk, Second Mate Long and four seaman of the *Brika* were lowered in a boat, and came to rescue us from our great danger. High courage and skilful handling of that boat made their effort to rescue us successful, and to Second Mate Arthur Long Andrews, and to Seamen George Reid, George Dematkos, Joseph Jackson, and Karl William Neilsen we owe our lives. Eleven days later, on August 1, we were safely landed in New York.'

For their gallantry the Master of the *Brika*, Alfred Beaven, and the Second Mate, Arthur Andrews, were both awarded binocular glasses; and Seamen Reid, Dematkos, Jackson, and Neilsen were each awarded the United States Presidential Gold Life Saving Medal.

Sold with copied research.

**United States of America**, Humane Society of Massachusetts, 4th type, by *Wyon, London*, 39mm, silver, the obverse featuring a shield bearing the arms of the Society, the reverse engraved within a wreath of oak and laurel, **'To Frank Wyman 2d. for Gallantry in Saving Life, Charles River Cambridge, May 6th. 1899.'**, complete with brooch bar, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* £200-£240

'Frank Wyman, of St. Louis, Harvard, made a plucky and timely rescue of one of the law school men from drowning on the Charles River about 5:30 p.m. yesterday afternoon. The act was witnessed by many of the boatmen, and also a large number of spectators from the bridge.

The rescued man was George B. Hastings of Boston, who, at the time of the accident that came near to ending his life, was hustling, with a companion, to effect the rescue of another student, whose shell had overturned and left him struggling in the water.

Wyman and Hastings are members of the Weld Boat Club and were on the river during the afternoon, Wyman in a shell and Hastings with a companion in a canoe. Hastings and his friend had just drawn their craft out upon the Weld club float and Wyman was rowing in, when another sculler in a shell upset down the river, about midway between the Weld and varsity boathouses. Hastings and his companion immediately re-launched their craft and pulled hastily down the river to assist the man in the water. Wyman also started for the same point.

When about half way between the float and the struggling man the canoe was overturned by the efforts of the men to reach the one in peril. Wyman was directly behind them when the overturn came and tried to turn to their aid, but the strong out tide carried him below some distance and prevented his manoeuvring his shell to get alongside. In the interval Hasting's companion, unaware of the other's danger, and thinking he could swim, himself struck out for the overturned canoe and climbed upon it.

Hastings sank twice and was rapidly succumbing when Wyman, who had got abreast of him, seeing that prompt action was necessary, stood up in his shell and made a long dive for the drowning man. He came up alongside and grabbed Hastings, then unconscious and sinking, under the arms and in this manner swam with him to the shore. There it took some time and prompt application of restoratives to resuscitate Hastings.

In the meantime the first man spilled into the water had been taken into a rowboat, whilst Hastings' companion, the overturned canoe and shell, and Wyman's drifting shell were all rounded up and brought to the boathouse.' (*Boston Globe*, 7 May 1899 refers).

The Humane Society of Massachusetts was instituted in 1785 and incorporated in 1791, making it one of the oldest life-saving societies in the world.

Sold with copied research.

**United States of America**, New York Life Saving Benevolent Association Medal, 50mm, silver, the obverse featuring a sailing ship in heavy seas nearing the shore, on which is a hut bearing the word, 'Relief' and several men engaged in a rescue attempt, the reverse engraved **'Presented to Peter F. Morris, in recognition of his courage and humanity in the rescue of Susanna Schmidt from drowning at the foot of East Eighty Ninth Street, New York, August 15th, 1884'** within wreath, unmounted, fitted within a plastic case, *good very fine* £200-£240

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, December 2004.

Susanna Schmidt, of 116 E. 80th Street, New York, was bathing at the foot of E. 89th Street and was drowning when Morris jumped in with his clothes on and rescued her, 15 August 1884. The previous year, in August 1883, Morris had rescued a man from drowning at the same place. For his gallantry Morris was awarded the Association's silver medal and \$25.



Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R., 1 clasp, H.M.S. "Bellerophon" 1910. 4" B.L. (167565 R. Henry, Lg. Sea. H.M.S. **Bellerophon. 1909. 4 In. B.L.**) *obverse a little polished, otherwise very fine* £500-£600

**Robert Henry** was born at Portsmouth on 5 December 1876, and was a rivet maker before joining the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 6 April 1892. Whilst serving in *Phoebe* as an Able Seaman he took part in the Benin operations of 1897 and earned the medal with clasp. He was in *Bellerophon* from 20 February 1909 until 31 January 1911, in which ship he was a winner of the Naval Good Shooting medal and Bar for 1909 and 1910. He was 'discharged dead' on 4 March 1913 'Killed in performance of his duty by a heavy sea, being dashed against coaling bollard.' Sold with copied record of service.

**719** Merchant Navy Meritorious Service Medal 2005, obverse bust of Lord Nelson with 'The Merchant Navy Medal' above and '1805- Trafalgar - 2005' below, the reverse the Merchant Navy logo with 'For Meritorious Service' below, 37mm, cupro-nickel, unnamed, *extremely fine* £70-£90

**720** **The 1934 Sandhurst v. Cranwell Boxing Prize Medal awarded to Group Captain D. P. D. G. Kelly, D.F.C., Royal Air Force, who served with 74 Squadron during the Battle of Britain, with one confirmed victory, and later in North Africa, where he added to his tally and was four times Mentioned in Despatches**

Sandhurst v. Cranwell Prize Medal, 45mm, silvered, the obverse featuring the coats of arms of the two Colleges, the reverse inscribed 'Boxing 1934 Feather-Weight Winner D P D G Kelly' within wreath, in *Phillips, Aldershot*, case, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£120

**Dillon Piers Denis Gerard Kelly** was born on 4 August 1915 and educated at Beaumont College, Windsor. He entered the Royal Air Force College Cranwell in September 1933 as a Flight Cadet, and whilst there excelled as a Boxer. Commissioned Pilot Officer on 27 July 1935, he joined 4 (Army Co-operation) Squadron at Farnborough, and was appointed 'B' Flight Commander in August 1938.

At the outbreak of the Second War Kelly was posted to HQ British Air Forces in France, arriving on 15 January 1940. On 15 June 1940, while delivering some documents by air, he discovered twelve Hurricanes parked unattended on the airfield at Angers in Brittany. He had only flown the type once before but managed to fly one to the airfield at Nantes, where 1 Squadron were based. They recovered the remaining Hurricanes and Kelly flew with the squadron until its withdrawal from France to England on 18 June. The day previously he had flown a patrol over the R.M.S. *Lancastria* as it sank off St. Nazaire; if not flying with 1 Squadron he would have been aboard it, and would likely have perished.

Kelly went to 7 O.T.U. at Hawarden on 1 July 1940 where he converted to Spitfires and then joined 74 Squadron at Hornchurch on 15 July 1940. He was made 'B' Flight Commander on 23 July and he destroyed a Me109 on the 28 July. He relinquished his command on 31 August and was posted to 6 O.T.U. at Sutton Bridge on 8 September as an instructor. He became Officer Commanding 'D' Flight there on the 28 September.

In late January 1941 Kelly went to 604 Squadron at Middle Wallop. He moved to 93 Squadron, then also at Middle Wallop, in April and in late November of that year he joined 125 Squadron at Fairwood Common. He was next given command of 255 Squadron, operating Beaufighters at Coltishall, in December 1941. He led the squadron to North Africa in November 1942, and during the nights of 14-15 and 17-18 December he destroyed two Ju88's. The earlier sortie was carried out in Beaufighter VIF V8462 and a piece of the disintegrating bomber struck the port wing, stopping the port engine and forcing a return of some 70 miles on one engine. The Beaufighter landed to one side of the runway to avoid blocking it but in doing so struck a parked Hurricane, writing off both aircraft. Kelly and Flight-Lieutenant Lammer escaped with minor injuries but were thereafter lauded by the squadron for scoring 'three confirmed' in one night.

In late March 1943 Kelly was posted to HQ North Africa Air Forces as Officer in Charge night operations. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross (*London Gazette* 21 May 1943) and returned to the UK in January 1944, attending the Staff College in August. For his services during the Second World War he was four times Mentioned in Despatches.

Following the cessation of hostilities Kelly was the R.A.F. representative on the Allied Control Commission in Finland until August 1948, when he was posted to 5 P.D.C. at Waterbeach. A further Staff college course was followed by a stint at the Air Ministry which ended in August 1951. He returned to flying, converting to jets at 22 FTS and 226 OTU at Middleton St. George then going on to appointments at Gutersloh and Ahlhorn in Germany which ended in December 1954. The following year he was appointed Chief Instructor, School of Land/Air Warfare, which after two years led to a Staff position at HQ 13 Group, followed by his final posting to Supreme HQ Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE). He retired as a Group Captain on 7 October 1961, and died on 11 February 1987.



**The 'Battle of Britain' Caterpillar Club Badge issued to Group Captain T. F. Dalton-Morgan, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C. and Bar, Royal Air Force, the famous fighter ace, who, as 'B' Flight Commander of the celebrated 43 Squadron, based at Tangmere, scored 7 kills and 1 shared flying Hurricanes during the Battle of Britain: his membership of the Caterpillar Club being gained on a notable occasion in August 1940 when, having just shot down a Heinkel, he was forced to bale out of his damaged Hurricane over Petworth. With no badges of rank in evidence – he was wearing his pyjamas under his flying suit – he was arrested by a policeman and placed in the cells along with the German bomber crew he had just downed. His D.S.O. in 1943 came after his 17th confirmed kill**

Caterpillar Club Badge, gold caterpillar with painted 'ruby' eyes, the reverse inscribed, 'Flt TF Dalton-Morgan' extremely fine £600-£800

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 25 May 1943:

'Since being awarded a Bar to the D.F.C. in May, 1941, this officer has destroyed four enemy aircraft, bringing his total victories to 17 aircraft destroyed.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 6 September 1940:

'This officer has shown great resolution as a fighter pilot and has led his flight, and at times his squadron, with conspicuous success. He has displayed great courage and determination in the face of heavy enemy odds, and has destroyed seven enemy aircraft. His behaviour in action has been an inspiration to the pilots in his flight.'

D.F.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 30 May 1941:

'This officer has displayed exceptional skill both as a squadron commander and an individual fighter. During two consecutive nights in May 1941, he destroyed three enemy aircraft bringing his total victories to 13. Squadron Leader Morgan has contributed in a large measure to the high standard of operational efficiency of the squadron.'

**Thomas Frederick Dalton-Morgan** was born in 1917 at Cardiff and educated at Taunton School, Somerset. He was a descendant of the buccaneer Sir Henry Morgan and the Cromwellian General Sir Thomas Morgan. He joined the Royal Air Force on a Short Service Commission in 1935 and, after completing his training, served with 22 Squadron, flying the Wildebeeste torpedo bomber. He joined the training staff at the Air Ministry in 1939 but in April 1940 he applied to return to flying and in June 1940 was posted to Tangmere as B Flight commander with 43 Squadron. On 3 July he damaged a Do17, on the 12 and 13 July he shared in the destruction of a He111 and on the 21 July he destroyed one Me109 and damaged another. On 8 August he destroyed a Me109, a Ju87 and probably another and on the 13 August he shot down a He111. In this engagement, Morgan's Hurricane, P3972, was damaged by cross-fire and he was forced to bale out over Petworth with slight wounds. With no badges of rank in evidence - he was wearing pyjamas under his flying suit - he was captured by a policeman who placed him in the cells along with the German bomber crew he had just shot down. Dalton-Morgan resumed flying and was soon back in action, accounting for four more enemy aircraft in the next three weeks. In early September, he shot down three Messerschmitt fighters. After one engagement he was wounded in the face and knee, and had to crash-land. He was rewarded with the D.F.C.

After the Battle of Britain, Dalton-Morgan's primary task was to train new pilots for service with the squadrons in the south. He was also required to establish a night-fighting capability with the Hurricane, a task he achieved with great success. Few enemy night bombers fell victim to single-seat fighter pilots, but Dalton-Morgan, hunting alone, destroyed no fewer than six. Three of his victims went down in successive nights on 6-7 May 1941, when the Luftwaffe embarked on a major offensive against the Clydesdale ports and Glasgow. For his services he was awarded a Second Award Bar to his D.F.C.

On 8 June Dalton-Morgan achieved a remarkable interception when he shot down a Junkers bomber, having made initial contact by spotting its shadow on the moonlit sea. After two more successes at night, he was carrying out a practice interception on 24 July with a fellow pilot when he saw another Junkers. Dalton-Morgan gave chase and intercepted it off May Island. Despite his engine failing and fumes filling the cockpit, he attacked the bomber three times. He had just watched it hit the sea when his engine stopped. Too low to bale out, he made a masterly landing on the water, but lost two front teeth when his face hit the gun sight. He clambered into his dinghy before being rescued by the Royal Navy destroyer H.M.S. *Ludlow*.

In January 1942 Dalton-Morgan left the squadron to become a Controller. Promoted Wing Commander Operations with 13 Group, he then led the Ibsley Wing, consisting of 4 Spitfire, 2 Whirlwind, and 2 Mustang Squadrons. His final victory in May 1943 brought his score to 17. Briefly attached to the U.S.A.A.F. 4th Fighter Group, he was tasked with mounting long-range offensive sorties over northern France and providing scouts for the tactical bomber squadrons. After damaging an Me 109 in December, he shot down a Focke Wulf 190 fighter and damaged another during a sweep over Brest.

Dalton-Morgan was awarded the D.S.O. in May 1943, which recorded his victories at the time as 17, and he flew more than 70 combat sorties with the group. Promoted Group Captain early in 1944, he served as operations officer with the 2nd Tactical Air Force. He engaged in planning fighter and ground attack operations in support of the campaign in Normandy, then moved to the mainland with his organisation after the invasion. Years after, his CO at the time (later Air Marshal Sir Fred Rosier) commented: 'It would be impossible to overstate Tom Dalton-Morgan's importance and influence on the conduct of fighter operations for and beyond D-Day'.

A month before the end of the war in Europe, Dalton-Morgan learned that his only brother, John, who also had the D.F.C., had been shot down and killed flying a Mosquito. Dalton-Morgan remained in Germany with 2nd Tactical Air Force after the war before attending the R.A.F. Staff College, and becoming a senior instructor at the School of Land/Air Warfare. Later he commanded the Gutersloh Wing, flying Vampire jets, before taking command of R.A.F. Wunsdorf. He was appointed O.B.E. in 1945 and Mentioned in Despatches in 1946, the year President Harry Truman awarded him the US Bronze Star. Group Captain Dalton-Morgan died in Australia aged 87, on 18 September 2004.

Sold together with a hard bound *presentation copy* of all of the recipient's Flying Log Books, covering the period August 1935 - October 1944.

Although Dalton-Morgan was credited officially with 17 kills, it is thought that he scored many more as he regularly flew off the record and attributed kills to other pilots. His log book reveals official R.A.F. claims of 22 Destroyed, 10 probably destroyed and 12 damaged together with U.S.A.F. claims of 7 destroyed plus more probables and damaged. These are in addition to numerous ground and sea targets destroyed.

722



Grand Western Archery Society Championship Medal, silver, in the form of large silver brooch badge with silver arrow upon which are mounted the initials 'G W', from which are suspended two clasps, for 'Sarum 1876' and 'Teignmouth 1877', good very fine, rare £60-£80

The Grand Western Archery Society Championship Medals were awarded at the annual Grand Western Archery Meeting, first held in 1861. A Miss E. F. Pinckney, of South Wiltshire Archers, is recorded as having won the 1876 event at Salisbury, and the 1877 event at Teignmouth.

Sold with copied research.

723



**The rare International Award of Valour in Sport awarded to Norman Croucher, a British mountain climber and double amputee**

International Award of Valour in Sport, by Garrard, London, 18ct. gold wreath, hallmarks for London 1979, approx 42g, 74mm x 100mm, reverse of suspension inscribed, 'Norman Croucher', with ribbon for neck wear, in its Garrard, London case of issue, extremely fine £700-£900

**Norman Croucher** was born in 1941 and educated at Redruth Grammar School. Both of his legs were severed below the knee in a railway accident in 1960. He subsequently trained as a teacher. His love of adventure, on mountains in particular, was not curtailed by his dreadful injuries, and with two prosthetic legs he pursued this love of mountaineering in spite of his disability.

In 1969 he became the first person with two artificial legs to walk the 900 miles from John O'Groats to Lands End. Six months after this gruelling walk, he climbed the Jungfrau and Moench mountains in Switzerland. In 1972 he climbed the west flank of the Eiger Mountain and in 1974 he climbed the Matterhorn. In 1978 he led a successful expedition to the Peruvian Andes and climbed his first Himalayan peak in 1981. The following year he climbed the Muztagh Ata in China. In later expeditions he climbed Mounts Kilimanjaro in Tanzania, Cotopaxi in Ecuador and Elbrus in Russia.

As a result of his inspirational life and motivational speaking, Croucher was recognised by his country and peers. In 1977 he was awarded the O.B.E. for his voluntary work with the disabled. In 1971 and again in 1978 he was voted the Association of Disability and Rehabilitation 'Man of the Year'. In May 1976 he was the subject of the television programme, 'This is Your Life'. In 1979 he was chosen from 54 nominees from 121 countries as the third person to be awarded the 'International Award of Valour in Sport'.

Latterly suffering from cancer, he passed away peacefully on 21 December 2011.

With International Awards for Valour in Sport booklet giving details of the award; together with two association luncheon and presentation booklets for 22 February 1979 and 5 February 1980. The two previous winners of the award were racing driver Niki Lauda in 1977 and polar explorer Naomi Uemura in 1978. The hang glider Jean-Marc Boivin was awarded the prize in 1980; Croucher, as a previous winner, was one of the presentation team for that year.

724

The Soldiers and Sailors Families Association Medal 1885 (2), silver; bronze; Shipwreck Fishermen and Mariners' Society Swimming Medal (2), white metal, one in relic condition, this numbered 31073, the other unnumbered; British & Foreign Sailor Society Medal, bronze; Commemorative Medallion for the Diamond Jubilee 1897, bronze, depicting four generations of the Royal Family (Victoria, Edward VII, George V, and Edward VIII), together with a commemorative lapel badge with the cipher V.R. and inscribed 'God Save the Queen'; Primrose League Associate's Badge, gilt and enamel, with riband device and top riband bar, in card box of issue; and a Torbay Royal Regatta Centenary 1913 Medallion, silver and enamel, the reverse showing a sailing yacht and inscribed 'Won by "Almida" Capt. Pitt.', generally very fine and better (9) £70-£90



**725** Princess Mary Christmas 1914 Gift Tin, complete with original packet of tobacco and *empty* monogrammed cigarette packet; bullet pencil; and Princess Mary Christmas Card, *the inner lining of the tobacco split throughout, therefore reasonable condition* *£40-£50*

**726** Princess Mary Christmas 1914 Gift Tin, *this empty*; together with 1939-45 Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45; South Africa 1901 and South Africa 1902 clasps; 2 Somerset Light Infantry Collar Badges and 2 Somerset Light Infantry Shoulder Titles, *generally good condition (lot)* *£30-£40*

**727**



A fine miniature portrait of a Coldstream Guards Officer.

A well executed early 19th Century miniature portrait of Ensign H. F. Griffiths, Coldstream Guards, the subject shown in full dress uniform, oil on ivory, mounted in a gold frame in the form of a circular brooch with serpent surround, with glazed front, the hinged backplate engraved 'Henry F Griffiths', 34mm in diameter, *extremely fine condition* *£400-£500*

*Provenance:* From the recently disbursed collection of family portrait miniatures of the Griffiths-Williams family of Llwynyorwood, west Wales.

**Henry Frederick Griffiths** was commissioned Ensign in the Coldstream Guards on 25 January 1814, and was severely wounded at the Battle of Waterloo, 18 June 1815. Advanced Lieutenant, he later died at the Tower of London on 19 January 1821, whilst still in service, apparently as a result of his wounds, and is commemorated on a memorial tablet in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, Tower of London.

Sold with a copy of the Book 'A Royal Home in Wales' by Mark Baker, 2008, in which the miniature is illustrated. The Griffiths-Williams family reached their zenith in 1815 when a baronetcy was conferred upon them, but later fell into financial decline, and the estate is now the property of the Duchy of Cornwall.

**728** A series of photographs of Victoria Cross and George Cross recipients from the A. F. Flatow Collection. A collection of photographs of 25 V.C. recipients, and 8 G.C. recipients, all in civilian dress and wearing their medals, the majority of the photographs taken at the V.C. and G.C. Association meeting in July 1968, including Captain C. H. Upham, V.C. and Bar; Admiral B. C. G. Place, V.C., D.S.C.; Brigadier Sir John Smyth, Bt., V.C., M.C.; Air Commodore H. I. Edwards, V.C., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C.; Rev. A. H. Proctor, V.C.; Rifleman Rambahadur Limbu, V.C.; Colonel B. S. T. Archer, G.C., O.B.E.; Fusilier D. G. Kinne, G.C.; and Mrs. Odette Hallowes, G.C., M.B.E., all annotated on the reverse, *good condition (33)* *£100-£140*

Sold together with a cast copy Victoria Cross.

**729**



Duke of Wellington Three Postal Envelope Fronts signed or initialed by Wellington, the first with cancel for 'Free 31AU31 1829' signed Wellington, with a red wax seal with the duke's crest, second with cancel for 'Free 9JY9 1835' signed. The third to Lieutenant Colonel Lord Charles Wellesley with penny red stamp and black Maltese cross cancel, initialled with a red wax seal with the duke's crest, verso with Limerick 1843 cancel, *all framed and glazed, good overall condition (3)* *£100-£140*

**730** A Complete Run of all 25 Greys Cigarette Cards from the series 'British Orders of Chivalry and Valour'. Issued by Greys Cigarettes, a complete run in order of precedence, starting with the Victoria Cross; then the Orders of Knighthood, starting with the Order of the Garter, and ending with the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; then the medals for gallantry, starting with the Albert Medal, and finishing with the Distinguished Flying Medal, attractively mounted in a double-sided glazed display frame, 640mm x 390mm, together with the ribands of each of the Orders or Decorations, *extremely good condition* *£80-£120*

- 731** A Complete Run of all 50 Players Cigarette Cards from the series 'Arms and Armour'. Issued by John Player & Sons in 1909, a complete run in chronological order, from an Ancient British Warrior at the time of Caesar's Invasion in 55 B.C., to an Officer of Infantry at the time of the Indian Mutiny in 1857, *generally fair to good condition*
- A Complete Run of all 25 Players Cigarette Cards from the series 'Victoria Cross'. Issued by John Player & Sons in 1914, a complete run in chronological order, from Midshipman C. D. Lucas in 1854, to Corporal H. C. Beet in 1900, *generally fair to good condition*
- A Collection of 50 Victorian Naval crested engraved stationery samples. Including H.M.S. *Victory*; the Royal Naval College; the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth; the Admirals Office, Devonport; H.M.S. *Agincourt*; the Royal Yacht *Osborne*, H.M.S. *Monarch*; H.M.S. *Britannia*; H.M.S. *Achilles*; and the Naval & Military Club, *some duplicates, generally very good condition and an interesting study*
- A Collection of British Armed Forces Special Voucher Banknotes. Comprising £5 (2nd Series) no. EE/1 357546; £1 (2nd Series) no. AA/8 990403; £1 (3rd Series) no. E/2 040403; £1 (4th Series) no. K/2 662603; 50p (6th Series) no. B/1 955902; 10p (6th Series) no. A/3 035403; 5p (6th Series) unnumbered, *all in mint/ uncirculated condition (lot)* £80-£120

- 732** A Compilation of 20 Cigarette Cards and 4 Silks depicting Irish Regiments. Issued by Ogden's, John Player & Sons, Phillips, Gallagher, and Wills Cigarettes, a selection of 20 cigarette cards, the majority from the 1920s-30s, depicting Irish Regiments, Soldiers' uniforms; Cap badges and Colours &c.; together with 4 silks, a large central one of 'Ireland', and three of Irish Regiments, attractively mounted in a double-sided glazed display frame, 660mm x 410mm, *good condition* £60-£80

733



The Irish Regiments of the British Army 1897.

A drawing for the 'Boy's Own Paper' by R. Simkin, depicting 20 members of Irish Regiments of the British Army, both cavalry and infantry, and both Officers and other ranks, *good colour throughout, and handsomely mounted in a Hogarth glazed display frame, 300mm x 580mm, signs of original folds, otherwise good condition* £80-£120

- 734** The Royal Irish Regiment (18th Foot). A print by R. Simkin, no. 57 on the series 'Military Types', depicting 10 men of the Royal Irish Regiment at ease in Egypt, with the Sphinx and the Great Pyramid in the background, mounted in a glazed display frame, 385mm x 275mm, *good condition* £60-£80

- 735** Four Water-colours of Soldiers of Irish Units. Four privately commissioned water-colours by the artist Charles Stadden, all painted in 1991, depicting a Corporal of the Grenadier Company, 88th (Connaught Rangers) Regiment in 1812; an Officer of the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment at the Capture of Chapoo, 18 May 1842; a Private of the H.E.I.C. 1st Madras (European) Fusiliers in 1857; and a Colour Sergeant of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Talana Hill, 20 October 1899, all similarly mounted in glazed display frames, 510mm x 385mm, *good condition (4)* £160-£200

- 736** A Sudan Defence Force Soldier. An attractive water-colour of a Sudan Defence Force Soldier, painted by Sir Guy Campbell, Bt., O.B.E., M.C., and dated 1939, mounted in a glazed display frame, 390mm x 310mm, *good condition* £50-£70

- 737** Two Boer War Commemorative Pipes.  
Two attractively carved wooden pipes, possibly created by Boer Prisoners of War, the first inscribed 'Great Boer War 1899-1902 South Africa' around a central carved image of Paul Kruger, the back inscribed 'From Joe to Elijah'; the second similar, inscribed 'Boer War South Africa' around a central carved image of Paul Kruger, fitted with contemporary mouthpieces, *good condition* (2) £70-£90

**738**

- A Great War Shrapnel Figurine of a British 'Tommy'.  
An attractive and unusual figurine presenting arms, 215mm in height, made of blackened bronze, with separate attached steel bayonet, *good condition* £60-£80

- 739** A Spirit of St Louis commemorative pin-back badge, 63mm, in pressed bronze, celebrating Lindbergh's solo non-stop transatlantic flight in May 1927; together a limited edition print 'Bogeys! Eleven o'clock High' by Robert Taylor, 1993, commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Yamamoto Mission, 18 April 1943, and signed by eight of the nine surviving P-38 Pilots: John Mitchell, Roger Ames, Rex Barber, Doug Canning, Delton Goerke, Larry Graebener, Jack Jacobson, and Louis Kittel, with certificate of authenticity numbered 33/1250; two early Aviation magazines, comprising *The Aero*, edition no. 50, dated 3 May 1910; and *Flight*, edition no. 180, dated 8 June 1912, the covers of both re-affixed with tape, but otherwise in good condition; and a Long Playing vinyl record of 'World War I Fighter Planes in Action', by Riverside Recordings, recorded at Orange County Airport, California, November to December 1960, in original cover, *generally good condition* (5) £40-£50

*Provenance:* Peter Marin Collection, Morton and Eden, July 2013 (Badge only).

- 740** Victoria Cross, a contemporary copy, the reverse of the suspension bar engraved 'M. Scholefield. A.B.', the reverse of the Cross dated 'Nov 5th. 1854', on Naval riband, *very fine* £100-£150

V.C. *London Gazette* 24 February, 1857:

'Thomas Reeves, Seaman, James Gorman, Seaman and Mark Scholefield, Seaman. At the Battle of Inkermann, 5 November 1854, when the Right Lancaster Battery was attacked, these three seaman mounted the Banquette, and under a heavy fire made use of the disabled soldiers' muskets, which were loaded for them by others under the parapet. They are the survivors of five who performed the above action. (Letter from Sir S. Lushington, 7th June, 1856)'

**Mark Scholefield** was born in Middlesex in April 1828 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second class in 1846. He was appointed to H.M.S. *Albion* as an ordinary seaman in October 1850 and was later Coxwain of the barge. He left the *Albion* soon after the Crimea War had finished and next saw action in the Second China War, when he was aboard H.M.S. *Acorn* at the bombardment and capture of Canton in 1857. He was a Quartermaster and Petty Officer when he died at sea aboard the same ship in February 1858—his only estate was his back pay, which amounted to less than £100.

*Note:* The recipient's original Victoria Cross was sold at Glendinings on 19 May 1965 and again in Spink's Numismatic Circular, April 1998. In the former sale it was sold with a Crimea 2 clasp and a China 1857-60 2 clasp medal, both unnamed; in the latter, with an officially impressed Crimea 2 clasps and an unnamed Turkish Crimea.

- 741** Copy Medal: Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R., with Second Award Bar, this dated 8th June 1901, a cast copy, the reverse marked as such, edge bruising, *very fine* £40-£50

Only one D.C.M. Second Award Bar with this date was awarded, to 9738 Sergeant H. E. Worthington, Rifle Brigade.

- 742** Medal Ribands: A selection of medal ribands of various lengths, the majority of 20th century British Orders, Decorations, and Medals, including some less commonly encountered examples; together with a collection of 30mm lengths of approximately 50 ribands from various World Orders and Decorations, presumably the remnants of a former display collection, with annotated list, *generally good condition* (lot) £60-£80



# Miniature Medals

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**743 The group of seven miniature medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. J. Hope-Vere, O.B.E., A.F.C., Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service, a Seaplane Pilot with No 66 Wing in the Adriatic theatre in 1918**

The Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge; Air Force Cross; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Defence Medal; Italy, Al Valore Militare, silver, mounted as worn, *extremely fine* *£140-£180*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 15 December 1944: 'Lieutenant-Colonel, Home Guard (Dumfries)'.

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 20 July 1917 and 1 May 1918.

Al Valore Militare (Silver) *London Gazette* 2 November 1918. An approximate translation of the citation reads: 'Hardy aeroplane pilot performed numerous operations on the most equipped enemy bases of the Lower Adriatic achieving very effective results in every mission despite the violent enemy reaction that sometimes caused losses of material and personnel.'

**Ralph Jean James Hope-Vere** was born on 13 December 1887, son of Lieutenant-Colonel James Charles Hope-Vere and Marie E. F. Guillemain. He was appointed Probationary Flight Sub Lieutenant in the Royal Navy on 13 August 1914, in 'H.M.S. "Pembroke" additional for course of flying (at private school)'. He accordingly attended the Grahame-White School of Flying at Hendon and gained his Royal Aero Pilot Certificate (No. 900) on 9 September 1914. He was based at Felixtowe from 13 August 1914, and it was noted that 'Since joining the R.N.A.S. [he has] specialised in large boats since October 1914'. In February 1917 he was posted to the newly established seaplane station at Port Mellon in Cornwall, where he was an Acting Squadron Commander, in command of a squadron of 'Porte Boats'. He transferred to the seaplane station Scillies in January 1918, and the following month went out to Italy to join No. 66 Wing, Adriatic Group, where he remained until the end of the war. He married Esmée Crabbe, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Crabbe, on 18 October 1928, and lived at Blackwood, Lanarkshire, where he served on the Dumfries-shire County Council and served in the Home Guard during the Second World War. Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Vere-Hope died on 12 October 1959, aged 71.

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**744 The Great War O.B.E. group of six miniature medals attributed to Major H. C. V. Porter, Royal Leicestershire Regiment**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia, mounted as worn, *very fine* *£60-£80*

Sold with copied letter of attribution.

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**745 An unattributed C.M.G. group of four miniature dress medals**

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's badge; Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, *good very fine*

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's badge (2), gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (3), C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type badge, gilt and enamel; O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type badge, gilt; M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type badge, silvered, *generally very fine* (9) *£100-£140*

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**746 An unusual 'Crimean War' Continental Miniature group of eight**

An unattributed group of eight 'continental' size miniature awards mounted from a triple braided gilt chain, comprising Baltic Medal 1854-55; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, (Military) gold and enamel; Crimea 1854-56, no clasp; Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel (2); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (3), with gold fixing pins at both ends, *the chain partly broken at the centre, and with the remnants of a further Order, of which only a crown suspension remains, generally very fine* (8) *£100-£140*

*Note:* Although all three Turkish Crimea Medals are the Sardinian issue (with Sardinian flag at centre), one of them bears the inscription 'Crimea 1855' normally seen on the British issue.

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747



**An unattributed Great War group of three miniature medals**

1914-15 Star; British War Medal 1914-20, 10 clasps, Narrow Seas 1914, North Sea 1914, Arctic 1914, Dogger Bank 24 Jan 15, Belgian Coast, Home Seas 1916, Narrow Seas 1917, Home Seas 1917, Home Seas 1918, Submarines; Victory Medal, with M.I.D. oak leaves, *good very fine* (3) *£100-£140*



- 748** George Cross; Conspicuous Gallantry Cross, E.II.R.; Military Cross, E.II.R. (2); George Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue; Queen's Gallantry Medal; Queen's Volunteer Reserves Medal (2); General Service 1918-62, G.VI.R., no clasp; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence Medal (2); War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1962-2007, no clasp (3); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan (5), one with Afghanistan clasp; Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (2); General Service 2008-, no clasp; Jubilee 2012; Meritorious Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994 (2); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army; Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, Territorial; Volunteer Reserves Service Medal, E.II.R. (2), *generally good very fine, the General Service Medal 2008- scarce* (33) *£100-£140*

**749**



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 19 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, Talana, Defence of Kimberley, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belmont, Modder River, Tugela Heights, Natal, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Driefontein, Wepener, Defence of Mafeking, Transvaal, the clasps all of the loose 'slip-on' variety, *nearly very fine* *£70-£90*

**750 The pair of Swedish miniature dress medals worn by Mr. H. H. Schou**

**Sweden, Kingdom**, Life Insurance Company Medal (2), the first in gold (18ct); the second in silver, both named on the reverse 'Hans Henrik Schou', mounted as worn, *extremely fine* (2) *£80-£120*

*Provenance:* Buckland, Dix & Wood, April 1995.

Sold with copied research.

# World Orders and Decorations

**751** **Argentina, Republic**, Commemorative Medal for the Centenary of the 1810 Revolution, 1910 (3), gilt; silver; bronze, *good very fine*

**Colombia, Republic**, Air Force Cross of Aeronautical Merit, Companion's badge, by *Metalfischer, Bogoata*, silvered and enamel, in *Huguenin Hermanos* case of issue embossed and named to "**Antonio Ricaurte**", with top riband bar, *reverse central medallion re-affixed, otherwise good very fine (4)* *£120-£160*

**752** **Czechoslovakia, Republic**, National Aviation Collection Badges 1946, featuring the badges of the Czechoslovakian Air Force, the Czechoslovakian Squadrons of the Royal Air Force, and the Czechoslovakian Squadrons of the Soviet Air Force, housed in fitted case of issue, *good very fine (3)* *£40-£60*

**753** **France, Presidency**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, Napoleon facing right at centre, with crown with leaves on half arches, unmarked, *crown lacking cross on top, enamel damage in parts, nearly very fine*

**France, Second Empire**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, with crown with eagles on half arches, small silver mark to reverse of tassel, *significant enamel damage therefore fine*

**France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Officer's breast badge, gold and enamel, with gold mark to reverse of tassel, with rosette on riband, *minor blue enamel damage to mottos around central medallions, otherwise nearly extremely fine (3)* *£200-£240*

**754** **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre (2), bronze, reverse dated 1914-1916 on first, with bronze palm emblem on riband; reverse dated 1914-1918 on second, with bronze star emblem on riband, *minor dinting to central medallions on first, generally very fine*

**Poland, Republic**, Order of Virtuti Militari, Fifth Class breast badge, silvered and enamel, unmarked; together with a cast copy Commemorative Medal 1942-92, *the reverse lacking the black enamel edging, otherwise very fine (4)* *£40-£50*

**755** **An unattributed Greek Order of the Redeemer group of six**

**Greece, Kingdom**, Order of the Redeemer, 2nd type, Knight's breast badge, silver and enamel, unmarked, *enamel damage to tips of points of arms*; Medal for the Greco-Bulgarian War 1913, bronze; Medal for the Greco-Turkish War 1912-13, bronze; **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel, with poinçon mark to base of tassel, *minor enamel damage to tips of points*; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidieh, Fifth Class breast badge, silver and enamel, with mint mark and silver mark to reverse; **Persia, Empire**, Order of the Lion and the Sun, Fifth Class breast badge, silver and enamel, unmarked, mounted as worn, *nearly very fine and better (6)* *£700-£900*

Sold with related miniature awards for the Greek Order of the Redeemer; the French Legion of Honour (2); the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun; and a group of six *somewhat damaged* foreign miniature medals mounted continental style from a double braided gilt chain and housed in a glazed frame with a portrait of the recipient, with a label to the reverse of the frame reading 'Dr. Karamanos.

**756**



**Greece, Kingdom**, Order of the Redeemer, 2nd issue, a fine quality Commander's neck badge, 70mm including wreath suspension x 45mm, gold and enamel, unmarked, with neck riband, in *Huguenin Frères, Le Locle*, case of issue, *minor chip to blue enamel motto on reverse central medallion, otherwise extremely fine* *£300-£400*

757 **Italy, Kingdom**, Order of the Roman Eagle, Grand Office's Star, with swords, 85mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, unmarked, some white enamel chipping to arms of cross and green enamel worn in parts on wreath, otherwise very fine £400-£500

758 **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Benemerenti Merit Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued; Victory Medal 1918, bronze (2), both with named bestowal documents, to Private Giovanni Perdomi (killed in action), and Sergeant-Major Giuseppe Castelli; together with a group of five Italian Navy football prize medals in silver, unnamed but all purportedly awarded to the same recipient 1930-31; and two Roman Catholic Youth Organisation Medals, good very fine (10) £100-£140

759



**Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom**, Order of the Star, First Class Star, 98mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, silver mark to reverse, traces of adhesive to reverse, otherwise extremely fine £300-£400

760



**Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom**, Order of Al Nahda, Fifth Class breast badge, 38mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, reverse with hallmarks for Birmingham 1965, with crowned flag suspension, central medallion somewhat loose, nearly extremely fine, rare £240-£280

761



**Malaysian States, Johore**, Order of the Crown of Johore, Second Class Star, 84mm, silver, gold, and enamel, unmarked, nearly extremely fine £400-£500

762



**Malaysian States, Johore**, Most Esteemed Family Order of Johore, Second Class Star, 76mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, unmarked, *about extremely fine* £400-£500

763



**Malaysian States, Trengganu**, The Most Revered Order of Sultan Mahmud I of Trengganu, Second Class Star, 81mm x 70mm, silver, gold applique, and enamel, unmarked, *extremely fine* £300-£400

764



**Russia, Empire**, Order of St. George, Fourth Class breast badge, 30mm x 30mm, gold and enamel, with pink enamel obverse centre, c.1840-50, unmarked, *some enamel damage to obverse centre and signs of restoration work throughout, with the gold retaining band around the reverse central medallion replaced, otherwise nearly very fine, rare* £1,200-£1,600

765



**Russia, Empire**, Commemorative Jetton for the Coronation of Tsar Alexander III, 1883, silver and enamel, *minor enamel damage, nearly very fine* £60-£80



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**766** **Vatican, Holy See**, Order of St. Gregory the Great, Military Division, Commander's neck badge, gold, gilt, and enamel, with trophy of arms suspension, unmarked, with neck riband; together with a Mentana Cross 1867, silver, with loop and ball suspension, *some tarnishing to central medallions of first, otherwise good very fine (2)* *£300-£400*

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**767**



**Yemen, Arab Republic**, Order of the Republic, Collar badge, 65mm, gold, silver, and enamel, unmarked, with small ring suspension, *nearly extremely fine, scarce* *£400-£500*

The Order of the Republic of the Yemen Arab Republic was instituted by Decree no. 17 of 1979.

## Books

- 768** The Duke of Wellington's Orders of Knighthood.  
By Dickinson., London., 1852, landscape folio, 35 coloured plates, with dedication by 'one who had the honour of serving under His Grace for so many years as his Aide-de-Camp and Asst.-Military Secretary' [**Sir Ulysses Bagenal Burgh**]; each plate is a coloured representation, with highlights in gold and silver, with obverse/reverse where applicable and a detailed text opposite with an interleaf to protect the plate: viz The Arms & Supporters of the Duke of Wellington; the Garter; the Bath; the Annonciade of Sardinia; The Golden Fleece of Spain; the Tower and Sword of Portugal; the St. Esprit of France; the Elephant of Denmark; the Sword of Sweden; St. Andrew of Russia; the Black Eagle of Prussia; the Red Eagle of Prussia; Fidelity of Baden; St. Alexander Newsky of Russia; St Januarius of the two Sicilies; Maria Theresa of Austria; Military Merit of Wurtemberg; St George of Russia; the Lion d'Or of Hesse Casel; Max-Joseph of Bavaria; St. Ferdinand of Sicily; the Crown of Saxony; St. Federinand of Spain; the Lion of Baden; St. Hermenegildo of Spain; the Guelph of Hanover; and Wilhelm of the Netherlands; War Medals for 11 Battles and 2 Sieges; the Duke's Baton as Field Marshal of England; Marshal Jourdan's Baton; The Duke's Batons as Field Marshal of Russia; of Hanover; and as High Constable of England; and Medals for Battles and Sieges in India. *Rebound retaining original but worn decorative red cloth covers, lacking title page, some light foxing and water stains not affecting images, and although boards worn and shaken, the contents are generally good* £200-£240
- 769** The Campaigns of Waterloo.  
An account, illustrated by engravings, plans &c., of all the principal scenes of action, of the Waterloo Campaign, 16-18 June 1815, 34pp, folio, bound in original red marbled board covers, *signs of some water damage to covers and extremities of pages, otherwise reasonable condition* £60-£80

**770**



The Siege of Kimberley 1899-1900.

A Special Illustrated Number of the "Diamond Fields Advertiser," Kimberley, first edition, 'Cecil Rhodes' in frontispiece, 164pp., with b./w. illustrations, full red morocco leather, front with gilt title and a picture of the cannon, "Long Cecil", raised bands on spine, *front cover now detached and wear to edges, corners, and spine, contents excellent* £200-£240

This book presents an account of the siege, including minutiae, lists of casualties and rolls of military personnel present; together with numerous black and white photographs of individuals, groups, defensive positions and damage to the town. A rare book and an excellent resource.

- 771** The Letters of Captain J. A. Unett, 1880-1932.  
A privately-bound volume of the letters and papers of Captain J. A. Unett, D.S.O., O.B.E., East Yorkshire Regiment, containing his original Record of Service in the Boer War, and details of his service with the City of London Police, as Chief Constable of Preston, and as Chief Constable of Essex during the Great War, *good condition* £50-£70



**An outstanding and rare Memorial Volume and silver-framed Memorial Portrait commemorating 2nd Lieutenant Charles Alexander Kenneth Anderson, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, attached 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was killed in action leading his men in a night attack on the trenches of the Prussian Guard at the Chateau Herentage, near Hooge, Ypres, on 12 November 1914**

(a) The Personal Memorial volume dedicated to 2nd Lieutenant C. A. K. Anderson, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, attached to 1st Battalion Royal Scots, 73pp., 262x195mm, usual two real photo. portraits, plus two additional photo. portraits bound in, one punting at Cambridge in May Week 1914, the other in the uniform of the Royal Scots Fusiliers; special full white vellum binding with gilt dedication to front 'Charles Alexander Kenneth Anderson, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, attached to 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers. Fell in action, 12th November, 1914. Aged 21.' Autograph inscription on fly leaf 'A. R. Anderson. Augt. 1917', contained in cloth bound card case

(b) A fine pre-War portrait photograph mounted in a heavy silver frame, 399x349mm, with wooden support arm, hallmarked London 1915, the photograph bordered with regimental ribbon, surmounted by silver and enamel badge of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the margins of the frame engraved with the arms of Harrow and of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and with battles of 1914, viz. Mons, Le Cateau, the Marne, the Aisne, La Bassée, and First Battle of Ypres, inscription at bottom, 'C. A. K. Anderson, 2nd Lieut. 1st Bn., K.R.R.C. attached to 1st Bn., R. Sc. Fus. Killed in action + 12th November 1914. First battle of Ypres,', good condition (2) £800-£1,000

As per Tom Donovan's *Bibliography of Personal Memorial Volumes of the Great War 1914-1918*, p12, but with the addition of two extra real photographic photographs bound in, and not previously recorded with vellum binding. This was supposedly his Father's own personal edition and has this extra manuscript addition: 'He had been in the field for 49 days since the battle of Mons - days of such crowded endeavour and endurance, and incessant fighting, as few campaigns in history can show.'

The work includes several letters written at O.T.C. Camp before the outbreak of war, correspondence re his commission, then lengthy and informative extracts from his letters home from France and Flanders, including his account of the battle of Mons and subsequent Retreat, as well as customary letters of condolence from regimental colleagues, friends, former tutors etc.

**Charles Alexander Kenneth Anderson** was born on 31 May 1893, only child of Alexander Richard Anderson, F.R.C.S., Senior Hon. Surgeon, Nottingham General Hospital. He was educated at Harrow and Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the C.U.O.T.C. in June 1912. He was then commissioned in the Royal Scots Fusiliers on 4 August 1914, transferred to the King's Royal Rifle Corps soon after, but remained with 1st Battalion, R.S.F. throughout the 1914 campaign including the battles of Mons, Le Cateau, the Marne, the Aisne, La Bassée, and First Battle of Ypres. He was slightly wounded by shrapnel and later killed in action leading his men in a night attack at Chateau Herentage, south-east of Ypres, on 12 November 1914. He was twenty-one and is commemorated on the Menin Gate Memorial.

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**773** Great War Documentation.  
5th Cavalry Division Period Typed Narrative of the Operations 19th September - 31st October, Nazareth, Haifa, Damascus, Advance to Aleppo. Marked 'Confidential' and typed out at Divisional HQ 2nd November 1918 in the name of the Officer Commanding, Major-General H J M Macandrew; together with a Turkish Manual with front cover hand written inscription, 'Book taken by me from Station Master's Office at El Afuleh Junction, Syria (deleted) Palestine in Sept. 1918 when we took it at (?) Nazareth', *good condition (2)* *£60-£80*

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**774** A Potsdam Conference Photograph Album.  
A very good album of one of the most historic conferences of the Second World War. 18 page hard card album measuring 330mm x 240mm containing photographs, ephemera and important piece of insignia all relating to Potsdam Conference in July 1945. The group comprises British Delegation officers pass to Lieutenant Colonel Lindsay-Young, pocket guides, further passes, Prime Minister's table plan at dinner, traffic control plans for the Potsdam area, printed letter of thanks. Further ephemera paperwork. Original images of officers at the conference including we presume Lieutenant Colonel Lindsay-Young who we believe to be the collator of this album. Images of the Cicilianhof Hotel where the conference was held, with British, Russian and officers together. Images in the conference room of all the participants around the round table. Churchill and Truman together. British delegation arriving. British awards invested on Russian officers. Images of the streets of Berlin devastated by bombing. On the very last page a calling card of Albert Bormann. An armband, bullion wire woven in silver on green background cloth reading 'KONTROLLDIENST'. A highly interesting and historic album, *good condition* *£100-£140*



## Militaria

775



1st Regiment of Life Guards, Officer's Flap Pouch 1816 Pattern.

A fine example of blue Moroccan, the face covered with dark blue velvet and embroidered decoration. The pouch, measuring 175mm x 125mm, complete with gilt brass carrying rings and metal eight round ammunition rack. The decoration within a border of gold acorn and leaf lace features St. Edward's crown over a display of trophies and flags these in gold lace and sequins, the Garter star in silver and gold lace with coloured silks to the centre, is placed over a broad silver and gold lace ribbon, this bearing fragments only of the Crown and Royal cypher, (possibly originally 'G R' for King George III/IV). Adjoining the bottom ray of the Garter star, embroidered gold and silver thread honour scrolls, 'Peninsula' and 'Waterloo', both these scrolls and the tip of the Garter star extend on to the border lace, *the lace dull overall and some loss of sequins to the bottom ray of the Garter star, otherwise very good overall condition for its age*

*£1,000-£1,400*

*Provenance:* By descent and now sold by Order of the Family.

This pouch and that in the following lot were part of the uniform of either Lord Charles Pelham Pelham Clinton, or his twin brother Lord Thomas Pelham Pelham Clinton, the second and third sons of the 4th Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Lord Charles was appointed Cornet by purchase on 24 January 1834, Lieutenant by purchase on 5 May 1837, and Captain by purchase on 30 December 1842.

Lord Thomas was appointed Cornet by purchase on 16 May 1834, Lieutenant by purchase on 24 June 1837, and Captain by purchase on 16 June 1843.

776



1st Regiment of Life Guards, Officer's Flap Pouch 1831-1837.

A magnificent example of blue Moroccan covered with dark blue velvet and embroidered decoration. The pouch, measuring 185mm x 122mm, complete with gilt brass carrying rings, retailed by Messrs. Andrews, of 9 Pall Mall, London. The decoration within a border of gold acorn and leaf lace features St. Edward's crown over a display of trophies and flags, these in gold lace and sequins, the Garter star in silver and gold lace with coloured silk cross and motto. The star is placed over a broad gold and silver lace ribbon, this bears the Royal cypher 'W' 'R' for King William IV, 'Waterloo' and 'Peninsula' scrolls appear below in gold lace on silver lace (note that the honours are reversed from the earlier pattern), the honours and star now contained within the border lace, *the retaining pouch strap part fractured and two/three sequins missing otherwise very fine condition*

*£1,500-£2,000*

*Provenance:* By descent and now sold by Order of the Family.

[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)*



The Life Guards, Officer's Helmet, Cuirass, and Straps.

Good quality post 1953 examples, the helmet of German silver and complete with all fittings, the ungolded frontal plate with central eight-pointed silver star and Garter Proper, this with a backing of blue enamel, red enamel St. George's Cross, brass leather lined chin chain, white nylon hair plume of other ranks pattern, buff leather sweatband. The cuirass of good quality brass trimmed and studded, lined with buff leather and trimmed with blue velvet, fastening straps of regimental pattern, correct pattern sword belt and aiguillette; together with a wooden display stand, *very good condition (lot)* *£2,000-£3,000*

778 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers Elements of Uniform c.1902-22.

Comprising two blue cloth four pocket Patrol jackets with French Grey collars, one only with a pair of gilt and silver collar badges, devoid of all buttons and shoulder chains, a French Grey Mess Vest, no buttons, one pair of overalls and one pair of breeches both with double yellow striped seams, a pair of Dress gauntlets inscribed inside 'G. B. W.' (see note below), a card with three gilt buttons two mounted Mess Dress, one small tunic, all KC, *some surface mottling to the patrol jackets otherwise good condition (10)* *£100-£140*

*Note:* Attributed in part to Captain G. B. H. Wheeler, who was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 5 May 1900, and was promoted Lieutenant on 20 March 1901, and Captain 12 October 1907. He served as Adjutant to the East Kent Yeomanry during the Great War.





The Queen's Own Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry Uniform Pertaining to Captain and Honorary Major J. F. Mason.

A fine quality uniform comprising:

Full Dress tunic of 1855 pattern, single breasted in dark blue cloth with collar and cuffs of regimental facings, the unique 'mantua purple' (though in fact nearer crimson) edged all round with silver cord. The breast ornamented with six silver cord loops with caps and drops, fastening with six silver-worked olivets. Broad silver cord epaulettes bearing double Bath rank stars, silver plated regimental finial buttons. The cuffs and collar with the elaborate silver cord lace in the rank of Captain. The reverse with correct pattern silver lace cord decoration.

Circular forage cap in 'mantua purple' cloth edged with broad regimental pattern silver lace and elaborate decoration to the crown, buff leather sweatband and crimson silk lining, original narrow black patent leather chin strap.

Two Mess Dress Jackets, both in blue cloth with coloured collar and cuffs, all round silver lace and silver cord decoration, plated teat pattern frontal buttons, regimental plated buttons to the cuffs.

Mess Dress waistcoat in 'mantua purple' again edged with silver lace, teat buttons to the front, hook & eye fastening and two pockets, rear panels in regimental coloured silk.

One pair of breeches in navy blue cloth, the seams embellished with two stripes of silver lace. The breeches 'jacked' with buff leather panels, the silver decoration bright overall, some moth damage to the crown of the forage cap, part perishing to the silk lining of one of the Mess jackets, some service wear and small repair to the breeches, otherwise in very fine overall condition (6)

£700-£900

**J. F. Mason**, of Eynsham Hall, North Leigh, Witney, Oxfordshire, was commissioned Lieutenant in the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry on 6 December 1882, and was promoted to Captain on 7 May 1890. He later served as Senior Captain and Honorary Major, still as such in 1898, but has left the regiment by June 1901.

- 780** A Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers Officer's Mess Kit and Great Coat. comprising Mess Jacket, scarlet with black lapels, with the rank insignia of a Lieutenant, with beackets sewn in for supporting the recipient's miniature medals, with *Flights Ltd. Aldershot*, tailor's label, all buttons present, with corresponding waistcoat; and a Regimental Greatcoat, similarly with the rank insignia of a Lieutenant, and all buttons present, *generally good condition (3)* *£80-£120*

**781**

24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Officer's 1861-68 Pattern Shako. A very fine quality example of standard blue cloth quilted form, complete with two-part gilt metal frontal plate, gilt metal plume holder (this of 1869 pattern) and white over red wool ball pom-pom, original patent leather chinstrap. Buff leather sweatband and crimson silk lining. The lining is firmly fixed so it cannot be ascertained that the plate is original to the shako, *minute traces of surface mothing otherwise very fine condition* *£600-£800*

- 782** 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Other Ranks 1869 Pattern Shako Plates. Two very good quality examples in die-stamped brass, standard crowned laurels, Garter and stencilled numerals '24', complete with lug fasteners, *one pair re-placed, good condition (2)* *£100-£140*

**783**

24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment, Other Ranks Glengarry Badge. A fine quality and rare example in die-stamped brass, of circular format, the Sphinx/Egypt over 'XXIV' and '2nd Warwickshire' around the circle, original lug fasteners (KK459), *very good condition* *£140-£180*

**784**

24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment, Other Ranks Glengarry/Pagri Badge. A fine quality and rare example in die-stamped white metal, of circular format, the Sphinx/Egypt over 'XXIV' and '2nd Warwickshire' around the circle, original pin bar fastener (KK459), *very good condition* *£140-£180*

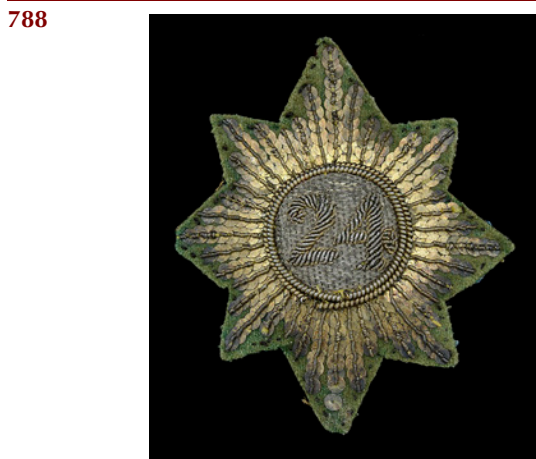
**785**

24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Other Ranks Glengarry Badge c.1874-81. A fine quality example in die-stamped good gauge white metal, crowned strap, '2nd Warwickshire' enclosing the Sphinx/Egypt over '24', original north/south lug fasteners (KK458 and mentioned as being in white metal), *very good condition* *£80-£120*

- 786** 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Other Ranks Balmoral Hat Badge c.1840-74. A good quality example in heavy gauge die-cast brass being conjoined '24' original applied lug fasteners, *very good condition* *£80-£120*



- 787** 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Other Ranks Balmoral Hat Badge c.1840-74.  
A good quality example in heavy gauge die-cast brass being conjoined '24' original applied lug fasteners, *very good condition* *£80-£120*



- 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Officer's Coatee Tail Ornament c.1830-55.  
A fine quality elongated star shaped example, 75mm x 65mm, the star of eight points set upon a green cloth ground and comprising gold purl threads and sequins, in the centre a raised disc of silver wire embroidered with silver thread '24', *a few sequins missing otherwise good condition for its age* *£100-£140*

- 789** 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Officer's Waist Belt Clasp 1855-81.  
A good quality example of standard 1855 pattern with acanthus side panels, on the circle, '2nd Warwickshire Regiment', in the centre the crown over '24', matching bench marks (Ryan 37), *considerable wear to the crown otherwise good condition* *£80-£120*



- 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Other Ranks Waist Belt Clasp 1855-71.  
A good quality example in heavy gauge brass, of standard two part format, central '24' on a lined ground and on the circle, '2nd Warwickshire Regiment', each section stamped on the reverse, 'Jennens & co. London', *very good condition* *£100-£140*

*Note:* All regimental patterns for the other ranks of Infantry regiments were withdrawn in 1871.

- 791** 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Other Ranks Waist Belt Clasp 1855-71.  
A good quality example in heavy gauge brass, of standard two part format, central '24' on a lined ground and on the circle, '2nd Warwickshire Regiment', *good condition* *£80-£120*

- 792** 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Field Officer's Charger Bit Boss, c.1870-81.  
An interesting example in heavy gauge die-stamped and solid brass being a crowned Garter Proper, part of the original centre then skilfully removed and the centre of the old pattern other ranks waist belt clasp then applied, two heavy gauge screw post fasteners, made almost certainly by the regimental armourer; together with a fine quality pouch badge in die-cast heavy gauge brass, being a finely wrought Sphinx of female form over a lined plinth 'Egypt', three screw post fasteners, precise unit unknown; and two *reproduction* 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment glengarry badges (KK458) one in bi-metal, *good condition* (4) *£100-£140*

- 793** 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment Plated Meat Dish Cover.  
Of traditional domed and fluted format, one side engraved with the insignia of the regiment (heavily rubbed), *the dish cover lacking its handle, otherwise good condition* *£30-£40*

- 794** Royal Army Medical Corps Officer's Coloured Side Hat.  
A good quality example by Messrs Hawkes & Co. Ltd. Savile Row London, gilt and silver cap badge KC period with bottom scroll, 'In Arduis Fidelis'; together with an RAMC silk neck tie, *good overall condition* *£40-£50*

- 795** Other Ranks Ball Pattern Shako Plumes c.1861-78.  
Five good quality woollen examples on wire holders, of various colour mixtures, *generally good condition* (5) *£120-£160*

796



The Border Regiment, Officer's Helmet Plate c. 1884-1901.

A fine quality example, the gilt crowned star backplate with gilt laurel overlays, in the centre a silver Bath style cross emblazoned with battle honours resting on laurel sprays, in the centre within a cirlet 'ARROYO DOS MOLINOS 1811' enclosing a white and red enameled disc, a silver dragon appears within the red enamel with 'CHINA' above in the white enamel, below the cross a tri-part scroll 'The Border Regt.' complete with three loop fasteners, *lacking two retaining pins, a little rubbing to the gilt, otherwise very fine overall condition* £200-£300

Sold with old letter of attribution to Lieutenant Henry Wiltshire Garvey, who was killed at Spion Kop, 23 January 1900.

x797

Canada, 1st Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery Other Ranks Helmet Plate c.1878-1901; a Sterling Silver Presentation Spoon 43rd Militia; and a 2nd Queen's Own Rifles of Canada Glengarry Style Hat Pin.

The very rare first item in die-stamped blackened brass of standard 'Royal Arms' pattern, but with top scroll, '1.H.G. A/Canada', two loop fasteners, the second 14.5cm in length has an ornate finial displaying the insignia of the 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles Militia, the reverse engraved 'Bugle Band/ G. McWhinney /25.7.14 /56'. Also stamped 'Sterling' and maker's mark (rubbed). The third in thin gauge die-stamped white metal shows a full size depiction of the glengarry badge, but with an original ladies hat pin fitting, *good overall condition* (3) £100-£140

x798



Canada, 93rd Cumberland Infantry Militia Other Ranks Helmet Plate c.1878-1901.

A rare good quality example in die-stamped brass an ornate crowned circle, 'Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum', this decorated with thistle sprays and heads, another circle, 'Cumberland Infantry MDCCCLXXI', in the centre a Maple leaf superimposed with '93', the whole lying upon crossed swords, hilts and tips only showing, three loop fasteners; together with a single collar badge of the same regiment c.1902-14, oak sprays, a crowned strap, 'Cumberland Infantry and bottom scroll, 'Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum', two loop fasteners, *very good condition* (2) £140-£180

x799



7th Surrey Rifle Volunteers (Southwark) Officer's or Senior NCO's Pouch Belt Plate c.1859-87.

A good quality scarce example in die-stamped blackened brass and white metal, a crowned oval strap, 'Seventh Surrey Rifles' with central white metal mount being a coiled bugle horn over '7', three screw post fasteners, *the tip of the strap with contemporary solder repair otherwise very good condition* £120-£160

x800



10th Surrey Rifle Volunteers (Bermondsey) Other Ranks Shako Plate or Pouch Belt Plate, c.1860-80.

A very rare example in die-stamped blackened brass, laurel and oak sprays enclose a crowned strap, 'Arma Pacis Fulcra', in the centre a shield heraldically shown as 'per pale gules and argent', below the leaf sprays a scroll, 'Xth Surrey Rifles' and below the scroll a shield bearing the Royal Arms, three out of four very long wire fasteners (ex factory) for subsequent shortening, *very good condition* £140-£180

*Note:* The 10th Surrey Rifles along with the 23rd (Rotherhithe) became part of the 4th Admin. Battalion (Bermondsey) when it was formed in 1868.

x801



2nd City of London Rifles Officer's Pouch Belt Plate c.1903-08.

A fine quality example in die-stamped silver plate, of crowned cross format bearing a circle, '2nd City Of London Rifles', above the circle, 'South Africa 1900-02', in the centre on a plated disc a shield bearing the Arms of the City, four screw post fasteners, *very good condition* £160-£200

802

27th (Inniskilling) Regiment Other Ranks Glengarry Badge.

A good quality die-stamped brass example complete with fasteners (KK464); together with the broken elements of an other ranks shako plate 1839-55 pattern to the 73rd Regiment of Foot; a small leather waist belt pouch for percussion caps; a small brass unidentified non military badge; and a *reproduction* other ranks cross belt plate of the 72nd Highlanders, *generally good condition except where stated* (5) £60-£80

803



72nd (Duke of Albany's Own) Highlanders, Other Ranks Cross Belt Plate c1825-55.

A scarce good quality heavy gauge die-stamped brass example, complete with hook and stud fasteners (Parkyn 477), *good condition* £200-£240



804



73rd Regiment of Foot, Other Ranks Cross Belt Plate, c.1840-55.

A scarce good quality heavy gauge die-stamped brass example. Crowned sprays of laurel and thistle enclose '73' with 'Mangalore' above and 'Seringatam' below, a scroll at the bottom, 'Waterloo', complete with hook and stud fasteners, *good condition* £200-£240

805



14th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers (Wilton) NCO's Pouch Belt Plate c.1860-80.

A good quality example in die-stamped blackened brass, crowned laurels, 'Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers' on three scrolls with '14' at the bottom, in the centre a representation of the shrine of St. Edith of Wilton being the ancient seal of the Corporation, two screw post fasteners, *very good condition* £60-£80

x806

Wiltshire Yeomanry Undress Pouch.

An NCO's example in black leather with brass side fittings, the front flap with a cast silver plated Prince of Wales's Badge & Motto, together with an officer's osd bronze cap badge, blade fasteners, *fastening tab missing on the pouch otherwise sound condition* (2) £60-£80

x807

Lancer Regimental Badges.

Comprising an officer's fine quality pair of collar badges 1902-22 to the 21st Lancers in silver plate and gilt metal, an officer's bronze cap badge to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, loop fasteners and strengthened lances, a good quality white metal cap badge to the 24th Lancers, all fasteners intact, *very good condition* (4) £60-£80

808



A Framed Display of 26 Irish Regimental Cap Badges.

An attractive display of mainly 20th century Regimental Cap Badges of various Irish units of the British Army, including the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, North Irish Horse, South Irish Horse, the Royal Irish Regiment, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Leinster Regiment, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the Royal Irish Rifles, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, the Connaught Rangers, the Canadian Irish, the Liverpool Irish, and the Royal Irish Rangers, attractively mounted in a glazed display frame, 580mm x 475mm, *good condition* £240-£280



- 809** 28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment/ The Gloucestershire Regiment Back Badges.  
A good collection of the 'back badges' worn by the 28th and the later regiment, comprising a large die-cast silver coloured metal diamond shaped badge of the pattern first noted c.1816, this example is one of some made c.1901 to commemorate the centenary of the Egyptian battle, it is officially stamped 'Copy', the other ranks brass oval pattern c.1830-81 (not fretted), the officer's gilt metal pattern c.1876-81 ('28' within laurels). Post 1881, two large size bi-metal other ranks blue cloth helmet and Foreign Service helmet examples, one with slider the other with long loops, an officer's forage cap pattern, gold embroidery on a padded white cloth disc, a large gilding metal example (slider), five officers' die-cast bronze examples (four with sliders one blades), two other ranks gilding metal (lugs) an other ranks WW2 Bakelite type (blades), an other ranks anodised example and a late issue officer's, gold embroidery on black cloth, all fasteners present, *very good condition* (17) £240-£280

- x810** Canadian Expeditionary Force Badges.  
Four good quality cap badges, Royal Canadian Regiment white metal with bronzed mount (Charlton 2 W. Scully Montreal), British Columbia Regiment 1st Depot Battalion (Charlton 25 in die-stamped brass with a gilt wash, pin back O.B.Allan), 144th Battalion Winnipeg Rifles (Charlton 144 in die-cast silver coloured metal with similar lug fasteners), 256th Railway Construction Battalion (Charlton 256/2 browning copper unmarked), *good overall condition* (4) £80-£120

- x811** Canadian Expeditionary Force Badges.  
Three fine quality cap badges Canada Machine Gun Corps (Charlton 45 browning copper with JR Gaunt London tablet), 97th American Legion (Charlton 97B browning copper Geo. H Lees 1915), 219th Overseas Highland Battalion (Charlton 219A pickled brass unmarked); together with a very fine quality Sterling silver sweetheart's brooch to the 224th Forestry Battalion, near cap badge size, pin back marked, 'G.W.G Nrn.' 'T. L. M. Sterling', *anchor for the pin missing on the last item, the second item curved and the lugs crushed, otherwise good overall condition* (4) £80-£120

812



A Royal Navy Admiral's Sword c. 1825 by John Prosser.  
The 76 cm slightly curved bright blade with the final 34 cms double edged by 'Prosser, Maker to the King and Royal Family, Charing Cross, London', and etched with the crown over a fouled anchor and the Royal Arms, the fine quality gilt brass solid hand guard incorporating a crowned fouled anchor and lion's head pommel, wire bound fish skin hand grip, together with its black leather gilt mounted scabbard, the chapes as for an officer of Flag Rank, the top chape engraved 'Prosser Maker to the King and Royal Family, London', *some pitting to the edges of the sword professionally cleaned, the black leather scabbard with some crazing otherwise very fine condition* (2) £700-£900

**This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.**

x813



Infantry Officer's Sword of the pattern favoured by Rifles Officers. c1803-1820.  
The 76cm markedly curved blade with single broad fuller, etched with the crowned 'GR' cypher, Royal Arms and floral swags, gilt brass double shell cross piece, stirrup shaped hand guard, brass back strap and silver wire bound grip; together with its black leather scabbard, this with three brass chapes, the reverse of the top one engraved, 'Dean 9 Strand London', *the blade with some pitting, otherwise good overall condition* £400-£500

**This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.**

814



#### Wilkinson's Sword Replica Dagger Set.

Comprising a cased third pattern Fairbairn/Sykes fighting knife, the blued blade etched with Wilkinson Sword badges and the dates 1942-1992, a cased steel wood and gilt metal dagger commemorating Peace 1945-1995, a '1805 Trafalgar 2005' dagger, the oak and bronze from HMS Victory, stamped 'NO.5' complete with black leather sheath, the trio complete with 'The 1805 Collection Certificate of Provenance' document for the 1805 replica dagger, *good overall condition (4)* **£300-£400**

**This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping**

815

#### Rhodesian African Rifles Officer's Swagger Stick.

An 'ebony' stick with white metal pommel bearing the insignia of the regiment, *good condition*

**£30-£40**

816



#### A William IVth Period Manchester Mayor's Tipstaff 1830 - 37.

Of turned wood, the upper panel painted on a blue ground with the arms and cypher of William IV, the reverse with the arms of Manchester and the initials WRA, topped with a gilded pressed metal disc, overall length 26.2 cms, *three very minor chips to the woodwork otherwise good overall condition for age* **£240-£280**

x817

#### National Artillery Association Shoeburyness, King's Prize Heavy Artillery 1904.

A fine quality example in unmarked silver coloured metal of standard crowned laurel and oak sprays, Association title and raised central oval, this is also marked on the reverse, 'Presented By H.M. The Late Queen Victoria And H.M. The King'. The recipient has also had his name engraved on the reverse, 'Br. A. E. Fuller', no fasteners, *very good condition*

**£60-£80**

x818

#### 1st Herts Light Horse Volunteers Officer's Bit Boss c.1862-79.

A heavy gauge cast brass example featuring a Guelphic crown over a strap, '1st Herts Light Horse Volunteers' and the 'VR' cypher in the centre, *one fastener missing the other part reduced, requires cleaning, fair condition* **£40-£60**

*Note:* The regiment was disbanded in 1879 when the commanding officer, by now bankrupt, fled the country. The remaining officers were required to defray all outstanding financial matters.

- 
- x819** The King's Regiment (Liverpool) 19th (3rd City) Service Battalion (Liverpool Pals) Insignia.  
Comprising a HM silver (Birmingham 1914) half size version of the cap badge sweetheart's brooch, pin back, a good quality embroidered arm badge to the 30th Infantry Division, white on black, three post-card photographs, the first a half length portrait of an unnamed 'Pal' in khaki the stiffened peaked cap bearing the silver cap badge, the second taken by 'Mills Carbonora L'pool' depicts the 3rd (City) battalion at Knowsley Park, the third again taken by Mills, shows a close-up element of the battalion, all in great-coats but without cap badges, a base metal and triple enamelled circular pin back brooch, this shows the Stanley crest in the centre within a circle, 'City Battalion King's Liverpool Regiment', on an outer circle, 'Civis Britannicus Sum' (outer circle damaged); together with a promotional miniature sporran brooch to the Liverpool Scottish, grey silk with two black silk tassels, the shaped cantle engraved and applied with a brass and blue enamel plaque, 'Liverpool Scottish', pin fastener, elements only of the box in which it was marketed, *very good overall condition (8)* *£60-£80*
- 
- 820** Three Bed Plates.  
All of good quality two in die-stamped brass the third of hand-cut sheet brass all numbered and named, comprising Grenadier Guards (22658253 Cox R); Middlesex Regiment (6192304. B. Bish.); and the special pattern for the North Staffordshire Regiment in the form of the Knot Simpliciter (67332, Raynor. W.), *good condition (3)* *£60-£80*
- 
- x821** Miscellaneous Military Insignia.  
Comprising a lapel badge for the 5th (Reserve) Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, a similar badge for the 9th (Post Office) Glasgow Battalion Home Guard, a silver ID bracelet WW1 period being an engraved silver coin of Napoleon III, 'T. Henson/CE/34840/18 N.F' (1st Tyneside Pioneers Service Battalion), City of London VTC bronze collar badge officially mounted on two red enamelled leather roundels with a brass backing plate, bracket fastener, an osd collar to the 16th Queen's Westminsters, CIV button brooch, a brass s/title T/4/Oxf & Bucks, a stock/cravat pin the gold coloured metal mounted with a Berkshire Imperial Yeomanry cap button, *good overall condition (8)* *£80-£120*
- 
- 822** Miscellaneous Militaria.  
A full dress infantry officer's gold bullion sword knot, Seaforth Highlanders, a HM silver (Birm.1912) bottom scroll only section of the bonnet badge, male section of an officer's waist belt clasp for the Queen's Edinburgh Militia in silver plate, gilt and enamel, two cased shooting medallions &c., *good condition (lot)* *£40-£60*  
Sold with a booklet on British & Foreign medal ribbons, and a small collection of period medal ribbons.

## A Collection of German Militaria

823



A Waffen S.S. Other Ranks Visor Cap. A sadly moth damaged condition field grey visor cap of a good size, possibly 58. White waffenfarbe for infantry. Fitted with its original SS insignia. All of the three pins to the eagle are broken off and the eagle has been affixed to the hat in a contemporary manner with thread. The skull has its original pins in place. Some moth to the black centre band and the upper crown of the hat. Standard black centre band. The grey leather sweatband is present with the hat but detached. Rayon lining all complete with the original owner's name 'A.Wenck' with his field post number '36215' to a slip of paper underneath the central celluloid lozenge. It would appear that the hat had never been fitted with a chinstrap and side buttons, *fair condition* £300-£400

824



A German Camouflage Combat Helmet. The helmet was originally a Luftwaffe double decal combat helmet, model 35, it has the remains of the Normandy pattern camouflage with hand maroon and green. The only visible section of the decal is part of the national tricolour. The interior dome of the helmet is in its original Luftwaffe blue. Owner's initials painted into the rear skirt, complete with an aluminium liner band, 1940 pattern strap clips, original strap and liner all complete with original drawstring. Size of helmet Q64, *fair condition* £240-£280

825 A German Army Helmet Cover. An absolutely original and rare well worn single sided splinter pattern camouflage Army steel helmet cover. The helmet cover is well worn and patches especially around the lower edge where rust from the helmet has rotted some of the material. There are various holes and patches, *reasonable condition* £300-£400

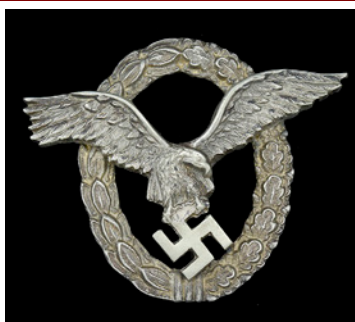
*Provenance:* This actual item features on pages 64 to 66 of *Camouflage Uniforms of the German Whermacht* by Dr. J. F.Borsorello, a Schiffer publication from 2002.

826 A Coastal Artillery M.43 Cap. A good size 58 Coastal Artillery enlisted mans M.43 cap constructed in the definitive colour of the Coastal Artillery uniforms, complete with its correct two-piece yellow on green national eagle with matching cockade. Manufacturer's stamping to the interior with leather forehead sweatband, *good condition* £100-£140



- 827** An Army Panzer Grenadier M.38 Side Cap. A scarce branch of the service being with Panzer Grenadier apple green waffenfarbe, good nap to the cloth, some wear use, faint traces of issue markings to the interior, fitted with the correct Bevo woven insignia. Some light moth damage, *generally good condition* *£100-£140*
- 
- 828** An Army M.38 Side Cap. A very nice example, very minor wear use, good nap to the cloth with artillery waffenfarbe, complete with its correct Bevo insignia, *very good condition* *£80-£120*
- 
- 829** A Luftwaffe Herringbone Twill Working Overseas Cap. A good example of the side cap worn by ground personnel when carrying out heavy duty work, complete with its black backed Luftwaffe eagle, *good condition* *£60-£80*
- 
- 830** A Luftwaffe Working Rig Light Coloured Overseas Cap. A scarce working side cap for ground personnel in light tan herringbone twill with black backed Luftwaffe eagle, fully marked to the interior 'Hoffmann Berlin' with date '1940 size 55', *good condition* *£60-£80*
- 
- 831** A Kriegsmarine Belt and Buckle. The standard aluminium buckle in gilded aluminium for the Kriegsmarine. The majority of the finish is missing from the buckle, with its leather tab, which is maker marked '1938' and with Marine stamp. The belt is also maker marked and dated '1936' also with Marine stamp, *good condition* *£100-£140*
- 
- 832** A set of Kriegsmarine Y Straps. A set of the non combat Y straps. Double Kriegsmarine marked, *good condition* *£50-£70*
- 
- 833** Imperial German Sword Slings. 5 sword slings, 1 white with silver brocade, the others mainly web belt with brocade hangers, *generally good condition* (5) *£40-£50*
- 
- 834** A set of Kriegsmarine Breast and Headdress Eagles. Three Kriegsmarine removable breast eagles for wearing on the summer tunic, two complete with all their pins and hooks, one with a uniform retaining hook and hook for pin missing; three enlisted ranks Kriegsmarine deck cap eagles with good gilt, each with their twisted and grooved fitting pin; and one officer or NCO eagle with all pins fitted; together with a Kriegsmarine Watch Officer's Badge, all gilding gone, *generally good condition* (8) *£80-£120*
- 
- 835** A Kriegsmarine Auxiliary Cruiser Badge. A non-maker marked example. All of the gilt to the main areas of the badge missing. Some silvering remaining to the globe. Original wide tapering pin, *good condition* *£70-£90*
- 
- 836** A German Submariner's Badge. A nice example with a degree of gilt remaining. Unusually produced by the maker 'RK' (Richard Karneth of Gablonz). Original hook, hinge and pin, *good condition* *£80-£120*
- 
- 837** A Tank Assault Badge in Silver. The majority of the silver finish remaining in the lower field of the eagle and the tank. Manufactured by Adolf Scholze. Original pin, hook and hinge, *good condition* *£70-£90*
- 
- 838** A 25 General Assault Badge. A fundamentally very nice condition 25 General Assault Badge by JFS. Good bright finish, unfortunately corrosion has attacked the hilt of the grenade, also the bayonet and in the area of the 25 tablet. Original hook, pin and hinge, *fair condition* *£160-£200*
- 
- 839** A German Close Combat Bar in Bronze. A very nice example with virtually all its original finish remaining. Manufactured by A.G.M.u.K. of Gablonz with the manufacturer's name 'Peekhaus of Berlin' present. Original fluted pin, hook and hinge, *good condition* *£100-£140*

**840**



A Luftwaffe Pilot's Badge. A very fine beautifully constructed Pilots badge by Gebruder Schneider of Vienna with its full name title instead of the later GSW logo. Finely riveted needle pin, original pin, original hook, pin and hinge, *very good condition* *£240-£280*

841



A Luftwaffe Paratrooper Badge. A mid-War production non-maker marked Paratrooper badge. Some gilding remaining to the lower field of the diving eagle. Original pin, hook and hinge. Zinc construction. Unmarked but possibly produced by C. E. Juncker, good condition £180-£220

842 A Luftwaffe Reconnaissance Flight Clasp in Silver. A very nice maker marked 'C. E. Juncker, Berlin' to the reverse side. Early quality Reconnaissance Bar in silver. Good frosting to the edges. Original hook, pin and hinge, very good condition £80-£120

843 A Luftwaffe Ground Combat Badge. A non-maker marked example, one piece construction. Original hook, hinge and pin. Good paint finish remaining to the clouds, good condition £80-£120

844 A D.R.L. Silver and Bronze Badge Set. Two absolutely mint condition examples of the DRL badge, both produced with makers marks 'Wernstein of Jena'. Both with original hooks, pins and hinges; together with a non-maker marked mint unissued condition DRL badge with its lapel pin 16mm miniature with its twisted and grooved lapel pin fixing, extremely good condition (4) £50-£70

845 A Selection of R.A.D. Women's Badges. A 40mm circumference silver Maiden Oberfuhrerin badge, accompanied by a gilded Stabshauptfuhrerin. The higher grade is RAD acceptance marked, maker marked and '41' dated in raised relief to the reverse of the award. Both of these were worn either on the upper collar or at the throat by the women operatives within the RAD; a 40mm circular badge in dark grey indicating an Iron award, accompanied by a 40mm bronze award; an oval shaped badge with swastika and wheat sheaf to the centre. RAD acceptance stamp and 'Assmann' maker marked in raised relief on the reverse side, accompanied by a 40mm round badge awarded for special achievement of service within the RAD. Some finish thin. Individually numbered on the reverse side indicating it is an actual awarded piece; a badge for War Volunteer Service for younger members of the Women's RAD; and a large aluminium stamped badge for members who have completed 1 year's service. Pins missing from the reverse of this badge. RAD acceptance stamped. Maker marked 'MH38', generally good condition (8) £70-£90

846 Hitler Youth Proficiency Badges. Two separate examples, both mint unissued condition. The single rune DJ version marked with a raised 'B' on the reverse side. The Hitler Youth badge profusely marked, also with a raised 'B' and 'RZM M1/83'; together with a S.A. Sports badge, fully maker marked 'LAUER' on the reverse side, also individually numbered '16553' indicating that this badge was awarded, good condition (3) £50-£70

847 A Flemish Tollenaere Commemorative Badge. The commemorative badge worn by members of the Flemish Legion to commemorate the death of their leader Reimond Tollenaere. All finish remaining. Twin lugs on the reverse side for uniform fitting; together with a Flemish Black Brigade Sports Badge, a rare badge with all finish remaining, with its original and hinge, and old solder repair to the lower lug; and a Flemish V.N.V. Badge of Civil Merit, a nice example with both fixing lugs on the reverse side, generally good condition (3) £60-£80

848 A Selection of Third Reich Armbands, including Old Comrades lighthouse of Kiel on shield background; printed NSDAP Hitler Youth multi constructed; Deutsche Reichsbahn printed black on blue; 1st pattern RLB; Deutsche Reichsbahn black on yellow; Luftschutzpolizei printed white on green; Eisenbahn Wachdienst black on blue; Medical helper woven black on white; Deutsche Whermacht black on yellow; NSDAP multi constructed in felt; and Old Comrades shield shaped with the Old Comrades cross, some minor moth damage, otherwise generally good condition (12) £100-£140

849 A Selection of approximately 200 Imperial German and Third Reich Buttons. Approximately 40 Imperial Naval Buttons, of various sizes and finishes; approximately 50 army shoulder board buttons all with individual company numbers, both in white metal and subdued field grey, all from the Second World War; a quantity, possibly 100 of uniform buttons, all army. 50 army shoulder board buttons in subdued grey. Approximately 100 Kriegsmarine buttons all in either gilt or Coastal Artillery field grey, all with the fouled anchor, some larger buttons marked Kriegsmarine with the date '1940' on the reverse side; a quantity, possibly 30 political leaders buttons in various sizes in both gilt and white metal with the political eagle and swastika; a small quantity of Teno buttons both in white metal and field grey; a small quantity of political buttons in pebbled gilt; a small quantity of Reichswehr buttons; a quantity of approximately 16 of interesting varied organisations of the Third Reich including one superb gilded Foreign Ministry tunic button and another identical for shoulder board fixing; and a small quantity of 17 imitation leather football style buttons, which would be worn on DJ or HJ tunics, generally good condition (lot) £60-£80

- 850** An Afrika Korps Photograph Album. A modern photograph album containing 102 mainly press photographs of the campaign in North Africa. Nearly all of the images are of large format 18 x 13cms or larger. All are of the highest quality. Many images of Field Marshal Rommel, men in the field, combat situations, superb close-ups of the Afrika Korps uniform detail, tanks, trucks, guns, motorcycles, aircraft, both Army and Luftwaffe close-ups, captured British vehicles used by German forces, German halftracks, German armoured cars, many images of the classic Afrika Korps visored field cap being worn, conferences of officers in the field. Most of the images are from a Brussels photo agency taken by German war reporters with the images of German prisoners being from British picture libraries; together with a selection of approximately 300 very good press images, the majority come from a French photographic archive with mixed others, mainly of Afrika Korps, Grossdeutschland, and SS, with a huge amount of close-ups. Ideal for the researcher collector, Panzer uniform detail, Assault Gunners, close-ups of Afrika Korps white bleached hats. Some have been published before, other from the B. L. Davies collection, others Imperial War Museum, the majority are of large glossy format, *very good condition (lot)* *£100-£140*

**End of Sale**







**Commission Form – Medals 18 June 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 18 June 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 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

Commission, illustrations, insurance and advertising are subject to VAT if the seller is resident in the UK or European Union.





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

We were established in 1991 and are located in a six-storey Georgian building in the heart of London's Mayfair, just two minutes' walk from Green Park underground station.

Our staff of specialists collectively have over 300 years of unrivalled experience in all aspects of numismatics, medals, banknotes and jewellery, including coins of all types, tokens, commemorative medals, paper money, orders, decorations, war medals, militaria, ancient, antique and modern jewellery, wristwatches and pocket watches, objects of vertu and antiquities.

We hold over 20 auctions each year, the full contents of which are published on the internet around one month before the sale date, together with a unique preview facility which is available as lots are catalogued and photographed. Printed auction catalogues are published three weeks prior to each sale.



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.







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

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