



Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

including

The outstanding 'Iraq' 2003 C.G.C. group of seven awarded to
Warrant Officer Class 2 S. G. Jardine, King's Own Scottish Borderers, later Royal Regiment of Scotland

and

The Important Battle of Britain fighter ace's C.V.O., D.S.O., D.F.C. and Second Award Bar awarded to
Group Captain Peter Townsend, Royal Air Force

**Wednesday 21st July 2021
at 10:00am**

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AN AUCTION OF
Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

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Wednesday 21st July 2021
at 10am

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Contents and Timetable

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

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Forthcoming Auctions

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Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria	Wednesday 8 December 2021



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2021

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The Soldiers of Oxfordshire Museum

The Soldiers of Oxfordshire Museum holds at its core the rich histories of Oxfordshire's two former County Regiments: The Queens Own Oxfordshire Hussars (in which Oxfordshire-born Winston Churchill served and was associated with for 64 years), and the 52nd (Oxfordshire) Light Infantry, which later became the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

As well as the two county regiments, Oxfordshire has always had a rich military heritage, and currently hosts a Company of The Rifles (the successors to the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry) in Abingdon; a logistics squadron of the Queens Own Oxfordshire Hussars in Banbury; two major Royal Air Force bases at Brize Norton and Benson; and a major logistic base and the Defence Explosives Munitions School at Bicester; as well as other logistic units stationed within the county.

Since we opened in 2014, the Soldiers of Oxfordshire Museum has been telling the stories of these soldiers, their families, the county towns in which they lived or came from, and the consequences of conflict on them and the County. We pride ourselves on being a new take on the classic military museum: one where everyone can be inspired to learn and share stories of courage and combat in conflict and peace and we want to inspire everyone with our collections and story-telling. Funding is critical to our ability to continue to deliver a museum that can fuel curiosity, engage communities, and deepen relationships to enable us to flourish.

In the current climate of Covid-19, Museums and Galleries have seen a reduction in footfall and donations, and are having to find alternative ways to generate income. Here at The Soldiers of Oxfordshire Museum in Woodstock, in the shadow of Blenheim Palace, we are having to make tough decisions to enable the museum to remain open.

Fortunately for our museum we have a number of medals that are surplus to our core collection, and it is these that we have reluctantly decided to sell in order to help see us through these difficult times. The vast majority of these medals were purchased on the open market, and now a new generation of collectors will have the opportunity to acquire these for their collections and become their new custodians.

The money we generate will be used to support the Museum as it cares for the collections and provide resources for new exhibitions, as well as providing funds for curatorial expenses and conservation needs. As an independent museum, we rely on generating our own income and the next five years are critical for us to find our way in a post Covid-19 world. We need to ensure that we can still provide content and experiences that are relevant for all generations to enjoy; whether through digital methods or by curating new and exciting exhibitions that entice people back into our galleries.

The Trustees of the Soldiers of Oxfordshire Museum

Medals from the Collection of the Soldiers of Oxfordshire Museum, Part 3

1 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Lance Corporal A. H. Miller, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who died of wounds on 26 October 1916

Military Medal, G.V.R. (7807 L. Cpl. A. H. Miller. 2/O. & B.L.I.) *good very fine*

£300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 September 1916.

Albert Henry Miller was born in Dawley, Middlesex, and attested for the Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry at Hounslow, for war service. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 August 1914, and died of wounds on 26 October 1916. He is buried in Abbeville Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

2 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private G. F. Payne, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (8337 Pte. G. F. Payne. 2/O. & B.L.I.) *light pitting, nearly very fine*

£200-£240

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 September 1916

Gilbert F. Payne attested for the Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 August 1914.

3 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant A. E. West, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (8034 Sjt. A. E. West. 2/Oxf. & Bucks: L.I.) *nearly extremely fine*

£200-£240

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

Alfred E. West was the husband of Mrs B. West of Lathbury, Newport Pagnell. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry in the French theatre of war from 28 August 1914 (entitled to 1914 Star trio). Sergeant West died, 27 February 1919, and is buried in Newport Pagnell Burial Ground.

4



A Great War 'Italian Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Private J. T. Dyer, 4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (200507 Pte.- L. Cpl. J. T. Dyer. 4/Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1914-15 Star (2371 Pte. J. T. Dyer. Oxf. & Bucks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (2371 Pte. J. T. Dyer. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *pitting and minor edge bruising, nearly very fine (4)*

£300-£400

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

'On 10 September 1918 he led his section with great skill and determination entering the enemy's trench at the exact point allows it to him, and himself capturing three prisoners. With his section he then bombed a large dugout from which seven prisoners were captured.'

J. T. Dyer attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War in the Italian theatre. He died in Oxford on 12 May 1935.

5 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private F. C. Ward, 4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who received his decoration for the action in which Corporal F. C. Wilcox was awarded the Victoria Cross

Military Medal, G.V.R. (265994 Pte. F. C. Ward, 4/Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (2970 Pte. F. C. Ward. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.), *edge bruising, very fine (3)* *£300-£400*

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

F. C. Wardle, a native of Princess Risborough, attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with the 2nd/1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. The battalion was broken up in April 1918 and the remaining men were posted to the 2nd/4th Battalion. Regimental records suggest that Wardle's Military Medal was awarded in November 1918 for the action in which Corporal F. C. Wilcox, of the same Battalion, received his Victoria Cross.

V.C. *London Gazette* 15 November 1918:

'For most conspicuous bravery and initiative in attack [near Laventie, France, on 12 September 1918]. When his company was held up by heavy and persistent machine-gun fire at close range. On his own initiative, with four men he rushed ahead to the nearest enemy gun, bombed it, killed the gunner, and put the gun out of action. Being then attacked by an enemy bombing party, Corporal Wilcox picked up enemy bombs and led his party against the next gun, finally capturing and destroying it. Although left with only one man, he continued bombing and captured a third gun. He again bombed up the trench, captured a fourth gun, and then rejoined his platoon. Corporal Wilcox displayed in this series of successful individual enterprises exceptional valour, judgement, and initiative

6 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. pair awarded to Corporal R. G. Angell, 5th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action in France on 3 May 1916

Military Medal, G.V.R. (11543 Cpl. R. S. Angell. 5/O. & B.L.I.); British War Medal 1914-20 (11543 Pte. R. S. Angell. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *good very fine (2)* *£280-£320*

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

Richard Sidney Angell was born in Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. He served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 April 1915, and was killed in action on 3 May 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

7



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Private E. Horton, 5th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, late Army Cyclist Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (23824 Pte. E. Horton. 5/O. & B.L.I.); 1914-15 Star (3265 Pte. E. Horton, A. Cyc. Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (3265 Pte. E. Horton. A. Cyc. Corps.) *light pitting, very fine (4)* *£300-£400*

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

Ernest Horton originally attested for the Army Cyclist Corps, and served with the 14th Divisional Cyclist Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 September 1915, before transferring to the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and seeing further service with the 5th Battalion. He was discharged Class 'Z' on 10 March 1919.

8 A Great War 1918 'Western Front' M.M. group of five awarded to Company Quartermaster Sergeant F. Grimshaw, 5th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, later a Prisoner Warder at Dartmoor

Military Medal, G.V.R. (6564 Sjt. F. Grimshaw. 5/Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (6564 C. Sjt. F. Grimshaw. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Defence Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (5374367 C.Q.M. Sjt. F. Grimshaw. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *polished, nearly very fine (5)* *£300-£400*

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 May 1918.

Frederick Grimshaw joined the Regular Army from the Militia in November 1900, and was posted to joined the Oxfordshire Light Infantry in India in 1903. On mobilisation for the Great War Grimshaw was appointed Sergeant Master Cook at the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry Depot, prior to being posted to the 5th (Service) Battalion for service in the French theatre of war.

Grimshaw stayed in service after the war, and was employed in Army Recruitment at High Wycombe before being posted with the regiment to Ireland. He was discharged to Pension in November 1920, and joined the Prison Service. Grimshaw was first posted to Dartmoor, and helped to suppress a mutiny of Irish prisoners there. He died in Osney, Oxford in May 1949.

Sold with a photographic image of recipient Prison Warder's uniform.

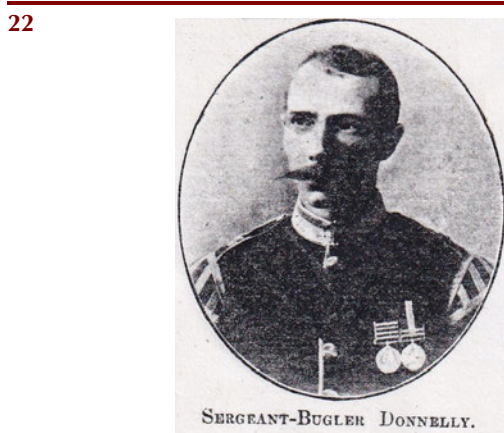
- 9 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private A. Geden, 6th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry**
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (12164 Pte. A... n. 6/O. & B.L.I.) *attempted erasure of surname, but all other details clear, suspension loose, very fine* *£100-£140*
 M.M. *London Gazette* 18 October 1917.
-
- 10 Four: Private G. Fleckner, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, later Police Constable, Metropolitan Police**
 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (4846 Pte G. Fleckner 2d Bn Oxf: Lt. Infy.) *surname partially officially corrected*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (4846. Pte. G. Fleckner. Oxf. L.I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4846 Pte. G. Fleckner. Oxford: L.I.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. G. Fleckner.) *top lugs removed from all, generally very fine (4)* *£300-£400*
G. Fleckner is recorded in regimental records as being wounded in action at Kroonstad, 10 May 1900. The latest published transcription of the casualty roll gives his name as 'Flockner' and as being wounded in action at Elandsfontein, 29 May 1900.
-
- 11 Pair: Corporal C. Austin, Oxfordshire Light Infantry**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Transvaal (3964 Pte C. Austin, Oxford Lt. Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3964 Cpl C. Austin. Oxford L.I.) *contact marks, nearly very fine, scarce (2)* *£160-£200*
 Believed to be 1 of 2 single clasp 'Transvaal' Q.S.A.'s to the Regiment, and the only one in pair with a K.S.A.
-
- 12 Three: Corporal H. W. Brooks, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, later Royal Artillery**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (5568. Pte: H. Brooks. 1/Oxf. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (OX-57 Cpl. H. W. Brooks. R.A.) *contact marks, nearly very fine or better (3)* *£80-£120*
-
- 13 Pair: Lance-Corporal W. J. Hawthorn, Buckinghamshire Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, late Royal Berkshire Regiment**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1901, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (6941 Pte R. Hawthorn. Rl: Berks: Regt.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (394 L. Cpl. R. J. Hawthorn. Bucks: Bn: Oxf: & Bucks: L.I.), *minor contact marks, good very fine (2)* *£140-£180*
W. J. Hawthorn was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal on 1 July 1912.
-
- 14 Pair: Private J. Ing, Oxfordshire Light Infantry**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (3245 Pte J. Ing. Oxford: Lt. Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3245 Pte J. Ing. Oxford: L.I.) *minor edge nicks, very fine (2)* *£100-£140*
-
- 15 Five: Private J. Tousest, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, later Royal Fusiliers**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (6302 Pte: J. Tousest. 1/Oxf: L.I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4656 Pte. J. Tousest. Rifle Brigade. [sic]); 1914 -15 Star (12379. Pte. J. Tousest. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (12379 Pte. J. Tousest. R. Fus.) *generally nearly very fine (5)* *£120-£160*
 K.S.A. Medal Roll confirms mistaken transcription of surname as it appears on medal, and also that Tousest was attached to the 7th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade from the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry with the number '4656'.
 Tousest subsequently served with the Royal Fusiliers during the Great War in the French theatre of war from 20 July 1915.
-
- 16 Three: Colour Sergeant Bugler A. Hughes, Oxfordshire Light Infantry**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2677 Sejt-Bglr: A. Hughes. Oxford: Lt. Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2677 Clr:-Serjt: A. Hughes. Oxford L.I.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2677 C. Sjt: A. Hughes. Oxford: L.I.) *edge bruising, nearly very fine (3)* *£180-£220*
-
- 17 Pair: Sergeant A. G. Munn, Oxfordshire Light Infantry**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4487 Sejt A. G. Munn, Oxford Lt. Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4487 Serjt: A. G. Munn. Oxford L. I.) *nearly very fine (2)* *£100-£140*
-
- 18 Four: Private F. Lewis, Oxfordshire Light Infantry**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2463. Pte: F. Lewis, 1/Oxf: L.I.) *suspension claw re-affixed, and now non-swivel*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2463 Pte F. Lewis. Oxford: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (27035 Pte. F. Lewis. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *generally very fine (4)* *£100-£140*

- 19** *Pair: Quartermaster Sergeant G. Edwards, Oxfordshire Light Infantry*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (3047 Col Sejt G. Edwards, Oxford: Lt Infy.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3047 Q.M. Sjt. G. Edwards. Oxford L.I.) with a portrait photograph of recipient in uniform, *generally very fine or better* (2) *£160-£200*

- 20** *Pair: Bugler W. Bull, Oxfordshire Light Infantry*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1901, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (3338 Pte. W. Bull, Oxf: Lt. Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3338 Bugr. W. Bull. Oxford: L.I.) *good very fine* (2) *£140-£180*

- 21** *Pair: Private C. Ridgley, Oxfordshire Light Infantry*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Transvaal (3441. Pte. C. Ridgley. 1/Oxf. L....); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3441 Pte C. Ridgeley [sic] Oxford: L. I.) *worn, good fine* (2) *£200-£240*

C. Ridgley was wounded in action at Paardeberg, 19 February 1900.



- Three: Sergeant-Bugler J. W. Donnelly, Oxfordshire Light Infantry*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (2701 Corl. J. W. Donnelly, Oxford: Lt. Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2701 Serjt:-Bug: J. Donnelly. Oxford: L.I.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2701 Sjt: Bglr: J. W. Donnelly. Oxford. L.I.); together with a Burma Rifle Association Medal, silver; a Madras District Medal, bronze; and an Army Temperance Association Medal, with top Excelsior riband bar, *good very fine* (6) *£180-£220*

John William Donnelly was born in Folkestone, Kent, in 1873 and attested for the Oxfordshire Light Infantry on 29 March 1887. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India and Burma from 21 November 1887 to 6 March 1898; in South Africa during the Boer War from 22 December 1899 to 4 October 1902; and again in India from 22 September 1903 to 27 March 1908. The Regimental Chronicle of 1904 notes that 'in addition to winning the Aggregate Championship, Sergeant-Bugler Donnelly won the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association Silver Medal, and the Field Glasses presented by Colonel Penno for the best shot amongst British N.C.O.s at 600 and 800 yards.' He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 189 of 1905, and was discharged as a Sergeant-Bugler on 16 April 1908. He died on 26 May 1877.

Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient.

- 23** *Five: Corporal L. Hardy, Oxfordshire Light Infantry*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (5770. Pte. L. Hardy. 1/Oxf. L.I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5770 Pte L. Hardy. Oxford: L. I.); 1914-15 Star (5770 Cpl. L. Hardy. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (5770 Cpl. L. Hardy. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *generally nearly very fine or better* (5) *£140-£180*

- 24** *Three: Corporal L. H. Jobson, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who was recommended for the D.C.M. for his services during the Second Boer War, and later served as a Police Constable in the Metropolitan Police*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (4921 Corl. L. H. [sic] Jobson, Oxford: Lt. Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4921 Corpl: L. Jobson. Oxford L.I.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. L. Jobson.) *minor edge nicks, therefore very fine* (3) *£300-£400*

L. H. Jobson was recommended for the DCM for his services during the Second Boer War. He was one of 20 men of the regiment to be given a Regimental Medal (the Dalzell Medal), as published in Regimental Orders 1 December 1902.

Regimental records give the following:

'The Dalzell Medal 1.12.1902. Distinguished Conduct in the Field. The Commanding Officer (Dalzell) desires to place on record and to bring to notice of their comrades the names of the following NCOs and men of the Battalion who distinguished themselves by good service in the field during the S/A war, and whose names were duly submitted by him for the reward of the D C medal. It is of course impossible to reward every man whose name is submitted, but the fact that such men are not rewarded by the authorities in no way deflects from the honour to which they are entitled and which they have so nobly earned and the CO desires that their good service and soldier like conduct be generally known and appreciated by all ranks of the Battalion. He hopes to be able to make arrangements for the bestowal on each of these NCOs and men of a Regimental medal and to obtain the sanction of the war office for these medals to be worn in all respects similar to those issued by government. 30 names were listed....'

- 25** *Pair: Private F. G. Andrews, Oxfordshire Light Infantry*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1901, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (4109 Pte. F. G. Andrews, Oxford Lt. Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4109 Pte. F. Andrews. Oxford: L.I.) *very fine* (2) *£140-£180*

- 26** *Four: Private T. W. W. Elliot, Oxfordshire Light Infantry*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (3860 Pte. T. W. W. Elliott. 1/Oxford. L.I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3860 Pte T. Elliott. Oxford: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (21801 Sjt. T. W. Elliott. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *surname partially officially corrected on BWM, generally nearly very fine or better (4)* *£140-£180*
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- 27** *Pair: Private E. Munday, Oxfordshire Light Infantry*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (3871. Pte. E. Munday. 1/Oxford. L.I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3871 Pte E. Munday. Oxford: L.I.) *good very fine (2)* *£140-£180*
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- 28** *Pair: Private A. Smith, Oxfordshire Light Infantry*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1901, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (3659 Pte. A. Smith, 1/Oxford. L.I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3659 Pte. A. Smith. Oxford: L.I.) *minor contact marks, very fine (2)* *£140-£180*
Arthur Smith attested for the Oxfordshire Light Infantry in Oxford on 19 July 1891 and served at home until March 1892, when he went to India, and then Burma (entitled to the India General Service Medal 1895-1902 with clasps for Punjab Frontier and Tirah). He subsequently served in South Africa during the Boer War between December 1899 and October 1902, and was discharged on 7 November 1912.
 Sold with copied record of service.
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- 29** *Four: Staff Sergeant Instructor J. G. Pike, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 1914 Star, with clasp (9667 Pte. J. G. Pike. 2/Oxf: & Bucks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (9667 Cpl. J. G. Pike. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (S-Sjt. Instr. J. G. Pike. I.U.L. Attd. A.F.I.) *light contact marks and some edge wear, nearly very fine (4)* *£140-£180*
James George Pike was born in West London in 1892 and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 August 1914. Advanced Staff Sergeant Instructor, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in September 1930, by which time he had been seconded for service in the Instructional Staff on the India Unattached List.
 Sold with two group photographic images taken from the regimental journal in 1914, in which the recipient is identified.
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- 30** *Four: Private R. W. Hawken, Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars*
 1914 Star (1992 Pte. R. W. Hawken. Oxf: Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (1992 Pte. R. W. Hawkey. Oxf. Yeo.) *very fine (3)* *£200-£240*
R. W. Hawken attested for the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 September 1914.
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- 31** **A Great War 'Mesopotamian theatre' M.S.M. group of four awarded to Staff Sergeant W. Booth, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry**
 1914-15 Star (8378 L. Cpl. W. Booth. Oxf: & Bucks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (8378 A. Sjt. W. Booth. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (8378 L. Cpl. W. Booth. 1/O.& B. L.I.) *generally good very fine or better (4)* *£160-£200*
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917 (Mesopotamia).
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 June 1919 (Mesopotamia).
 France, Medal of Honour in Silver *London Gazette* 15 December 1919.
William Booth was a native of Brighton. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry in the Asiatic theatre of war from 5 December 1914. Booth advanced to Staff Sergeant, and was subsequently attached to the Embarkation Staff, Indian Army for which he was M.I.D.
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- 32** **A scarce Great War 'Italian theatre' M.S.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant W. S. Newton, 1st/1st (Buckinghamshire) Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry**
 1914-15 Star (599 L. Cpl. W. S. Newton, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (599 Sjt. W. S. Newton. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (265038 Sjt. S. W. Newton 1/Bucks. Bn: Oxf: & Bucks: L.I.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (235038 Sjt: S. W. Newton. Bucks: Bn: Oxf: & Bucks: L.I.) with Buckinghamshire Battalion cap badge, *generally very fine or better (5)* *£180-£220*
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919 (Italy).
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 May 1918 (Italy).
William S. Newton served during the Great War with the 1/1st Buckinghamshire Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry in the French theatre of war from 30 March 1915. He advanced to Sergeant, and moved with the Battalion for service in Italy.

- 33** *Four: Band Sergeant J. G. Dixon, 1st/1st (Buckinghamshire) Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
1914-15 Star (166 Sgt. J. G. Dixon, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (166 Sgt. J. G. Dixon. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal (3514 Pte. G. Dixon. Bucks: Bn: O.& B. L.I.) *contact marks, very fine (4)*
£120-£160

John G. Dixon served with the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (Territorial Force), and was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in January 1909. He served with the 1st/1st Buckinghamshire Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 March 1915, and was discharged on 31 March 1916.

- 34** *Five: Corporal J. H. Rounds, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
1914-15 Start (11787, Pte. J. H. Rounds, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (11789 Cpl. J. H. Rounds. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Defence Medal; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, 1 clasp, Long Service 1956 (Joseph H. Round) *good very fine (5)*
£70-£90

Joseph Hudson Rounds attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 November 1914, later transferring to the Labour Corps as a Sergeant.

- 35** *Three: Private W. Harries, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 13 November 1916*
1914-15 Star (19394 Pte W. Harries. Oxf. & Bucks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (19394 Pte. W. Harries. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (William Harries) last in card envelope of issue, with enclosure for campaign awards, *nearly extremely fine (4)*
£100-£140

William Harries was the son of Martha Fortune (formerly Harries) of Quickwell Hill, St. David's, Pembrokeshire. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 13 November 1916.

Private Harries is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

- 36** *Five: Sergeant R. A. Stone, 1st/4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
1914-15 Star (1213 Sgt. R. A. Stone. Oxf. & Bucks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (1213 Sgt. R. A. Stone. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Defence Medal; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, 3 clasps, Long Service 1939, Long Service 1943, Long Service 1947 (Sergt. Reginald A. Stone.) *very fine and better (5)*
£70-£90

Reginald A. Stone attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 March 1915.

- 37** *Three: Private S. T. Collett, 1/4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 23 July 1916*
1914-15 Star (2868 Pte S. T. Collett. Oxf. & Bucks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (2868 Pte. S. T. Collett. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Sidney Thomas Collett) with two shoulder titles and regimental cap badge, *generally good very fine (3)*
£100-£140

Sidney Thomas Collett was the son of Mr and Mrs E. Collett of 50 Argyle Street, Iffley Road, Oxfordshire. He served during the Great War with the 1/4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry in the French theatre of war from 29 March 1915.

Private Collett was killed in action on the Western Front, 23 July 1916, and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

- 38** *Eight: Private W. H. Webb, 1st/4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
1914-15 Star (3192 Pte. W. Webb. Oxf. & Bucks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (3192 Cpl. W. Webb. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, E.II.R (William H. Webb) *very fine (8)*
£70-£90

William Webb attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 June 1915.

- 39** *Three: Private T. W. Yates, 1st/4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed on the Western Front on 19 April 1917*
1914-15 Star (1935 Pte. T. W. Yates. Oxf. & Bucks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (1935 Pte. T. W. Yates. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Thomas William Yates) *nearly extremely fine (4)*
£140-£180

Thomas William Yates was born at New Whittington, Derbyshire, and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry at Culham, Oxfordshire. He served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 March 1915, and was killed in action on 19 April 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

- 40** *Four: Private F. Mullins, 6th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was accidentally killed in the field when serving in the Ypres Salient on 20 February 1916*
1914-15 Star (11560 Pte. F. Mullins, Oxf. & Bucks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (11560 Pte. F. Mullins. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Frank Mullins) the plaque mounted in a black painted custom wooden frame, *very fine and better (4)*
£140-£180

Frank Mullins was born at Sparkhill, Warwickshire, in 1891 and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. He served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 July 1915, and was 'accidentally killed' on 20 February 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

41 Three: Private J. Winfield, 8th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

1914-15 Star (16342 Pte. J. Winfield. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (16342 Pte. J. Winfield. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *very fine* (3) *£100-£140*

John Winfield, a native of Brize Norton, Oxfordshire, was born in 1894 and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on 17 November 1914. He served with the 8th (Pioneer) Battalion during the Great War in France and Salonika, and was discharged on transfer to the Army Reserve on 30 May 1919. His conduct on discharge was described as follows: 'During the whole of his four and a half years service Private Winfield has been one of the finest men in the battalion. His reliability and efficiency and example to his fellow soldiers has been most marked. His conduct and Character have always been excellent.'

Sold together with the recipient's two original fibre identification-tags, several original photographic postcards of the recipient in uniform, two of which identify him and his brother, and a larger group photograph with civilians taken in 1919, presumed to have been taken in Salonika; the recipient's original Protection Certificate (Army Form E.11), his Certificate of Employment During the War (Army Form Z.18), together with his brothers Certificate on Transfer to Reserve (Army Form Z.21), Soldiers Demobilisation Account (Army Form W.5065), and Certificate of Employment During the War, (Army Form Z.18) and a white metal Light Infantry cap badge, converted to a pin badge.

42



Six: Lance-Corporal F. Golby, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

1914-15 Star (48797 Pte. F. Golby, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (8602 Pte. F. Golby. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5374362 Pte. F. Golby. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Coronation 1937 (L.Cpl. F. Golby. Oxf. & Bucks. Lt. Infy.) contemporarily engraved naming; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5374362 Pte. F. Golby. Oxf. & Bucks L.I.) *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine and better* (6) *£180-£220*

Frederick Golby attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 July 1915. During the Great War he is also noted as serving with the West Yorkshire Regiment. He is confirmed on the medal roll for the 1937 Coronation medal as a Private serving at the Depot, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal that same year.

Sold together with a postcard photograph of the recipient.

43 Four: Sergeant A. I. Church, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, late Rifle Brigade

1914-15 Star (1620 Pte A. I. Church. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (1620 Sjt. A. Church. Rif. Brig.) 'Church' on BWM; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (6905189 Sjt. A. I. Church. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *polished, therefore good fine* (4) *£70-£90*

A. I. Church served during the Great War with the Rifle Brigade in the French theatre of war from 30 December 1914. He subsequently advanced to Sergeant, and transferred to the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

44 A Great War 'Mesopotamian theatre' M.S.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant H. V. Straker, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (7194 Sjt. H. V. Straker. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (7194 A. Cpl. H. V. Straker. 1/O. & B. L.I.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (5373063 Sjt H. V. Straker. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *suspension claw re-affixed on BWM, last with official corrections, generally very fine or better* (4) *£120-£160*

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917 (Mesopotamia).

Henry V. Straker attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War in the Asiatic theatre of war from 5 December 1914 (entitled to 1914-15 Star).

45 Pair: Private B. Angliss, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who died of disease in the Mesopotamian theatre of war, 1 September 1916

British War and Victory Medals (22269 Pte. B. Angliss. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Benjamin Angliss) *generally very fine or better* (3) *£60-£80*

Benjamin Angliss was the son of Mr and Mrs J. M. Angliss of 4 Louth Street, Caversham, Reading. He served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and died of disease in the Mesopotamian theatre of war, 1 September 1916.

Private Angliss is buried in the Basra War Cemetery, Iraq. Sold with a photographic image of recipient in uniform.

- 46** *Family Group:*
Pair: Private S. T. White, 1st/1st (Buckinghamshire) Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 23 August 1916
 British War and Victory Medals (4884 Pte. S. T. White. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Sidney Thomas White), the reverse of the plaque privately engraved 'Brother of W. G. White, Pte. Sidney Thomas White, 1/1st Bucks. K-I-A 23rd August 1916. Born Truro Cornwall', *good very fine*
 Memorial Plaque (**William Gordon White**) the reverse of the plaque privately engraved 'Brother of S. T. White. 6145 Pte. William Gordon White. 1/4th Oxford & Bucks. L.I. D-O-W 20th December 1916. Born Lydford Devon', *good very fine (4)* *£140-£180*
Sidney Thomas White was born in Truro, Cornwall, and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry at Falmouth, Cornwall. He served with the 1st/1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916, and was killed in action on the Somme on 23 August 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.
William George White, brother of the above, was born in Lydford, Devon, and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry at Falmouth, Cornwall. He served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 20 December 1916. He is buried at Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, France.
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- 47** *Pair: Private J. W. Perry, 2nd/1st (Buckinghamshire) Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 19 July 1916*
 British War and Victory Medals (5331 J. W. Perry. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (John William Perry) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£120-£160*
John William Perry, a native of Kirkdale, Liverpool, attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with the 2nd/1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916. He was killed in action on 19 July 1916, aged 19; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, France.
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- 48** *Pair: Sergeant W. J. Smith, 2nd/4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 24 March 1918*
 British War and Victory Medals (5431 Sjt. W. J. Smith. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (William James Smith); together with a small black Bakelite crucifix pendant hand engraved 'R.I.P. W. Smith 24 March 1918', *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£100-£140*
William James Smith was born at Bampton, Oxfordshire, and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry at Oxford. He served with the 2nd/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 24 March 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, France.
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- 49** *Three: Corporal R. Harding, 2/4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 19 July 1916*
 British War and Victory Medals (2191 Cpl. R. Harding. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *BWM officially renamed*; Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (2191 Cpl. R. Harding. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) with regimental cap badge, *very fine (3)* *£200-£240*
Reginald Harding was the son of Mrs L. Harding of 28 Rock Hill, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire. He served during the Great War with the 2/4th Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and was killed in action, aged 18, on the Western Front, 19 July 1916.
 Corporal Harding is buried in the Laventie Military Cemetery, La Gorgue, Nord, France.
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- 50** *Pair: Private F. Berry, 2/4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 23 August 1917*
 British War and Victory Medals (5590 Pte. F. Berry. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Frederick Berry) *generally good very fine (3)* *£80-£120*
Frederick Berry was born in Weston-on-the-Green, Oxfordshire. He served during the Great War with the 2/4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 23 August 1917.
 Private Berry is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.
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- 51** *Pair: Lance Corporal W. F. Burton, 5th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action at Arras on 9 April 1917*
 British War and Victory Medals (22634 Pte. W. F. Burton. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Wilfred Frank Burton); Memorial Scroll, 'L/Cpl. Wilfred Frank Burton Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.', *plaque with small hole neatly drilled at top, otherwise nearly extremely fine (3)* *£180-£220*
Wilfred Frank Burton, a native of Burford, Oxfordshire, attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action at Arras on 9 April 1917 and is buried at Tilloy British Cemetery, France.
 Sold together with the recipient's cap badge and shoulder titles.
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- 52** *Pair: Private F. Mills, 5th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 23 March 1918*
 British War and Victory Medals (20820 Pte. F. Mills. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Fred Mills) *good very fine (3)* *£70-£90*
Fred Mills was born in Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire. He served during the Great War with the 5th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 23 March 1918.
 Private Mills is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, Somme, France.

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- 53** *Three: Colour Sergeant A. E. Weymouth, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 British War and Victory Medals (8859 C.Sjt. A. E. Weymouth Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (5373148 C. Sjt. A. E. Weymouth. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) with lid of named card box of issue, *good very fine and better* (3) *£70-£90*
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- 54** *Twelve: Lance Corporal H. Purkins, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was one of the longest serving soldiers in the regiment and a noted regimental personality*
 British War and Victory Medals, *both neatly erased*; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5374454 Pte. H. Purkins. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (5374454 Pte. H. Purkins. Oxf. & Bucks.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5374454 Pte. H. Purkins. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *nearly very fine and better* (12) *£300-£400*
H. 'Polly' Purkins: A Private Herbert Purkins served in the Great War with 1/7th Middlesex Regiment as Private No. 9684, transferring to 1/9th Highland Light Infantry as Private. No. 334003, and lastly with the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry as Private No. 49884, and is possibly the same man, entitled to the British War and Victory Medals.
 Purkins was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in July 1943, and served with the 2nd Battalion O.B.L.I. in Normandy, being wounded on 8 August 1944.
 The regimental journal in December 1945 states: 'A *Celebrity*. L/Cpl. Perkins [*sic*], who in his own way is one of the regiment's celebrities, had quite a long talk with the General [General Sir Bernard Paget]. L/Cpl Perkin's arm is a study in stripes; one for his appointment, six 'upside down' stripes for long service (they reach up to his elbow) and two wound stripes, one for World War One (second battle of Ypres) and the other for World War Two (Normandy). He is 46. When it came to the point of doing an air-landing he wouldn't be left behind, so went in with the rest of them although he was twice their average age.
 L/Cpl. Perkins [*sic*] joined up in 1915 and has been with his present regiment since 1919. He went to India in 1922 and was there until 1940 with never a leave. When this war finished he volunteered to go to Japan. When his time comes for demobilisation he is going to do his best to stay in the army.'
 Sold with copied research.
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- 55** *Three: Private W. Chambers, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, later Dorsetshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (34380 Pte. W. Chambers. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (5719627 Pte. W. Chambers, Dorset. R.) *nearly very fine* (3) *£100-£140*
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- 56** *Four: Private J. S. Elsom, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 British War and Victory Medals (2968 Pte. J. S. Elsom. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Defence Medal, with Home Secretary's enclosure; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, 1 clasp, The Great War 1914-18 (John Elsom) *good very fine* (4) *£60-£80*
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- 57** *Seven: Private A. W. Fribbence, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, late Wiltshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (01526 Pte. A. W. Fribbence. Wilts. R.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., Regular Army, G.V.R., 1st issue (5563244 Pte. A. Fribbence. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *minor official correction to last, very fine* (7) *£80-£120*
Albert Fribbence was born in 1900 and enlisted into the Shropshire Yeomanry on 13 April 1918, later transferring to the Wiltshire Regiment. Discharged in March 1921, he re-enlisted in May 1925 in the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and his trade on enlistment was labourer. His inter-war service was at home, in Germany, and in India. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in October 1941, and subsequently transferred to the Pioneering Corps in March 1943 and later to the Army Catering Corps.
 Sold together with recipient's Regular Army Certificate of Service Red Book and other ephemera.
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- 58** *Three: Private S. Harmer, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 British War and Victory Medals (22211 Pte. S. Harman. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (22211 Pte. S. Harmer [*sic*], Oxf. & Bucks L.I.) *very fine, scarce* (3) *£80-£120*
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- 59** *Three: Private H. M. Parsons, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, later Machine Gun Corps*
 British War and Victory Medals (28157 Pte. H. Parsons. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (7817610 A. Sgt. H. M. Parsons. M.G.C.) *number and rank officially corrected on last, very fine* (3) *£60-£80*
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- 60** *Three: Private A. W. Partridge, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, later Royal Berkshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (34734 Pte. A. W. Partridge. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (5328750 Pte. A. W. Partridge. R. Berks. R.) *good very fine* (3) *£60-£80*

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- 61** *Three: Private F. J. Stolber, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 British War and Victory Medals (28338 Pte. F. J. Stolber. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (28338 Pte. F. J. Stolber. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *very fine* (3) *£80-£120*
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- 62** *Three: Private J. A. Stringer, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, later Somerset Light Infantry*
 British War and Victory Medals (9209 Pte. J. A. Stringer. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (9209 Pte. J. Stringer. Som. L.I.) *suspension loose on BWM, edge bruising, nearly very fine, scarce* (3) *£70-£90*
James A. Stringer served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry in the Asiatic theatre of war from 5 December 1914 (entitled to 1914-15 Star). He was subsequently attached to the Somerset Light Infantry.
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- 63** *Pair: Private B. P. Day, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 British War and Victory Medals (18780 Pte. B. P. Day. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *nearly extremely fine*
Pair: Private W. Gunn, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry
 British War and Victory Medals (1746. Pte. W. Gunn. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *light contact marks, very fine*
Pair: Private W. Sumner, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry
 British War and Victory Medals (267241 Pte. W. Sumner. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.), *very fine* (6) *£80-£120*
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- 64** *Pair: Regimental Quarter Master Sergeant J. Willey, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, later Military Foot Police and Iraq Levies*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (23506 A-Sjt. J. Willey. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (J. Willey.) *good very fine* (2) *£80-£120*
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- 65** *Pair: Sergeant W. W. Caudrey, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (7277 Sjt. W. M [sic]. Caudrey. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Special Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (7277 Sjt: W. W. Caudrey. 3/Oxf: & Bucks: L.I.) *minor edge bruising, very fine* (2) *£300-£400*
Walter William Caudrey was awarded his Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 94 of April 1911. One of only 8 Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medals awarded to the 3rd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
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- 66** *Family group*
Pair: Private J. Bryne, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry
 British War Medal 1914-20 (6078 Pte. J. Bryne. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (6078 Pte J. Bryne. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *good very fine*
Pair: Special Constable R. Bryne
 Defence Medal; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R, 1st issue, 2 clasps, Long Service 1949, Long Service 1956 (Horace R. Bryne) *good very fine* (4) *£80-£120*
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- 67** *Six: Quartermaster Sergeant A. L. Bromley, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, later Lieutenant, Royal Army Medical Corps*
 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (7337075 Pte. A. L. Bromley. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *minor official correction to unit; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Lt. A. L. Bromley R.A.M.C.) good very fine and better* (6) *£140-£180*
Arthur L. Bromley attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with them in India and Burma, and during the Second World War. Advanced Quarter Master Sergeant, he was appointed Lieutenant (Quartermaster) in the Royal Army Medical Corps on 25 March 1945, and saw further service with the R.A.M.C. in post-War Palestine.
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- 68** *Six: Warrant Officer Class I G. Wilson, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5376641 Sjt. G. Wilson. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (5376641 W.O. Cl. 1 G. Wilson. Oxf. & Bucks.) *good very fine and better* (6) *£120-£160*
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- 69** *Seven: Corporal H. W. Mellors, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5378585 Pte. H. W. Mellors. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *suspension claw re-affixed; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5378585 Cpl. H. W. Mellors, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); together with the recipient's Second World War 'For Loyal Service' lapel badge, heavy edge bruising, contact marks and polishing to first, otherwise generally very fine and better* (7) *£140-£180*
H. W. Mellors served as a Bandsman in the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (September 1928 Regimental Journal refers).

70 Five: Private B. Castle, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action during the retreat to Dunkirk on 20 May 1940

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5375852 Pte. B. Castle. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R, 1st issue, Regular Army (5375852 Pte. B. Castle. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); together with a Dunkirk Commemorative Medal, *very fine or better* (6) **£140-£180**

Benjamin Castle attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with them in Burma, and during the Second World War with the British Expeditionary Force. He was killed in action during the retreat to Dunkirk on 20 May 1940, aged 36. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Dunkirk Memorial.

Sold together with the recipient's Certificate for the Dunkirk Commemorative Medal.

71 Seven: Corporal H. J. West, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5376508 Pte. H. J. West. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5376508 Cpl. H. J. West. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *contact marks and edge bruising, very fine and better* (7) **£140-£180**

72 Three: Private H. W. Eele, 1st (Buckinghamshire) Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was taken Prisoner of War during the retreat to Dunkirk on 31 May 1940

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5378324 Pte. H. W. Eele. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (3) **£120-£160**

H. W. Eele attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with the 1st Battalion during the Second World War as part of the British Expeditionary Force. He was taken Prisoner of War on 31 May 1940, during the retreat to Dunkirk, and was held in camp 20A (Thorn Podgorz, Poland) with P.O.W. number 11739.

73 Six: Private W. Clarke, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5379294 Pte. W. Clarke. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5379294 Pte. W. Clark [sic]. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, together with a bronze British Army of the Rhine, Small Arms Meeting, shooting prize medal for 1927, *nearly very fine* (7) **£200-£240**

W. Clarke appears on a medal roll of 26 reservists of the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry mobilised in 1936 and appointed to the 2nd Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry for service in Palestine.

74 Five: Private H. Fuller, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5378126 Pte. H. Fuller. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (5) **£100-£140**

Sold together with five regimental sports medals, silver and bronze, one to 43rd L.I., and three to 52nd L.I., and the recipient's cap badge, shoulder titles, and unit insignia.

75 Six: Private W. Holdsworth, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5173068 Pte. W. Holdsworth, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5173068 Pte. W. Holdsworth, Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); together with a 5th Army Commemorative Medal for the Entrance of the Allied Armies in Naples, 1 October 1943, *light contact marks, good very fine and better* (7) **£140-£180**

76 Seven: Private H. W. Llewellyn, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, later Worcestershire Regiment

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5379613 Pte. H. W. Llewellyn. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5379513 [sic] Pte. H. Llewellyn. Worc. R.), *number partially officially corrected*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *edge bruising and contact marks, generally very fine* (7) **£120-£160**

H. W. Llewellyn penned an article for the Regimental Journal of the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, titled 'My Experiences in Palestine', a copy of which is included in the lot.

77 Family Group:**Five: Private F. J. Martin, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5377237 Pte. F. J. Martin. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine*

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23386527 Pte. P. J. Martin. Oxf. & Bucks**) *polished, very fine* (6) **£140-£180**

78 Four: Private A. May, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5379022 Pte. A. May. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (4) **£100-£140**

79 Four: Private A. E. Mills, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5378007 Pte. A. E. Mills. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *the first polished, generally very fine and better* (4) **£100-£140**

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- 80** *Three: Private N. Pilkington, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action during the retreat to Dunkirk on 26 May 1940*
 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5379279 Pte. N. Pilkington. Oxf. & Bucks L.I.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, *edge bruising to first, otherwise good very fine* (3) *£120-£160*
- Norman Pilkington** was born at Birkenhead, Cheshire, in 1909, and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India and Burma, and subsequently with 1st Battalion during the Second World War as part of the British Expeditionary Force, and was killed in action in the retreat to Dunkirk on 26 May 1940. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Dunkirk Memorial, France.
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- 81** *Six: Private P. V. Rice, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5378789 Pte. P. V. Rice. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (6) *£100-£140*
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- 82** *Four: Private J. M. Salmon, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5378751 Pte. J. M. Salmon. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine* (4) *£100-£140*
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- 83** *Five: Private T. C. Stevens, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5377775 Pte. T. C. Stevens. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (5) *£100-£140*
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- 84** *Three: Private J. Wathan, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (5379678 Pte. J. Wathan. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *minor official correction to surname*; 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, *minor edge bruising, good very fine* (3) *£60-£80*
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- 85** *Three: Regimental Quarter Master Sergeant R. W. H. Ireland, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was reported missing during the retreat to Dunkirk, but subsequently rejoined*
 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, in named card box of issued addressed to 'Mr. R. Ireland, 19 Hillsborough Road, Cowley, Oxford'; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5377271 W.O. Cl. II. R. W. H. Ireland. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *number partially officially corrected*; together with 12 Regimental and Army athletic and shooting prize medals, three of which are fully hallmarked sterling silver, two of which are named to him and 8 being regimental prize medals of the 43rd Light Infantry, *generally very fine and better* (15) *£100-£140*
- Ronald William Hector Ireland** was born in Lewisham, London, in 1904 and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. He served with the 2nd Battalion in India and Burma, and subsequently with the 1st Battalion as Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant with the British Expeditionary Force. He was reported missing in action in the retreat to Dunkirk on 27 May 1940, but subsequently rejoined his unit. He died at Honiton, Devon, in 1985. Sold with two photocopied images of the recipient taken from the Regimental Journal.
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- 86** *Six: Sergeant K. Hughes, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, later King's Shropshire Light Infantry*
 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (5381407 Sgt. K. Hughes. K.S.L.I.) *minor official correction to surname*; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (5381047 Cpl. K. Hughes. Oxf. & Bucks.) *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* (6) *£140-£180*
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- 87** *Four: Private P. R. Allen, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on 2 October 1944*
 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. T. W. Allen, 7 Home Close, Wolvercote, Oxford', *good very fine* (4) *£80-£120*
- Percy Ronald Allen**, a native of Summertown, Oxford, served with the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry during the Second World War in Burma, and was killed in action on 2 October 1944. He is buried at Taukkyan War Cemetery.
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- 88** *Five: Private E. W. H. Barlow, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry*
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5376725 Pte. E. W. H. Barlow. Oxf. & Bucks L.I.) *good very fine* (5) *£60-£80*

89



Five: Private J. Belton, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (5388156 Pte. J. Belton. Ox Bucks.) *nearly extremely fine (5)* £80-£120

Sold together with a postcard photograph of the recipient wearing tropical helmet.

90

Pair: Private J. R. Woodward, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action in the retreat to Dunkirk on 21 May 1940

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, both contemporarily engraved '5383830 Pte. J. R. Woodward 1/Oxf & Bucks LI'; together with the named Army Council enclosure, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £60-£80

John Richard Woodward, a native of Oxford, attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and served with the 1st Battalion as part of the British Expeditionary Force. He was killed in action aged 21 during the defence of the Escaut Canal Lesdain Hollain in the retreat to Dunkirk on 21 May 1940, and is buried at Holain Civil Cemetery, Belgium.

91

Six: Private T. J. Wright, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (6012201 Pte. T. J. Wright. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) mounted for wear, *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine (6)* £70-£90

92

Four: Cadet Major R. S. Pitt-Kethley, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and Army Cadet Force

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Cadet Forces Medal, G.V.I.R. (Cadet Major. R. S. Pitt Kethley); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Rupert S. Pitt-Kethley.) *good very fine (4)* £70-£90

Rupert Singleton Pitt-Kethley was born at Leytonstone, Essex, on 9 April 1907 and was commissioned Lieutenant in the Buckinghamshire Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (Territorial Force) on 16 January 1937. He was recalled from the T.A. Reserve for war service but only served at home during the Second World War, and was awarded the Cadet Forces Medal (along with a Second Award Bar) for service in the Dumfries Army Cadet Force (*London Gazette* 20 March 1951). A research note with the medals refers to him as the Reverend Rupert S. Pitt-Kethley but this has not been confirmed. He died at Hastings, Sussex, in 1975.

93

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**Serjt. M. Wright, 52nd L.I.**) *replacement retaining rod, contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* £240-£280

M. Wright is listed as a Provost Sergeant in Delhi during the Great Sepoy Mutiny and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in October 1865.

Sold with copied group photograph dated 1864.

94

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**J. Shean, 52nd L.I.**) *naming slightly rubbed in places, very fine* £240-£280

95

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**1929 Pte. A. Ball. 2nd. Oxf. Lt. Infy.**) *edge bruising, suspension slack, nearly very fine* £100-£140

96

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**1972 Pte. J. Bassett 2nd. Bn. Oxf. L. Infy.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

97

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**17772 Pte M. Delderfield 2d. Bn. Oxf. L. Infy**) *polished, nearly very fine* £100-£140

98

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**3206 Pte A. Evans 2d Bn. Oxf. L. Infy.**) *repair to central post, suspension fixed, very fine* £70-£90

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- 99** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**2658 Pte. T. Jones 2d. Oxf. L. Infy.**) *very fine* £100-£140
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- 100** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**3038 Pte. F. J. Lewis 2d Bn. Oxf. L. Infy.**) *very fine* £100-£140
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- 101** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**1556 Pte. W. Moore 2nd. Bn. Oxf. L. Infy.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 102** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**2288 Buglr. A. Newing 2d Bn Oxf. L. Infy.**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £100-£140
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- 103** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**6308 Pte. C. Baker. 1/Oxford: L.I.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £60-£80
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- 104** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**5847. Pte. J. Cross. 1/Oxford. L.I.**) *top lugs removed, very fine* £60-£80
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- 105** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**2827. Pte. T. Markham. 1/Oxford: L.I.**) *named card box of issue, good very fine* £70-£90
Thomas Markham was born in Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, in 1870 and attested for the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry on 6 March 1887.
 Sold together with the recipient's service bible and a small quantity of letters and envelopes.
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- 106** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**6381 Pte. A. Murphy. 1/Oxford. L.I.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £60-£80
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- 107** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**5825 Pte F. Roberts. Oxford: Lt Infy:**) *edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine* £60-£80
-
- 108** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**5717 Pte. E. Waters. 1/Oxford: L.I.**) *minor edge bruise, cleaned, very fine* £60-£80
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- 109** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**6268 Pte. A. Hurlock. 1/Oxford. L.I.**) *good very fine* £80-£120
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- 110** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (**5861 Pte. R. H. Henson. 1/Oxford. L.I.**) *edge bruise, very fine* £80-£120
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- 111** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, *last clasp loose on riband as issued* (**2442. Pte. F. Caudrey, 1/Oxford. L.I.**) *surname partially officially corrected, good very fine* £70-£90
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- 112** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**6089 Pte A. Andrews. Oxford: L.I.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £70-£90
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- 113** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (**6678 Pte G. Waters. Oxford: L.I.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £70-£90
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- 114** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**5776 Pte. W. Parker, 1/Oxford. L.I.**); together with a *renamed* King's South Africa 1901-1901, no clasp (5776. Pte. W. Parker, 1/Oxford. L.I.) *very fine (2)* £80-£120
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- 115** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (**5465 Pte. A. Johnstone. 1/Oxford. L.I.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £100-£140
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- 116** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, South Africa 1902 (**5760. Pte. S. Turner. 1/Oxford: L.I.**) *unofficial rivets between 3rd and 4th clasps, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £70-£90
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- 117** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**6361 Pte A. Porter. Oxford: Lt Infy:**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £100-£140

118 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (6028 Pte R. Thompson. Oxford: Lt Infy:) edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£80-£120*

119 **The British War Medal awarded to Private F. Savage, 5th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the Ypres Salient on 6 August 1915**

British War Medal 1914-20 (10798 Pte. F. Savage Oxf. & Bucks, L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Frank Savage) *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£80-£120*

Frank Savage was born at Calverton, Buckinghamshire and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. He served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 April 1915, and was killed in action on 6 August 1915, when the battalion trenches at 'Railway Wood', Ypres were heavily bombarded with artillery and Minenwerfer fire. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

120



The Victory Medal awarded to Sergeant W. Stevens, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action in the Arras Offensive on 28 April 1917

Victory Medal 1914-19 (8073 Sjt. W. Stevens. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (William Stevens) the reverse of the plaque privately engraved '8073. Sgt. William Stevens. 52nd L.I. K-I-A 28th April 1917. Born St. Marys Berks.'; together with Buckingham Palace enclosure, *very fine (2)* *£80-£120*

William Stevens was born at St. Marys, Berkshire, and attested for the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry at Caversham. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 December 1915 and was killed in action in the Arras Offensive on 28 April 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

Sold together with a small press cutting photographic image of the recipient.

121 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**Lt. I. H. Miller. Oxf. & Bucks.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£140-£180*

Ian Howard Miller was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on 7 April 1946 and served as a War Substantive Lieutenant with the 2nd Battalion in post-War Palestine.

122 General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14924216 Pte. W. L. Beer. Oxf. & Bucks.**); another, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23332213 Pte. A. A. T. Wheatley. Oxf. & Bucks.**) in named card box of issue; together with an unofficial National Service Medal, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£80-£120*

123 General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14082847 Pte. A. Beers. Oxf. & Bucks.**) in named card box of issue; another, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23332205 Pte. A. E. Hobbs. Oxf. & Bucks.**) in named card box of issue, *minor official correction to unit on first, about extremely fine (2)* *£80-£120*

124 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (2) (**23429236 Pte. M. E. Cowdey. Oxf. & Bucks.; 23386544 Pte. S. Harris. Oxf. & Bucks.**) *good very fine (2)* *£80-£120*

125 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (2) (**23451579 Pte. T. Hellier. Oxf. & Bucks.; 23386557 Pte. G. G. Gardner. Oxf. & Bucks.**) *good very fine (2)* *£80-£120*

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

126



The Important Battle of Britain fighter ace's C.V.O., D.S.O., D.F.C. and Second Award Bar group of eleven awarded to Group Captain Peter Townsend, Royal Air Force, who in February 1940 became the first pilot to bring down an enemy aircraft on English soil, later commanding No. 85 Squadron from May 1940 until June 1941, a period that witnessed him completing over 300 operational sorties, twice taking to his parachute - once when wounded - and raising his score to at least eleven enemy aircraft destroyed.

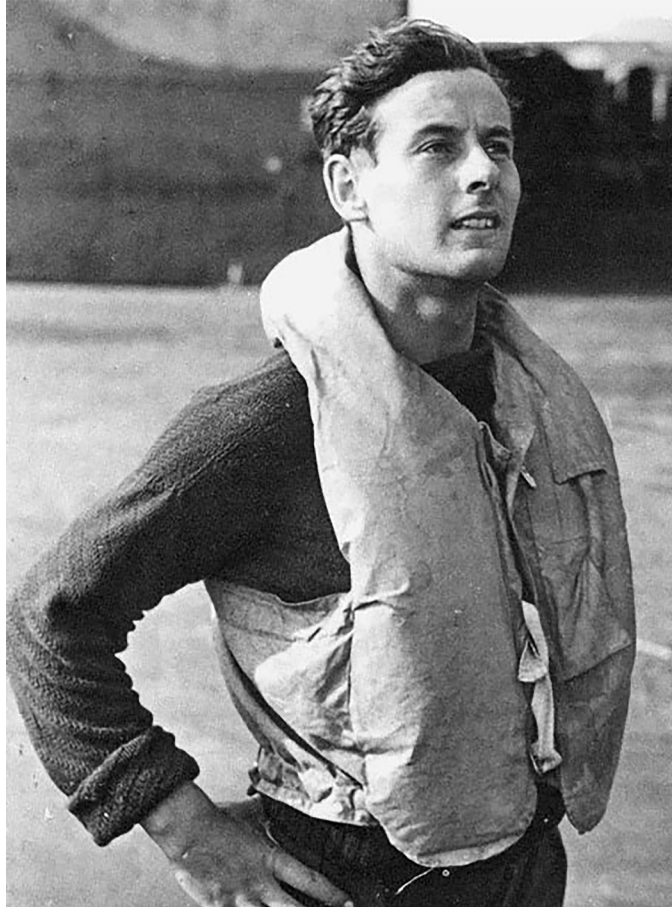
Appointed Equerry to H.M. King George VI in 1944, and Comptroller to the Queen Mother's Household in 1953, his famously controversial and ultimately forlorn romance with the Queen's sister, Princess Margaret, brought him further celebrity status to add to his spectacular wartime achievements.

Turning his attention to writing, in later years he authored the classic Battle of Britain memoir '*Duel of Eagles*' whilst his well regarded 1978 autobiography '*Time and Chance*' tells the story of his eventful personal life.

To be sold with the recipient's original Flying Log Books, bound in one volume - with later annotation in his own hand - covering the entirety of his operational career.

The Royal Victorian Order, C.V.O., Commander's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, the reverse officially numbered 'C1106'; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse of the suspension bar officially dated '1941'; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverses of the Cross and the Bar both officially dated '1940'; 1939-45 Star, 1 clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M. I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued; **Netherlands, Kingdom**, Queen Juliana's Coronation Medal 1948; Order of Orange-Nassau, Officer's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband, breast awards mounted court-style in this order, and all housed in an attractive custom made glazed leather display case, with sterling silver plaque, engraved 'Gp. Capt. P. W. Townsend R.A.F. C.V.O. D.S.O. D.F.C.', last with enamel damage, contact wear overall but generally good very fine unless otherwise stated (11) **£160,000-£200,000**

Provenance: Sotheby's, November 1988 (when titled as "The Property of the Recipient"); Dix Noonan Webb, December 2004.



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 13 May 1941.

The concluding paragraphs of the original three page recommendation state: 'Acting Wing Commander P. W. Townsend, D.F.C., has been engaged in active operations against the enemy without respite, except for the very short period when he was wounded, since the outbreak of War. He has flown over 300 operational flights including 95 at night. During the Battle of Britain he led every patrol against the enemy except one and it will be noted that the Squadron total was excellent in comparison to its losses. This very light loss of pilots by No. 85 Squadron can only be attributable to the excellent, courageous and well thought out leadership of its Commanding Officer.'

No. 85 Squadron was the first Squadron in the R.A.F. to reach treble figures in conclusively destroying enemy aircraft. Though some of this number was destroyed before Acting Wing Commander Townsend took over command of No. 85 Squadron, the balance can without doubt be credited to the training, personal leadership and high devotion to duty of its Commanding Officer.

Acting Wing Commander Townsend since taking over command of No. 85 Squadron has infused into his pilots and ground personnel a spirit of tremendous keenness and devotion to duty by his example and personal character. Apart from his ability as a leader he is a gallant, determined and courageous fighter. Acting Wing Commander Townsend in all has destroyed eleven enemy aircraft, probably destroyed three, as well as damaged others.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 30 April 1940.

The original recommendation states: 'On the 8 April 1940, whilst on patrol over the sea off the north east coast of Scotland, Flight Lieutenant Townsend intercepted and attacked an enemy aircraft at dusk and after a running fight shot it down. This is the third success obtained by this pilot and in each instance he has displayed qualities of leadership, skill and determination of the highest order, with little regards for his own safety.'

D.F.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 6 September 1940.

The original recommendation states: 'This officer assumed command of a Squadron after its return from France at the end of May 1940, and in a very short time, under his leadership and guidance, it became a keen and efficient fighting unit. On 11 July 1940, whilst leading a section of the Squadron to protect a convoy, he intercepted about twenty or thirty enemy aircraft, destroying one and severely damaging two others. The enemy formation was forced to withdraw. Under his command, the Squadron has destroyed eight enemy aircraft while protecting convoys against sporadic enemy attacks. On 18 August 1940, his Squadron attacked some 250 enemy aircraft in the Thames estuary. He himself shot down three enemy aircraft, the Squadron as a whole destroying many others. The success which has been achieved since Squadron Leader Townsend assumed command, has been due to his unflinching zeal and leadership.'

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

Peter Wooldridge Townsend was born in Rangoon, Burma on 22 November 1914 and was brought home to be raised in Devon. Educated at Haileybury, he entered the R.A.F. College, Cranwell in September 1933, and graduated top of his entry, his first official posting being to No. 1 Squadron. In 1936 he transferred to No. 36 Squadron in Singapore, during which period he flew Vildebeest Torpedo Bombers - 'a big biplane as ugly as its African namesake' - but before the outbreak of hostilities, Townsend had returned to the U.K. and joined the "Fighting Cocks", No. 43 Squadron. Within a very short space of time, he was to be wounded by cannon-shell, twice shot down, and awarded the D.S.O., D.F.C. and a Second Award Bar to his D.F.C. In fact, Townsend epitomised the very spirit of Churchill's famous "Few" and rapidly became a household name.

The sort of conditions under which Townsend achieved such fame are best summed up by the Royal Air Force Museum at Hendon's description of a typical Battle of Britain pilot: 'In 1940 he had total control of a 350 m.p.h. fighter but, no radar, no autopilot and no electronics. His aircraft was armed with eight .303 machine-guns (the same calibre as a soldier's rifle). His opponent had cannon. His aircraft was unarmoured yet over 90 gallons of fuel was situated in front of his lap. He had no helmet or protective clothing, save a silk parachute. He had three seconds to identify his foe and little more to pull himself clear of the cockpit if hit. He could have been only nineteen years old.'

First Pilot to Bring Down a "Raider" on English Soil

By the outbreak of war, Townsend was a Flight Commander but, like most of his contemporaries, without combat experience. In comparison to their Luftwaffe opponents, this was a serious shortcoming which would result in terrible casualties. However, the R.A.F. possessed its fair share of "natural aviators" and it was these men who rapidly asserted themselves during those bleak days of 1940. Among their ranks was Peter Townsend, who, following his very first combat, emerged with the envious accolade of having brought down the first German raider on English soil. The Heinkel III had fallen victim to his Hurricane's guns on 3 February 1940, crash landing near Whitby in Yorkshire. Townsend visited one of the survivors in hospital and later laid a No. 43 Squadron wreath on the graves of the less fortunate crew members.

The Squadron transferred to Wick at the end of the same month and not long afterwards, while patrolling over Pentland Firth, Townsend claimed his next victim. Although he had just been instructed to return to base, Townsend adopted the "Nelson touch", shut off his radio contact and set off in pursuit of two Heinkels which had momentarily come into view. His ensuing attack on one of them was executed with devastating effect:

'... Streaming vapour from its engines, the bomber was going down, but the rear gunner, seeing me silhouetted against the after glow in the north-west, was still putting up a desperate fight. I went in again, guns blazing down his cone of tracers until as I dodged below I could hear his MG 15 machine-guns still firing just above my head. He was a brave man fighting for his life, as I was for mine; two young gladiators between whom there was no real enmity. It was a pity that one of them - and his comrades - had to die ...' (*Duel in the Dark*, by Peter Townsend, refers).

Back at base, Townsend found that his Hurricane had been riddled with machine-gun fire. It was a lucky escape. Many of the pilots who had fought over France were less fortunate and it was therefore not surprising that at the age of twenty-five, Townsend became a Squadron Leader, and, on 23 May 1940, he arrived at Debden as the newly appointed C.O. of No. 85 Squadron. His predecessors had either been killed or wounded and the more junior casualties had been replaced by young men in their 'teens or twenties. By comparison, Townsend was already an "old hand". Unfortunately, as he would later observe, experience alone was not enough; luck, too, played a big part in survival.

Battle of Britain Squadron Commanding Officer

By now the Luftwaffe was wreaking havoc among our defenceless convoys and many fierce combats were being fought over the sea. Up in the front line of convoy defence was No. 85 Squadron, and its modest and conscientious leader, Peter Townsend. On 11 July he intercepted a lone raider off Southwold:

'... Townsend was a peacetime pilot, a flyer of great skill and experience. His eight Browning machine-guns raked the bomber. Inside the bomber there were 'bits and pieces everywhere: blood-covered faces, the smell of cordite, all the windows shot up'. Of the crew, the starboard rear gunner was hit in the head and fell to the floor. A second later another member of the crew - hit in the head and throat - fell on top of him. There was blood everywhere. But 'our good old Gustav Marie was still flying', remembered one of the crew. Townsend had put 220 bullets into the Dornier but it got home to Cambrai, and all the crew lived to count the bullet holes ...' (*Fighter, The True Story of the Battle of Britain*, by L. Deighton, refers).

Meanwhile, Peter Townsend had his own problems. The enemy rear gunner had hit his coolant system and when still 20 miles from the English coast, the engine stopped. Reluctantly, he clambered out of Hurricane P2716 and took to his parachute. He was eventually 'fished out of the water by the good ship *Finisterre*, a trawler out of Hull'. Sodden but unhurt, he was landed at Harwich. After a nip of rum and a change of clothes, he was 'back in form' for a patrol that evening.

On 11 August, Townsend led Yellow Section of his squadron to the defence of another convoy. At 300 yards he got in several bursts on a Dornier 17 and set the right-hand engine on fire. Moments later he was attacked head on by an Me. 110 - it passed him 'pretty close'. Then on 18 August, in a furious combat somewhere over the Thames Estuary, Townsend accounted for three enemy aircraft in a matter of minutes:

'... A dozen Me. 110s cut across us and immediately formed a defensive circle. "In we go," I called over the R./T., and a moment later a Me. 110 had banked clumsily across my bows. In its vain attempt to escape, the machine I was bent on destroying looked pathetically human. It was an easy shot - too easy. For a few more seconds we milled around with the Me. 110s. Then down came a little shower of Me. 109s. Out of the corner of my eye I saw one diving for me, pumping shells. A quick turn toward it shook it off, and it slid by below, then reared up in a wide left hand turn in front of me. It was a fatal move. My Hurricane climbed round easily inside its turn. When I fired the Me. 109 flicked over and a sudden spurt of white vapour from its belly turned into flame. Down came another. Again a steep turn and I was on its tail. He seemed to know I was there, but he did the wrong thing. He kept on turning. When I fired, bits flew off, the hood came away and then the pilot baled out. He looked incongruous, hanging there a wingless body in the midst of this duel of winged machines ...' (*Duel of Eagles*, by Peter Townsend, refers).

Despite these heartening successes, the strain of commanding an operational fighter squadron was beginning to take its toll - such was the unrelenting ferocity of No. 85's agenda that after moving to Croydon, no less than 14 of its 18 pilots were shot down, two of them twice:

'... Our dispersal point, with ground crews' and fighter pilots' rest rooms, was in a row of villas on the airfield's western boundary. Invariably I slept there half-clothed to be on the spot if anything happened. In the small hours of 24 August it did. The shrill scream of the deafening crash of bombs shattered my sleep. In the doorway young Worrall, a new arrival, was yelling something and waving his arms. Normally as frightened as anyone, not even bombs could move me then. I placed my pillow reverently over my head and waited for the rest. Worrall still had the energy to be frightened. I was past caring. It was a bad sign; I was more exhausted than I realised ...' (*Duel of Eagles*, by Peter Townsend, refers).

Back in action on 26 August, Townsend led No. 85 in an attack against a force of 15 Dorniers and 30 Me. 109s. At length, the fighter escort was compelled to withdraw because of the range, but not before Townsend had led in a head-on attack:

'... I brought the Squadron around steadily on a wide turn, moving it into echelon as we levelled out about two miles on a collision course. Ease the throttle to reduce the closing speed - which anyway only allowed a few seconds to fire. Get a bead on them right away, hold it, and never mind the streams of tracer darting overhead. Just keep on pressing the button until you think you're going to collide - then stick hard forward. Under the shock of negative G your stomach jumps into your mouth, dust and muck fly up from the cockpit into your eyes, and your head cracks on the roof as you break away below ...' (*Duel of Eagles*, by Peter Townsend, refers).

Three Dorniers failed to return to base. Two days later Winston Churchill witnessed the Squadron in action during a visit to coastal defences on the south coast. Above him, Townsend and No. 85 were busy bringing down six Me. 109s for no loss. On 29 August, he claimed yet another victim, this time a 109 which succumbed to a five second deflection burst and crashed near Hastings. And on the following day he damaged an Me. 110 over Beachy Head. During these last days of August the Battle reached unprecedented levels of ferocity and on the last day of the month 40 of our pilots were shot down. Townsend was among them but miraculously survived. The Squadron had been scrambled from Croydon just in the nick of time and as its Hurricanes cleared the perimeter fence, enemy bomb blasts temporarily cut the engine of Townsend's aircraft. He was relieved to see the remainder of his pilots emerge safely from a 'vast eruption of smoke and debris'.

Climbing to full boost, No. 85 caught up with an enemy fighter escort 9,000 feet over Tunbridge Wells. Unfortunately, they had run into the experts of *Erprobungs Gruppe 210*. As Townsend swept into the attack he was engulfed by 'a shower of Me. 109s, spraying streams of tracer from behind'.

The pace was fast. Seconds later he gave a short burst at a turning 109 and registered enough hits to slow it down. Then another, which rolled over into a dive streaming vapour. A third one was just below, the pilot clearly discernable, but while manoeuvring to shoot, an Me. 110 came at him head-on, guns blazing. Hurricane P3166 shuddered under a torrent of point blank cannon fire and broke off into an earthward dive. Inside, Townsend grappled desperately with the controls, the pain from a serious foot wound the least of his worries. With petrol showering his uniform, the prospect of being trapped in a burning cockpit must have been vividly apparent. Assuring himself that a crash landing was out of the question, he flung back the shattered canopy and clambered out at 1,400 feet. Swaying towards the Kent countryside he saw two housemaids in a garden, staring open-mouthed. In a characteristic tone he called out, "I say! Would you mind giving me a hand when I get down?" Townsend was fortunate to avoid some tall oaks and finally came to rest amongst a clump of fir saplings. Having convinced the Home Guard and a policeman of his nationality, everyone adjourned to the Royal Oak, Hawkhurst, for drinks all round. He was eventually waved off by a 'wonderfully friendly little crowd'. That night a surgeon removed a 20mm. cannon shell from his left foot. As Townsend passed out under the anaesthetic, he could faintly hear the sirens wailing - he was in Croydon General Hospital. Meanwhile, villagers in Hawkhurst had put his parachute on display and raised £3 in as many hours for the Spitfire Fund - not much consolation for a wounded Hurricane pilot!

By 21 September Townsend was walking with the aid of a stick (but less one toe). He returned to the Squadron, and, having flown a few aerobatics in his new Hurricane - and collected sufficient witnesses - persuaded 85's Medical Officer that he was fit to return to operations. However, for the moment at least, No. 85 had been withdrawn from the battle zone - casualties had been too great. Nonetheless, Townsend and his pilots could reflect on a magnificent fighting record: in the previous month alone, they had claimed 44 enemy aircraft destroyed, 15 probably destroyed and at least 15 more seriously damaged. Townsend was awarded his second D.F.C.

The Blitz

In October 1940, Townsend received a signal from Fighter Command H.Q.: 'No. 85 Squadron has been selected to specialise in night fighting forthwith'. The Blitz was now in full swing and the authorities were anxious to find a solution to the almost unopposed Luftwaffe night offensive. Hurricanes were hardly suited to this new role but Townsend was hopeful of Air Ministry support, and with the necessary backing and training results might be achieved.

Night in and night out the Squadron spent many gruelling hours groping around the darkened skies of England. It was a trying and dangerous time, and, in the main, unrewarding. There were numerous fatalities from bad weather and emergency landings on blacked-out alien airfields, Townsend nearly joining them after a nasty "prang" in fog during November. Then there were the enemy fighters who strafed their airfield by day and night - Townsend once being pushed to safety by a junior officer.

At length, the Squadron was moved to Gravesend and the very heart of the Luftwaffe's night offensive, and in early 1941 it moved to Debden, north of London. Days after their arrival, the aerodrome was visited by the King and Queen. Douglas Bader and No. 242 Squadron dropped in for the occasion, but as Townsend would later recall, even royal visits could be rather nerve-racking:

'... The officers and men of our two squadrons were ranged stiffly inside a hangar. Just before the arrival of their majesties, Douglas (whom I had first met during the day fighting) confided in me, "Look, old boy (his standard opening gambit), the one thing I can't do is stand properly to attention. So if I overbalance, please come to the rescue." As the royal inspection proceeded I waited nervously for Douglas, tin legs and all, to crash to the ground. Luckily, by parting his feet slightly, he remained upright ...' (*Duel in the Dark*, by Peter Townsend, refers).

By the new year Townsend was beginning to get some response for the equipment required to carry out the night fighter role. Nonetheless, it was painfully apparent that the Hurricane would never make a good night fighter. One consolation was the arrival of some De Wilde explosive ammunition and it was probably as a result of this delivery that Townsend gained the Squadron's first - and last - night victory in Hurricanes, on 25 February 1941:

'... The rest happened quickly. Coming in from their left and slightly above, and still concealed from the searchlights, I held on until the last moment, then pressed the firing button. A short burst - thirty rounds - and it was over. The effect of the De Wilde was terrible; the Dornier's controls were hit, its incendiaries set on fire. Still held fast by the searchlights, the span of the wing-tips marked by its red and green navigation lights, it spiralled steeply earthward, streaming smoke and sparks, the air gunner adding to the fireworks as he poured tracers wildly into the dark. Then the stricken aircraft reared up steeply, followed by the tenacious searchlights, until as it seemed to be poised motionless at the apex of their beams, there streamed from it three parachutes. I waited for the fourth, but Paul Schmidt's parachute got entangled in the tail-plane and got torn to shreds. Down went the Dornier again in a steep spiral, to crash with its load of bombs and its navigation lights still burning, near Sudbury in Suffolk ...' (*Duel in the Dark*, by Peter Townsend, refers).

From Hurricanes the Squadron was temporarily re-equipped with Defiants and then finally with the American Douglas DB7, or "Havocs". So far as Townsend was concerned, the Beaufighter was probably the best aircraft to cope with night fighting, but in April, even with Havocs, everything seemed to come together at once. In fact, on 9 April 1941, the Squadron fought three successful engagements, and Townsend was involved in one of them:

'... I stuck to the enemy's tail, but during my violent evasive action to dodge his flying bullets, Bailey was floored and George unseated. However, he managed to grab the Vickers gun and pump a few bullets into the Junkers belly as we finally slid below. George - and I can still detect his chuckle - then shouted: "The bloody gun's jammed!" I now gathered myself for another front-gun attack, and this time approached unobserved to within close range. When I opened fire we all saw a mass of De Wilde strikes and a fair-size explosion in the right engine. Then our stubborn enemy, lurching clumsily to the right, went down in a long, steep dive until he disappeared from both visual and radar contact. We had been trying to kill each other for the last half an hour ...' (*Duel in the Dark*, by Peter Townsend, refers).

Townsend and the intrepid George again made contact the following evening, and, after opening fire, the former saw tracer coming from the Junkers, 'which swung violently to the left and went down in a steep dive, streaming little jets of flames, like red and yellow silk handkerchiefs, until it was lost to my visual and George's radar view'. One Ju. 88 damaged.

Townsend, who had now completed some 300 operational sorties since the outbreak of the War, was rapidly becoming aware that his physical and nervous resources were running low. Then in mid-April 1941 a signal arrived from the A.O.C. No. 11 Group, Leigh-Mallory, informing him that he was to be "grounded" and sent to Headquarters. Townsend requested a stay of execution and the Air Marshal responded with an extension until June. He also advised him to take things more easily and for once Townsend listened:

'... That half-hour long, inconclusive combat with the Junkers 88 in early April was to me a disturbing sign ... When Leigh-Mallory granted me another two months with the Squadron, I knew I was dead-beat ... when shot down for the second time at the end of August 1940 I was already nearing the end of my tether. Otherwise I should never have rushed headlong into that swarm of Messerschmitts ... Time after time my aircraft had been hit; bullets had holed the wings and fuselage, they had zipped through the propeller past my head, between my legs even. One had exploded in the cockpit, bringing me down in the sea, yet unhurt; another had hit me, downing me once more ... The trouble was that hair-raising experiences accumulated to form stress, a word we ourselves only knew in its aerodynamic context, as applied to our beloved aircraft ...' (*Duel in the Dark*, by Peter Townsend, refers).

Luckily, the Squadron's Medical Officer knew better and Townsend's combat days were limited. Pride and barbiturates were not enough, although with marked courage and determination, he took his turn in night patrols right up until the end of his time with No. 85, and was subsequently awarded a richly deserved D.S.O. In June 1942 he assumed command of No. 605 Squadron, recently back from the Far East, and later R.A.F. West Mallory and the Free French Training Wing. But he never again flew operationally and, in 1944, was appointed to the Royal Household - a position that would ultimately lead to a clandestine and ultimately forlorn affair with the Queen's only sibling, Princess Margaret.



Royal Romance

Initially given a three month appointment as Air Equerry to King George VI, Townsend's charm and easy manner soon led to a permanent position being created and his duties as royal courtier extended to accompanying the Royal Family on trips, including many holidays. This inevitably also led him to become well acquainted with the princesses. He was a noticeable part of Princess Margaret's entourage in Belfast in October 1947 when she launched the ocean liner *Edinburgh Castle* and he was again present beside the 18-year-old princess when she represented her father in September 1948 at the investiture of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands. 'Without realising it, I was being carried a little further from home, a little nearer to the Princess,' he later wrote in his memoir, *Time and Chance*.

In August 1950, Townsend was made assistant Master of the Household, a role that put him at the heart of the Royal Family's administration and regularly at the King's side. It also made him more aware than most of the seriousness of the King's health problems. The King's death at Sandringham on 6 February 1952, however, came as a huge shock to his daughters. Townsend, newly appointed Comptroller to the Queen Mother's household and promoted to Group Captain on 1 January 1953, was on hand to console Margaret, observing 'the King's death had left a greater void than ever in Princess Margaret's life'.

Townsend had his own void to fill also. Two years earlier his wife, most likely out of loneliness, had embarked on an affair and Townsend, the injured party, was granted a divorce. In these circumstances then, the equerry fell for the dazzling party girl princess, later describing her as 'a girl of unusual, intense beauty ... [with] large purple-blue eyes, generous, sensitive lips and a complexion as smooth as a peach.'

He was soon to discover that his feelings were not unrequited: 'It was then [February 1953] that we made the mutual discovery [alone in a drawing room at Sandringham] of how much we meant to each other. She listened, without uttering a word, as I told her, very quietly, of my feelings. Then she simply said 'That is how I feel, too.' It was, to us, an immensely gladdening disclosure, but one which sorely troubled us...'

Effusing in a romantic vein he continues: 'Our love, for such it was, took no heed of wealth and rank and all the other worldly conventional barriers which separated us. We hardly noticed them; all we saw was one another, man and woman, and what we saw pleased us.'

Whilst remaining acutely conscious of society's constraints: 'Marriage ... seemed the least likely solution; and anyway, at the prospect of my becoming a member of the Royal Family, the imagination boggled, most of all my own. Neither the Princess nor I had the faintest idea how it might be possible to share our lives.' (*Time and Chance: An Autobiography* by Peter Townsend refers).

News of the romance spilled onto newspaper headlines following Queen Elizabeth's Coronation in June 1953 when Margaret was witnessed removing a speck of lint from Townsend's RAF uniform in an unmistakably affectionate and intimate gesture.

Although Townsend was extremely popular within royal circles and Queen Elizabeth was said to be sympathetic to her sister's wishes, the couple were not fated to marry. Townsend's position as a commoner was unhelpful but it was his status as a divorcee that was the insurmountable obstacle in 1950s Britain - *The People* newspaper captiously insisting: 'It is quite unthinkable that a Royal Princess, third in line of succession to the throne, should even contemplate a marriage with a man who has been through the divorce courts.'

On 31 October 1955, Princess Margaret issued a statement ending the relationship: 'I have been aware that, subject to my renouncing my rights of succession, it might have been possible for me to contract a civil marriage. But, mindful of the Church's teachings that Christian marriage is indissoluble, and conscious of my duty to the Commonwealth, I have resolved to put these considerations before others.'

Writer and Broadcaster

Following his time as an Equerry to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II, and once as an Assistant Master of the Royal Household, services that witnessed his appointment to C.V.O., in addition to the Orders of the Dannebrog and Orange-Nassau, Townsend was appointed an Air Attaché in Brussels. In late 1956, however, he retired from the R.A.F. as a Group Captain to commence a new career as a travel writer and broadcaster.

In later years Townsend was drawn to the plight of some of the world's young, not least those who were the victims of war, and, having been approached by the sponsors of the United Nations' "Year of the Child" Appeal in 1979, travelled the world to meet such children in person. The result of his endeavours was a book about a girl who belonged to the "Boat People", a girl who was the sole survivor of a shipwreck on a deserted reef, and he followed up this title in 1984 with a book relating the story of a boy who had been maimed by the atom bomb attack on Nagasaki. Indeed it was as a result of such stories that Townsend decided to sell his Honours and Awards at auction in London in November 1988, having found them 'lying around in a bag at the bottom of a drawer ... I thought it would be sensible to put them to use'. And so he did, the entire proceeds being donated to a charitable fund set up to assist children.

Group Captain Peter Woolridge Townsend died on 19 June 1995.

Sold with Townsend's two original Flying Log Books, bound in one volume with spine professionally *restored* and housed in quarter leather bound protective case, spine embossed in gold letters 'R.A.F. Pilot's Log Book Townsend', covering the periods September 1933 to September 1937, and October 1937 to December 1943, shortly after which point he joined the Royal Household as an Equerry to the King, both with later annotation in his own hand.





A Great War C.M.G., C.B.E. group of nine awarded to Captain W. B. S. Wrey, Royal Navy, who was promoted to Commander for services as second-in-command of the Naval Brigade at the Relief of Peking, and served as Principal Naval Transport Officer at Southampton throughout the Great War

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's breast badge converted for neck wear, silver-gilt and enamels, *reverse centre depressed*; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (W. B. S. Wrey. Midn. R.N. H.M.S. "Superb"); China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (Lieut. W. B. S. Wrey, R.N., H.M.S. Barfleur.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. W. B. S. Wrey. R.N.); Khedive's Star 1882; **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamels; **United States of America**, Navy Distinguished Service Medal, gilt and enamels, these last six mounted as worn; **Japan, Empire**, Order of the Sacred Treasure, Third Class neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, *a few very minor enamel chips and light contact marks, otherwise generally good very fine* (9)

£2,000-£2,600

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 4 June 1917: 'For services in connection with the War.'

C.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 3 June 1919: 'For services in connection with the War.'

Belgium, Order of the Crown, 4th Class, *London Gazette* 29 August 1917.

Japan, Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd Class, *London Gazette* 7 June 1918.

U.S.A., Distinguished Service Medal (Navy), *London Gazette* 12 December 1919.

William Bouchier Sherard Wrey was born at Holne, Devon, on 2 April 1865, the fourth son of Sir Henry Bouchier Wrey, 10th Baronet. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy in H.M.S. *Britannia* on 15 July 1878, and, having passed for Midshipman, joined H.M.S. *Superb* on 4 October 1880, being confirmed in that rank on 23 March 1881. He was a Midshipman in *Superb* at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 (Medal with clasp and Bronze Star), and afterwards in *Carysfort* in the Sudan during 1884-85, but not in the period to qualify for the clasp 'Suakin 1885' which some sources give. Promoted to Lieutenant in October 1888, he joined *Barfleur* as Lieutenant, and later Acting Commander, in May 1898.

Wrey was Mentioned in Despatches by Captain Callaghan, and promoted to Commander for his services as second-in-command of the Naval Brigade at the relief of Peking in 1900. Invalided home with enteric fever in November 1900, he arrived back in England on 23 December 1900, and was found 'fit' in February 1901. He was appointed to *Hannibal* on the Channel station from May 1901 to January 1904. After an inspection of *Hannibal*, Lord Charles Beresford reported that 'Commr. Wrey is not sufficiently competent for second in command of a Battleship.' Nonetheless, his invention shortly afterwards of a 'Change of Range Indicator' did draw an expression of Their Lordships' appreciation. A period in command of *Edinburgh* from June 1904 to March 1905, was followed by a Signal Course at Portsmouth, after which he held no further commands. He was placed on the Retired List at his own request with rank of Captain on 31 December 1909.

On the outbreak of the war with Germany he returned to duty, and served during the whole period of hostilities as principal naval transport officer at Southampton with the rank of Commodore, being created C.M.G. in 1917 and C.B.E. in 1919, and receiving the American Distinguished Service Medal as well as Belgian and Japanese decorations. Captain Wrey married, in 1897, Flora Bathurst, daughter of Vice-Admiral W. S. Greive, of Ord House, Berwick-on-Tweed. He died on 8 January 1926.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts including entitlement to single British War Medal.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.S.O. group of five awarded to Colonel G. M. Oldham, Royal Engineers, who was awarded the D.S.O. and French Order of Agricultural Merit whilst serving as Deputy Director of Forestry in France, and was later Secretary of the Church Missionary Society in India

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1914 Star (Capt. G. M. Oldham R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Col. G. M. Oldham); **France, Third Republic**, Order of Agricultural Merit, Officer's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband, *minor enamel damage to first and last, otherwise very fine and better* (5) *£1,200-£1,600*



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1916.

French Order of Agricultural Merit, Officer, *London Gazette* 7 October 1919.

George Muir Oldham was born at Largs, Ayrshire, on 5 September 1876, and was commissioned from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 22 February 1897. Promoted Lieutenant on 3 February 1900, he served in Jamaica with the West Indian Fortress Company, R.E., before proceeding to India, and was promoted Captain on 3 February 1906. He continued to serve at various stations in India including Fort Sandeman, Quetta and was at Abbottabad in August 1914. Promoted Major on 30 October 1914 and Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel on 4 July 1916, he served with No. 371 Forestry Company, Royal Engineers during the Great War on the Western Front until he was appointed to be Deputy Director of Forestry on 14 April 1917. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the D.S.O. and the French Order of Agricultural Merit, and was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazettes* 15 June 1916 and 11 December 1917). He was promoted Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 1 January 1918 and retired on 8 August 1919, being granted the rank of Colonel. He remained a Substantive Colonel on the Royal Engineers Reserve of Officers until 1931.

Oldham's obituary appeared in *The Times* on 7 June 1955:

'Colonel George Muir Oldham, D.S.O, formerly general secretary of the Church Missionary Society in India, died in Calcutta on Saturday 4 June at the age of 78. The son of Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Oldham, he was born at Largs, Ayrshire on September 5, 1876, and was educated at Edinburgh Academy, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. In 1897 he was commissioned into the Royal Engineers and after serving at Chatham was sent out to Jamaica in 1899. In 1902 he returned to England and three years later he went out to India. He served throughout the 1914-18 War, chiefly in France, being mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O. in 1918 [sic]. After his retirement from the Army he farmed for five years in Kent and in 1930 he returned to India to advise the Church Missionary Society on building and engineering matters. In this he was largely influenced by his brother, Dr. J. H. Oldham, C.B.E., D. D., who was at the time secretary of the International Missionary Council. He became an honorary missionary in 1935 and after serving as secretary of the Bengal mission was appointed General Secretary of the C.M.S. in India in 1940. After his retirement in 1950 he continued to live in Calcutta and his advice on all manner of questions continued to be sought by missionaries all over India.'

Sold with copied research and several copied photographs of the recipient, including a copy portrait photograph taken in 1897.



A Great War O.B.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel E. Franklin, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, late Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars, who was Mentioned in Despatches

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914-15 Star (Major E. Franklin, A.V.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major E. Franklin); Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1917, unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar, mounted for wear, *very fine and better* (5) *£400-£500*

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

T.D. *London Gazette* 11 September 1917.

Edward Franklin was first commissioned as a Veterinary Lieutenant into The Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars Yeomanry, on 15 July 1896. He was transferred as Veterinary Captain to the General List in 1909, and was promoted Major on 30 April 1914. On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 he was Major Commanding the R.A.V.C. South Midland Division Veterinary Hospital Mobile Section, until it was broken up and absorbed into the R.A.V.C. units as part of the British Expeditionary Force in France, and Franklin arrived on the Western Front in October 1915. For his services during the Great War he was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire and was Mentioned in Despatches whilst serving on the Staff (*London Gazette* 5 July 1919).

Post-War Franklin was appointed to command the South Midland Mobile Veterinary Section on 29 July 1920. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 14 July 1926, he was given command of the 48th South Midland R.A.V.C. when it was formed in 1931. He retired as Lieutenant Colonel having attained the age limit on 17 June 1927, and died at Lark Hill, Worcester, in April 1936.

130 A Great War 'Balkan theatre' O.B.E. group of four awarded to Captain W. A. Young, Royal Engineers

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarked London 1918; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. W. A. Young, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, with small M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. W. A. Young.) contained in A&N.C.S. Ltd carrying case, the lid embossed 'W. A. Young Capt. R.E. (Sigs.)', *a little polished, otherwise nearly very fine* (4) *£160-£200*

O.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 3 June 1919: 'For services in the Balkans.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 21 July 1917.



An interesting Second War O.B.E. group of five awarded to Mr Otway H. Little, Director of the Geological Survey of Egypt, late Lieutenant, 7th Field Survey Company, Royal Engineers, who was taken prisoner by the Turks in April 1916 and imprisoned at Yozgad, where he featured as one of the characters in E. H. Jones' book *The Road to En-dor*, widely regarded as one of the most remarkable prisoner-of-war escape stories ever

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, in its *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. O. H. Little. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. O. H. Little.); **Egypt, Kingdom**, Order of Ismail, Officer's breast badge, 75mm including crown suspension x 56mm, gold and enamels, reverse with Egyptian maker's mark, and stamped with gold and silver marks, each with date letter 'A', suspension pin replaced with pin brooch to reverse of crown suspension, *some minor enamel chips to the last, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (5) **£1,200-£1,500**

O.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 3 March 1944:

'For services to the Forces and in connection with Military operations [all awards for Egypt]:- Otway Henry Little, Director of the Geological Survey, Egyptian Ministry of Finance. For scientific services.'

Order of Ismail, 4th Class, permission to wear *London Gazette* 29 July 1949:

'For valuable services rendered by him in the capacity of Director of the Geological Section of the Egyptian Mines Department.'

Otway Henry Little, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, joined the Geological Survey of Egypt in November 1912. His first two field seasons were spent with the late John Ball in west-central Sinai on the last of those great expeditions of the Egyptian Survey which produced such valuable monographs on the geology of the desert. Then came the 1914-18 war and Little, who had joined the 7th Field Survey Company, Royal Engineers, was taken prisoner by the Turks in their successful raid on Qatia and Oghratina in April, 1916. Little was imprisoned at Yozgad and readers of that lively book *The Road to En-dor* will find mention of him in its pages. After his release, Little's first mission was to southern Arabia 1919-20 and he reported on this in *The Geography and Geology of Makalla*, published in 1925.

Returning to Cairo, Little found the Geological Survey greatly curtailed in scope and power. "Petroleum research" had been assigned to an independent department; the mapping of the desert to another. Field work was almost at a standstill, while, in the office, his chief's attention was largely absorbed in amassing material for a work on *The Geology of Egypt*, which was never finished. Little had to abandon research and concentrate on the administrative task of keeping the Survey in being and, when time permitted, in compiling the 1:1,000,000 geological map of Egypt. From time to time he escaped from his office to investigate the water supplies of the oases, and *A Preliminary Report on the Water Supply of Dakhla Oasis* and (with M. Attia) *The Deep Bores in Kharga and Dakhla* contained valuable recommendations on the control of drilling new wells, to which the Egyptian Government paid little heed. In 1928, Little succeeded W. F. Hume as Director of the Geological Survey.

In 1934, with Dr L. J. Spencer of the Natural History Museum, he took part in the field investigation of a remarkable find by Mr. (now Colonel) P. A. Clayton of the natural silica glass in the Sand Sea near the Egyptian-Libyan border. Many specimens, including some beautiful glass artefacts of the Acheulean type, were brought back but no satisfactory explanation of the occurrence was forthcoming.

During the Second World War, Little placed his great experience of desert water supply at the service of the chief engineer, M.E.F., and was later awarded the O.B.E. In 1949, he retired and settled in South Africa, where his latter years were clouded by ill-health. He died near Stellenbosch, Cape Province, in October 1956.

Little took life philosophically and with great good humour so that he made no enemies. In Cairo, he was always ready to welcome visitors to his museum and library and to help, when needed, with information and advice based on his own researches. Incapable of malice or spite, he was loved by his Egyptian colleagues and subordinates. As the head of an allied section of the Survey of Egypt, I always found Little a loyal colleague in the joint approaches we had often to make to the powers over us. Little was a valued member of the oldest scientific body in Egypt, the Institut d'Egypte, and served a term as its Vice-President.' (Obituary by G. W. Murray from *Proceedings of the Geological Society of London* (1957) refers).

Sold with mounted group of miniatures of the first four, silver medal of the 'Institut Egyptien', bronze medal of 'Congres International de Geographie Le Caire 1925, and four enamelled badges for Geological Conventions for 1922 (2), 1929 and 1948, the last with name tag 'Mrs D. Little', together with comprehensive research.



A Second War O.B.E. group of four awarded to Acting Squadron Officer Diana M. Barton, Women's Auxiliary Air Force, who commanded the first barrage balloon to be entirely manned by airwomen

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type, lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt, on lady's bow riband, in *Royal Mint* case of issue and outer card transmission box; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Act. Sqn. Off. D. M. Barton. W.A.A.F.); together with the related miniature awards, *extremely fine (4)* *£240-£280*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945.

Miss Diana Mary Barton was born in Reading, Berkshire, on 24 January 1912, and, prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, joined the Auxiliary Territorial Service. Transferring to the Women's Auxiliary Air Force following the outbreak of War, she was commissioned Assistant Section Officer on 3 December 1940, and underwent training as a Balloon Barrage Instructor. She was the first woman to command an all-women Barrage Balloon Unit during the War, based in Grosvenor Square, London- her neighbours at the time included both the American and Japanese Embassies, and recalls how the atmosphere in the Square was pretty tense at the time of Pearl Harbour. She also received various distinguished visitors to her unit, including General Eisenhower. Advanced Squadron Officer, for her pioneering work with the Balloon Unit she was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the 1945 New Year's Honours' List, and was awarded the Air Efficiency Award in September 1947.

Sold with copies of the Statutes of the Order of the British Empire and a copy of the Order of Service for the Services of Dedication, St. Paul's Cathedral, 1960 and 1963, with accompanying tickets; copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient and an account written by her entitled '*The Lighter Side of my War Effort 1938-47*'; and other ephemera.



A Great War 'North Sea Mining Operations' M.B.E. group of seven awarded to Commissioned Gunner, later Lieutenant, C. E. Finch, Royal Navy

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914-15 Star (Gnr. C. E. Finch. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Gnr. C. E. Finch. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued, mounted for display, *generally very fine* (7) **£280-£320**

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 21 June 1919, the original recommendation states:

'As Torpedo Gunner during the time that H.M.S. *Phaeton* carried out mining operations, was very largely responsible for the technical part of the mine preparation and performed this duty in a highly efficient manner.'

Charles Edwin Finch was born in Reigate, Surrey in March 1886. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in April 1902, and advanced to Petty Officer in August 1913. Finch served as Gunner (Torpedo) with H.M.S. *Meteor* (destroyer), September 1914 - February 1917, during which time she served as part of the Harwich Force and was engaged at the Battle of Dogger Bank, 24 January 1915. He was appointed to H.M.S. *Phaeton* in February 1917, and served with her as part of the 1st Light Cruiser Squadron on operations in the North Sea.

Finch was confirmed as Commissioned Gunner in August 1924, and advanced to Lieutenant in July 1933. He subsequently served as Assistant Range Officer at the Torpedo Factory in Greenock, and in a similar capacity in Northern Ireland. In later life Finch resided in Landport, Hampshire, and died in December 1950.

Sold with copied research.

134 An inter-War M.B.E. group of five awarded to Commissioned Boatswain, later Lieutenant Commander, O. G. Foxworthy, Royal Navy

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; 1914-15 Star (Bosn. O. G. Foxworthy, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Bosn O. G. Foxworthy. R.N.) *contact marks to obverse field of BWM*; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued, mounted for display, *edge bruising, generally nearly very fine* (5)

£200-£300

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 9 June 1938.

Oscar Gerald Foxworthy was born in Paignton, Devon in February 1884. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in May 1899, advanced to Acting Boatswain in September 1914, and to Commissioned Boatswain in September 1924. Foxworthy retired in April 1937, and advanced Lieutenant (Retired) in 1939, and to Lieutenant Commander (Retired) in February 1942. In later life he resided in Sidcup, Kent.



A Second War M.B.E. group of eight awarded to Major H. I. Palmer, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, late Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; British War and Victory Medals (Surg. Prob. H. I. Palmer. R.N.V.R.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, with M.I.D. oak leaves; together with the recipient's group of related miniature awards, *generally very fine or better* (8) *£280-£320*

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 24 January 1946:

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

The original recommendation, dated 24 July 1945, states: 'This officer joined the Active Force in April 1941. He has been Registrar of this hospital in this theatre of operations since August 1944. This unit has been active in France and Belgium and during Active periods the Registrar is busy night and day seeing to the admission and evacuation of patients, in addition to normal administrative duties. Not infrequently, during extreme rush periods this officer helped in the resuscitation work and in giving anaesthetics. His work has always been of the highest order, and by his tack, energy, cheerfulness and devotion, he has inspired others when their efforts were failing due to sheer fatigue.'

Harold Ira Palmer was born in Brantford, Ontario, and was educated at the University of Toronto. Appointed a Surgeon Probationer, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, in May 1917, he served during the Great War in H.M. Ships *Garry*, *Urchin*, *Nereus*, and *Venturous* in the English Channel, Irish Sea, and North Sea, and was advanced Surgeon Sub-Lieutenant. Returning to the University of Toronto to complete his studies following the cessation of hostilities, he graduated with his M.B. in 1920, and did postgraduate work at the Hospital for Sick Children- for the rest of his medical career he specialised in paediatrics. He served during the Second World War as a Major in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, and was both Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 9 August 1945) and appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire for his services whilst attached to No. 2 Canadian General Hospital in North West Europe. He died in Brantford on 17 April 1960, aged 63.

Sold with copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient.

136 A post-War M.B.E. group of six awarded to Flight Lieutenant Herbert Richardson, Royal Air Force

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; British War Medal 1914-20 (F.54223. H. Richardson. A.M.2. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (254120. Cpl. H. Richardson. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) *£240-£280*

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

R.A.F. L.S. & G.C. awarded in May 1934.

Appointed Flying Officer, 5 August 1941; Flight Lieutenant, 1 September 1945.



A post-War 'Diplomatic Wireless Service' M.B.E. group of six awarded to Mr Arthur Halestrap, late Sapper, Royal Engineers, afterwards Royal Signals and Special Operations Executive, one of the last surviving British soldiers of the First World War who died in 2004, aged 105

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; British War and Victory Medals (316620 Spr. A. Halestrap. R.E.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; France, Fifth Republic, Order of the Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamels, the first five mounted as worn, *very fine or better* (6) *£300-£500*

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 8 June 1963: 'Arthur Halestrap, Esq., Senior Executive Officer, Foreign Office.'

Arthur Halestrap was born in Southampton on 8 September 1898. In his youth he walked the decks of the *Titanic* before she sailed. He tried to enlist in the British armed forces shortly after the outbreak of the First World War in 1914. His request was refused on account of his youth. However, in September 1916, he joined the Royal Engineers Signal Division and was sent to France in January 1918. After the First World War, Halestrap was employed by the Trans-Oceanic department of Marconi and worked with Cyril Evans, who had been the *Californian's* wireless operator on the night of the *Titanic* disaster. At this time he was living in Black Notley in Essex with his wife Gladys Gwendoline.

In the Second World War, he was commissioned into the Royal Corps of Signals. From 1942, he was seconded to the Special Operations Executive, which had been established to support the Resistance movements in German-occupied Europe and to carry out acts of sabotage. He did not leave England, however, and at one point was the chief signals officer at Grendon Underwood, one of the principal centres for communication with S.O.E. agents on the Continent.

At the end of the war in Europe, Halestrap went to Germany as a member of the Allied Control Commission, but after a motor accident he returned to England to join the Diplomatic Wireless Service. In 1963 he was appointed M.B.E. for his work with this organisation, from which he retired in 1970 at the age of 72.

For the last 20 years of his life he attended the memorial service for the fallen of the First World War at the Menin Gate, and in 1988 he received the French Legion of Honour in company with all the small band of surviving veterans who had fought in France in 1914-18. He kept in touch with the former comrades in the S.O.E., attending the reunions of the Henley Signals Unit whenever possible.

He continued to appear on television documentaries into his extremely old age. In 2003, aged 105, he was the only British veteran of the First World War to attend the Armistice Day Ceremony in Ypres, where he rose from his wheelchair and, in a clear and strong voice, recited Laurence Binyon's poem '*For the Fallen*'. Along with Harry Patch and a few others, he was featured in the 2003 television series *World War 1 in Colour* as well as *the Last Tommy* on B.B.C. 1 after his death in 2005.

His wife, son and daughter all predeceased him. His son John, a 20-year old R.A.F. navigator, was killed within two months of the end of the Second World War. Arthur Halestrap died on 1 April 2004, in Kings Sutton, Northamptonshire, where he had moved to in the 1960s.



A particularly fine post-War M.B.E., Second War '1941' A.R.R.C., and rare Red Cross Florence Nightingale Medal group of nine awarded to Lieutenant H. J. Cholmeley, Territorial Army Nursing Service, who served as part of the B.E. F. in France 1940, and was evacuated via Calais having had an eventful escape in an ambulance, 25 May 1940. She went on to serve with distinction in the hostile environments of Malaya and Kenya, before being recognised for her work with children in equally volatile Cyprus during the troubles there

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, on lady's bow riband, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.I.R. 1st issue, silver and enamel, reverse dated '1941', on lady's bow riband; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Miss. H. J. Cholmeley.) *surname partially officially corrected*; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (H. J. Cholmeley); Voluntary Medical Service Medal, with Additional 'Geneva Cross' Award Bar (Miss Helen J. Cholmeley, M.B.E. ARRC. SRN. RSCN.) with the Florence Nightingale Medal, gilt and enamel, reverse engraved 'Miss Helen Joyce Cholmeley MBE., ARRC., SRN., RSCN. 12 May 1973', with miniature in case of issue, a number of Red Cross badges, a Territorial Army Nursing Service Badge, a Nurse's League of St. Bartholomew's Hospital lapel badge, and ribbon bar, medals mounted or wear, *generally very fine or better* (9) *£1,200-£1,600*

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 13 June 1964: Matron of the Home for Sick Children, Kyrenia, Cyprus.

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

Presented with the Florence Nightingale Medal by the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1973, the recommendation for which states:

'Miss Cholmeley who is a State Registered Nurse and a Registered Sick Children's Nurse, took her General Training at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, on completion of which she was appointed Charge Nurse, Theatre, at the hospital. She later became Theatre Sister at Willesden General Hospital and after that Theatre Sister at The London Clinic.

In 1939 Miss Cholmeley was mobilised in the Territorial Army Nursing Service and served in France, Mauritius and East Africa until 1945 when she was demobilised with the rank of Sister equivalent to that of a Ward Sister in a General Hospital. On demobilisation she was appointed Associate Royal Red Cross.

She then served as Sister with the UNRRA Plastic Surgery Team in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, for 11 months in 1946. From 1947 to 1949 she was Theatre Sister at The London Clinic.

After temporary duty as Relief Sister at Freeland House Auxiliary Hospital near Oxford, Miss Cholmeley was selected for service in Transjordan from June 1949 where she served as Theatre Sister and Acting Matron until June 1950 when it became the policy to employ local Palestinians and Jordanians and other contracts were terminated.

Whilst awaiting another Overseas posting with the B.R.C.S., Miss Cholmeley worked at the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women and also at the King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, London.

In April 1952 Miss Cholmeley served as a Field Officer with the B.R.C.S. Team during the emergency in Malaya, returning home in May 1954.



She was posted to Kenya during the Mau Mau emergency in August 1954, returning to the UK in October 1956. From December 1956 until April 1957 Miss Cholmeley was posted to the Red Cross Hostel for British Nationals from Egypt following the crisis in Suez. In May 1957 Miss Cholmeley went out to Cyprus as Matron of the Red Cross Home for Sick Children then situated in Saittas. She was largely responsible for organising the move to a new Home in Kyrenia where she remained as Matron until April 1967. From April 1967 until May 1970 Miss Cholmeley was Matron of Queen Alexandra House, Folkestone - a home for elderly retired nurses.

As will be seen from her record of service, Miss Cholmeley has served with distinction in many different countries, often in extremely dangerous and difficult circumstances. Her work in Malaya and in Kenya in particular took her to remote areas where she relied only on the reputation of the Red Cross for protection against subversive elements.

In Malaya she was responsible for running Clinics in the resettlement villages where she treated thousands of people and, by gaining their respect and confidence, contributed greatly to raising their morale as well as looking after their physical needs. Similarly in Kenya where her work lay mainly among Kikuyu women and children, she helped to build confidence and prepare the way for a return to normal conditions.

In Cyprus it is no exaggeration to say that by her outstanding leadership and example Miss Cholmeley was responsible for the Red Cross Children's Home at Kyrenia becoming known as the happiest place on the island during all the troubles there. It was also a unique institution in that the staff of Greek, Turkish and Armenian Cypriots worked well together in caring for the children who were also drawn from all communities, which was a situation not possible at the time anywhere else in the island. Miss Cholmeley and her staff won the admiration of all the various United Nations Forces stationed in Cyprus, as a result of which the Home received invaluable financial support and other services given free by the Forces such as the planning and equipping of the swimming pool and gymnasium for the poliomyelitis and other patients.'

Helen Joyce Cholmeley was born in Hull, Yorkshire in June 1909, and trained as a nurse at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, 1929-33. She enlisted as a Staff Nurse with the Territorial Army Nursing Service in April 1939, and served as a Sister during the Second War stationed at the 17th British General Hospital, Camiers, France, from 9 January 1940. Cholmeley's personal account of her evacuation from France is held by the National Archives (WO222/2143), in which she states:

'However that night orders came to move again but in spite of several false alarms we did not go until morning May 23rd. We left the unit and with our Padre and Driver started by ambulance for Dunkirk. Because of a recent air raid we could not get to the docks and were then sent on to Calais, but at Gravelines the bridge had been blocked so we spent some time at a camp until they decided which way we were to go. We were taken round by a smaller bridge and here the roads were very blocked by refugees. There was no boat that day so we went to the H.Q. of the Area Commandant at Calais. The next day we went aboard the *City of Christchurch* which had come bringing tanks the day before - and the day after reached Southampton on May 25th.'

Cholmeley's ARRC was invested by the King at Buckingham Palace, 10 February 1942. She was commissioned Lieutenant in February 1951 (with seniority 4 April 1939), and the British Red Cross Society Report for 1954 gives additional details of her service in Kenya:

'Two teams flew to Kenya in April to work in the forest villages among the resettled women and children of the Kikuyu tribe. Miss Margaret Robinson, S.R.N., and Miss Joan Priest, Welfare Officer, work together at Nyeri. Miss Evelyn Bennett worked principally among the children in a police camp and, later, in Nairobi. Another welfare, Miss Henley Colgate, is at Fort Hall. These teams were reinforced in September by Miss Helen Cholmeley, S.R.N.... Reports indicate that all the teams are doing outstanding work under difficult circumstances. Even in so short a time they have succeeded in gaining the confidence of many of the villagers and being of real service to them.'

Lieutenant Cholmeley retired from the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers in June 1962, and she died in Somerset in August 1997.

Sold with extensive copied research, including a photographic image of recipient in uniform.



The outstanding 'Iraq 2003' C.G.C. group of seven awarded to Corporal, later Warrant Officer Class 2, S. G. Jardine, King's Own Scottish Borderers, later Royal Regiment of Scotland, a Quick Reaction Force fire-team leader who, having found himself pinned down with no reinforcements in an increasingly untenable position near Al Uzayr security base, Maysan Province, took the initiative and, ordering covering fire, assaulted three enemy positions in succession, allowing his men to move forward and prompting the enemy to withdraw.

Charging directly in the face of automatic rifle fire from an enemy in well prepared positions whilst also under intense and accurate heavy machine-gun fire from range, he single-handedly assaulted the first position, killing two of the enemy, capturing their weapons and causing a third man to flee:

'I started running across the bridge and they had seen me immediately. They were lying down, prone position, and firing at me as I ran; I saw their fingers on the triggers, then the muzzle flashes and then I could hear the rounds zipping past. I remember thinking, Why are they not hitting me?... I got to within 15 or 20 metres of them and just thought, I'm going no further, here. I dropped to one knee, aimed, fired one round, quickly moved onto the second, and fired again... I just aimed at the body and in both cases my rounds went into the chest, under the arm, and came out the back of the neck. Both guys were instantly dead.'

Proceeding to suppress the depth machine gun, Jardine then called his team forward and, with a third enemy position also having now been identified, ordered heavy fire to be laid down on both positions until the enemy disengaged: his courage, leadership and quick thinking in the face of a determined enemy attack undoubtedly preventing casualties among his own team and other supporting units.

Conspicuous Gallantry Cross, E.II.R., reverse officially inscribed '25090313 Cpl S G Jardine, KOSB' and officially dated '2004'; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25090313 L Cpl S G Jardine, KOSB); Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25090313 Cpl S G Jardine KOSB); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (Sgt S G Jardine, Scots, 25090313); Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issued; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994 (Cpl S G Jardine KOSB); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (C Sgt S G Jardine CGC Scots 25090313) mounted court style as worn, *some minor contact wear, otherwise generally good very fine* (7) £120,000-£140,000

The Conspicuous Gallantry Cross was instituted as a result of the 1993 review of the British honours system and is second in seniority only to the Victoria Cross. The C.G.C. was awarded for the first time as a result of the Bosnian War in 1995 and to date 60 such awards have been made, of which 15 were for the Iraq War. The award to Jardine is unique to the King's Own Scottish Borderers and is the only C.G.C. to have been awarded to any Scottish Regiment.

C.G.C. *London Gazette* 23 April 2004:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Iraq during the period 1st April to 30th September 2003.'

The original recommendation states:

'Corporal Jardine was commanding a Fire Team employed as the Immediate Quick Reaction Force for the Al Uzayr Security Force Base in Maysan Province on the morning of Saturday 9th August 2003. At 0815hrs a prolonged and intense mix of Heavy Machine Gun and small arms fire was heard 300m to the north of the base and Corporal Jardine and his fire team deployed to investigate.

Corporal Jardine and his team advanced North on foot until they were engaged by two enemy positions 100 metres to their West. The first was occupied by three men armed with automatic rifles, the second by a Heavy Machine Gun. Corporal Jardine immediately ordered his team into what limited cover was available. Simultaneously, other elements of the Al Uzayr Multiple, which had also deployed came under fire to the South. Realising that no reinforcements were available and assessing that his team's position was becoming untenable, Corporal Jardine decided to take the offensive.

Corporal Jardine ordered the remainder of his team to provide covering fire, and despite intense and accurate HMG fire, assaulted the first position alone, killing two of the enemy and capturing their weapons. The third enemy fled in the face of his determined action. Corporal Jardine then proceeded to suppress the depth machine gun position, whilst calling forward the remainder of his own team to join him. At this point a third enemy position was identified to him by the Platoon Commander. Corporal Jardine's team located this position and proceeded to lay down fire on both positions, allowing the remainder of the Multiple to move forward. At this point the enemy disengaged from the action and withdrew to the North.

Corporal Jardine's quick thinking and total disregard for his own safety undoubtedly served to prevent casualties amongst his own team and the remainder of the Multiple. His courage and inspirational leadership in the face of a determined enemy attack deserve recognition.'



Shaun Garry Jardine, a native of Dumfries in south-west Scotland, joined the King's Own Scottish Borderers at the age of 16 and was deployed to Iraq with the 1st Battalion on TELIC 2 after the initial invasion, in mid-June 2003 at the age of 21. The following extracts relating to Jardine's service in Iraq, in particular the action for which he was awarded the C.G.C., are taken from an 8 page interview with Corporal Jardine which appears in the book *In Foreign Fields* by Dan Collins:

'We arrived in Basra and then drove down to Kuwait to get acclimatised for a couple of weeks. Coming from Scotland, we definitely needed that. It was roasting hot, around 100 degrees in the shade, and a wee bit different to the weather back home...A week after we arrived the six Royal Military Policemen got murdered in Al Majar Al Kabir, so we were fast tracked to move up earlier than planned. There was a lot of activity to try and find the killers, and make sure everyone knew the British Army was in control, and so they needed plenty of boots on the ground.

We made our way up through Basra towards Camp Abu Naji. The way it worked was we rotated on a four week basis...The fourth week was spent down at the Al Uzayr Security Force Base, an out station roughly 70 or 80 km south of Al Aamarah and the same distance north of Basra.

It was a very small camp, an old police station in the shape of a squared-off figure eight, with courtyards in the middle. Around the whole compound, five or ten metres from the building, there was a perimeter wall. If you looked over the wall you would see Al Uzayr itself. Its a pretty poor place sitting on the banks of the Tigris there in the middle of the marshland that runs down to the Iranian border which isn't far away at all...

We would patrol the immediate area of the village and then strike out into the other villages and the marshland round about. We were just showing a presence, and obviously looking for weapons and insurgents. You have to remember, Saddam's own police and Army had sort of vanished, so there wasn't that much formal law and order apart from us.

Of course there were people who didn't want us there. It had all kicked off two nights before. I had taken a six man patrol out around the village in a Land Rover, and we had been shot at from a number of rooftops. The rounds were close enough, probably AK, and we de-bussed from the vehicle and tried to locate the shooters. But we couldn't so we went back and reported it. There were no casualties, but we were slightly shaken up...

The next night, another patrol was out and as they pulled out onto Route Six - the main road from Basra through to Al-Amarah - they got heavy incoming fire from the other side of the road, again from the village. They also de-bussed and started to return fire. Its always sketchy, particularly in the dark, but from the muzzle flashes and noise they thought there were between ten and twenty insurgents.

I deployed with six more guys towards the south, and we swept them out of the village, on to the other side of the road and over around 300 metres of flat, open ground to a farm complex. They were firing at us all the way. [An M.C. and an M.I.D. were awarded to men of the regiment for this action.]

It was the next morning when the main thing happened. A team went out to clear the area and as they were returning, just as they got back to control base, there was a lot of gunfire to the north east of our position. It was a mixture of heavy machine gun and small arms. You can hear the difference. Heavy machine gun is an awful lot louder and when it is fired over your head you hear the thump of the weapon and then a much louder crack as the round passes over. I was on Quick Reaction Force, dressed and ready to go, so I grabbed my guys. The sentries on our roof shouted down and they'd spotted some enemy up to the north east of the camp, on the other side of the river.'

There was only one bridge across the river, and Corporal Jardine and his men had to cross it to get to the enemy. This was extremely hazardous; the bridge would channel them into a narrow killing ground in front of the enemy guns. Despite knowing this, Cpl. Jardine and his men did not hesitate.

'I moved out with my team - there were five of us, including myself. As we were moving up the road, we received incoming fire from the opposite side of the river, which was about 100 metres from our position. We started fire-manoeuving over some waste ground until we came to the river.

We were still unclear as to exactly where the enemy were, or how many of them there were. Because it was broad daylight, the muzzle flashes were much less vivid, but we were seeing clouds of dust come up as people ran about. However, we couldn't just fire willy nilly into those clouds because this is a village and there are innocent people and even kids about. So we would try to work out where the rounds were coming from, then scan the area through our rifle sights and, if we saw someone armed, we would then fire back. We'd also move around ourselves, trying to draw their fire so that we could observe or hear where it was coming from. Eventually we fought our way over to the river. Many of the rivers in this part of Iraq have raised banks to prevent flooding, so that offered us some cover. There were cracks in the mud eroded by the weather or high water, and I got myself in one of them and located four positions on the opposite side of the river.

There was a bridge across to my left, about 100 metres away. It was raised up 15ft or so over the water, and a heavy machine gun - a Dushka, I think - was set up underneath there. It was firing diagonally towards us and our camp. There were three guys at that position and a pick-up truck parked close by. On the bridge itself was one guy with an AK47, lying behind a small mound of earth. There was another guy 30 metres to his right and a fourth one further down the river bank. They were on raised ground in good positions. I identified all the targets to my four guys and we started suppressing them. The idea is that you kill them if you can, but if you can't you put enough rounds down on them that you either scare them away or keep their heads down while someone else can get close enough to kill them.'

As the KOSB soldiers began suppressive fire, the insurgents with small arms closed up, with two men now on the bridge and one just to the side, leaving two positions. Cpl. Jardine allocated three of his soldiers to suppress these, and then assessed the situation. The enemy were in well-prepared positions and were proving very hard to hit. If his men stayed where they were, they risked other enemy forces potentially outflanking them and assaulting them from the rear. Retreat was not an option. He decided he had to get across the bridge.

'Myself and Pte. John Clark, now L. Cpl. Clark, got up on top of the ridge and started running along to the bridge. We were very exposed at that point but that was the only way onto it. As we got up there, another group opened up on us from a large military building further north but on the same side of the river as we were on. They were 200 metres away, we estimated there were 15 to 20 weapons involved and they were accurate - the rounds started landing around our feet, in amongst the pair of us. I grabbed John and we slid back down the steep bank and crawled over to a pile of rubble for cover. I poked my head up and had a look and saw there were loads of people in this building firing at us. I got on the radio to the platoon commander and said, "We need some support here... we're getting contact from this military building in the north... I suggest you move on to Route Six and cover us from the school." There was a school building which looked directly into this new insurgent position. So Cpl. Tony Currie and L. Cpl. Chris Potts deployed a few privates to this building and started suppressing them. Meanwhile, John Clark was using his Minimi on them. The other guys were still suppressing the original three positions - there was a lot of gunfire going off all around. Once Tony Currie's team were in position, they took over suppressing the building and I started thinking about getting back up on top of the bank and trying to get onto the bridge. It was one of those moments when you just have to do it. No-one else was able to get across there, so it had to be me.

I was probably half scared to death but, to be honest, I can't remember how I felt. I just knew that something had to be done. Around this time, a white pick-up truck moved up towards us, had a look and then turned and drove away. I kind of saw it out of the corner of my eye, but well enough to see that there were armed men inside. They could have been the local police - who we thought we could trust - but they could also have been more insurgents, so they forced my hand. As soon as I saw it I thought I've got to do something now just in case.

I left John with the Minimi to cover my rear. The Minimi is quite inaccurate if you're trying to fire it on the move anyway, and it offers a lot of fire support - 5.56 belted, up to 1000 rounds a minute with a range of 800 metres. So he was better employed where he was; if the vehicle came back, or the guys in the building had another go at me, he'd give me a chance.'

Corporal Jardine's citation explains what happens next: he charged three men who were firing automatic weapons at him. "Despite intense and accurate heavy machine gun fire, he assaulted the first position alone, killing two of the enemy and capturing their weapons. The third enemy fled. Jardine then proceeded to suppress the depth machine gun position, whilst calling forward the remainder of his own Team to join him. At this point a third enemy position was identified to him. Jardine's team located this position and proceeded to lay fire down on both positions, allowing the remainder of the multiple to move forward. At this point the enemy disengaged from the action and withdrew."

'I got back up there and just ran as quick as I could until I got to the bridge. The lads doing the suppressing were brilliant, they kept the enemy down until I actually got on there. I started running across the bridge and they had seen me immediately. They were lying down, prone position, and firing at me as I ran; I saw their fingers on the triggers, then the muzzle flashes and then I could hear the rounds zipping past. I remember thinking, Why are they not hitting me? But they were firing on automatic and while the AK is a good weapon it is quite inaccurate. Luckily. Obviously, I was moving as well, which made their job harder.

I'm a reasonable shot, but the sight system on the SA80 is such that, at that range... well, you *could* miss, but you'd almost have to be trying to. I just aimed at the body and in both cases my rounds went into the chest, under the arm, and came out the back of the neck. Both guys were instantly dead. I didn't see what happened to the third guy, but apparently he ran away and vanished behind some mud huts. I did see the truck that was next to the machine gun drive away. It hit the road and just kept going, and we were on foot so we couldn't chase them to make an arrest.

The truck was still in range, but the fact that it had disengaged meant that we couldn't fire upon it. It was frustrating, of course; they can drive away, come back the next day and kill five of your mates. But I can understand the reasons for the rules. Everything was done with the aim of minimising death or injury to anyone. We would never fire unless fired on first. I think it spoke volumes for our discipline.

I moved back across the river, and Chris Potts was firing UGL grenades into the military building, because they were still engaging us. Obviously we needed to clear it. One of the Scimitar armoured fighting vehicles came up and we parked it in the middle of the waste ground observing the back exit. But while we doing that they must have extracted because when we actually went to clear through there was no-one left. There was a lot of blood, but no bodies or weapons - they had obviously taken them with them. We recovered the bodies of the two men I'd killed, together with their weapons. You can't just leave bodies in the middle of the desert. You have got to pick them up and deal with them... I'd done what needed to be done when I shot those blokes. It was either them or one of us, probably me, so it never bothered me. Even now, while it's not something I like to ponder over, I think I made the right decision...

Once we came back from TELIC 2, we moved straight across to Northern Ireland and I was told I had to go back and see the CO. I thought, *Oh no what have I done?* It turned out that he told me I was getting an award for my actions... I'm very proud to get it but John Clark and Chris Potts and all the other guys in the team played their parts... I feel that everyone should have been recognised in some way... if it wasn't for them, who knows what would have happened.'

Jardine was invested with his C.G.C. by H.M. The Queen at Buckingham Palace on 29 October 2004.

Following his time in the 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers, Jardine served for a time as an Infantry Instructor at the Infantry Training Centre Catterick and he spent the majority of his career serving with the Highlanders, 4th Battalion the Royal Regiment of Scotland. Throughout his service he was deployed on Operations in Northern Ireland, Iraq and Afghanistan and he took part in major overseas exercises in the Falkland Islands, Cyprus, Jordan, Kenya, Canada and Germany. Most recently he was employed as the Senior Permanent Staff Officer Instructor at Glasgow & Strathclyde Universities' Officer Training Corps. He was awarded the Long Service & Good Conduct Medal in 2016 and left the Army in 2021 in the rank of Warrant Officer Class 2 after completing 23 years of loyal and dedicated service.



Sold together with a hardback copy of *'In Foreign Fields - Heroes of Iraq and Afghanistan in their own words'* by Dan Collins; a print of David Rowland's painting of the recipient winning his C.G.C. (the original oil on canvas painting, entitled 'Corporal Shaun Jardine CGC at Al Uzayr, Maysan Province, Iraq, 9th August 2003' is owned by The Royal Scots Borderers, 1st Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Scotland); and a file containing 14 letters of congratulation including those sent by Brigadier J. Cooper DSO MBE., Colonel, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Lieutenant General Sir John Reith KCB CBE, Chief of Joint Operations, Permanent Joint Headquarters; Major-General G. C. M. Lamb CMG DSO OBE, General Officer Commanding, 3rd (UK) Division; Brigadier W. G. Cubitt OBE, O.C. 8th Infantry Brigade; Lieutenant General Sir Alistair Irwin KCB CBE, Colonel Commandant, HQ Adjutant General; Lieutenant General P. C. C. Trousdell CB; and Brigadier C. G. Mattingley CBE.

For the recipient's related miniature awards, see Lot 590.





A Second War 'Operation Market' D.F.C. and Second Award Bar, A.F.C. group of six awarded to Wing Commander J. S. Hamilton, Royal Air Force, who, flying Beaufighters, shot down a Dornier 217 in 1942; after a year as an Instructor, for which he was awarded the A.F.C., he returned to operational duties in 1944 with 613 Squadron, flying Mosquitos, and took part in the daylight attack on the barracks at Arnhem in support of Operation Market Garden in September 1944, seeing out the the War as Wing Commander of 138 Wing

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1945, with Second Award Bar, the reverse officially dated 1945; Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1944; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) *£4,000-£5,000*



D.F.C. *London Gazette* 13 February 1945.

The original Recommendation states: 'This officer completed his first tour of duty in 1942. In the course of operations in night fighters he destroyed a Dornier 217. He has taken part in a large number of attacks on enemy troop concentrations and communications, including the daylight attack on the barracks at Arnhem in support of the airborne landings in September 1944, and several effective sorties against targets in the battle area.'

D.F.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 2 October 1945.

The original Recommendation states: 'This officer has flown on many low level attacks against the enemy's line of communication, during which he has inflicted considerable damage on the enemy's mechanical transports, locomotive, and rolling stock. By his high standard of courage and leadership, Wing Commander Hamilton has materially contributed to the operational efficiency of his wing.'

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 5 May 1944.

John Stewart Hamilton was born at Drayton on 1 September 1911 and was commissioned in the Royal Air Force in 1929. Promoted Flying Officer on 12 March 1931, he transferred to the Reserve of Air Force Officers on 30 November 1934, and relinquishing his commission on 30 July 1938.

Re-commissioned Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force on 6 April 1939, Hamilton was promoted Flying Officer on 12 April 1939, and Flight Lieutenant on 1 September 1939. Posted as a Pilot to 256 Squadron in May 1941, flying a mixture of Defiants and Hurricanes, he converted later that year to Beaufighters, and was promoted Squadron Leader on 1 December 1941. On 10 January 1942 he and his Observer, Pilot Officer N. Smith, shot down a Dornier 217 near Nuneaton, motoring to the area to collect bits of the downed aircraft as souvenirs on 13 January.

Transferring to 23 Squadron in June 1942, flying Bostons, the following month he was posted to 418 (Royal Canadian Air Force) Squadron, before embarking upon a Staff Pilot's course in August of that year. Moving to No. 60 O.T.U. at the end of September 1942, based at East Fortune, he spent the following year as an instructor, both in the U.K. subsequently with No. 51 O.T.U. at Cranfield, and in Canada with No. 36 O.T.U. in Nova Scotia, and for his services was awarded the Air Force Cross in the 1944 New Year's Honours' List.

Hamilton returned to operational flying at the end of July 1944 when he was posted to 613 Squadron, based at R.A.F. Lasham, flying Mosquitos. Flying night operations, his first operational sortie was to Laval on 28 July 1944, when he dropped 'bombs and cannon on troops and motor transport in wood' (the recipient's Log Book refers). On 17 September he took part in a daylight attack on the Barracks at Arnhem: 'Led section of 8 to attack Barracks at Arnhem in support of Airborne Landings. Very good results.' His operational conduct was soon rewarded with the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Promoted Wing Commander on 1 January 1945, Hamilton was given command of 138 Wing, and spent the final months of the War flying further operational sorties, targeting mainly railway junctions and other ground transport. His final successful hit was on four railway locomotives outside Hamburg on 23 April 1945. Returning to Hamburg the following month shortly after VE-Day, he reported 'all areas almost totally deserted', and the end of the War brought the further reward of a Second Award Bar to his Distinguished Flying Cross. He transferred to the Aircraft Control Branch on 25 May 1947, and retired in 1955. He died in 1964.

Sold together with the recipient's five Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Books, covering the periods 1 October 1929 to 9 June 1933; 9 June 1933 to 24 April 1934; 27 April 1934 to 24 July 1934; 11 August 1940 to 29 January 1946; and 5 February 1946 to 15 March 1955; the recipient's riband bar; and various photographic images and copied research.



A fine Second War '1943' D.F.C., '1942' D.F.M. pair awarded to Flight Lieutenant F. Carter, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a rear gunner who, having been decorated for his first operational tour in Wellingtons, was commissioned and, in raising his tally of sorties to 61 in Lancasters of 57 Squadron, participated in Operation *Bellicose* - the shuttle bombing raid on the former V-weapons programme at Friedrichshafen and the Italian naval base at La Spezia - as well as numerous raids on heavily defended targets in the Ruhr

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated 1943, in its *Royal Mint* case of issue; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (801525. F/Sgt. F. Carter. R.A.F.) *good very fine or better* (2) *£2,200-£2,800*

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

The original recommendation states: 'Flying Officer Carter was posted to 57 Squadron in August, 1942 and has completed one tour of operations in Wellington aircraft and a tour of instruction at an O.T.W.

Since arriving in the Squadron, F/O. Carter has always shown keenness to take part in all the operations possible and completed twenty-five in his second tour, making a total of sixty-one sorties; comprising 385 hours operational flying. Amongst the targets he has attacked are Berlin on two occasions, numerous sorties against the heavily defended targets in the Ruhr, other defended targets in Western Germany and Italy, including the shuttle service raid on Friedrichshafen and Spezia.

At all times, F/O. Carter has put keenness, efficiency and strong determination in his work. As Deputy Gunnery Leader he has helped in more ways than can be put on paper in raising the Gunners of 57 Squadron to a high pitch of efficiency and the fruits of this work have been evident in the number of successful combats this Squadron has had during recent months.

I consider F/O. Carter, who has completed an excellent second tour of operations, by his work on the ground and the exceptional keenness, courage and determination he has put into his operational flying, is well worth the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 11 August 1942.

The original recommendation states: 'This N.C.O. has carried out 205.50 operational hours flying involving 35 sorties as tail gunner. He has always shown the greatest enthusiasm and devotion to duty and the keenest endeavour to become a first-rate gunner. On the night of 28th/29th March 1942, he was the rear gunner of an aircraft detailed to attack Leubeck. On the return journey, his aircraft was approached by an enemy fighter when over the North Sea. Flight Sergeant Carter opened fire against this aircraft which appeared to catch fire but was lost to sight as it dived away. It was claimed as probably destroyed. He has proved a most valuable member of an operational crew and has set an example of courage and cheerfulness to all other gunners in the squadron.'

Frederick Carter served initially in the Auxiliary Air Force during the Second World War and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal for his gallant services as tail gunner in 35 sorties up to 1942. Commissioned Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 1 May 1942, he was posted to 57 Squadron in August 1942 and promoted to Flying Officer on 1 November 1942. He was appointed Squadron Deputy Gunnery Leader and awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross in 1943 after completing 61 sorties. He was advanced Flight Lieutenant, war substantive, on 1 May 1944 and with seniority on 1 November 1945.



A Second War Navigator's D.F.C. group of four awarded to Flight Lieutenant J. R. O'Donnell, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who completed 37 operational sorties in Lancasters of 35 Squadron

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1945, with its *Royal Mint* case of issue and named Buckingham Palace enclosure; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine (4)*
£1,400-£1,800

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 17 July 1945.

John Roderick O'Donnell served with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve during the Second World War undertaking initial training as a Navigator at No. 1 C.N.S., Rivers, Manitoba, Canada and qualifying with effect from 26 November 1943. Returning to the United Kingdom he underwent further training on Ansons and Whitleys at R.A.F. Llandwrog and R.A.F. Kinloss before spells at 1663 Halifax Conversion Unit, R.A.F. Rufforth and the Pathfinder Navigation Training Unit at R.A.F. Warboys at which latter unit he completed his training on Lancasters.

In October 1944 O'Donnell was posted to 35 (Madras Presidency) Squadron, a Pathfinder unit flying Lancasters out of R.A.F. Graveley. His appointment commenced with two visits to Walcheren which took place on successive nights but thereafter, in keeping with Bomber Command's official priorities at this time, most sorties were attacks on Axis oil and transportation targets. These included raids on the important steelworks at Bochum, the synthetic oil plants at Leuna, Politz and Kamen, the shipyards at Kiel, IG Faben's chemical works at Ludwigshaven (twice), the oil refinery at Gelsenkirchen, the important railway junction at Hanau, railway yards at Saarbrücken, Grevenbroich and Schwandorf, and an attack on the shipyard producing the new Type XXI U-Boat at Hamburg.

Bombing of German towns and cities, although much reduced from earlier in the war, still continued however. In this regard, on the night of 16 January 1945, O'Donnell's Lancaster was ordered to attack the city of Magdeburg. Although neither his Flying Log Book or the squadron's Operations Record Book make mention of it, the AM Form 1180 (Accident Card) shows: 'aircraft struck by incendiaries from friendly aircraft; successful landing made.' The aircraft was repaired and returned to the squadron on 10 February. In another area bombing attack on 23 February 1945, O'Donnell, piloted as always by Flying Officer J. A. Murrell, was Navigator in one of 367 Lancasters on the particularly accurate Pforzheim raid which resulted in over 17,000 deaths, probably the third highest air raid death toll in Germany during the war after Dresden and Hamburg, with an estimated 83 percent of the town's built up area destroyed.

With hostilities in Europe drawing to a close, O'Donnell's Log Book records two missions ferrying P.O.W.s back from France and Holland in May 1945 in addition to his 42 operational sorties notched up between October 1944 and April 1945. He was subsequently awarded the D.F.C.

After the cessation of hostilities, O'Donnell was posted to No. 12 F.U. at Melton Mowbray and was advanced Squadron Leader in December 1945. In February 1946 he converted to the Avro York at 1332 Heavy Conversion Unit at Dishforth and was posted to 246 Squadron in March 1946, with which squadron he concluded his R.A.F. career as a Navigator on scheduled services to and around India and the Middle East from March to June 1946.

Sold with the recipient's Royal Air Force Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book covering the period January 1943 to July 1946.

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A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant J. Moore, King's Own Scottish Borderers, late Royal Lancaster Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (47532 Sgt. J. Moore. 10/K.O. Sco: Bord); British War and Victory Medals (11005 Pte J. Moore. R. Lanc. R.) *light contact marks, very fine (3)* £600-£800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919; citation published 11 March 1920:

'For conspicuous gallantry and able leadership as a platoon sergeant, especially during the period September to October 1918, in the fighting around Pont-de-Nieppe and Armentieres. At all times he has been of the utmost assistance to his platoon commander, and most reliable. At Pont-de-Nieppe, in command of an advanced post, he found himself cut off by enemy posts. He maintained his position for twenty-four hours, driving off with his seven men numerous attacks of the enemy.'

John Moore attested for the Royal Lancaster Regiment, and served with both the 1st and 8th Battalions during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916 onwards. Transferring first to the Labour Corps, and then to the King's Own Scottish Borderers, he served with the 10th Battalion, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry in the final months of the War. He was discharged on 16 August 1920,

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A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. awarded to Sergeant W. Sporle, Manchester Regiment, late Royal West Kent Regiment, who was killed in action at Montigny on the first day of the German Spring Offensive, 21 March 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (295168 Sgt. W. Sporle. 2/7 Manch. R.) *edge nick and minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £700-£900

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. commanded a patrol that was obliged to swim a river in order to reach its objective. The success with which the operation was carried out was largely due to his determined leadership. During the period under review he has consistently displayed great courage and zealously his efforts to secure safety and comfort of his men being untiring.'

William 'Bertie' Sporle was born at Kensington, Middlesex and attested for the Royal West Kent Regiment at Whitstable, Kent. He served with the 2nd/4th Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 9 August 1915, before transferring to the Manchester Regiment, and saw further service with the 2nd/7th Battalion on the Western Front. Awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, he was killed in action on the first day of the German Spring Offensive, 21 March 1918. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, France.



A rare 'double issue' 'Mine-sweeping' D.S.M. group of ten awarded to Chief Petty Officer T. H. S. Bates, Royal Naval Reserve, who was awarded the D.S.M. in both the Great War and Second War, the first for his services in the mine-sweeper *Orpheus II*, and the second for his services when his mine-sweeper H.M.T. *Cape Siretoko* was sunk during a German air raid off the west coast of Norway on 28 April 1940; he had previously seen service in the Boer War with the Lincolnshire Regiment

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (4412C. T. H. S. Bates. Smn. R.N.R.) in named card box of issue; Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (JX.179588 H. S. [sic] Bates. 2-Hd. R.N.R.) in case of issue; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (5008 L/Cpl. T. Bates. 3-Linc. R.) in named card box of issue; 1914-15 Star (4412.C. T. H. S. Bates. Smn. R.N.R.) in named card box of issue; British War and Victory Medals (4412C. T. H. S. Bates. R.N.R.) in named card box of issue; 1939-45 Star, in named case of issue; Atlantic Star, in named case of issue; War Medal 1939-45, in named case of issue; Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4412C., T. H. S. Bates. Smn. R.N.R.) in named card box of issue, *the pre-Second War awards all official duplicates; the Second War campaign awards all 21st Century later issues, generally extremely fine* (10) *£4,000-£6,000*



D.S.M. *London Gazette* 2 July 1917:

'In recognition of his services in Mine-sweeping operation between 1 July 1916 and 31 March 1917.'

Second D.S.M. *London Gazette* 6 September 1940:

'For good services during attacks by enemy aircraft in Molde Fjord.'

Thomas Henry Searby Bates was born in Caistor, Lincolnshire, on 18 May 1881 and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment, serving with the 3rd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. A fisherman by profession, sailing from Grimsby chiefly as a Mate, he enlisted in the Royal Naval Reserve on 16 May 1911, and served during the Great War on minesweeping duty in H.M. Trawler *Oepheus II*, being awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Remaining active in the Royal Naval Reserve post-War, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in December 1922.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War Bates re-enlisted in the Royal Naval Reserve for the duration of hostilities on 22 January 1940, and was advanced Second Hand (rated as Chief Petty Officer). Serving again on minesweeping duty, his vessel H.M. Trawler *Cape Siretoko* was sunk during a German air raid in the Molde Fjord off the west coast of Norway on 28 April 1940; the crew were rescued and provisioned by the Norwegian resistance and made it back to the U.K. For his conduct and good services during this attack Bates was awarded a second Distinguished Service Medal. He was discharged, physically unfit for Naval Service, on 5 December 1942, and died in Grimsby on 25 August 1954.

Note: The recipient's original pre-Second War medals were lost during the sinking of the *Cape Siretoko*, and duplicates for all of them were issued on 15 September 1940 (service record refers). His original D.S.M. was impressed 'Orpheus II. Minesweeping 1916-7'. His Second War campaign stars and medals were issued in 2020.

Sold together with the recipient's original Second War Parchment Certificate of Service; two United Navigation Committee, Grimsby, Certificates, appointing the recipient Third Hand, dated 19 December 1913, and Master, dated 29 June 1921; Defence Council enclosure for the Second War campaign medals; correspondence with the Ministry of Defence regarding the award of the Second War campaign medals; original newspaper cutting announcing the award of his second D.S.M.; a leather case, inscribed 'Presented to Lce Cpl Bates by Lieut Elliot, 3rd Lincoln Regt, Beaufort West, South Africa 1902'; and copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient.



A Great War 1918 'Zeebrugge Raid' casualty D.S.M. group of four awarded to Able Seaman F. H. Hide, Royal Navy, who was wounded whilst serving in the Block Ship H.M.S. *Intrepid*

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (J.3075 F. H. Hide, A.B. "Intrepid". Zeebrugge-Ostend. 22-3 April, 1918.); 1914-15 Star (J.3075. F. H. Hide. A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.3075 F. H. Hide. A.B. R.N.) *traces of lacquer, edge bruise to first, good very fine (4)* *£2,000-£2,600*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 23 July 1918:

'For services in H.M.S. *Intrepid* during the operations against Zeebrugge and Ostend on the night of 22nd - 23rd April, 1918.'

Frederick Henry Hide was born in Camberwell, London, on 5 October 1891 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 19 October 1908. Advanced Able Seaman on 1 December 1911, he served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and at the time of the Zeebrugge Raid was borne on the books of H.M.S. *Pembroke*.

The Zeebrugge Raid, 22-23 April 1918

On 23 April 1918, St. George's Day, the joint operations on Zeebrugge and Ostend harbours were carried out by the Royal Navy and the 4th Royal Marines. Their aim being to block the Bruges ship canal at its entrance, Zeebrugge harbour, and to block the entrance to the Ostend harbour by sea whilst inflicting as much damage as possible on the respective ports and ultimately nullify their use as bases for German torpedo craft and submarines.

Sir Roger Keyes' Despatch of 9 May 1918 states: '*Intrepid* (under the command of Lieutenant Stuart Bonham-Carter) had been unable to get rid of her spare watch of stokers, owing at first to the delay in her motor launch getting alongside, and apparently to the disinclination of the surplus crew to miss the coming fight. She therefore proceeded to the canal with 87 officers and men on board instead of 54. On approaching the Mole she came under heavy shrapnel fire. She rounded the lighthouse and, directed by *Thetis*, aground on her port hand, steered for the canal, very few guns firing at her, as they were concentrated on the Mole, doubtless at *Vindictive* and *Thetis*. On reaching his position in the canal, Lieutenant Bonham-Carter went full speed ahead with the starboard engine and full speed astern with the port helm hard-a-starboard. He then waited for the crew to get into the boats but finding the ship was making stern way he had to blow the sinking charges before the steaming party could get out of the engine room. Engineer Sub-Lieutenant E. V. Meikle, with his men, got into a cutter, of which he took charge, proceeded out past the *Thetis* till picked up by motor launch. Another cutter was picked up by the *Whirlwind*, and the skiff by Motor Launch 282. With the two officers and four petty officers Lieutenant Bonham-Carter lunched a Carley raft and went down the canal until picked up by motor launch 282. This motor launch came right into the canal under the stern of the *Iphigenia* - the next blocking ship - under a heavy fire. She was commanded by Lieutenant Percy Dean, R.N.V.R., whose conduct Lieutenant Bonham-Carter describes as 'simply magnificent' [for his most conspicuous gallantry Dean was awarded the Victoria Cross]. With the exception of Stoker Petty Officer H. L. Palliser, who was killed while in the motor launch by a machine gun, the whole crew got away. Lieutenant Bonham-Carter reports the exceptionally fine behaviour of the whole of his crew - deck and engine room alike - and I may say that here regarded the chances of escape from any of the blocking ships as very slender, and this was well-known to those who so readily volunteered for this hazardous service, and to the volunteer crews of the motor launches who ran equal risks in their work of rescue.'

Hide was wounded in action during the raid, and for his services was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Total casualties during the Zeebrugge Raid were 227 killed and 356 wounded, out of a total volunteer force of 1,700. Eight Victoria Crosses were awarded. Hide was invalided out of the service, presumably on account of the wounds he had received during the raid, on 25 November 1918.

Sold with a copy of the General Order to the Fleet following the raid; various contemporary postcards of Zeebrugge; a copy of the book '*Zeebrugge & Ostend Raids*', by Stephen McGreal; and copied research.

147 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant J. H. Bowles, Royal Field Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1430 J. H. Bowles. B.282/ Lond. Bde. R.F.A. - T.F.) *heavy contact marks and edge bruising, polished, therefore fair to fine* *£140-£180*

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

John H. Bowles attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with "B" Battery, 282 London Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 October 1915. Awarded the Military Medal, he was subsequently advanced Warrant Officer Class II.

148 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private A. Barchard, Lincolnshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (14736 Pte. A. Barchard. 6/Linc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (14736 Pte. A. Barchard. Linc. R.) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine and better (3)* *£300-£400*

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

Arthur Barchard was born at Sancliffe, Lincolnshire, in 1897 and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment at Thealby, Lincolnshire. He served with the 1st, 7th, and 6th Battalions during the Great War on the Western Front, and was awarded his Military Medal most likely for gallantry at Ypres in August 1917.

Sold with copied research.

149 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Sergeant W. Donnelly, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was wounded by gun shot in August 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (13208 A.Cpl. W. Donnelly. 6/K.O.S.B.) *good very fine* *£240-£280*

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

William Donnelly attested for the King's Own Scottish Borderers and served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 May 1915. Awarded the Military Medal, he was advanced Sergeant and is recorded as having being wounded by gun shot to the forearm in August 1918. He was demobilised on 16 February 1919.

x150 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Corporal C. J. McDermott, York and Lancaster Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (14493 L.Cpl. C. J. Mc.Dermott. 10/Y. & L.R.) *lacquered, very fine* *£180-£220*

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 July 1917.

Charles J. McDermott attested for the York and Lancaster Regiment and served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 September 1915. He transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve on 8 February 1919.

151 A Great War 1918 'German Spring Offensive' M.M. awarded to Private R. Cooper, Royal Army Medical Corps, for his gallantry as a stretcher bearer at Holnon Wood and Beauvois, 21-22 March 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (437470 Pte. R. Cooper. 2/2 S.Mid: F.A. R.A.M.C.) *polished, edge nicks, very fine* *£200-£240*

M.M. *London Gazette* 8 August 1918.

The original Recommendation states: 'On 21 and 22 March [1918] in Holnon Wood for gallant conduct as a stretcher bearer. He worked untiringly under heavy fire bringing in the wounded, behaving with the greatest steadfastness. After the bearer post was withdrawn on 22 March he established an aid post in Beauvois on his own initiative. Here he successfully attended many wounded men and evacuated two officers in a wheel barrow who were unable to walk, this enabling them to reach safety. By his actions he showed himself possessed of a very high degree of courage and initiative and offered a valuable example to other bearers of disregard of personal safety.'

Richard Cooper was born in 1879 and attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps on 29 October 1915. He served with the 2/2nd South Midland Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 May 1916: this unit formed part of the 61st (2nd South Midland) Division which fought on the Somme on 19 July 1916 at the Battle of Fromelles, and later took part in the Third Battle of Ypres and advance to the Hindenburg Line.

For his services on the opening days of the German Spring Offensive in March 1918 he was awarded the Military Medal. He was disembodied on 15 March 1919.

Sold with copied research.

x152 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Private J. B. Langlois, 22nd (French Canadian) Battalion, Canadian Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (61812 Pte. J. B. Langlois. 22/Can: Inf.); 1914-15 Star (61812 Pte. J. B. Langlois. 22/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (61812 Cpl. J. B. Langlois. 22-Can. Inf.) *edge bruising to MM, light pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* *£300-£400*

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

Jean B. Langlois was born on 18 August 1892 and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at St. John on 20 November 1914, serving with the 22nd (French Canadian) Battalion, Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front.

x153 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private J. A. Hall, 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, who was wounded by gun shot on 31 March 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (781481 Pte. J. A. Hall. 2/Can: M.R.) *cleaned, very fine* *£280-£320*

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

John Angus Hall was born in San Francisco, California, on 16 August 1896, and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 18 December 1915. Posted initially to the 128th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, he arrived in the U.K. on 24 August 1916, and proceeded to France with the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, on 28 November 1916. He was wounded by gun shot on 31 March 1917, and was discharged on 15 October 1919, being awarded a Silver War Badge.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Escaper's' M.M. awarded to Private J. Hocking, 4th Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, who was taken Prisoner of War at Sanctuary Wood, Ypres, on 2 June 1916, and escaped captivity in September 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (113295 Pte. J. Hocking. 4-Can. Mtd. Rif.) *cleaned, very fine*

£300-£400

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

'In recognition of gallant conduct and determination displayed in escaping or attempting to escape from captivity.'

John Hocking was born in Cornwall on 26 December 1895 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary force at Kingston, Ontario, on 31 July 1915. Posted to the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles he served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 January 1916, and was taken Prisoner of War following the German attack on Sanctuary Wood, Ypres, on 2 June 1916. Initially held at Dulman P.O.W. Camp, he was subsequently held at camps at Minden, Munster, and Burgsteinfurt.

Hocking made his first escape attempt on 26 August 1917, as he records in his de-briefing report: 'On 26 August three of us escaped. We dug through the cellar of the munitions factory, in which we were working, into the cellar. As a result the river flooded the factory. We were out for seven days, and then we were caught one night by a policeman with a dog. We were taken back to our own commando, and papers were prepared for a court-martial upon us for escaping and damaging Government property.'

Hocking made his second (and successful) escape attempt on 7 September 1917: 'We were sent to work in the fields. The Unter Offizier had taken away our boots, and we had on our slippers, and over them our clogs which they issued on commando. We took our soup at midday. It was hot, and the Unter Offizier, who was sitting in the field watching us, fell asleep. We clicked our sabots together, and as he did not wake up Harrison and I ran for it in our slippers. The Unter Offizier awoke and fired three rounds at us. We got away into a bush and saw them searching for us with dogs. They did not find us, and on the ninth day we reached Holland, having been chased several times on the way.'

Arriving back in Canada, Hocking was discharged at Toronto on 15 April 1918.

Sold with a comprehensive file of copied research including a photographic image of the recipient.

A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal C. E. Maddin, Canadian Army Medical Corps, who was wounded in action in October 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (531780 Pte. C. E. Maddin, Can. A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (531780 Cpl. C. E. Maddin, C.A.M.C.), *nearly very fine (3)*

£300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1919.

Clarence Elmo Maddin was born in Selkirk, Manitoba, on 15 January 1890. A Medical Student at the time of his enlistment in April 1916, he joined the 11th Overseas Field Ambulance. He arrived in England in May 1916 and France in August 1916 and served in the same unit until wounded in the leg and hand during the Battles of Canal du Nord and Bourlon Wood in early October 1918. Awarded the M.M., after leaving hospital in December 1918 he was assigned to the 9th Canadian Stationary Hospital. He was demobilised at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in July 1919 and died in Vancouver in October 1970.

Sold with copied research and a photographic image of the recipient taken in later life.



A Second War 'Immediate' D.F.M. group of six awarded to Flight Lieutenant Jack Edwards, 142 Squadron, Royal Air Force

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1317475 Sgt. J. Edwards. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *good very fine and better* (6) *£2,400-£2,800*



D.F.M. *London Gazette* 19 March 1943: 'Edwards, Jack. 1317475 Sergeant, No. 142 Squadron (Immediate).

Joint citation with Sqn. Ldr. James Frederick Henry Booth (37958), No. 142 Squadron (Awarded Immediate D.F.C.); and 911963 L.A.C. James Arthur Skingsley, No. 142 Squadron (Awarded Immediate D.F.C.):

'One night in January 1943, Squadron Leader Booth, Sergeant Edwards and Leading Aircraftman Skingsley were captain, bomb aimer and acting flight engineer respectively of an aircraft which attacked the docks at Bizerta. Shortly after its bombs were released the aircraft was subjected to a series of attacks by an enemy fighter, sustaining much damage before the attacker was driven off. The starboard engine was hit and burst into flames, the hydraulic system rendered useless and the rear turret and other equipment damaged; in addition, a portable oxygen bottle was set on fire. The aircraft began to lose height and the situation appeared hopeless. The captain ordered his crew to prepare to abandon aircraft. Leading Aircraftman Skingsley, ignoring his parachute pack, however, attempted to extinguish the flames from the oxygen bottle. Sergeant Edwards came to his assistance and together they grasped the blazing bottle with their bare hands, carried it to the escape hatch and hurled it out. The fire in the engine and in the main plane subsided and Squadron Leader Booth decided to attempt to fly the bomber home. All moveable equipment, including guns and ammunition, was jettisoned in an effort to maintain height. Although the aircraft was difficult to control, Squadron Leader Booth succeeded in flying it to base where he made a successful crash-landing in the face of extremely harassing circumstances. These members of aircraft crew displayed courage and devotion to duty in keeping with the highest traditions of the Royal Air Force.'

The original recommendation for Edwards' Immediate D.F.M. adds a little more detail:

'Sergeant Edwards was the Bomb Aimer of the crew detailed to attack Bizerta docks on the night of 18th January, 1943. After dropping their bombs, they were attacked by a Ju.88 night fighter. After the fourth attack, the starboard engine was on fire, the rear turret knocked out, airspeed indicator and flaps damaged and the portable oxygen bottle amidships on fire. The machine also began to lose height rapidly. Despite this Sergeant Edwards very gallantly stayed in his turret until ordered by the Captain to take up position for bailing out. On leaving the turret, he immediately went to the fire amidships and with complete disregard for his personal safety and ignoring his parachute pack, he proceeded to help put out the blazing oxygen bottle, getting his hands severely burnt. He also assisted the Flight Engineer to lighten the aircraft by jettisoning all the removable equipment. By his prompt action, Sergeant Edwards undoubtedly helped his Captain to save the crew and aircraft. Sergeant Edwards has completed 23 successful sorties and his devotion to duty at all times has been outstanding and an example to his comrades in the squadron. Very strongly recommended for an immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944



Jack Edwards was born at Pontyriidd on 18 May 1909, and was employed prior to the outbreak of war in 1939 by the South Wales Power Company as an assistant electrical storeman. Joining the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve as a Leading Aircraftman, he in due course became a Sergeant-Observer and was posted to No. 142 Squadron at Blida, Algeria. He was awarded the D.F.M. for his gallantry on the night of 18 January 1943, when his Wellington III bomber attacked by a Ju.88 after a successful bombing raid on Bizerta docks. The Rear Gunner successfully baled out but the remaining crew, after the exertions described above, made a successful crash landing at base; their aircraft was written off. Edwards returned home on leave in May 1943 and on 13 September he was commissioned as Pilot Officer (on probation). He was decorated with the D.F.M. at an investiture at Buckingham Palace, accompanied by his wife Bessie, on 12 October 1943. On 13 March 1944, his appointment as Pilot Officer on probation was confirmed and he was promoted to Flying Officer (War Substantive). He was promoted to Flight Lieutenant (War Substantive) on 13 September 1945, and finally relinquished his commission on 18 May 1954. Flight Lieutenant Jack Edwards died at Swansea in 1971, aged 63, his death being registered in the 3rd quarter of the year.

Sold together with original Observer's cloth wing and ribbon bar for D.F.M.; an original wartime copy of *Blida's Bombers* by Squadron Leader Eric M. Summers, M.M., R.A.F., being a record of Nos. 142 and 150 Squadrons of 330 Wing during six months in North Africa, with honours & awards and casualties, the front and rear fly-leaves signed by numerous squadron members; together with an original photograph of Edwards and crew members at Blida, two original news cuttings and a quantity of detailed copied research and photographs including squadron O.R.B., combat report and London Gazette notices, all additionally copied to CD.

For the medals awarded to the recipient's father, see Lot 282.

157



An O.B.I. group of seven awarded to Subadar Major Amir Shah, South Waziristan Scouts

Order of British India, 2nd Class neck badge, gold and enamel, with screw-nut fitting to reverse and small length of ribbon; India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (Subdr. Amir Shah, S.W. Scouts.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; Jubilee 1935; Indian Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (Sub Major Amir Shah S. W. Scouts) good very fine (7) £800-£1,000

158



A C.P.M. for Gallantry group of five awarded to Sergeant (later Inspector) Harry Boulton, Palestine Police

Colonial Police Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, for Gallantry (Sgt. H. Boulton. Palestine Police); General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Palestine 1945-48 (431 T. Asst. Insp. H. Boulton. Pal. Police.) some minor official corrections; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Colonial Police Forces L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Brit. Insp. H. Boulton. Palestine Police) naming impressed on prepared edge, mounted for display, good very fine (5) £1,000-£1,400

C.P.M. *London Gazette* 3 January 1939.

Single Orders and Decorations

x159



The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, K.C.S.I., Knight Commander's set of insignia comprising neck badge (1st type, without white border to blue enamel band), gold and enamels with exceptionally fine central carved onyx cameo of a youthful Queen Victoria, the motto of the Order set with small diamonds, suspended from a five-pointed silver star with small gold ring and original gold ribbon loop with spring-catch; and breast star in silver, gold and enamels, the motto of the Order set with small diamonds, the reverse fitted with gold pin for wearing, the set contained in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd* case of issue with full neck cravat, evening dress neck ribbon with buckle, and a 1-metre length of spare ribbon, *extremely fine and a magnificent set of insignia, perfect in all respects* *£12,000-£15,000*

160



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck ribband, in *Collingwood, London* case of issue, *extremely fine* *£600-£800*

161 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1917, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

162 **A post-war M.B.E. attributed to I. J. Findlay Esq., Headmaster, Dalry Secondary School, Kirkcudbrightshire**
The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, in its *Royal Mint* fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* £100-£140

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 2 June 1962: 'Ian James Findlay, Esq., Headmaster, Dalry Secondary School, Kirkcudbrightshire.'

Sold together with the recipient's M.B.E. Warrant, dated 2 June 1962; Central Chancery transmittal letter for M.B.E. Warrant; M.B.E. recommendation letter from Admiralty House on behalf of the Prime Minister, dated 25 April 1962; and named Central Chancery letter inviting the recipient to the investiture at Buckingham Palace, dated 15 October 1962.

163 **A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. attributed to Lieutenant A. W. G. Smith, Bedfordshire Regiment**
Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700

M.C. *London Gazette* 8 March 1919; citation published 4 October 1919:

'During the attack, while acting as Battalion Intelligence Officer he showed great skill in marking out the route for the approach march and getting the battalion into position on a very dark night. Subsequently when the position was obscure, he went forward under heavy fire, got in touch with all the companies, and established a report centre practically in the front line, sending back information which was invaluable in dealing with enemy strong points.'

Arthur Wedgewood Gifford Smith was born on 19 October 1894 and initially served during the Great War in the ranks of the 28th London Regiment (Artists Rifles) until he was commissioned Second Lieutenant into the Bedfordshire Regiment on 10 February 1917. He was promoted Lieutenant on 10 August 1918, and was awarded the Military Cross for his actions at Preux Au Bois on 4 November 1918, whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment.

Sold together with the recipient's original Commission document, in original addressed envelope; original Officers Army Book 439, with brief details of his service, promotions and courses attended &c.; and an original telegram from the Lord Chamberlain, summoning him to Buckingham Palace for his M.C. Investiture.

164 Military Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1942', in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700

Campaign Groups and Pairs

165



Three: Surgeon Major Thomas Farquhar, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment

Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Asst. Surgn. T. Farquhar, M.D. Bengal Army.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (Asst. Surgeon Thos. Farquhar. Bengal Horse Artillery); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Asst. Surgeon T. Farquhar M.D. Civil Agra) naming officially engraved in fine running script, *light contact marks, otherwise better than very fine* (3) £1,200-£1,600



Thomas Farquhar was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Bengal Medical Establishment on 20 October 1847, and arrived in India on 8 January 1848. He served with the Army of the Punjab in 1848 and 1849, was present at the battles of Chilianwala and Goojerat, and subsequent pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to Peshwar (Medal with two clasps).

He accompanied the force under Sir Colin Campbell which went into the Esufzai in May 1852 and was present in the various frontier fights including that of Shakote. While in medical charge of the Frontier Forts of Shubkudder and Abazai in 1852 and 1853, with the Guides in 1854-55 and 1856 was present in the several smaller expeditions for expelling incursions of the Frontier Tribes (Medal with clasp).

In the Mutiny, while the Civil Surgeon of Agra, went out with the troops that fought on the 5th of July and 10th of October, 1857, in the neighbourhood of Agra (Medal), and was Senior Medical Officer attached to the Depot Hospital established in the Fort to receive charge of the wounded after the latter engagement. Was on three occasions sent out on special duty to help the people of Esufzai, Chuch, Hazara and Allygurh in dealing with destructive fevers that raged in the districts.

The first medical school opened in the Bengal Presidency outside Calcutta was that at Agra, founded in 1853, the first principal being Surgeon John Murray, who was succeeded in 1857 by Assistant Surgeon T. Farquhar. The school continued its work with only a short interruption throughout the Mutiny of 1857-58, although a member of its staff, Sub Assistant Surgeon Wazir Khan, teacher of Materia Medica, became prominent among the rebels.

Farquhar was promoted to Surgeon-Major on 16 December 1861, and during his Army career he was attached to the following regiments and held these several appointments: Bengal Horse Artillery, 6th Irregular Cavalry, Engineers, 29th Foot, 13th Native Infantry, 24th Foot, Sappers & Miners, Divisional Staff, 10th Light Cavalry, 11th Light Cavalry, 3rd Sikh Regiment, Corps of Guides, Civil Surgeon Agra, Agra Police, Superintendent of the Central Jail, 1st Native Infantry, 1st Bengal Cavalry, Surgeon to the Viceroy, Sir John Lawrence. Farquhar held this post from 1864 until Lawrence's Viceroyalty ended in 1869.

Farquhar afterwards returned to his native Aberdeen where he immersed himself in philanthropic work. He was a District Councillor for Kinellar parish on Aberdeenshire County Council and was also a Justice of the Peace for Aberdeenshire. He died on 5 January 1891, aged 65.



Pair: Captain James P. McEuen, Superintendent of Police, Shanghai, late Master R.N.

Baltic 1854-55, unnamed; Shanghai Jubilee Medal 1893, silver, edge engraved 'Presented by the Shanghai Municipality', reverse engraved 'J. P. McEuen, R.N.', the first with refixed suspension, heavily polished, therefore fine, the second very fine (2) £600-£800

James Painter McEuen was born in Stepney, London, on 3 March 1840, an illegitimate child born to Margaret McEuen. He was educated at Greenwich Hospital School and entered the Royal Navy on 12 April 1855, aged 15, as a Master's Assistant, a rank given to navigation officers of the period. His first ship was H.M.S. *Hastings*, in which he served during the Baltic war and duly received the medal. His career as a navigating officer was largely undertaken off the coast of West Africa, engaged on anti-slavery patrols and survey expeditions. He was aboard H.M.S. *Brisk* when she captured the *Emanuella* (formerly *Sunny South*) with 800 slaves on board as cargo. In 1864, he was recommended by Lieutenant Knowles (later Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, Bt.) for his services aboard H.M.S. *Investigator*, whilst on an expedition up the River Niger, and is possibly depicted in the painting by T. V. Robins of Knowles and party in talks with a local chief at Bida. McEuen was promoted to Master in Her Majesty's Fleet on 5 February 1865, and retired from the Royal Navy on 1 September 1871. He was afterwards appointed Harbour Master at Hong Kong and, on 6 March 1884, Captain Superintendent of Police at Shanghai, a position he held until 25 July 1896. He died at Yokohama, Japan, on 29 August 1896, whilst en route to England, in ill-health. There is a memorial to Captain McEuen at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai.

Sold with comprehensive research.



Four: Attributed to General J. M. de C. Meade, Royal Marines

Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Balaklava, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued; China 1857-60, 3 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Peking 1860, unnamed as issued; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidieh, Fifth Class breast badge, silver, gold and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, contemporary tailor's copy by 'J.B.', mounted as worn, nearly very fine or better (4) £800-£1,200

John Michael de Courcy Meade was born on 26 February 1831, and entered the Royal Marines on 20 February 1849; Lieutenant, 27 December 1852; Captain, 1 August 1860; Major, 23 April 1873; Lieutenant-Colonel, 25 December 1877. Colonel, 3 December 1881; Major-General, 7 November 1885; Lieutenant-General, 22 June 1887; General, 8 September 1889; retired 1896.

General Meade served the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 with the Royal Marine Brigade, including the battle of Balaklava and the siege of Sebastopol (Medal with two Clasps, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal). Served on the China Expedition of 1857-59, including the blockade of the Canton river, operations before and capture of the city, afterwards as Quarter Master of the 2nd Battalion. Served with the expedition to the north of China in 1860, including the action of Sinho, taking of Tangku, storm and capture of the North Taku Forts, and subsequent operations (Medal with three Clasps).

General Meade died on 20 October 1909.

For the recipient's related miniature awards, see Lot 591.



Four: Major-General H. R. Werge, 55th Foot, late 25th Foot, later 2nd Foot

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol, *unofficial rivets between second and third clasps* (H. R. Werge. Major. & Capt. 55th. Regt.) Regimentally impressed naming; **France, Second Empire**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel, with gold centres; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of Medjidieh, Fifth Class breast badge, silver, gold and enamel, unmarked; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (H. R. Werge. Major & Capt. 55th. Regt.) contemporarily impressed naming, plugged and fitted with a straight bar suspension, *enamel chipping to French Legion of Honour, this nearly very fine, the rest good very fine* (4) £1,000-£1,400



Provenance: Liverpool Coin & Medal Co., Winter 1992.

Henry Reynolds Werge was commissioned Ensign by purchase in the 25th Foot on 31 December 1839 and was promoted Lieutenant without purchase on 8 April 1842. He transferred to the 55th Foot on 25 July 1845 and was promoted Captain without purchase on 19 August 1854. He served during the Crimean War and was present at the Battles of Alma and Inkermann, the Siege and Fall of Sebastopol, and the Sortie of 26 October; and, as Brigade Major of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, at the assault of the Redan on 8 September 1855.

Promoted Brevet Major on 2 November 1855, Werge was confirmed in that rank on the unattached list on 19 December 1856, and transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Foot on 25 August 1857. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase on 14 March 1865, he served in command of the 2nd Battalion, and was promoted Brevet Colonel on 14 March 1870. He retired with the honorary rank of Major-General on 26 March 1873, and died on 14 October 1877.

Sold with copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient.

169 Three: Private G. Kerry, 7th Foot, who was wounded in the Magazine Explosion at the French Siege Train on 15 November 1855

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (4025 G. Kerry 7th R.F.) *contemporarily re-engraved naming, traces of brooch mounting to reverse and suspension claw re-affixed*; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (4025. G. Kerry H.M's 1st Bn. 7th Regt.); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (4025 G. Kerry 7th R.F.) *contemporarily re-engraved naming, plugged and fitted with a Crimea-style suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, generally nearly very fine* (3) £260-£300

George Kerry attested for the 7th Royal Fusiliers and served with them in the Crimea and India, and appears on the Casualty Roll for the Crimea where he is noted as having been wounded slightly in the Magazine Explosion at the French Siege Train on 15 November 1855. He subsequently served in the 35th and 88th Regiments, and was discharged at his own request from the 88th Regiment of Foot in 1871, after 16 years' service.



The important Indian campaign pair awarded to Colonel Willoughby Wallace Hooper, 7th (later 4th) Madras Light Cavalry, one of India's most important early amateur photographers who left a legacy of images of international importance; his harrowing images of the Madras famines are considered some of his finest works, whilst as Provost Marshal, during the Third Burma Campaign, this gallant officer carried his camera under fire at the battle of Minhla, making him one of the first ever recorded war photo-journalists

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Cornet W. W. Hooper, 7th Madras Cavalry.) officially impressed naming; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (Lt. Coll. W. W. Hooper 4th Madras Cavy.) officially re-engraved naming, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £900-£1,200

Willoughby Wallace Hooper was born on 4 February 1837, at St John's Grove, North Brixton, London, son of William Thomas Hooper, Secretary to the East India Company College, Haileybury. Educated at Ramsgate under Thomas Whitehead, he was accepted for employment as a Writer in the Secretary's Department of East India House in November 1853, a position he held until being commissioned Cornet into the 7th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, arriving in India via the overland route on 20 April 1858; Lieutenant, 21 December 1859; Captain, 27 December 1872; Major, 1 January 1883; Lieutenant-Colonel, 20 April 1884; Colonel, 20 April 1896.

During the Mutiny Hooper served with the 2nd squadron, 7th Light Cavalry from November 1858 to April 1859, at Kamptee in the Deccan under Colonels Roberts and Orr. On 28 February 1859, they marched miles without a halt in pursuit of the enemy and defeated them the same day, taking several prisoners.

From 1 October 1861, he was doing duty with the 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, at the disposal of the Commissioner of Nagpore, for the purpose of taking "Photographic Likenesses" illustrative of the different races in that Province. A letter written by Hooper to the Chief Commissioner's Office, Central Provinces, dated 3 November 1863, states that he has submitted 20 plates of a series of photographs of the tribes of the Nagpore Province but explained that he had the greatest difficulty in procuring the photographs as the inhabitants had never seen a European before. He travelled through the jungles of the province getting images of the Bringewars, Dunwhars, Bhoomias and Gonds. Each photograph annotated as to location, diet, culture, religion and disposition. From Hooper's efforts and the collaboration of 12 other photographers from around India came the publication of *'The People of India'* in 8 volumes, containing 470 albumen photo prints compiled and assembled by John Forbes Watson and John William Kaye, a record of national importance to India.

The article *'A Craze about Photography'*, by John Falconer, Curator of Photographs, India Office Collection at the British Library, is unsure how Hooper became interested in photography but, by 1860, while serving with the 4th Madras Light Cavalry at Secunderabad, he was active. Later, Hooper took an interest in the life of the British in India so, between his military duties, he turned his camera to Anglo-Indian domestic and cantonment life before collaborating with Veterinary Surgeon George Western of the Madras Army to the pursuit of big game hunting and the Shikar. In 1872 Hooper and Western produced the successful series of a twelve 9 x 7 inch photomontages entitled *'Tiger Shooting'*.

However, alongside his tranquil domestic, life Hooper's photography began to express an increasingly more morbid strain in which there became a desire to capture humanity at moments of extreme suffering. His harrowing and haunting series of photographs of the Madras famines of 1876-78 are among Hooper's best known images. All were 'posed' and the emaciated subjects and macabre postures can still shock today.

It was said of Hooper that he was a steadfast Christian of undisputed courage who had the reputation of being a good officer although perhaps inflexible and over-zealous for the moral welfare of the troops in his attempts to stamp out vice. In 1886 his desire to photograph the Burmese at the moment of death is attributed not to any inhumanity but a passion to secure for posterity that indelible record of human expression at the supreme moment. When back in Madras it is related that on one occasion a sepoy went on the rampage running amok and shooting at his fellow officers and comrades. Hooper gathered up his photographic apparatus and brought it to bear on the sepoy, who was in the act of taking aim at Hooper, when the homicidal sepoy was shot dead by another sepoy. Hooper seemed unconcerned as he had obtained his negative.

Hooper departed Madras aboard the *Tenasserim* on 1 November 1885 for Rangoon, to take up the position of Provost Marshal of the Burma Expeditionary Force, arriving Rangoon on 8 November. On the 15th November he joined the main body of the force and sailed on the *Thambyadine* towards Mandalay. Grattan Geary describes at the battle of Minhla how 'this gallant officer carried his camera under fire so that it might be available for the record of any exceptional incident'. Once the military objective was achieved Hooper set about curbing the looting and drunkenness that broke out both by the local inhabitants and soldiery. Dacoits proliferated the countryside and Hooper joined a force of the Hampshire Regiment led by Colonel Baker to apprehend a renegade pretender. In his stockade they found the body of a European who had been brutally murdered and decapitated. During their march back they were fired upon from the dense jungle resulting in 2 Hampshire's killed and eight or ten wounded including Lieutenant Lloyd.

The Times, January 21st 1886 – Special correspondent in Burma Edward Kyran Moylan:

'The Rev'd Mr Colbeck, the representative in Mandalay of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has addressed a public protest to the Chief Commissioner against a recent attempt by the Provost Marshal to procure testimony against other persons from a Burmese while he was covered by the presented rifles of a firing party. Mr Colbeck who has been a long resident in Burma, declares that such proceedings cannot fail to bring shame and discredit upon our name, nation and religion.'

The ghastly scenes which constantly recur in executions carried out by the Provost Marshal constitute grave public scandals. The Provost Marshal, who is an ardent amateur photographer is desirous of securing views of the persons being executed at the precise moment when they are struck by the bullet. To secure this result, after the orders "ready, "present" have been given to the firing party, the Provost Marshal fixed his camera on the prisoners, who at times are kept waiting several minutes in that position. The officer commanding the firing party is then directed by the Provost Marshal to give the order to fire at the moment when he exposes his plates. So far no satisfactory negative has been obtained and the experiments are likely to continue. These proceedings take place before a crowd of mixed nationalities and cannot fail to have a demoralising effect on both soldiers and spectators.'

The article produced instant outrage. Prime Minister Gladstone and the Houses of Parliament were incensed and Lord Randolph Churchill was instructed to telegraph Lord Dufferin to have Hooper, together with Lieutenant G. V. Burrows, 25th Madras Infantry, the officer in charge of the firing party, removed from Burma.

However, in Burma and India opinions differed. It was known that Moylan had a grudge against the army and was only too keen to to use the views of the Rev'd Colbeck to exacerbate the army's discomfort. Of Moylan it is stated that, while he had no personal animus against Hooper, he did wish to press home against the military authorities every charge he could on account of the way he was dismissed and sent back to Rangoon, under General Prendergast's orders, for writing exaggerated reports without prior vetting by the military authorities. His piece in *The Times* was described as full of distortion, exaggerations and downright lies. While it was understood that Hooper's use of the threat of execution to procure confessions from prisoners was improper and indecorous, others pointed out that Hooper, throughout the executions was in civilian clothes, that none of the rifles were loaded, a point that was mentioned by witnesses in the later inquiry and that Hooper was not present in any official capacity. Others felt that Moylan, who was not present at any executions, together with his reliance on the clergy and other unqualified witnesses, made the chances of conviction at any court-martial highly improbable and it was therefore decided to hold instead a Court of Enquiry into the events which convened at Mandalay on 19 March 1886, under the Presidency of Colonel T. Lowndes, of the Madras Staff Corps.

The transcripts of the enquiry run into twenty two pages. At summation Lieutenant Burrows was immediately exonerated as he had just been following orders.

On the assertion that there were several minutes between the "present" and "fire", no witness, civilian or military, confirmed this fact. All stated the pause was no more than 4 to 5 seconds at most. The Rev'd Colbeck did not attend the enquiry nor did he present any submission of his account so it was concluded that the commands were given in "slow time" as laid down in the regulations.

On the charge concerning the photographing of the executions, Hooper advised in his written summation that he was asked by a military doctor to get an image at the time of death, while General White stated that Hooper did nothing more than what a special war artist did. Instead of using a pencil and block he used a rapid mechanical process. It was also confirmed that Hooper only took two images of the executions. The death sentences came from a civilian authority and Hooper was meticulous in checking that the execution documents were in order. On several occasions he returned prisoners back to the civilian authority as the prisoner had either the wrong name or was not on the list.

The enquiry however found that Hooper had been culpable of using the threat of death to gain a confession, which Hooper himself admitted to the enquiry that he was wrong to do. He stood by his statement that the prisoner in question was a known rebel and was desperate to find evidence that armed dacoits had planned to fire Mandalay and kill the Europeans. In mitigation it was stated that Hooper 'acted undoubtedly under a mistaken view of duty and in the most open manner.'

All the evidence was sent to Simla where, on June 11 1886, the Judge Advocate General censured Hooper but made allowance for the unusual circumstances in which he operated in Burma. The appointment of Provost-Marshal in Burma was abolished and Hooper's name was removed from all mentions in despatches. He was to return to India to carry out regimental duties. All executions in Burma were ceased.

Upon his return to England in 1887, he published his 'Burma', a series of one hundred photograph, illustrating incidents connected with the British Expeditionary Force to that country, from embarkation at Madras, 1 November 1885 to the capture of the King Theebaw, with many views of Mandalay and surrounding country.

He returned to India and took up regimental duties with the 4th Light Cavalry, but in late 1889 he returned permanently to England until his retirement on 20 April 1896, when he was advanced to Colonel. On one of the surviving execution negatives in the British Library is a note stating that Hooper had had an interview with the Viceroy and that his promotion to Colonel was agreed and was therefore eligible for off-reckonings and entitled to a pension of £1,100 per annum. For the latter part of his life he live in Kilmington, near Axminster, Devon, where he died unmarried on 21 April 1912, and is buried in Kilmington Parish Church.

Sold with 2 folders of research, including copied personal photographs and images of his work, and photographs of his uniform from the collection of the National Army Museum.

171 *Pair: Chief Officer T. Carroll, H.M. Coast Guard, late Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (T. Carroll, Chf: Offr. Cst. Gd., H.M.S. "Penelope"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) £200-£240

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008.

Carroll was presented with his Medal by Queen Victoria at Windsor on 21 November 1882.

Timothy Carroll was born in Deptford, Kent in August 1827 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in August 1845. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Powerful* as a Captain of the Foretop from May 1854 to October 1856. Transferring to the Coast Guard as a Boatman in December 1856, he was subsequently one of eight Chief Officers borne on the books of H.M.S. *Penelope* during the Egypt operations of 1882. Carroll returned to his duties in the Coast Guard at Harwich and was finally placed on the Retired List in April 1885, on which occasion his C.O. presented him with a 'splendid marble time-piece as a token of regard.' Having then settled in Ipswich, he died in December 1915.

Sold with copied research, including service record, death certificate and modern day photographs of his gravestone, together with an extract from the *East Anglian Daily Times* reporting on his funeral ('The coffin was covered with the Union Jack, on which rested the deceased officer's sword and cap and the breastplate was inscribed: Timothy Carroll, R.N., died December 1st 1915, aged 89 years').

172 *Pair: Ordinary Seaman H. R. Saville, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (H. R. Saville, Ord: H.M.S. "Eclipse".) 'e' of surname *officially corrected*; Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) £120-£160

Henry Robert Saville was born in Mitcham, Surrey, on 5 September 1863 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 17 June 1879. He spent seven days in cells in 1887, which explains his lack of a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, and was shore pensioned on 31 December 1901.

173 Pair: **Private W. Gostlow, 4th Dragoon Guards**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (2220 Pte. W. Gostlow. 4th. Dn. Gds.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *heavy contact marks, therefore good fine and better* (2) £140-£180

William Gostlow was born in Bicester, Oxfordshire, in 1858 and attested for the 4th Dragoon Guards at Oxford on 9 August 1878. He served with the Regiment in Egypt from 9 August to 22 October 1882, and was discharged on 1 August 1886.

174 Three: **Chief Petty Officer H. Hover, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (H. A. Hover, Ord. H.M.S. Falcon.); British War Medal 1914-20 (118474 H. A. Hover, C.P.O. R.N.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *generally very fine* (3) £180-£220

Provenance: Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, February 1997.

Henry Hover was born in Poplar, Middlesex, on 21 October 1866. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 19 January 1882, and served in H.M.S. *Falcon* from 11 November 1883 to 16 November 1886, being advanced Ordinary Seaman in October 1884, and Able Seaman in March 1886. Between 1887 and 1894 he found himself for short periods aboard eighteen different vessels. He joined H.M. Coast Guard as a Boatman on 8 May 1894, and was advanced to Commissioned Boatman on 14 May 1901, and to Chief Boatman on 15 December 1909. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 18 May 1900 whilst a Boatman serving at Southwold. On 1 July 1913 he was rated a Chief Petty Officer, Coast Guard, and continued to serve in that capacity throughout the Great War, being shore demobilised on 30 April 1919.

175 Three: **Sick Berth Steward J. Rundle, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (J.Rundle, S.B. Stewd., H.M.S. Euryalus); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (John Rundle Sick B. Stewd. H.M.S. Royal Adelaide); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *light pitting and contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (3) £240-£280

176 Four: **Private T. Thornburgh, Highland Light Infantry, late Cameron Highlanders**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (777. Pte. T. Thornburgh 1/Cam'n Highrs.); India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (No... Pte. T. Thornburgh 2. High...); Army L.S. & G.C., V. R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2647 Pte. T. Thornburgh. Highland Lt. Infy.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *last with two small drilled holes to lower edges on each side of star and with copy suspension bar; contact marks and pitting therefore overall good fine, the LS&GC better* (4) £260-£300

Thomas Thornborough was born at Dalkeith, Midlothian and attested for the Cameron Highlanders, serving with the 1st Battalion in Egypt. He was discharged on 26 April 1886, having purchased his discharge, at the age of 22, but re-enlisted in January 1887 into the Highland Light Infantry, serving overseas in India and Ceylon. He was discharged in October 1904, his intended place of residence being Dalkeith.

Sold with copied research.

177**Pair: Garrison Sergeant-Major J. M. S. Miller, Leicestershire Regiment, later a Yeoman of the Guard**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (800 Dr. Mr. Sergt. J. M. S. Miller 2d Bn. Leic. R.); Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued, *suspension post slightly bent on first, edge bruising, very fine and better* (2) £300-£400

Provenance: The Trevor Harris Collection of Medals to the Leicester Regiment, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2005.

John Miller (name later changed to John Mount Stephen Miller) was born in the Parish of Saint Pauls, Exeter, and enlisted into the 17th Regiment at Plymouth on 14 December 1872, aged 18, a whitesmith by trade. He served continuously in the 2nd Battalion until being discharged in October 1896, the last 20 of those years as a member of the Sergeant's Mess - he was advanced to Sergeant-Major in December 1890, shortly after his participation in the Burma operations. Miller, who was also the recipient of a L.S. & G.C. medal in 1905, next served on the Staff at Cork as a Garrison Sergeant-Major but finding this new post not to his liking, departed the Colours for a second time in February 1898. However, as described in his own account of his career, which appeared in *The Green Tiger*, he was quickly back in uniform:

'On 31 March 1900, I again found myself playing the old game, as I was appointed by the War Office to be a Sergeant-Major of the 1st Battalion, Royal Northern Reserve Regiment, and proceeded, with a party from the depot at Leicester, to Woking, where I had no cause to complain of little work. I met many an old "Tiger" I had not seen for years in this regiment and Captain Pearson of "Ours" was the Assistant Adjutant. After thirteen months the Battalion was disbanded and I again found myself in civil life. I settled in a charming little village on the coast of North Devon and thought I was at last a fixture, but no. On the 8 October 1904, I received a letter from the War Office saying that I had been selected to fill a vacancy in the King's Body Guard of the Yeoman of the Guard. I can't tell you how I felt when I received the letter. Anyway it was marching orders for me. I soon packed up and got nearer my work, sworn in at St. James's. I was served out with my kit, and now, I hope, I shall have the honour of being actively connected with the Service till the end of my days.'

Miller died at Yeovil, Somerset, on 20 November 1915. Sold with copied discharge papers and article from *The Green Tiger*.

178 Five: Leading Seaman W. Covington, Royal Navy

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (W. Covington, Ord., H.M.S. Satellite.) *suspension repaired*; 1914-15 Star (166910, W. Covington, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (166910 W. Covington, L.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (166910 Wm. Covington, A.B., H.M.S. Dominion.) *suspension virtually detached on last, apart from where stated generally good very fine (5)* **£240-£280**

William Covington was born in Bedford on 16 November 1875 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 26 May 1892. He served in H.M.S. *Satellite* from 9 January 1894 to 6 August 1897, and was advanced Able Seaman on 4 February 1895. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 23 November 1908, he was advanced Leading Seaman on 30 May 1911, and remained in service until he was shore demobilised on 5 May 1919.

179 Five: Stoker Petty Officer F. W. Stevens, Royal Navy

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (F. W. Stevens, Sto. H.M.S. Philomel.); 1914-15 Star (276320, F. W. Stevens, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (276320 F. W. Stevens, S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (276320 F. W. Stevens, Sto. P.O., H.M.S. Leander.) *contact marks, generally very fine and better (5)* **£240-£280**

Frederick William Stevens was born in Kingstown, Dublin, on 3 November 1874, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 13 March 1894. He served in H.M.S. *Philomel* from 1 December 1894 to 17 March 1897, and was promoted Stoker on 1 August 1896. Advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 1 July 1906, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 5 May 1909. Admitted to the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth as a 'dangerous lunatic' on 31 March 1915, he was invalided out of the service to pension on 5 April of that year.

180**Four: Saddler Sergeant H. Winton, 21st Lancers, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, who took part in the celebrated Charge at Omdurman, 2 September 1898**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3032. Sad. Sgt: H. Winton. 21/L'crs.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.VII.R. (Sdlr: Sjt: H. Winton. 21/Lancers); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1117. Saddr. H. Winton. 3rd. Dn. Gds.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (3023 [sic] S. Serg H. Winton 21st. Lcrs.) *contemporarily engraved naming in the usual Regimental style, surname partially corrected on last, good very fine (4)* **£2,400-£2,800**

H. Winton served with the 21st Lancers in the Sudan, and is confirmed as having taken part in the famous Charge at Omdurman as part of Captain W. M. Doayne's "C" Squadron on 2 September 1898. He was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal, together with an Annuity of £10, on 8 July 1910, and died in 1922.

181**Three: Private E. Long, Rifle Brigade, who died of disease at Ladysmith on 25 March 1900**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3780. Pte. E. Long. 2/R: Bde.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (3780 Pte. E. Long, Rifle Brigade); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine (3)* **£400-£500**

Ernest Long attested for the Rifle Brigade and served with the 2nd Battalion in the Sudan, and subsequently in South Africa during the Boer War, where he died of enteric fever at Ladysmith on 25 March 1900.

182 Four: Able Seaman F. D. Purnell, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. *Hawke* was struck and sunk by a German submarine off Aberdeen, 15 October 1914

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (F. D. Purnell, A.B., H.M.S. *Fearless*) small impressed naming, *suspension claw re-pinned*; 1914-15 Star (183408. F. D. Purnell, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (183408 F. D. Purnell. A.B. R.N.) mounted for display, *light contact marks overall, therefore very fine* (4) £280-£320

Frederick David Purnell was born in Croydon, Surrey in February 1880. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in April 1895, and advanced to Able Seaman in September 1898. Purnell served with H.M.S. *Fearless*, January 1897 - November 1900, and with H.M.S. *Hawke* (cruiser) from 7 August 1914. He was discharged dead when on 15 October 1914, 'Drowned in North Sea when H.M.S. *Hawke* was sunk by a German submarine' (Service Papers refer).

On the above date the *Hawke* had been on patrol off Aberdeen when she was struck and sunk by a torpedo fired by *U-9*. Whilst there were survivors, Purnell was amongst 524 of the crew that lost their lives. Able Seaman Purnell is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

183**Three: Carpenter's Mate C. E. Lower, Royal Navy**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (C. E. Lower, Car. Cr: H.M.S. *Magicienne*); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (C. E. Lower, Lg. Car. Cr., H.M.S. *Magicienne*.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (341459 C. E. Lower, Carp. Mate. H.M.S. *Hood*.) *light contact marks, generally very fine* (3) £500-£700

Charles Edward Lower was born in Portsatho, Cornwall, on 16 November 1872 and entered naval service on 15 February 1897. He served in H.M.S. *Magicienne* between November 1897 and June 1901, during which period he saw promotion to Leading Carpenter's Crewman in January 1901. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in February 1912, he was shore pensioned in December 1912, but was re-engaged for service in 1917, serving until March 1920.

184 Four: Driver G. Purcer, Royal Field Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (14201 Dvr. R [sic]. Purcer R.F.A.) *partially officially corrected*; 1914 Star, with *later slide clasp* (14201 Gnr. G. Purcer. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (14201 Dvr. G. Purcer R.A.) *contact marks, polished, good fine and better* (4) £180-£220

George Purcer was born at Lambeth, Surrey and attested for the Royal Field Artillery at Barrow in Furness on 30 January 1901, at the age of 22. He served in the South Africa during the Boer War and with 29th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914. Awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, he was discharged at Woolwich in January 1922.

185 The remarkable Boer War and triple long service medal group of five awarded to Sergeant J. F. Rowley, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Regiment, Auxiliary Force India, late Cheshire Reserve Brigade, Royal Engineers

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal *clasp carriage re-assembled, with unofficial top retaining bar* (2214 Sapr. J. Rowley. R.E.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2214 Sapr. J. Rowley. R.E.); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (Corpl. J. F. Rowley 2nd Bn. B.B. & C.I. Ry. Vol. Rifles) *officially engraved naming*; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (2214 Sapr. J. Rowley. Cheshire (R.B.) R.E.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., India (Sjt. J. F. Rowley. 2 B.B. & C.I. Ry. R., A.F.I.) *generally very fine* (5) £300-£400

J. F. Rowley served with the 8th (Railway Company) Royal Engineers in South Africa during the Boer War. He was awarded his Volunteer Force Long Service Medal per Indian Army Order No. 54 of 1917, and his Efficiency Medal per Indian Army Order No. 531 of 1934.

186 Six: Sergeant G. Adamson, Cheshire Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (5939 Pte. G. Adamson, 2/Ches: R.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5939 Pte. G. Adamson, 2/Ches: R.); 1914 Star, with *copy clasp* (5939 Pte. G. Adamson. Ches: R.); British War and Victory Medals (5939 Sjt. G. Adamson. Ches: R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (5939 Sjt. G. Adamson. Ches: R.) mounted as worn, *the Boer War pair later issues, very fine* (6) £180-£220

George Adamson attested for the Cheshire Regiment, and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War, and during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 September 1914. The medal roll for the two Boer War Medals notes that duplicates were issued in 1919; given the fact that the K.S.A. includes the Battalion number it is likely that the medals in this lot are those later issues.

187 Pair: **Piper J. Green, Highland Light Infantry, late Scottish Rifles**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2448 Pte. J. Green. Scottish Rifles); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (3299492 Pte. J. Green. 7-H.L.I.) *the first polished, otherwise nearly very fine or better* (2) *£180-£220*

Sold with the following Highland Games prize medals for piping or highland dancing (8):

Engraved silver medal, *obv* 'Scottish Brigade, Perham Down 1902', *rev* 'Presented by Colonel Robertson Aikman 4th H.L.I.', named on the edge and on the suspension bar 'Piper Green 4th S.R.', with tartan ribbon; 9-carat gold watch fob medal, hallmarked Birmingham 1901, 'Douglas 1902 S&R J. Green'; 9-carat gold watch fob medal, hallmarked Birmingham 1902, 'Douglas 1902 Marches J. Green'; Silver 'Cowal Medal' watch fob medal (2); Silver 'Macneal Shield' watch fob medal (2); Silver 'Argyll Shield' watch fob medal, these last five all with Birmingham hallmarks but unnamed.

188**Four: Regimental Sergeant Major J. P. Hardingham, Middlesex Regiment, late East Surrey Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (3056 Serjt. J. P. Hardingham. E. Surrey Regt.); British War Medal 1914-20 (G-97411 W.O. Cl.1. J. P. Hardingham. Midd'x R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (G-97411 R.S. Mjr. J. P. Hardingham. 52/Midd'x R.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3056 C. Sjt. J. P. Hardingham. E. Surrey Regt.); together with an Army Temperance Association Award of Merit Medal, silver, the reverse officially impressed 'Cr-Serjt. J. Hardingham 4th. Bn E. Surrey Regt 1904', *light contact marks, generally very fine and better* (5) *£300-£400*

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

John Percy Hardingham was born in 1872 and attested for the East Surrey Regiment on 17 July 1890. Promoted Corporal on 28 June 1892 and Sergeant on 18 November 1904, he served with the 4th Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 19 March to 6 September 1902, and was promoted Colour Sergeant on 24 August 1903. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 20 November 1909, and was discharged on 16 July 1911, after 21 years' service.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Hardingham re-enlisted in the Middlesex Regiment, was advanced Warrant Officer Class I, and was appointed Regimental Sergeant Major on 30 July 1915. He served throughout the period of hostilities at home with various Training Reserve Battalions, only proceeding to France in April 1919 (and as such only qualified for the British War Medal). For his services during the Great War his service papers record that he was 'Mentioned in Gazette Supplement of 24.2.17 for valuable services rendered', and he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal whilst serving with the 52nd Battalion. He was discharged on 18 April 1920, after a further 5 years and 77 days' service.

Sold with copied research.

189 Pair: **Orderly W. H. Coultherst, St. John Ambulance Brigade**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (1005 Ordry: W. H. Coultherst. St. John Amb: Bde:); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (1005. Pte. W. H. Coultherst. Dalton-in-Furness Div.) *minor contact marks to latter, good very fine* (2) *£400-£500*

W. H. Coultherst served as an Orderly at No. 15 General Hospital, Natal.

190 Five: **Petty Officer 1st Class A. Roberts, Royal Navy**

China 1900, no clasp (A. Roberts, P.O. 2. Cl. H.M.S. Marathon.); 1914-15 Star (168043, A. Roberts, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (168043 A. Roberts. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (168043 Alfred Roberts, P.O. 1. Cl. H.M.S. Victory.) mounted for display, *generally very fine or better* (5) *£280-£320*

Alfred Roberts was born in London in July 1876. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in July 1892, and advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class in October 1901. Roberts served H.M.S. *Marathon*, June 1898 - December 1901, subsequent service included at H.M.S. *Egmont* and with H.M.S. *St. George* and H.M.S. *Sandhurst*.

He was Shore Demobilised in December 1919.



Four: Able Seaman H. Field, Royal Navy

China 1900, no clasp (H. Field, A.B., H.M.S. Redpole); 1914-15 Star (180640, H. Field, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (180640 H. Field. A.B. R.N.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'R.N. 15419', *good very fine* (5) £200-£240

Approximately 72 China Medals awarded to H.M.S. Redpole.

Harry Field was born in Nailsea, Somerset, on 12 June 1877 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 30 August 1894. Advanced Able Seaman on 13 December 1897, he served in H.M.S. Redpole from 1 January 1899 to 8 May 1902, and saw active service during the Third China War. Discharged on 13 June 1908, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day, but was recalled for war service in August 1914, before being invalided out of the service on 23 February 1915.

Sold with copied research.

Six: Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Bosworth, Supply and Transport Corps, who received a scarce Mention in Despatches for the Mahsud Operations of March to September 1917

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (Sub. Condr. J. A. Bosworth. S. & T. Corps.); 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (Lt. J. A. Bosworth, S. & T. Corps.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lt. & A. Comy. J. A. Bosworth.); Victory Medal 1914-19, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. J. A. Bosworth.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (Sub. Condr. J. A. Bosworth, S. & T. Corps.) *nearly extremely fine* (6) £400-£500

James Albert Bosworth was born in Birmingham on 21 January 1873 and attested there for the Seaforth Highlanders on 21 September 1891. He transferred to the Royal Highlanders on 31 July 1896, and then to the Indian Unattached List on 1 December 1896, before being posted to the Commissariat and Transport Department on 30 April 1899. He was advanced Sub-Conductor on 10 March 1904, and served with the Bazar Valley Field Force on the North West Frontier of India from 14 February to 1 March 1908. Throughout his service in India he was often commended for his service and ability as a Warrant Officer. Promoted Conductor on 15 March 1912, he served with the Supply and Transport Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 September 1914 to 29 October 1916, and was commissioned Lieutenant and appointed Assistant Commissary on 3 June 1915. Returning to India, he served with the Waziristan Field Force from 21 May to 27 August 1917, and was Mentioned in Despatches for the Mahsud Operations of March to September 1917 (*London Gazette* 18 May 1918) - one of only 184 people to be 'Mentioned' for this campaign. Appointed Deputy Commissary on 9 January 1925, and Commissary on 1 February 1926, he was promoted to his ultimate rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 15 November 1927.

Sold with copied research.

For the recipient's son's medals, see Lot 329.

Three: Private C. Driver, 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), who was killed in action at Neuve Chapelle on 26 October 1914

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (15712 Pte. C. Driver. 4/ R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (L-15712 Pte. C. Driver. R. Fus.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £200-£240

Clarence Driver was born in Paddington, London, in 1890 and served with the 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 September 1914. He was killed in action on 26 October 1914 at Neuve Chapelle; he has no known grave, and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

At Neuve Chapelle on 25 October 1914 the 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers were ordered to retake lost trenches on the outskirts of Neuve Chapelle. Sir Francis Waller led "Z" Company in a charge against the enemy, and was mortally wounded. They captured the trenches and the town was cleared of Germans. "Y" Company and half of "Z" Company all under the command of Major Mallock remained in the front line while the rest went into billets. On 26 October the Germans attacked in the early hours and a fierce engagement took place in which the trenches were defended until most of the Fusiliers had been killed or wounded. The whole battalion was involved as the day wore on and some trenches were lost, but on the following day, 27 October, they were aided by French Alpine troops and almost regained the lost positions, but at a heavy cost in casualties. Major Mallock was severely wounded and the battalion was reduced to 8 officers and 350 other ranks. They were relieved on the night of 29 October and marched to Merris. They were later complimented by General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien:

'I simply cannot find words enough to express my admiration for the way in which your regiment has behaved. All through the campaign up to now they have had the hardest work of any regiment in the brigade, and any work they have had to do they have carried out exceedingly well. In fact, I can say that there is no better regiment in the British Army than the Royal Fusiliers.'

194 *Four: Private F. Hoare, Northamptonshire Regiment*

1914 Star, with clasp (8663 Pte. F. Hoare. 2/North'n R.); British War and Victory Medals (8663 Pte. F. Hoare. North'n. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (5876096 Pte. F. Hoare. North'n R.) *nearly very fine (4)*
£140-£180

Frederick Hoare attested for the Northamptonshire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 November 1914.

195 *Four: Private C. G. J. Ireson, Durham Light Infantry and Mercantile Marine*

1914 Star, with clasp (10629 Pte. G. J. G. Ireson, 2/Durh: L.I.); British War Medal 1914-20 (10629 Pte. C. J. G. Iveson. Durh. L.I.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Charles G. Ireson); Victory Medal 1914-19 (10629 Pte. C. J. G. Iveson Durh. L.I.) mounted as worn, *note differences in initials and spelling of surname (see footnote), contact marks, polished, good fine*

Pair: L. V. Hide, Mercantile Marine

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Lewis V. Hide) *very fine (6)*

£120-£160

Charles George Joseph Ireson was born at Croydon, Surrey, in 1890, and attested for the Durham Light Infantry on 15 December 1908. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 September 1914. He was discharged from the 26th Battalion, D.L.I., on 13 October 1917, aged 27, and was awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 255487. Following his army discharge he saw service in the Merchant Navy, and he died at Croydon in 1964.

Ireson appears to have used both Charles and George as a Christian name which will not have helped the official confusion regarding both his initials and his surname which is spelled 'Ireson' on the 1914 Star and the Mercantile Marine Medal, 'Iveson' on the British War Medal, and 'Iveson' on the Victory Medal. Note also the differing initials used, though the service number is consistent on the Great War trio. There are two medal index cards, one for the 1914 Star (Ireson), and another for the BWM & VM (Iveson). His Mercantile Marine medal card refers to him as Charles George Ireson.

Lewis Victor Hide was born at Surbiton, Surrey in 1892. His Merchant Navy record card shows that he served in R.M.S. *Kenilworth Castle* of the Union Castle Line in 1918. He left the Merchant Navy after the War and became a heavy goods railway porter. He died in Crawley, West Sussex, in 1978.

196 *Four: Private M. J. Gilbert, Royal Army Medical Corps*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (4781 Pte. M. J. Gilbert. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (4781 Pte. M. J. Gilbert. R.A.M.C.); Defence Medal; together with a Stratford-upon-Avon Peace Medal 1945, bronze, with top riband bar, all mounted as worn, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (5)*
£100-£140

Matthew J. Gilbert attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps and served with the 1st Cavalry Field Ambulance during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914; his clasp is verified on his Medal Index Card. He was discharged on 11 February 1915, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.

197 *Three: Gunner A. H. Pratley, Royal Garrison Artillery, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 6 July 1916*

1914 Star (36415 Gnr: A. H. Pratley. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (36415 Gnr. A. H. Pratley. R.A.) in named card box of issue; Memorial Plaque (Albert Henry Pratley) in card envelope of issue; together with the recipient's Oxfordshire Education Committee Good Attendance Medal, the reverse engraved 'H. Pratley 1906-7', *nearly extremely fine (5)*
£100-£140

Albert Henry Pratley was born in Finstock, Oxfordshire and served during the Great War with the 115th (Heavy) Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery in the French theatre of war from 2 October 1914. He died of wounds on the Western Front, 6 July 1916, and is buried in Carnoy Military Cemetery, Somme, France.

198 Four: Private R. K. Childs, Lincolnshire Regiment

1914 Star (8045 Pte. R. K. Childs. 1/Linc: R.); British War Medal 1914-20, *erased*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (8045 Pte. R. K. Childs. Linc. R.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, *good very fine* (4) *£80-£120*

Robert Key Childs, a native of Mansfield, attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre (*London Gazette* 15 April 1918).

199 Five: Private E. Cross, Welsh Regiment

1914 Star (9164 Pte E. Cross. 2/Welsh R.); British War and Victory Medals (9164 Pte. E. Cross. Welsh R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (3948936 Pte. E. Cross. Welch. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (3948936 Pte. E. Cross. Welch R.) *generally nearly very fine or better* (5) *£140-£180*

Ernest Cross served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment in the French theatre of war from 13 August 1914.

200 Three: Private J. E. Streeter, 1st Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), who was killed in action on the Western Front on 10 November 1914

1914 Star (L-7987 Pte. J. Streeter. 1/Middx: R.); British War and Victory Medals (L. 7987 Pte. J. Streeter. Midd'x R.) *very fine* (3) *£140-£180*

Jeremiah Emery Streeter was born in Croydon, Surrey in 1884 and attested for the Middlesex Regiment in London on 14 August 1902. He served with them in South Africa, China and Singapore before transferring to the Army Reserve on 13 August 1910. Having re-engaged for service on mobilisation on 5 August 1914, he served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 August 1914 and was killed in action in France on 10 November 1914. On the latter date the Battalion was occupying trenches in front of La Boutillerie, north-west of Le Masnil, where they were subjected to constant shelling with an almost daily roll of casualties.

Private Streeter was a former plate layer on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway and was the son of John William and Eliza Streeter of Croydon and the husband of Lizzie Streeter of 4, Thirsk Road, South Norwood, London. He is buried in Rue-David Military Cemetery, Fleurbaix, France where his grave is among those brought from Abbey Wall Cemetery, La Boutillerie, Fleurbaix - under the north wall of the ruined Chartreux Abbey. Here were buried 60 soldiers from the United Kingdom (including 46 of the 1st Middlesex who fell in October and November 1914).

201 Three: Commander R. E. Gore, Royal Navy, who survived the sinking of H.M.S. Hogue, along with her sister ships Aboukir and Cressy, in the North Sea by the German submarine U-9, 22 September 1914, with the loss of 1,459 lives

1914-15 Star (Lt. Commr. R. E. Gore, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Commr. R. E. Gore. R.N.) mounted for display, *good very fine* (3) *£100-£140*

Reginald Edward Gore was born in Edinburgh in June 1880, the son of Major-General Gore, and entered the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet in July 1894. He advanced to Lieutenant Commander in April 1910, and served with H.M. Yacht *Alexandra*, November 1908 - August 1911.

Gore served during the Great War with the cruiser H.M.S. *Hogue*, who along with her sister ships *Aboukir* and *Cressy* were part of the 7th Cruiser Squadron engaged in blockade and patrol duties. All three were torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea by the German submarine *U-9* on 22 September 1914. The *Aboukir* was the first to be hit, at 06:20; her captain thought that she had struck a mine and ordered the other two ships to close in order to transfer his wounded men. The *Aboukir* quickly began listing and capsized, sinking at 06:50. Having approached, stopped, and lowered her boats, *Hogue* was struck by two torpedoes at 06:55 as she was attempting to rescue the survivors. She capsized and sank within twenty minutes. *Cressy* meanwhile attempted to ram the submarine, but did not hit anything and resumed her rescue efforts until she too was torpedoed at 07:20. She too took on a heavy list and then capsized before sinking at 07:55. Total losses from the three ships were 62 officers and 1,397 men killed.

Gore survived the attack, and was subsequently appointed as Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Lowry at H.M.S. *Columbine*. He subsequently was employed assisting the District Captain, H.M. Coast Guard Kingstown. Gore retired as Commander in November 1918.



A Great War group of three awarded to Engineer Lieutenant-Commander W. A. Horton, Royal Navy, who served as Second Engineer in the Royal Research Ship *Terra Nova* during Captain R. F. Scott's last Antarctic Expedition, 1910-13, being presented with his Silver Medal by H.M. the King in 1913.

Following the Great War Horton served as Chief Engineer in R.R.S. *Discovery* and *Discovery II*, and at the time of his death held the record for the number of Antarctic voyages completed, having spent no fewer than ten seasons, including winter voyages, in the Antarctic

1914-15 Star (Art. Eng. W. A. Horton. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Eng. Lt. W. A. Horton. R.N.) *minor traces of verdigris to VM, othewise very fine and better (3)* £500-£700

William Ault Horton was born in Derby on 14 January 1883, and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer 4th Class on 7 June 1904. Advanced Engine Room Artificer Second Class on 12 January 1910, he transferred to the Royal Research Ship *Terra Nova* for service with the British National Antarctic Expedition on 25 January 1912, and served as Second Engineer of the *Terra Nova* during Captain R. F. Scott's final and celebrated Antarctic Expedition.

Promoted Acting Artificer Engineer on 1 September 1914, Horton served during the Great War, and was promoted Engineer Lieutenant. Following the cessation of hostilities he was advanced Engineer Lieutenant-Commander and resumed his Antarctic Research Work, spending ten seasons, including winter voyages, in the Antarctic, as Chief Engineer in *Discovery* and *Discovery II* from 1925 to 1937. He died in November 1939; at the time of his death he held the record for the number of Antarctic voyages completed.

For his services in the Antarctic Horton was awarded the Polar Medal in Silver with clasp Antarctic 1910-13 (*London Gazette* 25 July 1913), receiving this medal from the hands of H.M. King George V on 26 July 1913. For his services in *Discovery* and *Discovery II* 1925-37 he was posthumously awarded the clasp Antarctic 1925-37 in bronze (*London Gazette* 7 October 1941). Uniquely (presumably owing to an oversight at the time), Horton was issued the clasp only for the second award, rather than being awarded it attached to a separate bronze medal; consequently his silver medal is the only Polar Medal that carries this combination of clasps.

Sold with copied research.

203 Three: Engineer Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Whitehead, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (Eng. S. Lieut. R. W. Whitehead. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Eng. Lt. Cr. R. W. Whitehead. R.N.) mounted for display, *good very fine (3)* £80-£120

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 January 1919 (Salonika):

'For gallant conduct and distinguished services rendered during the period from the 1st March to the 1st October 1918.

Robert Wood Whitehead was educated at Blyth Secondary School, the Marine School South Shields and Rutherford College, Newcastle. He was employed by various shipbuilding companies prior to being commissioned Engineer Sub Lieutenant in the Royal Navy in July 1915. Whitehead served on the Mediterranean Station with the sloop H.M.S. *Marigold* from October 1915, and with H.M. S. *St. George* from January 1917. He was demobilised in November 1919, and was placed on the Special Reserve of Engineers, advancing to Engineer Lieutenant Commander in February 1921.

204 Three: Lieutenant G. Odell, Royal Navy, who served with H.M.S. *Vanguard* during the Battle of Jutland

1914-15 Star (Gnr. G. Odell, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Gnr. G. Odell. R.N.) mounted for display, *very fine (3)* £140-£180

George William Odell was born in Gravenhurst, Bedfordshire in March 1888. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in March 1904, and advanced to Petty Officer in July 1915. Odell served with H.M.S. *Vanguard* (battleship), March 1914 - June 1917, during which time she served as part of the 4th Battle Squadron at the Battle of Jutland, where she fired a total of 80 twelve-inch shells and 10 four-inch shells during the battle.

Odell was commissioned as Acting Gunner in June 1917, and served with H.M.S. *Foresight* (cruiser), July 1917 - October 1919. He re-engaged for service as a Commissioned Gunner with the Coastal Forces during the Second War, and retired as Lieutenant in May 1944.

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- 205** *Three: Engineer Sub Lieutenant H. A. Sheppard, Royal Naval Reserve*
 1914-15 Star (Eng. S. Lt. H. L. Sheppard. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Eng. S. Lt. H. A. Sheppard. R.N.) mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£60-£80*
Provenance: DNW, September 2003.
Henry Alexander Sheppard was commissioned Temporary Engineer Sub Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve in August 1914, and served during the Great War with the armed merchant cruiser H.M.S. *Marmora*. He survived her sinking by the German submarine U-64 off the south coast of Ireland, 23 July 1918, and was discharged after a period at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport in July 1919.
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- 206** *Three: Paymaster E. J. E. Webster, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 Star (A. P. E. J. E. Webster, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Payr. E. J. E. Webster. R.N.) *generally good very fine or better (3)* *£60-£80*
Ernest Joseph Edward Webster was born in October 1886, and entered the Royal Navy as an Assistant Clerk in January 1904. He advanced to Acting Paymaster in April 1909, and served with H.M.S. *Audacious* (battleship) from October 1913. Webster was aboard her when she was mined and sunk off Tory Island, 27 October 1914 - the loss of the ship remained a secret for the duration of the war. He was discharged 'sick, physically unfit', 10 July 1917.
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- 207** *Four: Commissioned Engineer J. A. Miller, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 Star (269885, J. A. Miller, C.E.R.A. 2., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Art. Eng. J. A. Miller. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (269885 J. A. Miller, C.E.R.A. 2Cl. H.M.S. *Blenheim*.) *very fine (4)* *£140-£180*
John Alexander Miller was born in Edinburgh on 5 August 1877 and commenced his naval service as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke II*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1915, and his medals for service in the Great War were sent to H.M.S. *Pembroke*. He was promoted to commissioned rank of Acting Artificer Engineer from H.M.S. *Grasshopper* in June 1917, and was promoted to Commissioned Engineer in June 1929. His rank was amended to Senior Commissioned Engineer in April 1949.
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- 208** *Four: Commissioned Gunner W. Cree, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 Star (185100, W. Cree, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Gnr. W. Cree. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (185100 William Cree, P.O. H.M.S. *Blake*) *traces of lacquer, very fine (4)* *£140-£180*
William Cree was born in Edinburgh on 30 September 1878 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Northampton* on 29 August 1895. Advanced Petty Officer, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in October 1911, and was promoted Chief Petty Officer in H.M.S. *Attentive II* in September 1915. Appointed Commissioned Gunner in H.M.S. *Thisbe* in May 1917, he was paid a war gratuity for service in the Great War to H.M.S. *Hecla* (Officers section).
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- 209** *Three: Commissioned Gunner W. H. Tutchings, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 Star (Gr. W. H. Tutchings, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Gnr. W. H. Tutchings. R.N.) *very fine*
Three: Leading Seaman R. V. Roberts, Royal Navy
 1914-15 Star (J.6484, R. V. Roberts. L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.6484 R. V. Roberts. L.S. R.N.) mounted for display, *contact marks, good fine or better (6)* *£70-£90*
William Harry Tutchings was born in Ellacombe, Devon in August 1884. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in January 1901, and advanced to Petty Officer in September 1912. Tutchings served with H.M.S. *Cornwall* (cruiser) from 30 July 1914, and was promoted Acting Gunner, 17 October 1914. He was discharged to Pension, 17 February 1916 (awarded a Silver War Badge).
Robert Vincent Roberts was born in Denbighshire in August 1892. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in December 1909, and advanced to Leading Seaman in May 1915. Roberts service during the Great War included with H.M. Ships *Fury* (destroyer); *Ruby* (destroyer) and *Sunflower* (sloop). He was Shore discharged in August 1922.
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- 210** *Four: Master at Arms F. E. Cornish, Royal Navy, who was Commended by the Commander-in-Chief, The Nore, during the Second World War*
 1914-15 Star (J.14898, F. E. Cornish, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.14898 F. E. Cornish. L.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.37125 F. E. Cornish. R.P.O. H.M.S. *Benbow*.) mounted as worn, *somewhat worn with traces of verdigris, therefore good fine (4)* *£100-£140*
Frank Elijah Cornish was born at West Ham, Essex, on 5 August 1894 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in *Ganges II* on 21 November 1911. His War gratuity was paid to H.M.S. *Colombo*, and he was advanced Petty Officer in H.M.S. *Pembroke I* in December 1919. In 1922 he was transferred to become Acting Regulating Petty Officer and was renumbered, and he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in August 1927.
 He was shore pensioned in August 1934, but was recalled for War service in October 1939 as Pensioned Master at Arms, finally being shore discharged in August 1945. His service record is annotated 'Commended by C. in C. The Nore', 4 May 1944.
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- 211** *Four: Master at Arms A. Jackson, Royal Navy, later Royal Air Force*
 1914-15 Star (182542, A. Jackson, Sh. Cpl. 1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (182542 A. Jackson. M.A.A. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (182542 Arthur Jackson, M.A.A. H.M.S. *Pembroke*.) *very fine (4)* *£100-£140*
Arthur Jackson was born at Kensington, London, on 16 April 1879 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 24 January 1895. Advanced to Ships Corporal First Class in H.M.S. *Baccante* in September 1908, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1913.
 He transferred as Master at Arms to H.M.S. *Daedalus (Manston)* for service with the Royal Naval Air Service in January 1918, and formally transferred to the Royal Air Force on its formation on 1 April 1918, proceeding to the R.A.F. Observer School at Eastchurch.

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- 212** *Three: Warrant Mechanician W. P. Coghlan, Royal Navy, who served with H.M.S. Erin at the Battle of Jutland*
1914-15 Star (Wt. Mech. W. P. Coghlan. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Wt. Mech. W. P. Coghlan. R.N.) mounted for display, *good very fine (3)* *£40-£50*
- William Peter Coghlan** was born in Richmond, Surrey in January 1879. He joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in July 1897, and was promoted to Acting Warrant Mechanician in November 1910. Coghlan served during the Great War with H.M.S. *Erin* (dreadnought battleship), as part of the 2nd Battle Squadron at the Battle of Jutland.
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- 213** *Four: Chief Armourer F. L. Cocker, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (344626, F. L. Cocker, Armr., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (344626 F. L. Cocker. Ch. Armr. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (344626 F. L. Cocker, Act. Ch. Arm. H.M.S. Implacable) *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine (4)* *£100-£140*
- Frederick Lionel Cocker** was born at Ipswich, Suffolk, on 16 October 1881 and commenced his naval service as Armourer's Crewman in H.M.S. *Excellent* on 13 November 1901. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in August 1917, and his medals for service in the Great War were sent to H.M.S. *Royalist*, with his war gratuity paid to H.M.S. *Courageous*. He was discharged on reduction of the naval establishment on 21 March 1923.
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- 214** *Four: Chief Engine Room Artificer First Class S. H. Collingwood, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. King George V during the battle of Jutland*
1914-15 Star (269913, S. H. Collingwood, C.E.R.A.2., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (269913 S. H. Collingwood. C.E.R.A.1. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (269913 S. H. Collingwood, Ch. E.R.A. 2 Cl. H.M.S. King George V) *traces of lacquer, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4)* *£120-£160*
- Sam Hunter Collingwood** was born at Rochdale, Lancashire, on 3 March 1877 and commenced his naval service as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class in H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington II* on 16 October 1899. He served throughout the Great War in H.M.S. *King George V*, and was present in her during the battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, being advanced Chief Engine Room Artificer First Class. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in May 1915, and was paid a War gratuity to H.M.S. *Cleopatra*. He was shore pensioned on 18 October 1921.
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- 215** *Four: Chief Engine Room Artificer First Class C. Cook, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (M.778, C. Cook, E.R.A.4., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.778 C. Cook E.R.A.3 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.778 C. Cook. A-C.E.R.A. 2 H.M.S. Colombo) *contact marks and minor edge bruise to last, nearly very fine (4)* *£100-£140*
- Charles Cook** was born in Mayfair, London, on 29 January 1893 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Artificer in H.M.S. *Fisgard* on 1 January 1909. His war gratuity was paid for service in H.M.S. *St. George (Tenders)*. Post-War he served for two years attached to the Royal Australian Navy, reverting to the Royal Navy in 1922. Advanced Acting Chief Engine Room Artificer Second Class, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 April 1926, and was ultimately promoted to Chief Engine Room Artificer First Class. He was shore pensioned in January 1933, but was recalled for War service in July 1939, finally being shore discharged in July 1945.
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- 216** *Four: Chief Ordnance Artificer First Class H. Richards, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (M.7458, H. Richards, E.R.A. 4., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.7458 H. Richards E.R.A. 3 R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.7458 H. Richards C.O.A. 1. H.M.S. Excellent) *generally very fine (4)* *£100-£140*
- Harold Richards** was born at Portsmouth, Hampshire, on 1 August 1892 and commenced his naval service as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class in H.M.S. *Victory II* on 6 April 1914. He was paid a war gratuity for service in H.M.S. *Iron Duke*, and his medals for service in the Great War were sent to H.M.S. *Champion*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1929 and was shore pensioned in April 1936. Recalled for War service in October 1939, he was shore discharged in August 1945.
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- 217** *Four: Chief Petty Officer G. Bowden, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (142765, G. Bowden, C.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (142765 G. Bowdwn, C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (George Bowden, P.O.1 Cl., H.M.S. Defiance.) *Star and VM both silver dipped, traces of adhesive to reverses, otherwise generally very fine (4)* *£120-£160*
- George Bowden** was born at Wolborough, Devon, on 10 October 1871 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H. M.S. *Impregnable* on 14 September 1887. He was advanced to Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Black Prince* in October 1890, and to Petty Officer First Class in H.M.S. *Hibernia* in June 1900, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 21 October 1904. He was promoted Acting Chief Petty Officer in H.M.S. *Monmouth* in February 1908, and was invalided out of the service on 10 June 1909, but joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 15 April 1910. Recalled for War service, he was finally shore demobilised on 3 May 1919.
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- 218** *Seven: Chief Petty Officer H. Goodchild, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (J.19161. H. Goodchild, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.19161 H. Goodchild. L.S. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.19161H. Goodchild. P.O. H.M.S. Fisgard.) mounted as worn, *the Great War awards somewhat polished and worn, generally nearly very fine and better (7)* *£140-£180*
- Harry Goodchild** was born in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, on 21 August 1896 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 1 August 1912. Advanced Able Seaman on 9 November 1914, and Leading Seaman on 15 September 1918, he served during the Great War in various ships and shore based establishments, and was advanced Petty Officer on 11 September 1921. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 August 1929, and was promoted Chief Petty Officer on 8 May 1930. Awarded the Jubilee Medal in 1935, whilst on the books of H.M.S. *Excellent*, he was shore pensioned on 20 August 1936, but was recalled for War service, and served during the Second World War in H.M.S. *Excellent*.

- 219** *Four: Chief Petty Officer C. C. Humphrey, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Royal Oak at the Battle of Jutland*
1914-15 Star (J.5361, C. C. Humphrey, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.5361 C. C. Humphrey. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.5361 C. C. Humphrey. C.P.O. H.M.S. Birmingham) *contact marks, polished, better than good fine (4)* *£120-£160*
- Cornelius Christopher Humphrey** was born at Newington, London, on 11 December 1891 and commenced his naval service as Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ganges II* on 11 September 1909. He served in H.M.S. *Royal Oak* from May 1916 to August 1918, and was present in her during the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. His gratuity for war service was paid to H.M.S. *Coventry*. He passed the qualification for Fleet Observer (with the Royal Air Force) in December 1918, being attached to the R.A.F. from 10 August 1918 to 5 June 1919, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1925. He was shore pensioned in December 1931, but was recalled for service in December 1939, finally being shore discharged in September 1945.
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- 220** *Seven: Chief Petty Officer S. Hunt, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (194229, S. Hunt, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (194229 S. Hunt. P.O. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (19422 Sidney Hunt, C.P.O., H.M.S. Erin.) mounted for display, *minor official correction to surname on last, very fine (7)* *£120-£160*
- Sidney Hunt** was born in Aveley, Essex, on 9 December 1880 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 3 June 1897. Advanced Petty Officer on 7 February 1912, he served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments. Posted to H.M.S. *Erin* on 18 December 1919, he was promoted Chief Petty Officer on 1 May 1920, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 31 December 1920, being shore pensioned the following year.
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- 221** *Pair: Chief Petty Officer J. Ilott, Royal Navy, a submariner who served with H.M. Ships K1 and E45 during the Great War*
1914-15 Star (191730, J. Ilott, P.O., R.N.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (191730. J. Ilott. Act. C.P.O. R.N.) mounted for display, *very fine*
- 1914-15 Star (**236968, H. Berry, A.B., R.N.**); together with British War Medal 1914-20 (**K.26229 F. Walters. Sto. 1 R. N.**) *generally very fine or better (4)* *£90-£110*
- John Ilott** was born in Uppington, Berkshire in May 1880. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in January 1897, and advanced to Petty Officer in September 1908. Ilott served with H.M.S. *Maidstone* (submarine depot ship), October 1913 - September 1915, and with the submarine H.M.S. *K1*, 1 May - 18 November 1917. On the latter date she collided with *K4* off the Danish coast whilst on patrol, and was sunk by H.M.S. *Blanche* to prevent capture by the enemy.
- Ilott served with H.M.S. *E45*, October 1918 - February 1919. He advanced to Chief Petty Officer in January 1919, and was demobilised in July of the following year.
- Henry Berry** was born in Tavistock, Devon in August 1889. He joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class in August 1906, and advanced to Able Seaman in January 1909. Berry served with H.M.S. *Mons* (destroyer), July 1915 - April 1918, during which time she served as part of the 11th Destroyer Flotilla at the Battle of Jutland. He was Shore Demobilised in September 1919.
- Frederick Walters** was born in Liverpool in February 1897. He joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in May 1915, and served with H.M.S. *Hyacinth* (cruiser), from January 1916 for the duration of the Great War.
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- 222** *Four: Chief Petty Officer L. R. Lilley, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (172579, L. R. Lilley, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (172579 L. R. Lilley. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (172579 L. R. Lilley, P.O., H.M.S. Formidable.) *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£120-£160*
- Louis Robert Lilley** was born, at Brabourne, Kent, on 25 November 1876 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 22 March 1893. Advanced Petty Officer, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in November 1909.
- He joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 20 November 1916 and was shore demobilised in the rate of Chief Petty Officer on 13 March 1919.
- He subsequently joined the New Coast Guard Force on 8 May 1919, and his medals for service in the Great War were sent to H.M. Coast Guard Station Rosyth.
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- 223** *Four: Chief Petty Officer H. J. Willder, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (312443, H. J. Wilder [sic], L. Sto, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (312443 H. J. Wilder [sic]. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (312443 H. J. Willder. S.P.O. H.M.S. Columbine.) *nearly very fine (4)* *£100-£140*
- Henry John Willder** was born at Great Wakering, Essex, on 18 April 1888 and commenced his naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Acheron* on 19 November 1907. He was advanced to Leading Stoker in H.M.S. *Swiftsure* in December 1914, and Stoker Petty Officer in H.M.S. *Intrepid* in September 1917. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in December 1922, and was shore pensioned from H.M.S. *Greenwich* in November 1929, but was recalled for War service as Pensioned Chief Petty Officer in August 1939.
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- 224** *Four: Chief Petty Officer Cook E. Bick, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (347853, E. Bick, L.Ck. Mte., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (347853 E. Bick. L.Ck. Mte. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (347853 E. Bick. P.O. Ck. H.M.S. Impregnable) *light contact marks and minor edge bruise to last, nearly very fine (4)* *£100-£140*
- Edwin Bick** was born at Bridgenorth, Staffordshire, on 15 December 1888 and commenced his naval service as a Probationer 2nd Cook's Mate on 26 September 1907, in H.M.S. *Vivid I*. His medals for service in the Great War were sent to H.M.S. *Revenge*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1922, and was shore pensioned in September 1929, but was re-mobilised in August 1939 as a Pensioned Chief Petty Officer Cook.

225 Six: Chief Petty Officer Cook F. J. Eva, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (M.6796, F. J. Eva. Ck. Mte., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.6796 F. J. Eva. Ck. Mte. R.N.); Defence Medal; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.6796 F. J. Eva. L. Ck. H.M.S. Vivid.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Frederick J. Eva) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, very fine* (6) £120-£160

Frederick John Eva was born in Falmouth, Cornwall, on 8 October 1894 and joined the Royal Navy as a Cook's Mate on 13 October 1913. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Prince George* from the outbreak of War to 14 March 1916, and then in various shore based establishments, and was promoted Cook on 19 May 1919, and Leading Cook on 12 April 1924. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 10 December 1928, and was promoted Petty Officer Cook on 11 February 1932, and Chief Petty Officer Cook on 15 May 1934.

He was invalided out of the service, to pension, on 18 December 1935; he subsequently served during the Second World War as a Special Constable.

226 Four: Supply Chief Petty Officer W. J. G. Clark, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (M.7759, W. J. G. Clark, S.S.A., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.7759 W. J. G. Clark. V.P.O. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.7759 W. J. G. Clark. S.C.P.O. H.M.S. Vivid) *light contact marks, very fine* (4) £100-£140

William James George Clark was born at Devonport on 26 January 1894 and commenced his naval service as a Ships Stewards Assistant in H.M.S. *Vivid I*, on 23 June 1914. He was advanced to Victualling Petty Officer in November 1918, Supply Petty Officer in November 1922, and Supply Chief Petty Officer in December 1925. His war gratuity was paid to H.M.S. *Blenheim*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1929, and was shore pensioned from H.M.S. *Drake II* in June 1936.

227 Four: Chief Stoker T. L. Hopkins, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (173567, T. L. Hopkins, Ch. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (173567 T. L. Hopkins. Ch. Sto. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (173567 T. L. Hopkins, Sto. P.O. H.M.S. Vivid) *very fine* (4) £120-£160

Thomas Lionel Hopkins was born at Avening, Gloucester, on 8 November 1872 and commenced his naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 6 May 1893. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in May 1908, and subsequently joined the Royal Fleet Reserve,

Recalled for War service, he was shore demobilised in November 1919.

228 Four: Chief Stoker B. C. R. Ingamells, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (276841, B. C. R. Ingamells, Ch. Sto., R.N.); British War Medal 1914-20 (276841 B. C. R. Ingamella [sic]. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (276841 B. C. R. Ingamells. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (276841 B. C. R. Ingamells, Sto. P.O. H.M.S. Britannia.) *very fine* (4) £120-£160

Benjamin Charles Robert Ingamells was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, on 16 February 1874 and commenced his naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Victory II* on 4 May 1894. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in May 1909, and was advanced Chief Stoker in H.M.S. *Princess Royal*, in September 1913. He was demobilised on 4 May 1919.

229 Four: Chief Stoker J. Luke, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (307130, J. Luke, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (307130 J. Luke. Act. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (307130. John Luke, Act. Ch. Sto. H.M.S. Hecla.) *minor contact marks, very fine* (4) £100-£140

John Luke was born in Truro, Cornwall, on 24 July 1884 and commenced his naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 23 August 1904. He was advanced to Stoker Petty Officer in H.M.S. *Medea* in February 1911, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in September 1919. His war gratuity was paid to him as a Chief Stoker in H.M.S. *Hecla* (*Rowena*).

He was shore pensioned on 22 August 1926, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day.

230 Four: Petty Officer First Class T. Jackson, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (189119, T. Jackman, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (189119 T. Jackman. Actg. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (189119 Thomas Jackman. P.O. 1Cl. H.M.S. Majestic) *rate partially officially corrected on last, very fine* (4) £100-£140

Thomas Jackman was born in Plymouth on 22 January 1879 and commenced his naval service as Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Curacao* in June 1896. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in February 1912, and his service record is annotated 'Noted for War Services - Patrol Services 1916'. He was demobilised in March 1919.

231 Four: Petty Officer First Class W. H. Jolly, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (188327, W. H. Jolly, P.O.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (188327 W. H. Jolly, P.O.1. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (188327 W. H. Jolly P.O. 1Cl, H.M.S. King Edward VII), *name of ship officially corrected on last, better than very fine* (4) £100-£140

William Hodgson Jolly was born at Chorley, Lancashire, on 29 December 1879 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Northampton* on 29 April 1896. He was advanced Petty Officer First Class in H.M.S. *Blenheim* in 1907 and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1912. He was shore demobilised in April 1919, from H.M.S. *Prince George*.

232 *Four: Petty Officer First Class E. H. H. Woollard, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (169084, E. H. H. Woollard, P.O.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (169084 E. H. H. Woollard. P. O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (169084 E. H. H. Woollard, P.O. 1Cl. H.M.S. Formidable.), *dark toned, generally very fine (4)* £120-£160

Edward Henry Hustle Woollard was born at Lambeth, London on 8 April 1877 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 30 September 1892. He was advanced Petty Officer First Class in November 1905, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in April 1910. He was shore demobilised from H.M.S. *Pembroke I* in February 1919.

233 *Four: Petty Officer H. J. Copland, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (J.20656, A. J. Copland, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.20656 A. J. Copland. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.20656 A. J. Copland. P.O. H.M.S. Guardian.) *light contact marks, polished and worn in parts, generally nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

Arthur James Copland was born at Barton, Lincolnshire, on 2 October 1896 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ganges* on 20 October 1912. He was advanced to Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Indefatigable* in January 1915 and was paid a war gratuity when serving in H.M.S. *Ramilles*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1936, and was shore pensioned in October the same year.

234 *Four: Petty Officer W. F. Hartfield, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (181819, W. F. Hartfield, P.O.1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (181819 W. F. Hartfield. P.O. 1 R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (181819 W. F. Hartfield. P.O. H.M.S. Victory.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

Walter Frederick Hartfield was born in Sheerness, Kent, on 1 January 1879 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 26 November 1894. Advanced Petty Officer on 1 August 1913, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Skipjack* from the outbreak of War to 3 September 1915, and in H.M.S. *Victory* from 4 September 1915 to the end of hostilities. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 March 1917, and was shore demobilised on 18 June 1919.

235 *Three: Petty Officer H. P. Heaven, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (209522, H. P. Heaven. P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (209522 H. P. Heaven. Sh. Cpl. 1 R. N.) mounted for display, *BWM with official corrections, generally good very fine*

Three: Able Seaman A. S. Pritchard, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (J.24910, A. S. Pritchard, Ord., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.24910 A. S. Pritchard. A.B. R.N.) mounted for display, *contact marks, nearly very fine (6)* £60-£80

Henry Percy Heaven was born in Gloucestershire in August 1883. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in April 1900, and advanced to Petty Officer in September 1912. Heaven served with H.M.S. *Louvain* (armed boarding steamer - previously named SS *Dresden*) from 1 February 1915, and survived when she was sunk in the Aegean by the German submarine *UC-22*, 21 January 1918. He was Shore Demobilised in June 1921.

Andrew Smart Pritchard was born in Sunderland, in December 1897. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in May 1913, and advanced to Able Seaman in February 1916. Pritchard served with H.M.S. *Arethusa* (cruiser), August 1914 - March 1916, during which time she was engaged in the Battles of Heligoland Bight and Dogger Bank, and with H.M.S. *Swiftsure* (battleship), May 1916 - April 1917. He transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in December 1927.

236 *Four: Petty Officer C. G. Hobbs, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (J.8629, C. G. Hobbs, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.8629 C. G. Hobbs. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.8629 C. G. Hobbs. P.O. H.M.S. Columbine.) *contact marks, polished and worn, therefore good fine and better (4)* £100-£140

Charles George Hobbs was born at Holloway, London, on 11 October 1893 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 18 June 1910. He was paid a war gratuity when serving in H.M.S. *Sandhurst (Winchelsea)*, and was advanced to Petty Officer in H.M.S. *Columbine* in September 1920. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1926, and was shore pensioned in October 1933.

Recalled for War service in March 1940, he was finally shore discharged from H.M.S. *Collingwood* in August 1945.

237 *Four: Petty Officer L. J. Horne, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (193749, L. J. Horne, L.S. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (193749 L. J. Horne. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (193749 L. J. Horne. Ldg. Sean. H.M.S. Thames.) *light contact marks, very fine (4)* £100-£140

Leonard John Horne was born at Brighton, Sussex, on 17 November 1881 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Boscawen* on 5 May 1897. He was paid a war gratuity for service in H.M.S. *Danae* and his medals for service in the Great War were sent to H.M.S. *Fisgard*. He was shore pensioned from H.M.S. *Crescent* in November 1921, and subsequently joined the Royal Fleet Reserve.

238 *Four: Petty Officer W. H. Parker, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (221288, W. H. Parker, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (221288 W. H. Parker. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (221288 W. H. Parker., P.O. H.M.S. Alecto.) *very fine (4)* £100-£140

William Henry Parker was born at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, on 5 March 1886 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Caledonia*, on 9 July 1902. Advanced Petty Officer, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in March 1919, and was shore demobilised from H.M.S. *Vulcan (Alecto)* on 23 July 1919.

239 Four: Petty Officer C. C. Pycroft, Royal Navy, who was serving in H.M.S. King Alfred when she was torpedoed by the German submarine U-86 on 11 April 1918

1914-15 Star (J.535, C. C. Pycroft, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.535 C. C. Pycroft. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.535 C. C. Pycroft. P.O. H.M.S. Dolphin.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine and better (4)* £120-£160

Cecil Charles Pycroft was born at Portsea, Hampshire, on 27 April 1892 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 10 February 1908. He was advanced Petty Officer in H.M.S. *King Alfred* in March 1918, and he was paid a war gratuity in H.M.S. *Columbine*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in June 1925, and died in service at the Royal Naval Hospital Haslar on 29 August 1925, aged 33. He is buried in Gosport Borough Cemetery, Hampshire.

Pycroft is listed in the *National Roll of the Great War* thus: 'He was already in the Royal Navy at the outbreak of hostilities and served in H.M.S. *Princess Royal*, *Mohawk*, and *King Alfred*. He was sent to the North Sea, and took part in the Battle of Heligoland Bight, and then proceeded to the South Atlantic, and was engaged in the Battle of the Falkland Islands, afterwards returning to the North Sea he served in the Battle of the Dogger Bank, and was present at Scarborough, when the town was bombarded. From September 1916 till April 1917 he was with the Dover Patrol, and was present at the engagement between H.M.S. *Swift* and *Broke* and an enemy destroyer Flotilla. Later he was in H.M.S. *King Alfred*, when that vessel was torpedoed in April 1918, but fortunately was saved. In 1920 he was serving in H.M.S. *Vivacious*, and holds the 1914-15 Star, and the General Service [i.e. British War] and Victory Medals.'

240 Four: Petty Officer J. Ridgeway, Royal Navy, who died on active service on 22 June 1942

1914-15 Star (217020, J. S. Ridgeway, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (217020 J. S. Ridgeway, P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (217020 J. S. Ridgeway, P.O. H.M.S. Prince George) *edge bruise to last, light polishing and contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

John Stanley Ridgeway was born at Harrow, Middlesex, on 17 July 1886 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 19 September 1901. He was awarded a war gratuity for service in H.M.S. *Prince George* and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in July 1919. He was shore pensioned in July 1926, but was recalled for War service in H.M.S. *Ganges* in August 1939. He died in active service on 22 June 1942, aged 55, when serving in H.M.S. *Lynx*, and is buried under a C.W. G.C. headstone in Heston (St. Leonard) Churchyard, Middlesex.

241 Six: Petty Officer L. G. Roberts, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (J.17673 L. G. Roberts. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.17673 L. G. Roberts. L.S. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.17673 L. G. Roberts. P.O. H.M.S. Nelson.) mounted for display, *edge cut to last, generally very fine (6)* £80-£120

Llewellyn George Roberts was born in Portsea, Hampshire in January 1896. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in May 1912, and advanced to Petty Officer in April 1920. Roberts served with H.M.S. *Hindustan* (battleship), July 1913 - April 1916, and at H.M.S. *Cormorant*, March 1917 - May 1918.

242 Four: Petty Officer G. Thomas, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (J.28924, G. Thomas, Ord., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.28924 G. Thomas A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.28924. G. Thomas P.O. H.M.S. Champion) *edge bruising and heavy contact marks, good fine (4)* £100-£140

Gordon Thomas was born at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on 2 February 1898 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* in December 1913. His medals for service in the Great War were sent to H.M.S. *Comus*, and his war gratuity was paid to H.M.S. *Hermione*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in March 1931, and was invalided out of the service in November 1937.

243 Three: Stoker Petty Officer A. Bailey, Royal Navy, who was killed in action whilst serving in H.M.S. Flirt on 26 October 1916

1914-15 Star (307228. A. Bailey. S.P.O. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (307228. A. Bailey. S.P.O. R.N.); Memorial Plaque (Alfred Bailey) *good very fine (4)* £120-£160

Alfred Bailey was born in Warsash, Hampshire, on 8 May 1886 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 22 August 1904. Advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 1 December 1913, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Flirt*, and was killed in action when *Flirt* was sunk during a German naval raid on the Dover Barrage, on 26 October 1916. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

244 Four: Stoker Petty Officer A. G. Carter, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (K.13245, A. G. Carter, L.Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.13245 A. G. Carter. L.Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.13245 A. G. Carter. S.P.O. H.M.S. Columbine), *edge bruise to L.S. & G.C., light contact marks, otherwise very fine (4)* £100-£140

Albert George Carter was born at Portsmouth, Hampshire, on 1 August 1889 and commenced his naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Victory II*, on 23 November 1911. His medals for service in the Great War were sent to H.M.S. *Bruce*, and he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in November 1922. He was shore pensioned from H.M.S. *Dolphin* in July 1929, and enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve. He was recalled briefly in 1938 and again briefly in August 1939.

245 Ten: Stoker Petty Officer W. Farmer, Royal Navy, later Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

1914-15 Star (LZ. 2213. W. Farmer, A.B., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (LZ. 2213 W. Farmer. A.B. R.N.V.R.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 3 clasps, Palestine 1936-1939, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya (K. 58391 W. Farmer. S.P.O. R.N.), *the second and third clasps both tailor's copies to which the recipient is not entitled*; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (K. 58391 W. Farmer. Sto. P.O. H.M.S. Pembroke.) *good very fine (10)* £240-£280

Walter Farmer was born in Maidstone, Kent, on 10 September 1896, and served during the Great War in both the Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. He transferred to the Royal Navy on 8 September 1919 as a Stoker Second Class, and was Advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 23 February 1934. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 25 June 1937.

He was shore pensioned on 2 December 1937, but was recalled for further service during the Second World War.

Note: There is no evidence to suggest that the recipient was entitled to either of the post-War clasps to his Naval General Service Medal.

246 Four: Stoker Petty Officer F. G. Faulkner, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (K.16750, F. G. Faulkner, Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.16750 F. G. Faulkner. L.Sto. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.16750 F. G. Faulkner. S.P.O. H.M.S. Capetown.) mounted as worn, *polished and worn, therefore good fine (4)* £100-£140

Frederick George Faulkner was born at Plympton, Devon, on 1 September 1894 and commenced his naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 11 November 1912. He was advanced to Leading Stoker in H.M.S. *Leander (Bullfinch)* on 8 February 1917, and to Stoker Petty Officer on 1 December 1918. He was paid a War gratuity to H.M.S. *Vivid II*, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in February 1928.

He was shore pensioned in November 1934, but was recalled for War service in July 1939, and was finally shore discharged in August 1945.

247 Four: Stoker Petty Officer S. J. Laker, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (300181, S. J. Laker, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (300181 S. J. Laker. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (300181. S. J. Laker. S.P.O. H.M.S. Boadicea.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

Sydney James Laker was born at Ashford, Kent, on 11 April 1883 and commenced his naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 14 March 1902. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1919, and his medals for service in the Great War were sent to H.M.S. *Hawkins*. He was shore pensioned in March 1924, from H.M.S. *Calliope*.

248 Four: Stoker Petty Officer E. C. Malone, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (K.317, E. C. Malone, L.Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.317 E. C. Malone. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.317 E. C. Malone. S.P.O. H.M.S. Durban) *light contact marks, polished, otherwise nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

Edward Christopher Malone was born at St. John's, Kerry, Ireland, on 11 July 1888 and commenced his naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II*. He was advanced to Acting Stoker Petty Officer in H.M.S. *Leander* in April 1916, and was confirmed in that rate in October the same year. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in May 1923.

249 Four: Stoker Petty Officer M. Pike, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (304749, M. Pike, Act. L.Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (304749 M. Pike S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (304749 M. Pike, S.P.O. H.M.S. Cormorant.) *light contact marks, very fine (4)* £100-£140

Maurice Pike was born at East Cowes, Isle of Wight, on 26 February 1885 and commenced his naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Nelson* on 10 August 1903. He was advanced Stoker Petty Officer in H.M.S. *Victory II (P46)* in February 1918, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1921. Shore pensioned in June 1922, he was recalled for War service in August 1939, and was finally shore discharged in November 1944.

250 Four: Stoker Petty Officer J. Radley, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (K.7234, J. Radley, Act. L.Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.7234 J. Radley L.Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.7234 J. Radley. S.P.O. H.M.S. Greenwich) *very fine (4)* £100-£140

John Radley was born at Stratford, Essex, on 19 May 1892 and commenced his naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Victory II*, on 20 June 1910. He was advanced to Acting Leading Stoker in H.M.S. *Attentive II (Fawn)*, in October 1915, and confirmed as Leading Stoker in October 1916. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in September 1925, and was appointed Chief Stoker in H.M.S. *Vernon (Skylark)* in May 1928. He was shore pensioned in June 1932, but was recalled in May 1940, finally being shore discharged on 7 August 1945.

251 Four: Stoker Petty Officer T. E. Saunders, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (298561, T. E. Saunders, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (298561 T. E. Saunders. S.P.O. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (298561 T. E. Saunders, Sto. P.O. H.M.S. Cornwall) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, very fine (4)* £100-£140

Thomas Edward Saunders was born at Wadebridge, Cornwall, on 19 August 1883 and commenced his naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 12 September 1901. He was advanced to Stoker Petty Officer in H.M.S. *Cornwall* on 11 January 1912, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in June 1917. He was paid a War gratuity to H.M.S. *Resolution*, and he was shore pensioned from H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 14 September 1923.

- 252** *Three: Acting Petty Officer M. W. Shearing, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (J.14443, M. W. Shearing, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.14443 M. W. Shearing. A.B. R.N.)
polished and worn, good fine
- Three: Engineman R. W. Fox, Royal Naval Reserve*
1914-15 Star (E.S. 1340. R. W. Fox. Engn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (1340ES R. W. Fox. R.N.R.) *very fine*
(6) *£70-£90*
- Maurice Wilson Shearing** was born at Brandon, Norfolk, on 14 October 1895 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 9 October 1911. Advanced Able Seaman on 11 May 1914, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Hibernia* from 27 April 1916 to 15 October 1917, and was promoted Leading Seaman on 1 July 1916. He saw further service in H.M.S. *Agamemnon* from 16 November 1917 until the cessation of hostilities, and was advanced Acting Petty Officer on 28 August 1928.
- Robert William Fox** was born in Hull, Yorkshire, on 12 May 1890 and enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve on 4 December 1914. He saw service during the Great War in H.M.S. *Thetis*, as well as various shore based establishments, and was demobilised on 10 February 1919.

- 253** *Four: Leading Seaman S. W. Docwra, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (221633, S. W. Docwra, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (221663 S. W. Docwra L.S. R.N.);
Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (221633 S. W. Docwra. Ldg. Smn. H.M.S. Iron Duke.) *light contact marks,*
very fine (4) *£100-£140*
- Stephen William Docwra** was born at Hornsey, London, on 6 August 1886 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 11 July 1902. He was paid a war gratuity when serving in H.M.S. *Iron Duke*, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in September 1919. He was shore pensioned on 5 August 1926 and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. Recalled for service in October 1939, he was shore discharged in August 1945.

- 254** *Three: Leading Seaman S. Higgs, Royal Navy, who served with the battle cruiser H.M.S. Lion at the Battle of Jutland*
1914-15 Star (J.31136, S. Higgs, Ord., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.31136 S. Higgs. A.B., R.N.) mounted for
display, with 9ct. gold prize medal, reverse engraved 'H.M.S. Resolution Winners Kings Cup 1922-1923 S. Higgs', and
bronze prize medal, reverse engraved 'Runners-Up 1st B.S. 2nd Div. Ships Football Compt. 1922-23. Resolution',
generally very fine or better (lot) *£140-£180*
- Sydney Higgs** was born in Stone, Staffordshire in May 1897. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in May 1914, and advanced to Leading Seaman in January 1919. Higgs served with H.M.S. *Lion* (battle cruiser) from January 1915, and served with her at the Battle of Jutland where she was Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty's fleet flagship of the Battle Cruiser Fleet. The *Lion* was hit a total of 14 times during the battle, including sustaining near-catastrophic damage to Q-turret, and suffered 99 dead and 51 wounded. Although mortally wounded, Major Francis Harvey, Royal Marines, the Q-turret gun commander, ordered the magazine and turret to be flooded, which although costing him his life saved the magazine from exploding, which would undoubtedly have sunk the ship; for his bravery and self sacrifice he was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross.
- Higgs was discharged by purchase in August 1923.

- 255** *Four: Leading Signalman E. A. Taylor, Royal Navy*
1914-15 Star (J.12526, E. A. Taylor, Sig., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.12526 E. A. Taylor. L.Sig. R.N.); Royal
Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.12526 E. A. Taylor L.Sig. H.M.S. Valiant) *light contact marks,*
nearly very fine (4) *£100-£140*
- Edward Alfred Taylor** was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, on 18 September 1895 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 13 October 1911. He was paid a war gratuity for service in H.M.S. *Vivid I*, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in December 1928. He was advanced to Acting Yeoman of Signals in 1928 and Chief Yeoman of Signals in 1934, and was shore pensioned in September 1935. Recalled for War service in September 1939, he was shore discharged in August 1945.

- 256** *Five: Leading Stoker F. W. Bray, Royal Navy, who served with H.M.S. Tiger at Dogger Bank and Jutland*
1914-15 Star (K.23342, F. W. Bray, Sto. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.23342 F. W. Bray. Sto. 1. R.N.);
War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.23342 F. W. Bray. Sto. 1. H.M.S.
Renown.) mounted for display, with original parchment certificate of service, *contact marks, good fine or better (5)*
£140-£180
- Frederick William Bray** was born in Frome, Somerset in December 1895. He joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in October 1914, and advanced to Leading Stoker in September 1936. Bray served with H.M.S. *Tiger* (battlecruiser), January 1915 - January 1921, during which time she took part in the Battle of Dogger Bank, and was part of the 1st Battlecruiser Squadron at the Battle of Jutland. At the latter she fired a total of 303 shells from her main guns during the battle, and was credited with one hit on the *Moltke* and two on the *von der Tann*.
- Bray was discharged 'physically unfit for naval service', 2 March 1940.

257 *Family group:*

Three: Leading Stoker W. Coleman, who was killed in action when H.M.S. *Pathfinder* was torpedoed and sunk by the German Submarine *U-21* in the Firth of Forth on 5 September 1914

1914-15 Star (K. 9090, W. Coleman, L. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K. 9090 W. Coleman. L. Sto. R.N.); Memorial Plaque (William Coleman) *good very fine*

Four: Petty Officer J. S. Coleman, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (228404, J. S. Coleman, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (228404 J. S. Coleman. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (228404 J. S. Coleman, P.O. H.M.S. Pembroke.) *very fine (8)* £240-£280

William Coleman was born in Waltham, Kent, on 19 April 1892 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 22 September 1910. Advanced Leading Stoker on 19 February 1914, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Pathfinder*, and was killed in action when *Pathfinder* was torpedoed by the German submarine *U-21* off St. Abb's Head in the Firth of Forth on 5 September 1914, and sank within four minutes with the loss of nearly all hands. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Joseph Stephen Coleman, brother of the above, was born in Waltham, Kent, on 18 April 1886 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 21 October 1903. Advanced Leading Seaman on 14 February 1913, he served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was promoted Petty Officer on 1 April 1916. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 13 September 1919, and was shore pensioned on 23 March 1923. Recalled for War service on 8 December 1939, he was invalided out of the service on 1 June 1940.

258 *Four: Leading Stoker J. Hickman, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (K.11889, J. Hickman, Sto. 1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.11889 J. Hickman L.Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.11889 J. Hickman L.Sto. H.M.S. Iron Duke.), *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

Joseph Hickman was born at Dudley, Worcestershire, on 15 November 1892 and commenced his naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Victory* on 13 July 1911. His medals for service in the Great War were sent to H.M.S. *Sandhurst*, and he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in July 1926. He was shore pensioned in 1933, but was recalled to duty in February 1940, finally being shore discharged from H.M.S. *Orlando* in August 1945.

259 *Four: Engine Room Artificer First Class N. S. Morley, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (271977, N. S. Morley, E.R.A. 3., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (271977 N. S. Morley. E.R.A. 2 R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (271977 N. S. Morley. E.R.A. 1 H.M.S. Vivid.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine (4)* £100-£140

Neville Stanley Morley was born at Devonport on 6 March 1890 and commenced his naval service as Boy Artificer in H.M.S. *Indus* on 20 July 1905. His war gratuity was paid to H.M.S. *Colossus (Gloucester)*. He was advanced to Engine Room Artificer First Class in October 1922, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in May 1923. Promoted Chief Engine Room Artificer Second Class in H.M.S. *Dauntless* in December 1923, he was shore pensioned in March 1930. Morley was remobilised in June 1940, and served during the Second World War as a temporary Acting Warrant Engineer.

260 *Four: Shipwright First Class L. Blake, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (345679, L. Blake, J.R., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (345679 L. Blake Shpt.1 R.N.); Royal Navy L. S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (345679. Leonard Blake, Shpt. 2 Cl. H.M.S. Pembroke) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

Leonard Blake was born at Chesham, Buckinghamshire, on 9 October 1882 and commenced his naval service as a Carpenters Crewman in H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 9 October 1902. He was advanced to Joiner, H.M.S. *Newcastle* in June 1915, and Shipwright First Class, H.M.S. *Attentive II*, on 1 April 1918. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in February 1918, and his medals for service in the Great War were sent to H.M.S. *Pembroke*. He was shore pensioned in October 1924.

261 *Four: Shipwright First Class H. T. Knight, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (147269, H. T. Knight, Shpt. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (147269 H. T. Knight. Shpt. 1. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (147269 H. T. Knight., Ldg. Shipwt. H. T. Knight, H.M.S. Magnificent.) *nearly extremely fine (4)* £120-£160

Henry Thomas Knight was born in Surrey on 13 June 1864 and commenced his naval service as a Carpenter's Crewman in H.M.S. *Indus* on 22 December 1888. He subsequently purchased his release, but was re-engaged in January 1894. He was advanced to Leading Shipwright in H.M.S. *Vivid* in October 1905, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1908. He was promoted Shipwright First Class in December 1912, and was shore demobilised in June 1919.

262 *Four: Stoker First Class C. E. Austin, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve*

1914-15 Star (SS.106192. C. E. Austin. Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (S.S. 106192 C. W. Austin. Sto.1 R. N.) *surname officially corrected on BWM*; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (SS.106192 (Ch. B.9181) C. E. Austen [sic]. Sto.1. R.F.R.) *good very fine (4)* £80-£120

Charles Edward Austin (surname also recorded as Austen) was born in Faversham, Kent, on 13 February 1889 and joined the Royal Navy on a five year engagement as a Stoker Second Class on 21 November 1907. Promoted Stoker First Class on 26 October 1908, he transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve on 24 November 1912, but was recalled for service during the Great War, and served in a variety of ships and shore based establishments. He was shore demobilised on 8 June 1921, and resumed his service with the Royal Fleet Reserve.

263 *Four: Stoker First Class H. Daw, Royal Navy, who was present at the Battle of Jutland in H.M.S. Tiger*
 1914-15 Star (K.22539, H. Daw, Sto. 1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.22539 H. Daw. Sto.1. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (K.22539 H. Daw Sto.1. H.M.S. Broke) mounted as worn, *the trio heavily polished, therefore fair, the L.S. & G.C. very fine (4)* *£100-£140*

Harry Daw was born at Plymouth, Devon, on 13 April 1893 and commenced his naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 6 May 1914. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Tiger* from October 1914 until the cessation of hostilities, and was present in her at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1933, and was shore pensioned in June 1934. Recalled for service in July 1939, he was shore discharged in July 1945.

264 *Four: Stoker First Class G. J. Heath, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 Star (K.21003, G. J. Heath, Sto. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.21603 [sic]. G. J. Heath. Sto 1. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.21003 G. J. Heath, Sto.1. H.M.S. Hawkins) *polished, edge bruising and contact marks, good fine and better (4)* *£100-£140*

George James Heath was born at Hanwell, Middlesex, on 5 October 1894 and commenced his naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 3 October 1913. He was promoted Stoker First Class in H.M.S. *Leader* in October 1914, and was paid a War gratuity to H.M.S. *Ganges II*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in December 1928, and was shore pensioned in October 1935, from H.M.S. *Cardiff (Vindictive)*. He was recalled for service in October 1939, and was finally shore discharged in August 1945.

265 *Four: Stoker First Class F. C. Sammels, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 Star (K. 23324, F. C. Sammels, Sto.1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.23324 F. c. Sammels. Sto.1. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.23324 F. C. Sammels. Sto.1. H.M.S. Durban) *light contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* *£100-£140*

Frederick Charles Sammels was born at St. Martin, Cornwall, on 10 October 1895 and commenced his naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 14 October 1914. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1930, and was invalided out of the service in May 1932.

266 *Four: Stoker First Class W. H. Watkins, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 Star (K.24493, W. H. Watkins, Sto. 2. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.24493 W. H. Watkins Sto. 1. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.24493 W. H. Watkins. Sto.1. H.M.S. Heliotrope.) *contact marks and minor edge bruising, otherwise very fine (4)* *£100-£140*

William Henry Watkins was born at Chester-le-Street, Durham, on 3 December 1896 and entered naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Victory* on 24 February 1915. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in October 1930 and was shore pensioned in February 1937. Recalled for service in September 1939, he was shore discharged in August 1945.

267 *Four: Stoker First Class G. W. Winters, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve*
 1914-15 Star (287848, G. W. Winters, Sto. 1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (287848 G. W. Winters. Sto. 1 R. N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (287848 (PO. B. 1290) G. W. Winters. Sto. 1. R.F.R.) mounted for wear, *generally good very fine (4)* *£80-£120*

George Walter Winters was born in Morton near Bourne, Lincolnshire in July 1877. He joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in March 1898, and advanced to Stoker 1st Class in October 1899. Winters joined the Royal Fleet Reserve in June 1905, and served with H.M.S. *Kent* (armoured cruiser), October 1914 - June 1918 (awarded L.S. & G.C. September 1915). During the latter period she was engaged at the Battle of Falklands, where she sank the German light cruiser *Nürnberg*. Winters was demobilised in January 1919.

268 *Four: Able Seaman A. H. Belfield, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 Star (J.18510, A. H. Belfield, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.18510 A. H. Belfield. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.18510 A. H. Belfield, A.B. H.M.S. Norfolk.), *light polishing and contact marks to BWM, otherwise very fine and better (4)* *£100-£140*

Albert Henry Belfield was born at Belgrave, London, on 19 January 1896 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ganges* on 11 June 1912. His service record is annotated that he was washed overboard from H.M.S. *Archer*, and injured on 22 October 1919. He was picked up by the Norwegian S.S. *Mercurios Schroeder*, and landed at Torquay - where he was conveyed to hospital. He was paid a war gratuity for service in H.M.S. *Prince George*, and was awarded this Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1934, prior to being shore pensioned in January 1936.

269 *Three: Able Seaman G. F. Bonner, Royal Navy*
 1914-15 Star (J. 8593, G. F. Bonner, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 8593 G. F. Bonner. L.S. R.N.), *last a little polished, otherwise very fine*

Three: Ordinary Seaman W. Chivers, Royal Navy
 1914-15 Star (J. 38447, W. Chivers, Boy. 1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 38447 W. Chivers. Ord. R.N.), *mounted as worn, good very fine*

Three: Leading Seaman W. J. Davies, Royal Navy
 1914-15 Star (170289, W. J. Davies, L.S. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (170289 W. J. Davies. L.S. R.N.), *good very fine (9)* *£120-£160*

270 Four: Able Seaman M. Donovan, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (203115, M. Donovan, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (203115 M. Donovan. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue; (203115 Michael Donovan. A.B. H.M.S. Cleopatra.) *light contact marks to last, otherwise very fine* (4) £100-£140

Michael Donovan was born at Dungarvan, Waterford, Ireland, on 21 February 1883 and commenced his naval service as Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Black Prince*. His medals for service in the Great War were sent to H.M.S. *Vernon* and he was paid a war gratuity for service in H.M.S. *Cleopatra*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1920 and was shore pensioned in April 1923.

271**Four: Able Seaman W. C. Kennard, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (207084, W. C. Kennard, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (207084 W. C. Kennard. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (207084 W. C. Kennard, A.B. H.M.S. Fox.) *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* (4) £100-£140

William Cephas Kennard was born at Lancing, Sussex, on 27 April 1883, and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *St. Vincent* on 29 November 1899. He was advanced Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Hannibal*, in March 1903, and was discharged, time expired, on 26 April 1913, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. Recalled to the service following the outbreak of the Great War, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in December 1917, and was shore demobilised in June 1921.

Sold together with a photographic image of the recipient, and copied service papers.

272 Three: Able Seaman F. J. Nicholson, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Centurion at the Battle of Jutland

1914-15 Star (J.16134, F. Nicholson, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.16134 F. J. Nicholson. A.B. R.N.) *very fine* (3) £60-£80

Francis James Nicholson was born in Doncaster on 17 April 1895 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ganges* on 21 February 1912. Advanced Able Seaman on 31 July 1914, he served during the Great War initially in H.M.S. *Lion* from the outbreak of War to 16 April 1915, and then in H.M.S. *Centurion* from 23 June 1915 to 26 September 1917, and was present in her at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. Transferring to H.M.S. *Vivid*, he was invalided from the service on 5 November 1919.

273 Four: Able Seaman C. H. C. Pittman, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (J.4037, C. H. C. Pittman, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.4037 C. H. C. Pittman. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.4037 C. H. C. Pittman. A.B. H.M.S. Barham) *light surface marks otherwise very fine* (4) £100-£140

Charles Henry Corbet Pittman was born at Yeovil, Somerset, on 3 December 1892 and commenced his naval service as Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 6 April 1909. His medals for service in the Great War were sent to H.M.S. *Malaya* and he was paid a war gratuity when serving in H.M.S. *Theseus*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1926, and was shore pensioned in December 1932.

274 Three: Officer's Steward Third Class R. L. T. Woolford, Royal Navy, who was killed when H.M.S. Laforey hit a mine off France, 23 March 1917

1914-15 Star (L.9555, R. L. T. Woolford, Ord. Smn., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (L.9555 R. L. T. Woolford. O.S. 3 R.N.) mounted for display, *contact marks overall, therefore nearly very fine*

1914-15 Star (306461. G. Upstall. S.P.O. R.N.) *very fine* (4) £80-£100

Richard Leonard Thomas Woolford was born in Balham, London in January 1897. He served as an Officer's Steward 3rd Class with the destroyer H.M.S. *Laforey* from January 1917, and was killed when she hit a mine off France whilst returning from a successful convoy escort, 23 March 1917. The ship split in two, and only 18 of the crew survived. Woolford is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

George Upstall was born in Port Isaac, Cornwall in July 1884. He joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in December 1904, and advanced to Stoker Petty Officer in May 1912. Upstall served during the Great War with H.M.S. *Maori* (destroyer), and was with her when she struck a mine in the North Sea and sank off Zeebrugge, 7 May 1915. He was listed as 'Missing', and later confirmed to have been taken prisoner of war, firstly interned in Germany and then transferred for internment to Holland.

Upstall was released in November 1918, and Shore Pensioned in June 1922.

275 Four: Cooper's Crew M. P. Jordan, Royal Navy, who was landed from H.M.S. Sutlej for relief work at Messina in 1908, and died when H.M.S. Amphion struck a mine on 6 August 1914, the first ship of the Royal Navy to be sunk in the First World War

1914-15 Star (346493. M. P. Jordan. Cpr. Cr. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals ((346439 M. P. Jordan. Cpr. Cr. R.N.) note mistake in Official Number; **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, *edge bruise to the last, otherwise good very fine* (4) £300-£400

Maurice Paul Jordan was born at Haulbowline, Cork, on 29 June 1889, and joined the Royal Navy as a Cooper at Haulbowline Yard on 30 November 1903. Advanced to Cooper's Crew on 29 June 1907, he served aboard H.M.S. *Sutlej* from May 1908 to March 1909 and was landed from the ship to assist in the relief work on the occasion of the earthquake at Messina in December 1908. He joined H.M.S. *Amphion* on 2 April 1913, and died when the ship struck a mine on 6 August 1914 off the Thames Estuary and sank with the loss of 132 crewmen killed. She was the first ship of the Royal Navy to be sunk in the First World War.

276 Four: Plumber W. H. Kelly, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (342028 [sic], W. H. Kelly, Pbr., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (342038 W. H. Kelly. Pbr. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (342038 W. H. Kelly, Plumber. H.M.S. Theseus) *very fine (4)* £100-£140

William Henry Kelly was born at Appledore, Devon, on 10 March 1878 and commenced his naval service as a Plumber in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 5 April 1898. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in May 1913, and was promoted to Chief Plumber on 1 October 1918. His War gratuity was paid to H.M.S. *Impregnable*, and he was shore demobilised in December 1919.

277 Four: Seaman P. Paton, Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 Star (D.1610. P. Paton. Smn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (1510D P. Paton. Smn. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (D.1510 P. Paton, Sean. R.N.R.) mounted for display, *generally very fine or better (4)* £100-£140

Peter Paton was born in Lerwick, Shetland in 1866. He joined the Royal Naval Reserve in October 1895, subsequent service included with H.M.S. *Triumph* (battleship), October 1914 - January 1915, when serving on the China station she took part in the campaign against the German colony of Tsing-Tao in 1914. Paton also served with H.M.S. *Euryalus* during the Dardanelles campaign. He was demobilised in February 1919.

278 Four: Sick Berth Steward J. E. Bayford, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (350689, J. E. Bayford, S.B.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (350689 J. E. Bayford, S.B.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (350689 J. E. Bayford, S.B.S. H.M.S. Newcastle) *light contact marks, very fine (4)* £100-£140

John Ernest Bayford was born in Chelsea, London, on 17 December 1877 and commenced his naval service as a Probationer Sick Berth Attendant at the Royal Naval Hospital *Haslar* on 2 August 1899. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in March 1915, and his medals for service in the Great War were sent to H.M.S. *Cormorant*. He was shore pensioned in October 1921.

279 Four: Lieutenant F. R. Blair, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

1914-15 Star (Lieut. F. R. Blair, R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. F. R. Blair. R.N. V.R.); Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R., with Second Award Clasp (6 F. R. Blair, C.P.O., R.N.V.R.) mounted court style for display, *very fine and better, rare (4)* £600-£800

Provenance: John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008.

Only 65 Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medals awarded during the reign of Edward VII, of which 8 subsequently had clasps.

Frank Robertson Blair was awarded the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 20 December 1910. During the Great War he was granted a Temporary Commission as a Sub-Lieutenant on 15 January 1915, and from 29 January 1915 he held the command the yacht *Maire* of the Motor Boat Reserve- this vessel he commanded as the only officer aboard for a total of three years. On 28 July 1915 he was promoted to Lieutenant on the Permanent List of the R.N.V.R., and in March 1918 he was borne as an Additional for special service on the submarine depot ship H.M.S. *Pactolus*. For his services during the Great War Blair was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 24 May 1919) 'for services in the Auxiliary Patrol between 1st July and 11th November 1918'.

He was placed on the Retired List at his own request on 29 July 1919 when he was demobilised, and was awarded a Second Award Bar to his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 18 January 1922.

280 Four: Sergeant W. Davis, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who served with H.M.S. Minotaur at the Battle of Jutland

1914-15 Star (PO.15789, Pte. W. Davis, R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (PO.15789. Pte. W. Davis, R.M.L.I.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (PO.15789 W. Davis. Mne. R.M.) mounted for display, *contact marks overall, nearly very fine (4)* £140-£180

Walter Davis was born in South Norwood, London in May 1892. He enlisted in the Royal Marine Light Infantry in October 1910, and served with H.M.S. *Minotaur* (armoured cruiser), May 1912 - December 1916, during which time she served as flagship of the 2nd Cruiser Squadron at the Battle of Jutland (awarded L.S. & G.C. in December 1925). Davis re-engaged for service as an Acting Sergeant during the Second War, and resided at 50 Beauchamp Road, Sutton, Surrey in later life.

281 Four: Private F. G. Chappell, Royal Marine Light Infantry

1914-15 Star (Ch. B.12896 Pte. F. Chappell. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Ch. 12896 Pte. F. G. Chappell. R.M.L.I.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (Ch. 12896 F. Chappell, Pte. R.M.L.I.) *very fine (4)* £120-£160

Francis George Chappell was born in Dunstable, Bedfordshire, on 14 May 1883 and enlisted into the Chatham Division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry in London on 12 October 1901. Promoted Corporal on 13 February 1904, he was reduced back to Private on 1 November 1905, and served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Wildfire* from 1 January to 21 May 1915, and in H.M.S. *Actaeon* from 3 August 1915 to the end of the War. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 21 May 1921, and was discharged on 13 October 1922. He subsequently enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve.

282 Three: Sergeant Ivor Edwards, Royal Field Artillery

1914-15 Star (W-2693 Dvr: I. Edwards. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (W-2693 Sjt. I. Edwards. R.A.) together with a R.A.O.B. Founder's jewel, silver-gilt and enamels, the reverse hallmarked Birmingham 1912, and inscribed 'Presented to Sir Ivor Edwards from the Flower of Rhydyfelin Lodge for Valuable Services Rendered. Dec. 29. 1913', the top suspension pin enamelled 'Founder', *very fine or better* (4) £40-£50

Ivor Edwards was born at Llanwonno, Rhondda, Glamorgan, on 14 December 1883. He served in France as a Driver in the Royal Field Artillery from Christmas Day 1915, and was subsequently promoted to Sergeant. He was an ardent supporter of the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes Lodges and had a lodge named after him in Llantwit Fardre, the *Sir Ivor Edwards Lodge*. He was frequently mentioned in local newspapers. He was later living in Pontypridd with his wife and working as a colliery pay and cost clerk. They had two sons, one of whom won the D.F.M. in 1943. Ivor Edwards died at Pontypridd on 20 June 1942, and is buried in Glyntaff Cemetery. Sold with copied research.

For the D.F.M. group awarded to the recipient's son, see Lot 156.

283 Three: Acting Sergeant A. J. Hillier, Royal Field Artillery, later Royal Engineers

1914-15 Star (966 Bmbr. W. Hillier, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (966 A. Sjt. A. J. Hillier. R.A.) *very fine*

Three: Private G. Meyrick, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, later Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

1914-15 Star (17410 Pte. G. Meyrick. Shrops. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (17410 Pte. G. Meyrick. K.S.L.I.) *minor edge bruising, very fine*

Pair: Acting Sergeant G. C. Marchant, King's Royal Rifle Corps

British War and Victory Medals (R-27781 A.Sjt. G. C. Marchant. K.R.R.C.) *very fine* (8) £100-£140

Walter Hillier was born in Pimlico, London, in 1897 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 November 1915, later transferring to the Royal Engineers. He died in Kensington, London, on 14 February 1961.

George Meyrick was born at Clunbury, Shropshire, on 12 April 1884 and attested for the King's Shropshire Light Infantry at Ludlow, Shropshire, on 17 February 1915. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 August 1915, before transferring to the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on 16 March 1917. He was discharged class 'Z' Reserve on 27 April 1919, and died in 1956.

George Clifford Marchant was born in Pontypridd on 14 December 1893 and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 8 December 1915. Advanced Acting Sergeant on 31 March 1917, he served on attachment to the Nigerian Regiment in West Africa throughout 1918, and was discharged due to a disability contracted whilst on active service on 12 October 1919. He died in October 1968.

Sold with copied research.

284 Three: Private H. Daft, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 13 October 1914

1914 Star, with clasp (717 Pte. H. Daft. R. War: R.); British War and Victory Medals (717 Pte. H. Daft. R. War. R.); Memorial Plaque (Herbert Daft) in card envelope, with Buckingham Palace enclosure; together with the recipient's aluminium identity disc, '717 H. Daft R. War. R. C. of E.', *extremely fine* (4) £240-£280

Herbert Daft was born in Walsall, Staffordshire, and attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment at Birmingham. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914, and was killed in action on 13 October 1914. He is buried in Meteren Military Cemetery, France.

Sold together with a Royal Warwickshire Regiment silver sweetheart brooch; a small portrait photograph of the recipient mounted in a large 'patriotic' glazed frame; and copied research, including a newspaper cutting that notes that the widow was left with an infant child, born since her husband went away.

Please note that this lot is not suitable for shipping, but can be hand delivered within mainland Britain by prior arrangement with Christopher Mellor-Hill.

285

Three: Private H. George, Lincolnshire Regiment, who served as a Bandsman and Stretcher Bearer on the Western Front, who recorded the daily events of 1915 in a fascinating diary

1914-15 Star (313 Pte. H. George. Linc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (313 Pte. H. George. Linc. R.) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £70-£90

Herbert George was born in Nettleham, Lincolnshire, on 8 August 1892, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment on 5 August 1914. He served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 March 1915, as a Bandsman and Stretcher-bearer, and recorded the events of 1915 in a daily diary, a full transcript of which is included with this lot. His year at the front was punctuated by a week's leave at the end of September to enable him to get married back in Lincoln. He survived the War, but died of pneumonia at the early age of 39.

Sold with copied research, including a full transcript of the recipient's diary and various copied photographic images; and two copies of *Lincolnshire Life*, March 1996, which contains a lengthy article on the recipient.

286 *Three: Private C. Grundy, Lincolnshire Regiment, who died from the effects of gas on the Western Front on 25 July 1917*

1914-15 Star (9997 Pte. C. Grundy. Linc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9997 Pte. C. Grundy. Linc. R.); Memorial Plaque (Charles Grundy) *very fine* (4) *£100-£140*

Charles Grundy was born in Wickenby, Lincolnshire, and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment at Lincoln. He served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 18 July 1915, and, proceeding to the Western Front, died from the effects of gas on 25 July 1917. He is buried in Gwalia Cemetery, Poperinghe, Belgium.

Sold with copied research.

287 *Three: Private G. W. Marshall, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 13 October 1915*

1914-15 Star (2629 Pte. G. W. Marshall. Linc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2629 Pte. G. W. Marshall. Linc. R.); Memorial Plaque (George William Marshall) *good very fine* (4) *£120-£160*

George William Marshall was born in Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and attested there for the Lincolnshire Regiment. He served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 March 1915, and was killed in action on 13 October 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, France.

288 *Three: Private J. McMinn, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Somme in July 1916*

1914-15 Star (3957 Pte. J. McMinn, Lan. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (3957 Pte. J. McMinn. Lan. Fus.); Memorial Plaque (John McMinn) in card envelope, *cleaned, good very fine* (4) *£240-£280*

John McMinn was born in Salford, Lancashire, in 1897 and attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers in Manchester. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 May 1915, and was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme—initially posted missing in action, his death was formally recorded as occurring on 20 July 1916. It is possible, therefore, that his death actually occurred on the first day of the Battle, 1 July 1916, when the Battalion advanced and later crossed the German line south of The Quadrilateral—the enemy soon counter attacked and a withdrawal was made during the night, with the Battalion suffering total casualties of 368. Between the action on 1 July and the recipient's recorded death on 20 July the Battalion was not involved in any major actions, nor did they have a day on which they sustained significant casualties. McMinn has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold with copied research.

289



Four: Captain and Quartermaster J. Ellis, Cheshire Regiment, who was Mentioned in Despatches for services in Egypt

1914-15 Star (Q.M. & Capt. J. Ellis. Ches. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Q.M. & Capt. J. Ellis); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2282 C.Serjt. J. Ellis. Cheshire Regt.) mounted as worn, *generally very fine and better* (4) *£200-£240*

Joseph Ellis, a native of Birkenhead, Cheshire, attested for the Cheshire Regiment in 1886, under the alias of Joseph Weeks, and served for 15 years in the 1st Battalion, being awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order 172 of 1904. He retired in 1914, as Acting Sergeant Major on the Permanent Staff of 6th Battalion Cheshire Regiment (T.F.), but was subsequently commissioned Lieutenant (Quartermaster), and served during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 7 August 1915. He saw further service in Egypt, Palestine, and Belgium, and was Mentioned in Despatches for his services in Egypt (*London Gazette* 22 January 1919).

Sold with a portrait photograph of the recipient, wearing his L.S. & G.C. Medal.

290 *Three: Second Lieutenant R. H. Fleming, 15th (1st London Welsh) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, late London Regiment, who was killed in action at Mametz Wood on the Somme on 11 July 1916*

1914-15 Star (630 Pte. R. H. Fleming. 5 - London R.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. R. H. Fleming) *good very fine* (3) *£120-£160*

Reginald Henry Fleming was born at Dalston, London, in 1891, and attested for the London Regiment. He served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 June 1915, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 10th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 22 January 1916. Subsequently transferring to 'D' Company, 15th (1st London Welsh) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, he served with them during the Battle of the Somme, and was posting missing, later confirmed killed in action, during the Battalion's attack between Queen's Nullah and White Trench at Mametz Wood on 10-11 July 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

291 *Family Group:***Three: Sergeant W. H. Hales, South Wales Borderers**

1914-15 Star (15773 Pte. W. H. Hales. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (15773 Sjt. W. H. Hales S. Wales Bord.) with remnants of original OHMS transmission envelope, addressed to 'Mr. W. H. Hales, 36 Mary Street, Seven Sisters, Neath', *edge bruise to BWM otherwise nearly extremely fine*

Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R. (**Ldg. Fireman William H. Hales**) *good very fine*

Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes Jewels (2), the first gilt and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Bro. William H. Hales Richmond Lodge No. 7270 Exalted 27.11.45.', with top riband bar engraved '1st Dec. 31.3.36' and suspension bar engraved '2nd Dec. 18.4.40'; the second silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse inscribed 'Presented to Bro. William H. Hales C.P. by the Richmond Lodge No.7270 Raised on the 18 Apl. 1940', with top riband bar inscribed 'Primo' and suspension bar engraved 'Richmond Lodge No.7270'; together with a R.A.O.B. lapel badge, *good very fine (6) £70-£90*

15572 Sergeant William Henry Hales was born at Newtown, Mountain Ash, Glamorgan. He was by trade a collier for the Evans and Bevan colliery company, and was residing at Seven Sisters, Neath when he enlisted into the South Wales Borderers on 3 September 1914. He served with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from September to November 1915, and subsequently in Salonika, and was promoted Sergeant in January 1918. He was invalided with bronchial pneumonia, malaria and other debilities in December 1918, and was discharged to the Army Reserve in February 1919. He died at Seven Sisters in 1945.

Leading Fireman William Henry Hales, the son of the above, was born at Seven Sisters, Neath, on 20 April 1914 and appears as a milkman in the 1939 Register. He died in 1987.

Sold with copied research.

292 *Three: Regimental Sergeant Major G. Lloyd, Welsh Regiment*

1914-15 Star (15148 S. Mjr. G. Lloyd. Welsh R.); British War and Victory Medals (15148 W.O. Cl. 1. G. Lloyd. Welsh R.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (3) £60-£80*

George Lloyd was born at Llanthewy - Rhydderch, Abergavenny in 1869, and attested for the Welsh Regiment at Cardigg on 7 April 1887, having previously served in the Regiment's 3rd (Militia) Battalion. Advanced Colour Sergeant on 28 March 1902, he served with 2nd Battalion in India and at Home, and was discharged after 21 years' service on 6 April 1908; despite having an exemplary record he does not appear to have received a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Lloyd re-enlisted in the Welsh Regiment in September 1914, and was posted to the 19th (Pioneer) Battalion, being appointed Regimental Sergeant Major on 19 March 1915. He served with the 19th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 December 1915 until May 1917, and was discharged on 1 August 1919, having attained the rank of Warrant Officer Class I. He died on 24 January 1944.

Sold with copied research.

293 *Three: Sergeant E. S. Willsher, King's Shropshire Light Infantry*

1914-15 Star (8829 Pte. E. S. Willsher. Shrops: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (8829 Sjt. E. S. Willsher. Shrops. L. I.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered '504161', *retaining pin missing from reverse of badge, and catch crudely re-soldered, generally very fine (4) £60-£80*

Ernest Sydney Willsher was born in Plumstead in 1889 and attested for the King's Shropshire Light Infantry at Woolwich on 28 January 1908, having previously served in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he served with them in India from 5 September 1909 to 16 November 1914, and then with the British Expeditionary Force during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 December 1914. Advanced Sergeant in the 7th Battalion, K.S.L.I., on 28 July 1917, he served in the Battles of the Scarpe, Arleaux, Menin Road, Polygon Wood, and Cambrai. His service on the Front was regularly interspersed with admissions to various Field and General Hospitals, suffering from various disabilities, and he was discharged as being surplus to military requirements on 8 March 1919, after 11 years and 40 days' service, being awarded a Silver War Badge.

Sold together with the recipient's riband bar and a K.S.L.I. cap badge; and copied research.

294**Three: Private R. J. Price, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), who died of wounds on the Western Front on 4 September 1915**

1914-15 Star (2365. Pte. R. J. Price. Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2365 Pte. R. J. Price. Midd'x R.); Memorial Scroll, 'Pte. Robert James Price, Middlesex Regiment', the Scroll mounted alongside the Buckingham Palace enclosure in a glazed display frame, *very fine and better (4) £100-£140*

Robert James Price was born in Hornsey, Middlesex, and attested there for the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment on 6 August 1914. He served initially in Gibraltar guarding German prisoners of War, and whilst there was severely wounded by a bayonet in the side during rioting by the 8,000 German prisoners held there. Recovering, he served with the 1st/7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 March 1915, and was severely wounded in both legs whilst engaged on a night patrol operation on 25-26 August 1915, when his party was intercepted by the enemy. For his gallantry in bringing in the wounded under heavy enemy fire during this operation Private William Moutrie was awarded the D.C.M. Price died of wounds at No. 5 Stationary Hospital, Abbeville, on 4 September 1915, and is buried in Abbeville Cemetery, France.

Sold with named Record Office enclosure for the British War and Victory Medals; and copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient.

295

Five: Sergeant T. B. McMillan, Manchester Regiment, later Flight Lieutenant, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was Mentioned in Despatches

1914-15 Star (9901 Sjt. B. McMillan. Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals (8901 C. Sjt. T. B. McMillan. Manch. R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) £200-£240

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946: 'A/Flight Lieutenant T. B. McMillan, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve.' Sold with original M.I.D. Certificate, Certificate of Good Service dated 5 January 1945, and original photograph of McMillan in uniform with his wife..

Thomas Bernard McMillan was born at Chorlton-on-Medwick, on 30 May 1893, and as he grew up preferred to be called 'Bernard'. At the age of 17, he joined his local Territorial unit, the 8th Ardwick (T.F.) Battalion, Manchester Regiment) as a Bugler. On the outbreak of war he was mobilised as part of the 8th Ardwick Battalion and was transferred to the new Pals Brigade in XIV Platoon, "D" Company, 18th (3rd City) Battalion, Manchester Regiment. He served in France from 15 August 1915 and was wounded in the chest on 28 January 1916, and was treated in hospital at Rouen. He was afterwards transferred to the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, was discharged in 1919 and placed in Class "Z" Reserve.

McMillan joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in 1941 and on 28 November was granted an Emergency Commission as an Acting Pilot Officer. He attended O.T.S. at R.A.F. Uxbridge, and was posted to No. 10 Barrage Balloon Centre, R.A.F. Bowlee, Middleton, Manchester, as part of No. 33 Barrage Balloon Group, headquartered at Sheffield. He was promoted to Pilot Officer in January 1942, and to temporary Flight Lieutenant in September 1942. He served subsequently with No. 970 Barrage Balloon Squadron, and then at No. No. 942/943 Barrage Balloon Squadron at Hull. He was transferred to No. 11 Barrage Balloon Centre, Pucklechurch, Bristol, as part of No. 32 Barrage Balloon Group, where he remained until Balloon Command was stood down. On 5 January he was given a certificate of good service by the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Balloon Command, Air Vice-Marshal W. C. C. Gell, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., D.L.

With Balloon Command stood down, his role changed from balloons to secret intelligence. He attended the North West Signals Centre, R.A.F. Blackbrook, Haydock, Lancashire, on 12 February 1945, for a 3-day course before being posted to R.A.F. Church Green, Bletchley Park, Buckinghamshire, where it is noted that he was in the Administration and Special Duties Branch, and more specifically 'Administration and Miscellaneous.' He was mentioned in despatches in January 1946, and was sent to No. 100 Personnel Dispersal Centre in June 1946, his last day of service being 15 August 1946. He relinquished his commission on 27 July 1954, retaining the rank of Flight Lieutenant. After the death of his wife at Longsight, Manchester in April 1964, he moved to Cheadle Hulme, Stockport, where he died on 8 February 1984.

Sold with a file of comprehensive research including copied group photograph and various copied news cuttings, all saved to CD.

296

*Family Group:***Pair: Private F. Burdett, Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 23 June 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (40916 Pte. F. Burdett. Manch. R.), both in named card boxes of issue, with outer OHMS transmission envelopes addressed to 'Mrs. M. Burdett, 204, Harrison Road, Leicester'; Memorial Plaque (Frank Burdett) in card envelope, *extremely fine*

Pair: Private W. H. Burdett, South Staffordshire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (5333 Pte. W. H. Burdett. S. Staff. R.) *nearly extremely fine* (5) £120-£160

Provenance: Acquired by the vendor directly from the recipient's family.

Francis Burdett was born in Leicester and attested there for the Leicestershire Regiment. Transferring to the Manchester Regiment he served with the 19th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on the Ypres Salient 23 June 1917. He is buried in Perth Cemetery, Zillebeke, Belgium.

Sold with named Record Office enclosures for both medals, a large portrait photograph of the recipient, mounted in a glazed display frame; and copied research.

William H. Burdett, the brother of Francis Burdett, was born in Nottingham and attested for the South Staffordshire Regiment, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front. Wounded, he was honourably discharged on 5 May 1919.

Sold with the recipient's Honourable Discharge Certificate, this mounted in a glazed display frame.

Please note that this lot is not suitable for shipping, but can be hand delivered within mainland Britain by prior arrangement with Christopher Mellor-Hill.

297

Three: Private G. R. Pippet, Rifle Brigade, late Ceylon Planters Rifle Corps

1914-15 Star (S-7482 Pte. G. R. Pippet. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (S-7482 Pte. G. R. Pippet. Rif. Brig.); together with a Ceylon Tribute Medal, bronze (G. R. Pippet) *the last polished and worn, nearly very fine* (4) £120-£160

George Reginald Pippet was born at Croscombe, Congleton, Cheshire and attested for the Rifle Brigade in London on 13 December 1914, at the age of 22. By profession a tea planter, he declared 18 months' prior service with the Ceylon Planters Rifle Corps. He served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was wounded by a gun shot wound 'explosive bullet' to his right arm on 15 August 1915, being invalided to England on 18 September 1915. He was discharged no longer fit for active service in July 1916.

298 *Three: Private G. T. Jones, Army Service Corps*
1914-15 Star (M2-050843 Pte. G. T. Jones. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-050843 Pte. G. T. Jones. A.S.C.)
very fine

Pair: Lieutenant R. A. H. Phipp, King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. A. H. Phipp) *edge bruising to VM, very fine*

Tobruk Siege Cross 1941, silvered, the reverse engraved 'Cpl. J. Mair S/216448', *very fine (6)*

£60-£80

George T. Jones attested for the Army Service Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 March 1915. He was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 20 June 1919.

Reginald Arthur Hyatt Phipp was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment on 4 February 1915 and served with the 1st/5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 August 1915 (also entitled to a 1914-15 Star).

299 *Four: Captain A. B. Cluckie, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was awarded the French Croix de Guerre for rescuing a French Officer under fire, was wounded, and was subsequently taken Prisoner of War at Kemmel in 1918*

1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. B. Cluckie. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. B. Cluckie.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1917, with bronze star on riband, *good very fine (4)* *£100-£140*

Alexander Beck Cluckie was born in 1886, the son of a Glasgow ophthalmic surgeon, and graduated M.B. from Glasgow University in 1908, after which, following in his father's footsteps, he was house surgeon for three years at the Moorfields Eye Hospital before settling in Greenock where he was assistant ophthalmic surgeon at the Greenock Eye Infirmary. Completing his Doctor's Degree at the University of Oxford, he served with the Royal Army Medical Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 April 1915, and was awarded the French Croix de Guerre for the rescue of a French officer under fire (*London Gazette* 10 October 1918). Wounded during his gallant rescue, he was subsequently taken Prisoner of War at Kemmel, Belgium, on 25 April 1918, and held in captivity for the rest of the War (copied research with lot refers).

Post-War Cluckie settled in Bath, and was appointed ophthalmic surgeon at the Bath Eye Infirmary. A keen rugby player, he played as full-back for Bath Rugby Club. He died in tragic circumstances in Bath in June 1938.

Sold with copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient.

300 *Three: Captain S. J. Hawthorn, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, a Kite Balloon Officer with 10 Balloon Squadron, late North Staffordshire Regiment*

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. S. J. Hawthorn. N. Staff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. S. J. Hawthorn. R.F.C.) *very fine (3)* *£140-£180*

Stephen John Hawthorn enlisted into the 5th North Staffordshire Regiment on 12 September 1914, for the duration of the war, aged 23 years 8 months. He was appointed Acting Lance-Corporal in October 1914 and was then discharged on 25 February 1915, to take a commission having served 168 days at home. He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 2/5th North Staffordshire Regiment on 27 February 1915, and proceeded to France in August 1915. He was seconded into the Royal Flying Corps (Military Wing) as a Balloon Officer on 1 October 1917 (*Army List* for January 1918 lists him as being with Royal Flying Corps Military Wing, Balloons, from 1 June 1916 to 1 October 1917). He is listed as having been wounded on 15 September 1918, and was invalided to England on 23rd September suffering from 'General Surface Wounds'.

Sold with comprehensive research including copied record of service for both Army and R.F.C./R.A.F., censuses, birth, marriage, death, divorce, civilian employment history, etc., also saved to CD.

301 *Three: Aircraftman Second Class J. Fuller, Royal Flying Corps*

1914-15 Star (6319 2.A.M. J. Fuller. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (6319. 2.A.M. J. Fuller. R.F.C.) *good very fine (3)* *£80-£120*

J. Fuller attested for the Royal Flying Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 November 1915.

x302 *Four: Warrant Officer Class II J. S. Tracey, 4th Canadian Infantry*

1914-15 Star (26607 Pte. J. S. Tracey. 4/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (26607 W.O. Cl.2. J. S. Tracey. 4-Can. Inf.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (26607 C.S. Mjr: J. S. Tracey. 4/Can: Inf:) *the star lightly gilded, contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* *£120-£160*

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918:

'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in France during the present War.'

John Stuart Tracey was born in Toronto, Ontario, on 25 June 1895 and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Valcartier on 25 September 1914. He served with the 4th Battalion, Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front from 2 May 1915, was advanced Warrant Officer Class II on 21 September 1917, and was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal. He was discharged at Toronto on 4 July 1919.

Sold with copied research.

x303 *Three: Sergeant H. A. Perkins, 19th Canadian Infantry*

1914-15 Star (55271 Pte. H. A. Perkins. 19/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (55271 Sjt. H. A. Perkins. 19-Can. Inf.) *very fine (3)* *£50-£70*

Harry Ashby Perkins was born on 25 March 1887 and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Toronto on 11 November 1914. He served with the 19th Battalion (Queen's Own Rifles), Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and was discharged at Toronto on 11 July 1919. He died in Kelowna, British Columbia, on 10 April 1977.

Sold together with a 19th Canadian Infantry cap badge; a 2nd Queen's Own Rifles of Canada cap badge; and a 'Q.O.R.' shoulder title; and the engraved plate for the recipient's calling card.

304 Three: Warrant Officer (Mate) A. T. Richmond, Nigerian Marine

1914-15 Star (W.O. A. T. Richmond. Nigerian Marine); British War and Victory Medals (W.O. A. T. Richmond. Nigerian Marine.) with M.I.D. oak leaves on ribbon of 1914-15 Star, together with ribbon bar for D.S.C. and 1914-15 Trio and M.I.D. oak leaves on the Star, *good very fine and very scarce* (3) *£200-£260*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916: 'Mr A. Richmond, Mate, Nigeria Marine. For services during operations in the Cameroons.'

Alfred Thomas Richmond was born at Newmilns, Ayrshire, on 3 August 1880. He entered the Merchant Navy, obtaining his Certificate for Masters and Mates of Steamships, Foreign Trade Certificate (No. 003192), qualifying as 2nd Mate at Cardiff on 2 May 1905, and for 1st Mate at Swansea on 27 November 1906. He qualified as Master at Newport on 13 September 1912, and by the outbreak of war in 1914 had gained employment in the Nigerian Marine. He answered an early call for assistance in protecting British interests in the region of West Africa from German occupation. He served as Warrant Officer/Mate in the Nigerian Marine and is listed in *The Official History of the War in the Cameroons* as being Master of the steam-tug *Walrus* (late *Apapa*, captured at Lagos) up to 13 August 1915, undertaking mine-sweeping, despatch and patrol work, for which he was mentioned in despatches. He was afterwards Master of the steamship *Hausa*, 2nd-31st March, 1916, and of the paddle-tug *Porpoise*, 21st-26th April, 1916. He proceeded to Victoria on completion of operations in the Cameroons and carried out service under the direction of the Nigerian Marine Officer at that place. Richmond subsequently received the sum of £11.0.0 from the distribution of the Naval Prize Fund awarded to parties employed in the salvage of German vessels at Duala between October 1914 and February 1916. In 1939 he is recorded as living at Newport, Monmouthshire, as a 'Retired Pilot, invalidated from the Nigerian Marine Office.' He died at Newport on 8 September 1946, aged 66. Sold with comprehensive research.

305**Pair: Third Engineer S. F. Townend, Mercantile Marine, who survived the sinking of S.S. Verdi by the German Submarine U-53 on 22 August 1917**

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Sidney F. Townend) both in *slightly damaged* named card boxes of issue, with out OHMS transmission envelope, addressed to 'Mr. S. F. Townend, 9 Coltart Road, Princes Park, Liverpool'; together with the recipient's cloth Officer's Torpedo Badge, *extremely fine* (3) *£80-£120*

Sidney Firth Townend was born in Sandal, Wakefield, Yorkshire, on 19 September 1890 and served during the Great War in the Mercantile Marine. He was serving as Fifth Engineer in the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Company's *S.S. Verdi* when, on a voyage from New York to Liverpool, she was sunk by the German submarine *U-53* 115 miles north west of Eagle Island on 22 August 1917, with the loss of six lives.

Sold together with the recipient's Continuous Certificate of Discharge; testimonial letter; portrait photograph, and other ephemera.

306 Five: Lieutenant at Arms H. T. Fullbrook, Royal Navy

British War and Victory Medals (187594 H. T. Fullbrook. M.A.A. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (187594. H. T. Fullbrook, M.A.A., H.M.S. Hibernia.) mounted for display, *generally very fine or better* (5) *£100-£140*

Henry Thomas Fullbrook was born in Southampton, Hampshire in February 1880. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in February 1896, and advanced to Master at Arms in October 1912, and to Lieutenant at Arms in July 1929. Fullbrook served with H.M.S. *S. Leviathan* (cruiser), November 1916 - January 1918 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in March 1913).

Fullbrook was placed on the retired list in February 1930, but re-engaged for service at Chatham in 1939. He died in August 1955.

307 Pair: Artificer Engineer W. Polwarth, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Mary Rose was sunk off Lerwick on 17 October 1917

British War and Victory Medals (Art. Eng. W. Polworth. R.N.) *good very fine* (2) *£70-£90*

William Polworth was born in Aberdeen on 18 May 1879 and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class on 30 June 1902. Advanced Acting Chief Engine Room Artificer Second Class on 1 September 1914, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Mary Rose* from 27 April 1915, and was confirmed in his rate on 1 September 1915. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 August 1917, he was commissioned Artificer Engineer on 1 October 1917, and was killed in action when H.M.S. *Mary Rose* was sunk by two German cruisers approximately 70 miles east of Lerwick whilst escorting a convoy of 12 merchant ships from Norway. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

308 Pair: Chief Petty Officer W. E. Kent, D.S.M., Royal Navy, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the French Medaille Militaire for his services in H.M.S. Hercules at the Battle of Jutland

British War and Victory Medals (163354 W. E. Kent. C.P.O. R.N.) *good very fine* (2) *£100-£140*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 September 1916:

'For services rendered with the Grand Fleet in the action in the North Sea on 31 May to 1 June 1916.'

French Medaille Militaire *London Gazette* 15 September 1916:

'In recognition of his services during the War.'

William Ernest Kent was born at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on 6 July 1876 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 2 October 1891. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 23 June 1899, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 August 1909 whilst serving in H.M.S. *Illustrious*. He was advanced Chief Petty Officer on 1 January 1911, and served throughout the Great War in H.M.S. *Hercules*, distinguishing himself at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. He was shore pensioned on 27 March 1919.

Sold with copied research.

309 Pair: Leading Signalman J. C. Cox, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Hampshire was sunk off Orkney, 5 June 1916British War and Victory Medals (231899 J. C. Cox. L. Sig. R.N.) *good very fine (2)*

£140-£180

John Christopher Cox was born in Dublin on 19 May 1887 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 7 September 1904. Advanced Leading Signalman on 6 June 1906, he served during the Great War initially in H.M.S. *Minotaur*, before joining H.M.S. *Hampshire* on 8 December 1915, and was killed in action when the *Hampshire*, conveying Field Marshal Lord Kitchener on a diplomatic mission to Russia, struck a German mine off Orkney on 5 June 1916 and sank within 15 minutes with the loss of 737 lives. There were only 12 survivors.

Cox is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial

310 Four: Able Seaman L. J. Cornish, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Acasta was sunk in the Norwegian Sea by the German Battlecruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, during Operation Alphabet- the evacuation of Norway, 8 June 1940British War and Victory Medals (J.40902 L. J. Cornish. A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, the Great War pair mounted as worn, the Second War medals loose, *contact marks to the Great War pair, these nearly very fine; the Second War medals extremely fine (4)*

£160-£200

Leslie James Cornish was born in Dorking, Surrey, on 14 June 1899 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 5 June 1915. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Ganges*, *Centaur*, and *Curacoa*, and was advanced Able Seaman on 1 July 1918. He was shore discharged on 13 June 1929, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. Recalled for War service he served during the Second World War as an Able Seaman in the destroyer H.M.S. *Acasta* from 23 August 1939, and was killed in action during Operation *Alphabet* on 8 June 1940.

On 31 May 1940 H.M.S. *Glorious* sailed from the Clyde to the Norwegian coast to carry out air operations in support of the evacuation of allied forces from Norway in Operation *Alphabet*. On 8 June she returned to Scapa Flow, escorted by the destroyers H.M.S. *Ardent* and *Acasta*. On the way through the Norwegian Sea the funnel smoke from *Glorious* and her two escorting destroyers was spotted by the German battleships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* at about 3:46 p.m. The German ships were not spotted until shortly after 4:00 and H.M.S. *Ardent* was dispatched to investigate. H.M.S. *Ardent* and H.M.S. *Acasta* laid a protective smokescreen to hide the British ships, and engaged the German ships with their 4.7 inch main armament, which proved to be ineffective. Despite coming under heavy fire from the much larger guns of the Germans, H.M.S. *Ardent* carried out a torpedo attack. She managed to score a single hit, but was struck repeatedly by enemy shells, and eventually capsized with the loss of 10 officers and 142 ratings.

H.M.S. *Acasta* was finally sunk after roughly two hours of fighting; the battle flag of the *Gneisenau* was lowered to half-mast and her crew brought to attention to honour the brave fight of *Acasta* and her crew.

Meanwhile, the *Scharnhorst* switched her fire to H.M.S. *Glorious* at 4:32 p.m. and scored her first hit six minutes later on her third salvo, at an approximate range of 24,000 metres (26,000 yd), when one 11.1 inch shell hit the forward flight deck and burst in the upper hangar, starting a large fire. This hit destroyed two Swordfish being prepared for flight and the hole in the flight deck prevented any other aircraft from taking off. Splinters penetrated a boiler casing and caused a temporary drop in steam pressure. At 4:58 p.m. a second shell hit the homing beacon above the bridge and killed or wounded the captain and most of the personnel stationed there. *Glorious* was hit again in the centre engine room around 5:20 p.m. and this caused her to lose speed and commence a slow circle to port. She also developed a list to starboard.

The German ships closed to within 15,000 metres (16,000 yd) and continued to fire at her until about 5:40 p.m. *Glorious* finally sank at around 6:10 p.m. with the loss of 1,207 out of her crew of 1,250. The whole engagement lasted just short of three hours and cost the lives of 1,519 officers and ratings. From *Acasta* there was just one survivor.

Cornish is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

311 Pair: Private J. E. Davies, Pembroke YeomanryBritish War and Victory Medals (4645 Pte. J. E. Davies. Pembroke Yeo.) *nearly extremely fine (2)*

£50-£70

312 Pair: Private F. W. Bacon, Norfolk YeomanryBritish War and Victory Medals (2628 Pte. F. W. Bacon. Norf. Yeo.) *very fine*British War Medal 1914-20 (2032 Pte. R. Linnett. Leic. Yeo.) *minor edge bruising, very fine (3)*

£60-£80

313 Pair: Private A. Mills, 2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons)British War and Victory Medals (2751 Pte. A. Mills. 2-Co. of Lond. Y.) *good very fine (2)*

£60-£80

Arthur Mills attested for the the 2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons) and served with them during the Great War, before transferring to the Royal Lancaster Regiment.

314 Family Group:**Pair: Private N. Gosling, Bedfordshire Regiment**British War and Victory Medals (21567 Pte. N. Gosling. Bedf. R.) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine*

Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, on lady's bow riband, in card box of issue, with Buckingham Palace Bestowal Document named to '**Miss Charlotte Gosling**', *extremely fine (3)*

£60-£80

315 Pair: Captain L. Gray, Essex Regiment, who died in Egypt on 31 July 1917British War and Victory Medals (Capt. L. Gray) *minor edge nicks, very fine (2)*

£50-£70

Leonard Gray, a native of Chelmsford, Essex, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Essex Regiment (Territorial Force) and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 7 May 1915.

Advanced Captain, he died on 31 July 1917, and is buried in Alexandria (Hadra) War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt.

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- 316** *Pair: Private W. W. F. Nash, Royal Berkshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (23141 Pte. W. W. F. Nash. R. Berks. R.) *very fine*
 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**22891230 Pte. T. P. Tait. R.A.O.C.**); War Medal 1939-45, *very fine* (4)
£80-£120

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- 317** *Three: Acting Corporal R. J. Smith, King's Royal Rifle Corps, later Norfolk Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (44657 Pte. R. J. Smith. K.R.R.C.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (5765385 A-Cpl. R. J. Smith. Norf. R.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (3) *£80-£120*
Robert John Smith, a native of Hillington, King's Lynn, Norfolk, attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps and served with the 12th Battalion during the Great War prior to transferring to the Norfolk Regiment.

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- 318** *Pair: Private V. Richards, Monmouthshire Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (61014 Pte. V. Richards. Monmouth. R.); together with a Llandebie Tribute Medal 1914-19, silver and enamel (hallmarks for Birmingham 1921), the reverse inscribed 'Presented by the People of Llanderbie to Pre. V. Richards K.S.L.I.', *minor enamel damage to last, generally very fine, the last rare* (3) *£140-£180*
Vincent Richards was born in Llandebie, Carmarthenshire, on 27 November 1898 and attested for the Monmouthshire Regiment at Carmarthen on 27 October 1916. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 October 1918, transferring to the 1st Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry on 29 October 1918, and was demobilised on 4 February 1919. He died on 21 September 1994, aged 95.
 Sold with copied research.

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- 319** *Pair: Forewoman Barbara A. Shaw, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches*
 British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (380 Fwn. B. A. Shaw. Q.M.A.A.C.) mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, *the miniatures lacking M.I.D. oak leaves, good very fine* (2) *£100-£140*
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 July 1919.
Miss Barbara Alison Shaw served as a Forewoman with the Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 June 1917 until the cessation of hostilities, and was Mentioned in Despatches.
 Sold together with two British Red Cross Society lapel badges; a Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps lapel badge; and copied research.

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- 320** *Six: Squadron Leader D. H. Prosser, Royal Air Force*
 British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. D. H. Prosser. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45 *very fine and better* (6) *£100-£140*
David Harry Prosser was born in Glasgow on 4 August 1899 and attested for the Royal Flying Corps on 19 July 1917. Commissioned Second Lieutenant on 19 January 1918, he served during the Great War in an Observation Balloon in 108 Squadron, before transferring to the unemployed list on 14 June 1919.
 Prior to the outbreak of the Second World War Prosser was commissioned Flying Officer in 946 (City of Glasgow) (Balloon) Squadron on 18 April 1939, and transferred to the Balloon Branch on 27 March 1940. Promoted Flight Lieutenant on 16 March 1941, he was advanced Squadron Leader on 1 January 1944, and finally relinquished his commission on 17 August 1954. He died in Dunbarton on 11 August 1969.
 Sold with a large quantity of copied research.

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- x321** *Pair: Lieutenant R. J. Scott, Royal Air Force, who died of wounds following an aeroplane accident in Palestine on 7 May 1918*
 British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. J. Scott. R.A.F.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£100-£140*
Reginald Jacob Scott was born in Brandon, Manitoba, on 5 December 1896 and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Winnipeg on 12 February 1916. Posted to the Canadian Army Service Corps, he served with them during the Great War from 1 April 1916, before being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps on 30 August 1917. He served with 111 Squadron in Palestine and died of wounds received following an aeroplane accident on 7 May 1918.
 Sold with copied research.

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- 322** *Pair: Second Lieutenant C. N. Crofton-Sleigh, Royal Air Force*
 British War and Victory Medals (Lieut C. N. Crofton-Sleigh. R.A.F.) *'2nd' neatly erased before rank on both, otherwise very fine* (2) *£70-£90*
Charles Norman Crofton-Sleigh was born in Malta on 28 December 1893 and was educated at the University of Malta where he studied Electrical Engineering. He entered the Air Service at Roehampton Kite Balloon Station as a temporary probationary Flight Officer on 11 February 1918, and was commissioned temporary Second Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force as a Kite Balloon Officer on 7 May 1918. Appearing before a medical board in August 1918, he was declared permanently unfit on 30 September 1918, and resigned his commission on account of ill-health contracted on active service on 19 October 1918, being granted the honorary rank of Second Lieutenant.
 Sold with copied research.

- 323** *Pair: Air Mechanic 1st Class H. J. Dulley, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (24825. 1.A.M. H. J. Dulley. R.A.F.)
- Pair: Air Mechanic 2nd Class A. B. Boughton, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (82706. 2.A.M. A. Boughton. R.A.F.) *toned, extremely fine (4)* *£80-£120*
- Henry James Dulley** was born at Knowle Hill, Berkshire, on 26 October 1882, and was educated at Knowle Hill School. He joined the Royal Flying Corps as an Air Mechanic 2nd Class on 9 March 1916, aged 32 years 6 months, and was posted to 11 Balloon Section, going overseas on 18 March 1916. Promoted to Air Mechanic 1st Class on 1 January 1917, he was then posted to 12 Balloon Section, and served in France until 29 January 1919, having transferred to the Royal Air Force in April 1918. His trade was listed as Kite Balloon telephone operator. He was discharged from the Royal Air Force on 30 April 1920, and died at Knowle Hill on 29 January 1962.
- Arthur Benjamin Boughton** joined the Royal Flying Corps as an Air Mechanic 3rd Class on 26 May 1917, his trade classification being that of Driver (Motor Transport).
- Both groups sold with a file of detailed research concerning family history taken from various censuses and local news cuttings, the second including some family photographs, all saved to CD.

- 324** *Three: Captain R. S. Henderson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers*
British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. S. Henderson.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia (Capt. R. S. Henderson.) *good very fine (3)* *£180-£220*
- Robert Sharp Henderson** was born in Airdrie, Lanarkshire, on 14 June 1891 and was educated at Glasgow High School and Glasgow University. A solicitor by profession, he served during the Great War as a Captain in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, and subsequently served as Procurator-Fiscal of Kilmarnock. He died in Truro, Cornwall in December 1981, aged 90.

- 325** *Three: Second Lieutenant A. G. J. O'Sullivan, Mesopotamian Railways, later Military Works Services*
British War and Victory Medals (A. G. J. O'Sullivan, Meso. Rlys.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Engineer A. G. J. O'Sullivan. M.W.S.) mounted as worn, *good very fine, scarce (3)* *£200-£240*
- Anthony George J. O'Sullivan** served as a civilian worker with the Mesopotamian Railways, based at Basrah, during the Great War from 1916 to 1918, and was subsequently commissioned Second Lieutenant into the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. He saw further service with the Military Works Service during the Third Afghan War as Chief Engineer of the Waziristan Force.
- Sold together with a photographic image of an armoured train in Mesopotamia, and Indian troops involved in the railway's construction.

- x326** *Four: Warrant Officer Class II T. G. Hogg, Calgary Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (435464 Pte. T. G. Hogg. 31-Can. Inf.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (Sgt. T. G. Hogg. Calg. Regt.) *edge bruise to last, nearly very fine and better (4)* *£100-£140*
- Thomas George Hogg** was born in Lancaster, England, on 24 November 1891, the son of Sergeant Major G. Hogg, King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Calgary, Alberta, on 25 June 1915, having previously served with the 15th Light Horse Militia. He served with the 31st Battalion, Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 March 1916, and, remaining in the Colonial Auxiliary Forces post-War was advanced Warrant Officer Class II and was awarded the Jubilee Medal in 1935.
- Sold with the named Certificate for the Jubilee Medal; and copied research, including a group photographic image featuring the recipient.

- 327** *Pair: Private Ben, King's African Rifles*
British War and Victory Medals (1272 Pte. Ben. 2/KAR) *edge bruising and traces of verdigris, nearly very fine*
Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nyasaland 1915 (**379 Pte. Gorden Depot Coy 1/K.A.R.**) *officially re-impressed naming, edge bruising ad contact marks, polished and worn, therefore good fine (3)* *£60-£80*

- 328** *Eight: Subadar Fida Hussain Shah, 16 Punjab Regiment*
India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (3615 Sepoy Eida Hussain Shah, 1/33/Pjbs.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (298 Naik Fida Hussain Shah. 3-16-Punjab R.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (Jemdr. Fida Hussain Shah, 3-16 Punjab R.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, *the first two polished, better than good fine, otherwise very fine and better (8)* *£180-£220*
- Fida Hussain Shah** enrolled into the 1/33 Punjab Regiment (which became 3/16 Punjab Regiment) on 19 February 1917. He was appointed Jemadar on 1 June 1935, and promoted to Subadar on 7 August 1940. He still appears as such in the Indian Army List for April 1945.

329 Seven: Lieutenant W. H. Bosworth, Royal Indian Army Service Corps

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (7144615 S-Sgt. W. H. Bosworth, I.A.S.C.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (7144615 S-Sgt. W. H. Bosworth, R.I.A.S.C.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, India (S-Serjt. W. H. Bosworth, R.I.A.S.C.) *nearly extremely fine* (7) £180-£220

William Hurley Bosworth was born in Birmingham on 10 March 1902, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Bosworth, Supply and Transport Corps, and attested for the Connaught Rangers at Jullundur on 10 March 1920. Transferring initially to the Manchester Regiment, and then to the Indian Army Service Corps with the rank of Sergeant on 6 December 1921, he was advanced Staff Sergeant on 6 December 1924, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Indian Army Order 255 of 1939. Appointed Sub-Conductor on 18 June 1940, he served with the Royal Indian Army Service Corps throughout the Second World War, and was commissioned Assistant Commissary, with the rank of Lieutenant, on 15 September 1943.

Sold with copied research.

For the recipient's father's medals, see Lot 192.

330 Eight: Colour Sergeant A. Runciman, Gordon Highlanders

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933 (2872047 Pte A Runciman Gordons); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (2872047 CSjt A Runciman Gordon) mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *the medals all later issues/official replacements, with both the IGS and LS&GC stamped 'R' for Replacement, nearly extremely fine*

Pair: Private J. E. McCullough, 78th Canadian Infantry

British War and Victory Medals (234236 Pte. J. E. Mc Cullough. 78-Can. Inf.) *good very fine* (10) £180-£220

Note: Although the Gordons as a whole did not take part in the Mohmand Expedition of 1933, a small detachment from the 1st Battalion, approximately 47 Officers, N.C.Os and men, accompanied it in the capacity of clerks, provost staff and other similar support roles. Runciman is confirmed on the roll as having served attached to HQ, Peshawar Brigade. Any such awards to Imperial troops are scarce.

331 Seven: Chief Electrical Artificer A. S. Jones, Royal Navy

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (M.35461 A. S. Jones. C.E.A.2., R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, with Second Award Bar (M.35461 A. S. Jones. A/C.E.A.2, H.M.S. Pembroke) mounted as worn; together with the recipient's Royal Life Saving Society Swimming Medal, the reverse engraved 'A. S. Jones Oct. 1932', in case of issue, *slight edge bruising and some contact marks, very fine and better* (8) £240-£280

Arthur Stephen Jones was born in Greenwich on 20 February 1901. A Fitter and Turner by occupation, he entered the Royal Navy as an Electrical Artificer 5th Class on 13 April 1920. Advanced to Acting Electrical Artificer 4th Class in February 1922 when at H.M.S. *Vernon*, he was confirmed in that rank in February 1923 when serving in H.M.S. *Diligence*; and was promoted to Electrical Artificer 3rd Class in February 1925 when serving in H.M.S. *Sandhurst*; to Electrical Artificer 2nd Class in February 1929 when serving at H.M.S. *Victory*, and Electrical Artificer 1st Class in February 1934 when serving in H.M.S. *Cumberland*. Still on that ship, he was advanced to Acting Chief Electrical Artificer 2nd Class in March 1934, being confirmed in that rank in February 1937 when at H.M.S. *Pembroke*. Promoted to Chief Electrical Artificer 1st Class in March 1940 when on the cruiser H.M.S. *Sussex*, he was appointed Acting Warrant Electrician in March 1941, and was shore pensioned on 15 December 1957.

Sold together with the recipient's Certificate of Service; warrant of appointment to Temporary Warrant Electrician, March 1944; Electrical Artificer's History Sheet; Recommendations for Advancement and Conduct Record Sheet; two cloth badges; and four photographs.

332 Five: Private H. Simpson, Lincolnshire Regiment

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (4801504 Pte. H. Simpson. Linc. R.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £70-£90

333 Five: Chief Stoker S. W. Stewart, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (K,59501 S. W. Stewart. Ch. Sto. H.M.S. Shropshire.) *good very fine* (5) £50-£70

Sidney William Stewart was born in Rochester, Kent, on 7 December 1902 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 28 January 1921. Advanced Chief Stoker on 21 November 1932, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in February 1936, and was shore discharged on 5 November 1945.

334 Four: Petty Officer Mechanician (Electrician) W. Rowlatt, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (KX.97671 W. Rowlatt. P.O. M. (E). H.M.S. Troubridge.) *nearly extremely fine* (4) £50-£70

335 Six: **Petty Officer A. J. Bush, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (JX.154516. A. J. Bush. P.O. H.M.S. Montclare) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, the Stars all polished, very fine* (6) *£60-£80*

336 Five: **Regulating Petty Officer C. F. Reilly, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (MX693780 C. F. Reilly. R.P.O. H.M.S. Hornbill) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) *£60-£80*

337 Six: **Sick Berth Petty Officer D. C. Robinson, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, with Second Award Bar (MX.46877 D. C. Robinson. S.B.P.O. H.M.S. Dolphin) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) *£80-£120*

Donald Charles Robinson was born in Bournemouth, Hampshire, on 9 December 1906 and joined the Royal Navy as a Probationary Sick Berth Attendant on 6 December 1927.

Advanced Sick Berth Petty Officer, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 16 October 1942, and subsequently received a Second Award Bar.

338 Six: **Stoker Petty Officer W. J. M. Lynch, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (KX.79841 W. J. M. Lynch. S.P.O. H.M.S. Lucia.) *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine* (6) *£70-£90*

William James Michael Lynch was born at Southwark, London, on 12 June 1910 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 29 April 1929. Advanced Stoker Petty Officer, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 25 February 1944.

339 Six: **Leading Mechanic P. Foley, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (P/KX. 92456 P. Foley. L.M. (E). R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (KX. 92456 P. Foley. L.S.M. H.M.S. Victory) *bad edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* (6) *£100-£140*

340 Five: **Stoker Petty Officer E. G. Pudduck, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (KX.79185 E. G. Pudduck. S.P.O. H.M.S. Wensleydale.) *nearly extremely fine* (5) *£60-£80*

Edward George Pudduck was born in Arundel, Sussex, on 4 December 1908 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 5 March 1928. Advanced Stoker Petty Officer, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 26 March 1943.

341 Five: **Leading Seaman W. L. Cockerill, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (P/JX151379 W. L. Cockerill. Ldg. Smn. R.N.) mounted for wear, *minor official correction to 'R.N.' on last, good very fine and better* (5) *£140-£180*

William Leslie Cockerill was born in St. Pancras, London on 16 February 1921 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 30 November 1936. He was advanced to Boy 1st Class in July 1937 and promoted to Ordinary Seaman in February 1939, Able Seaman in May 1940; Acting Leading Seaman in January 1945, and Temporary Leading Seaman in November 1947. He was released to the Reserve on 26 September 1952.

During the Second World War he served in the cruiser H.M.S. *Suffolk* from February 1938 to March 1940; the battleship H.M.S. *King George V* from October 1940 to August 1942, and the tank assault vessel H.M.S. *Thruster* from October 1943 to January 1945. In 1952 he was living in Birmingham.

Sold together with the recipient's original Certificate of Service; Gunnery History Sheet (2); Torpedo History Sheet; Recommendations for Advancement and Conduct Record Sheet; Interim Trade Certificate; R.N. Educational Test Certificate; an addressed envelope, and a postcard group photograph.

342 Five: **Leading Seaman S. G. Dew, Royal Navy**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX.130463 S. G. Dew. L.S. H.M.S. Adamant) *naming double struck in parts, especially surname, nearly extremely fine* (5) *£60-£80*

Stanley George Dew was born in Mildenhall, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, on 31 October 1911, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 27 July 1927. Advanced Leading Seaman, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 12 January 1945.

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- 343** *Five: Leading Seaman O. G. W. Wilkins, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX.129203 O. G. W. Wilkins. L.S. H.M.S. Cormorant.) *light pitting, generally good very fine (5)* *£60-£80*
Osric George Wiltshire Wilkins was born in Wandsworth, London, on 28 October 1911 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 8 February 1927. Advanced Leading Seaman, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 3 January 1945.
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- 344** *Four: Leading Stoker T. F. S. Short, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (KX.77012 T. F. S. Short. L. Sto. H.M.S. Bluebell.) *very fine (4)* *£50-£70*
Thomas Frederick Stephen Short was born in Weymouth, Dorset, on 24 August 1908 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 26 August 1926. Advanced Leading Stoker, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 30 January 1942.
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- 345** *Five: Electrical Artificer First Class A. G. Leach, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (MX.46599. A. G. Leach. E.A.1. H.M.S. Moreta.) *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£50-£70*
Alfred George Leach was born in Wareham, Dorset, on 1 September 1901 and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Electrical Artificer Fourth Class on 25 July 1927. Advanced Electrical Artificer First Class, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 14 April 1943.
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- 346** *Four: Engine Room Artificer First Class E. F. Waite, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (MX.60517 E. F. Waite. E.R.A.1. H.M.S. Montclare.) *about extremely fine (4)* *£100-£140*
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 14 June 1945.
Ernest Frederick Waite was Mentioned in Despatches whilst serving as an Engine Room Artificer Third Class in H.M.S. *Guillemot* (*Seedie's Roll* refers).
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- 347** *Five: Mechanician First Class E. L. England, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (KX.78576 E. L. England. Mech. 1. H.M.S. Drake.) *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine (5)* *£60-£80*
Evan Llewellyn England was born in Padstow, Cornwall, on 27 November 1908 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 29 August 1927. Advanced Mechanician, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 15 June 1943.
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- 348** *Five: Stoker First Class A. H. Kingwell, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (K.57726 A. H. Kingwell. Sto. 1. H.M.S. P-40.) *minor edge bruise to last, generally very fine (5)* *£60-£80*
Alfred Henry Kingwell was born in Ivybridge, Devon, on 20 September 1900 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker on 6 August 1919. He was seconded for service with the New Zealand Navy for three years, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in November 1934. He saw further service during the Second World War, and was shore discharged on 10 October 1945.
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- 349** *Six: Stoker First Class J. H. M. Read, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (K.67122 J. H. M. Read. Sto.1. H.M.S. Sheldrake.) *nearly extremely fine (6)* *£70-£90*
James Herbert Martin Read was born in Ipswich, Suffolk on 25 August 1908 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 20 October 1926. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 12 July 1941, and was shore pensioned on 26 August 1948.
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- 350** *Five: Able Seaman R. Bright, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX.125946 R. Bright. A.B. H.M.S. Cumberland.) *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£60-£80*
Richard Bright was born in Sunderland, Co. Durham, on 8 January 1910 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 30 January 1926. Advanced Able Seaman, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 21 December 1942.
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- 351** *Five: Able Seaman W. Ryan, Royal Navy*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (JX.140968 W. Ryan. A.B. H.M.S. Nereide.) *good very fine (5)* *£60-£80*
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- 352** *Four: Seaman G. Skinner, Royal Naval Reserve*
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (7054C. G. Skinner. Smn. R.N.R.) *mounted court-style, good very fine (4)* *£60-£80*
George Skinner was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, on 4 June 1906 and enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve on 15 June 1925. He served with them during the Second World War, and subsequently transferred to the Royal Army Service Corps in 1946.
 Sold with copied record of service.

353 Four: Lieutenant G. F. Pack, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, all unnamed as issued and mounted as worn, *good very fine* £80-120

Sold with Registered envelope addressed to the recipient, Order for Release from Naval Service (5 December 1945), Admiralty enclosure slip for medals, and four 'flimsies' as listed below:

9 October 1941, 'Sub-Lieut G. F. Pack RNVR has served in H.M.S. Excellent from the 29th day of September 1941 to the 4th day of October 1941, during which period he has been under instruction.'

6 March 1942, 'George Frederick Pack has served as a Sub-Lieut and Lieutenant R.N.V.R. in H.M.S. Inch Marnock as a watch-keeping officer from the 25th day of November 1941 to the 19th day of February 1942, during which period he has conducted himself to my entire satisfaction, a capable and zealous officer - W. R. Bull [D.S.C., D.S.M.], Commander H.M.S. Ambitious.'

30 May 1945, 'George Frederick Pack has served Temporary Lieutenant R.N.V.R. on staff of Flag Officer in Charge, Greenock, from 4th day of March 1942 to the 30th day of May 1945, during which period he has conducted himself entirely to my satisfaction. As a duty officer of my operational staff he has conducted himself in exemplary fashion. He is zealous and thorough to a degree. [signed] R. Hill, Rear-Admiral, Flag Officer in Charge, Greenock.'

7 December 1945, 'G. F. Pack has served as Ty Lieutenant RNVR in H.M.S. Emperor from 4 day of November 1945 to the 7 day of December 1945, during which period he has conducted himself very much to my satisfaction. Though only borne for passage he has been of great assistance. [signed] Charles Madder, Captain of H.M.S. Emperor.'

354 Seven: Commander H. W. A. Moxley, C.D., Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Canadian Forces Decoration, G.V.I.R. (Commander H. W. A. Moxley) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (7) £300-£400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 July 1942: 'For leadership and skill in action against Enemy Submarines while serving in H.M. Ships *Stork* and *Vetch*.'

Henry William Athelstan Moxley was born in Bromley, Kent, on 16 May 1917. In his early life he gained employment with a leather manufacturer in Sheffield, but in September 1934 he sailed to Montreal, Canada, aboard the S.S. *Cairncross*. Two years later, he emigrated with employment provided in the Patent Leather trade in Toronto. Settling into the social side of life, he joined the local Royal Canadian Yacht Club, a move which was to imminently serve him well.

Upon the outbreak of the Second World War, with his sailing experience, he volunteered for service with the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve and with other R.C.N.V.R. officers, he was sent to England in April 1940 for attachment to the Royal Navy. Following the German invasion of the Low Countries and the ensuing debacle in France, Moxley was sent to join a demolition party aboard H.M.S. *Beagle* in June 1940, which sailed up the Gironde in order to blow an oil installation, but last minute orders cancelled the demolition and all explosives were recovered and returned to the ship for departure. This story was recorded by Moxley in later years and is available online via *The Memory Project*.

In 1941 Moxley served aboard H.M.S. *Bluebell*, a flower-class corvette deployed for escort duties, and was promoted to Lieutenant, R. C.N.V.R., on 12 April 1941. The following year he served aboard another corvette, H.M.S. *Vetch*. This vessel, in company with H.M.S. *Stork*, had a mid-Atlantic encounter with the German submarine *U-252*, which they sank on 14 April 1942, whilst escorting Convoy OG82 off the south-west of Ireland. Moxley was mentioned in despatches for this action. Other awards included the first of three Bars to the D.S.O. eventually awarded to Captain F. J. Walker, famously known as 'Walker R.N.'

Moxley continued to serve throughout 1942-45 in other theatres and campaigns, including the naval operations in support of the invasion of North Africa, 1942-43; off Burma and the Indian Ocean; the Far East and Pacific Ocean; and the invasion of North-West Europe in 1944-45. Prior to his retirement he was promoted to Commander (Navigation), Royal Canadian Navy, with seniority from 1 January 1953. Commander Moxley died at Smiths Falls, Ontario, on 1 December 2006.

355 Eight: Captain G. D. Habesch, Mercantile Marine and Royal Fleet Auxiliary

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (G. D. Habesch.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Commemorative medal for the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-85, bronze, the first seven mounted court-style as worn, the last loose, *nearly extremely fine* (8) £200-£240

Geoffrey David Habesch was born in Bridlington, Yorkshire, on 5 April 1924 and after gaining his 2nd Mates Certificate joined the Merchant Navy Officers Reserve Pool and the *Empire Prowess* on the Russian Convoy *JW-67*. He saw further service in a variety of wartime theatres from the North Atlantic convoys to support of the North African campaign and the Far East and Pacific campaigns. After the War he had a short period with the Royal Army Service Corps before transferring to the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Service wither he saw further service during the Korean War.

Habesch remained with the R.F.A. until 1960 when he took up the first of his shore appointments with H.M. Colonial Service, employed as Senior Marine Officer with the Hong Kong Marine Department. Retiring from Hong Kong in 1972, he subsequently held various consultancy appoints for a number of different governments, in Europe, the Middle East, and Central and South America. He died in Hull on 7 March 2007.

Sold with copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient.

356



Six: Attributed to Ordnance Mechanic F. I. Norris, Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine, who served in H.M.S. Kenya during Operation Pedestal, the Malta Convoy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with Admiralty enclosure, in named card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. F. I. Norris, 29 South Park, Lincoln, Lincs'; Malta George Cross 50th Anniversary Medal 1992, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* (6)

£100-£140

Frederick Irvin Norris was born in Lincoln on 19 February 1921 and joined the Mercantile Marine on 18 December 1936. Following the outbreak of the Great War he joined the Royal Navy on 9 April 1941, and served throughout the War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, including H.M.S. Kenya from 11 December 1941 to 2 October 1942, taking part initially on the Arctic convoys, before transferring to the Mediterranean in June 1942, where he took part in Operation Pedestal, the Malta Convoy in August 1942. Discharged on 25 January 1946, he returned to the Merchant Navy, and died in March 2003.

Sold together with the recipient's Royal Navy Certificate of Service; Ordnance Mechanic's History Sheet; Merchant Navy Continuous Certificate of Discharge; various letters, handbooks, and booklets; postcard photograph of the recipient, and other photographs; and other ephemera.

357



Seven: Major J. W. Taylor, Royal Artillery, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his services in North-West Europe

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Major J. W. Taylor. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (Major J. W. Taylor R.A.) mounted as worn, *surname officially corrected on last, good very fine*

£300-£400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 April 1946:

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

John William Taylor was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 28 December 1940, and served with them during the Second World War in North-West Europe, being Mentioned in Despatches. He was promoted Captain on 1 July 1946, and Major on 11 October 1951. He retired on 17 February 1966.

M.I.D. for Korea unconfirmed.

Sold together with his aluminium identity tags; rank insignia; riband bars, and cloth unit insignia.

358

Four: Sergeant C. Jackson, Lincolnshire Regiment

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (4681265 Sgt. C. Jackson. Linc. R.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (4)

£60-£80

C. Jackson was a member of the Band of the 4th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment in the 1930s, in which he played the tuba.

Sold with two photographs and a newspaper cutting showing the band.

359

**Six: Sergeant F. W. Travis, Lincolnshire Regiment**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial (4797317 Cpl. F. W. Travis. 4-Linc R.) *good very fine* (6) £60-£80

Frank W. Travis 'served in the ranks of the 4th Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, and saw service in Norway and Iceland in 1940, before transferring to the 6th Battalion and served in North Africa and Italy in 1943, and in Greece and Austria in 1944' (recipient's hand-written statement refers). He died in November 1981.

Sold together with a postcard photograph of the recipient.

360 Four: Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Jones, South Wales Borders, later Army Cadet Force

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Cadet Forces Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Capt. M. H. Jones.) mounted as worn, *edge bruising to last, generally good very fine* (4) £80-£120

Mansell Howard Jones was born in Swansea on 27 June 1914 and was educated at Swansea University. He served during the Second World War initially in the ranks of the South Wales Borderers, before being commissioned Second Lieutenant on 10 March 1945. Transferring to the Army Education Corps following the cessation of hostilities, he later served in the Cadet Forces, with the Combined Cadet Force at Prices School, Fareham, and was awarded his Cadet Forces Medal in 1958 (*London Gazette* 28 November 1958). He relinquished his commission on 31 July 1974, and was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He died in Hereford in August 1996.

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

361 Three: Private S. W. Morgan, Welch Regiment, who was taken Prisoner of War at the Fall of Crete, 1 June 1941

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, in named card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. S. Morgan, Troed Bryn, New Road, Neath, Glam', *nearly extremely fine* (3) £80-£120

Stanley William Morgan was born on 14 December 1919 and attested for the Welch Regiment at Cardiff on 16 March 1940. He served with them during the Second World War in Egypt from 13 June 1940 to 14 February 1941, and then in Crete, and was taken Prisoner of War following the Fall of Crete on 1 June 1941. He was held in Lamsdorf (Oberschleisen) (Camp No. 344) P.O.W. Camp with prisoner number 6433, and was released in May 1945.

Sold together with the recipient's original brown Soldier's Service and Pay Book; a Neath Abbey Comforts Fund booklet listing Private S. Morgan as a Prisoner of War and addressed to Stan Morgan; four P.O.W. postcards home to his mother from Lamsdorf; Record of Service and two British Military Authority monetary notes, one for the sum of one shilling and another for two shillings and sixpence.

362 Six: Staff Sergeant R. D. Hodges, Canadian Forces

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R. (S/Sgt. R. D. Hodges) mounted court style as worn, *lacquered, very fine and better* (6) £60-£80

363 Five: Lieutenant W. H. Roberts, 2nd/3rd Pioneer Battalion, Australian Forces, who was taken Prisoner of War in North Africa

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all engraved 'NX26225 W. H. Roberts', mounted as worn; together with an Australian League lapel badge, gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered 'T20079', *good very fine* (5) £80-£120

W. H. Roberts served during the Second World War as a Lieutenant in the 2nd/3rd Pioneer Battalion, Australian Forces, and was taken Prisoner of War in North Africa, being held at Oflag 5A at Weinberg, Wurtemberg.

364



Three: Flight Sergeant Air Gunner D. E. Hills, 75 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who took part in the Dresden Raid, 13-14 February 1945

1939-45 Star, 1 clasp, Bomber Command; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine* (3) £200-£240

Donald Eric Hills was born on 31 May 1925 and joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 13 December 1943. He served during the Second World War as an Air Gunner in 75 (New Zealand) Squadron from December 1944, flying Lancasters, and undertook his first operational sortie, a bombing raid on industrial targets in the Ruhr, on 12 December of that year. Further targets included the marshalling yards at Cologne and Vohwinkel, before he took part in the famous raid on Dresden, 13-14 February 1945, during which his aircraft suffered 'moderate flak' (the recipient's Log Book refers).

Hills undertook further operational sorties against further German targets, including Dortmund and Gelsenkirchen (both three times), and was advanced Flight Sergeant. He was discharged on 18 February 1946.

Sold together with the recipient's Royal Air Force Flying Log Book; R.A.F. Service and Release Book; cap badges, Air Gunners brevets, cloth rank insignia, and various Squadron lapel badges; a copy of *Britain's Wonderful Air Force*, by Air Commodore P. F. M. Fellowes; and various photographs and other ephemera.

365

Three: Inspector D. L. C. Pharazyn, Kenya Police, late Lieutenant, Black Watch

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (M.549 I.P.I.(R) D. L. C. Pharazyn.) *good very fine* (3) £140-£180

Dennis Louis Charles Pharazyn was born on 7 November 1925, and educated at Marlborough College, May 1939-July 1943. He enlisted into the R.A.F. in 1944, joined the Black Watch in 1945 and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant on 7 April 1946, and attached to 2nd Gurkha Rifles, 1946-47. He relinquished his commission in November 1953 and was granted honorary rank of Lieutenant. He was by then a resident farmer at Kitale, Kenya, where he also served in the Police Reserve. In June 1954, he and another European Kenya Police Reserve officer were both acquitted at Nakuru of a charge of assaulting and causing bodily harm to a Kikuyu Mau Mau suspect. Pharazyn later ran a small charter company called Pharazyn Air Charters at Kitale, a centre for European settlers in the Kenya Highlands. He was killed in a freak flying accident on Karkloof ridge on the evening of 11 November 1969.

Sold with full research including several copied news cuttings covering the court proceedings of his trial.

366

Four: Flying Officer C. H. C. Nicholls, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.VI.R., 1st issue (859579 Cpl. C. H. C. Nicholls. A.A.F.); Cadet Forces Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Fg. Off. C. H. C. Nicholls. R.A.F.V.R. (T)) *nearly extremely fine* (4) £200-£240

Charles Henry Cecil Nicholls was born in West Ham, Essex, on 28 February 1901 and served as a Leading Aircraftman in the Barrage Balloon Squadrons in Britain in the Royal Auxiliary Air Force during the Second World War. Advanced Corporal, he was awarded his Air Efficiency Award on 10 February 1949.

Commissioned Second Lieutenant for service on the Special List with the Army Cadet Force in Gloucestershire on 1 April 1948, Nicholls was promoted Lieutenant on 12 June 1950, and was appointed to a commission as Flying Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 18 March 1958. He was awarded his Cadet Forces Medal on 1 April 1960, and resigned his commission on 22 October 1961. He died in Rhuddlan, Wales, in 1981.

Sold with copied research.

367

Three: Lieutenant A. A. Wood, Royal Tanks

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Lt. A. A. Wood. R. Tks.); Efficiency Decoration, E.II.R., Territorial, reverse officially dated 1960, with integral top riband bar, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £180-£220

368

Pair: Private D. Johns, Army Air Corps

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14031100 Pte D Johns AAC) *the GSM a slightly later issue, about extremely fine* (2) £60-£80

369

Pair: Miss M. E. Burgess, British Red Cross Society

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (Miss. M. E. Burgess.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine, rare* (2) £140-£180

370

Pair: Stoker Mechanic A. G. Harling, Royal Navy

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (P/KX. 787218 A. G. Harling. S.M. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. A. G. Harling, 76 Percy Street, Bootle, Liverpool, 20.', *nearly extremely fine* (2) £80-£120

x371 *Three: Private R. Hudson, West Yorkshire Regiment, late Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed by 'friendly fire' in Port Said, Egypt, during Operation Musketeer, 18 November 1956*

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (21182877 Fus. R. Hudson, R.N.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (21182877 Pte. R. Hudson. W/Yorks.) mounted for wear, *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£400-£500

Richard Hudson was born at Thornbury, Bradford, Yorkshire on 30 June 1930 and attested for the General Service Corps on 7 January 1948. Posted to the 1st Battalion, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers on 5 July 1948, he served with them in Korea from 20 November 1950 to 1 November 1951, and was present with the Battalion at the Battle of Imjin River, 23-25 April 1951.

Transferring to the Reserve on 10 May 1953, Hudson re-enlisted, and was posted to the West Yorkshire Regiment. He served with them in Egypt in Operation *Musketeer*, the Near East operations in Suez, and was killed in a 'friendly fire' incident at Port Said on 18 November 1956, one of only two fatal casualties that the Regiment suffered during Operation *Musketeer*.

Sold with copied research.

372 *Pair: Fusilier E. Watson, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, who was wounded in January 1951*

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22233772 Fus. E. Watson. R.N.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* (2)

£280-£320

Fusilier E. Watson was wounded in Korea on 20 January 1951.

373 *Pair: Major N. E. Smyth, Royal Army Service Corps, later Royal Army Ordnance Corps*

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (Capt. N. E. Smyth. RASC); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Northern Ireland, *second clasp unofficially attached, as issued* (Capt. N. E. Smyth. R.A.O.C.) mounted court-style as worn; together with a small silver identity tag, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (2)

£200-£240

Neil Erskine Smyth was born at Bristol on 3 October 1934 at Bristol and was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Service Corps on 6 August 1954, and was promoted Lieutenant on 6 August 1956, and Captain on 6 August 1960. He transferred to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps on 15 July 1965, and was promoted Major on 30 June 1967. He retired on 3 July 1971.

374 *Seven: Corporal S. P. Edwards, Royal Regiment of Wales, late Cheshire Regiment*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24768996 Pte S P Edwards Cheshire) impressed naming; U.N. Medal, on UNPROFOR ribbon; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia, with plastic case of issue and ribbon bar; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (24768996 Cpl S P Edwards RRW) laser-engraved naming, with named card box of issue; Jubilee 2002; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994 (24768996 LCpl S P Edwards Cheshire R) laser-engraved naming, with named card box of issue, together with companion set of 7 miniature dress medals, both sets mounted court-style for wearing, *nearly extremely fine* (8)

£260-£300

Stephen Patrick Edwards was born on 23 July 1968 and enlisted into the Cheshire Regiment at Carlisle on 14 December 1989. He transferred to the Royal Regiment of Wales on 13 July 2000, and was discharged in the rank of Corporal on 28 February 2006. The following extracts are taken from the Testimonial on his Certificate of Discharge:

'Corporal Edwards joined the Army in December 1989 and was sent to the Prince of Wales's Division Depot at Litchfield to complete his basic training. The course was physically and mentally demanding, with robustness, team spirit and character required throughout. Corporal Edwards joined the 1st Battalion The Cheshire Regiment in November 1990 and quickly settled in to life in the Field Army. He completed exercises in Belize, The United States, Canada and Poland along with numerous exercises in Germany and United Kingdom.

Corporal Edwards has a wealth of operational experience which has included service in Northern Ireland (3 times), the Balkans (both Bosnia (twice) and Kosovo (once)) and more latterly Iraq (3 times).'

Sold with copied coloured group photograph of the 'Commanding Officers TAC 13-man patrol "The Infidels", all men named including Corporal Edwards; together with copied Army Form B 108A (Certificate of Service), Army Form B 108X(2) (Certificate of Service dated 30 January 2006), and copied Certificate for award of UN Medal.

375 *Five: Corporal D. W. Beattie, Royal Logistics Corps, late Royal Pioneer Corps*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25006211 Pte D W Beattie RPC) with unnamed card box of issue; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25006211 Cpl D W Beattie RLC) with named card box of issue; Jubilee 2002, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (5)

£140-£180

Single Campaign Medals

376



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 1 June 1794 (**Allan Wilson**.) *very fine*

£2,600-£3,000

Provenance: Glendining's March 1952.

Allan Wilson served as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Gibraltar* at the fleet action that became known as the 'Glorious First of June'.

377



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 14 March 1795 (**John Burnett**.) *nearly extremely fine and scarce*

£2,400-£2,800

Provenance: Glendining's, February 1985.

John Burnett served as a Boy 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. *Bedford* at Admiral Hotham's action on 14 March 1795, with the French Fleet and the capture of two ships-of-the-line, off Genoa.

378



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Camperdown (**James Morgan**) *good very fine*

£600-£800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 1998 and July 2001.

James Morgan is confirmed as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Circe*. Five other men with this name appear on the medal rolls, four of whom have two or more clasps.

379



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 12 Oct. 1798 (**Wm. Bamford.**) *minor edge bruises, otherwise dark toned, very fine* *£2,000-£2,600*

Provenance: Christie's, November 1986.

Edward Bamford served as a Private Royal Marines aboard H.M.S. *Ethalion* during Admiral Warren's action with a French squadron off Tory Island, off the north coast of Ireland on 12 October 1798.

Approximately 75 clasps issued for this action by Sir John Borlase Warren's squadron off the north-west coast of Ireland which resulted in the capture of the French 74-gun ship-of-the-line *Hoche*, and three 36-gun frigates, *Bellone*, *Coquille* and *Ambuscade*, all loaded with troops and stores for the intended invasion of Ireland.

380



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Egypt (**David Buchanan.**) *edge bruising and contact wear, otherwise nearly very fine* *£1,400-£1,800*

Provenance: Seaby, June 1948; Glendining's, March 1986.

David Buchanan served as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Dragon*. He was born in Leith and was aged 21 when he joined the ship. 9 clasps for Egypt issued to this ship.

381



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Gut of Gibraltar 12 July 1801 (**Stephen Knott.**) *small test mark to rim and other minor marks, otherwise better than very fine* *£2,000-£2,600*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2009.

Stephen Knott served as a Private Royal Marines aboard H.M.S. *Spencer* at the Gut of Gibraltar.

382



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (**James Morris.**) *suspension a little slack, light marks overall, otherwise very fine* *£4,600-£5,500*

The published rolls confirm James Morris as a Private Royal Marines aboard H.M.S. *Ajax*. One other man of this name is shown on the roll for Syria whose medal was sold by Spink in January 1950.

James Morris was born at Westbury, Wiltshire, and was enlisted by Captain Abernethy for service in the 59th Company of the Portsmouth Division of the Royal Marines at Bradford in August 1804, aged 16 years. He joined H.M.S. *Ajax* in the same month as a Boy recruit and was appointed a Private on 1 October 1805.

Under the command of Lieutenant (acting Captain) John Pilford, R.N., *Ajax* was seventh in line in Nelson's column and engaged the *Bucentaure* and the *Santissima Trinidad*, in addition to collaborating with *Orion* in forcing the surrender of the 74-gun *Intrepide*.

Morris is traced in the musters of *Ajax* until January 1807. *Ajax* was lost on 14 February 1807, after an accidental fire on board, off the coast of Tenedos. There is no indication which ship (if any) he served on after this date but it is recorded that he transferred to the Chatham Division on 8 September 1814.

Sold with research.

383



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, St. Domingo (**Thomas Dalrymple.**) *toned, nearly extremely fine* *£2,000-£2,600*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

Thomas Dalrymple served as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Acasta*. He was born in Dundee and was 21 years of age when he joined *Acasta* on 1 November 1804.

Sold with copied muster list.

384



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Nassau 22 March 1808 (**Thos. Deverell**) *traces of brooch marks expertly removed from reverse, suspension re-fixed, otherwise very fine* *£2,600-£3,000*

Approximately 30 clasps issued for this action when the *Nassau*, in conjunction with the *Stately* (separate clasp issued) destroyed the Danish 74-gun *Prinds Christian Frederick*, at Grenaa on the East coast of Jutland.

Thomas Deverell is confirmed as a Boy 3rd Class aboard the *Nassau*, 64 guns. Sold with copied muster list.

385



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Martinique (**George Bornstead.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£600-£800*

Provenance: Sotheby, November 1912; Spink, July 1995.

George Bornstead served as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Hazard* at Martinique. He joined *Ajax* on 8 July 1808, aged 24, born Sussex, and, according to the ship's musters was a 'Deserter from S.B. No. 75'. The Admiralty claims list notes 'Absent from ship Jany. & Feby. 1810 (Claims also Guadaloupe)'.

386



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Basque Roads 1809 (**W. S. Addington, Lieut. R.N.**) *small edge bruise, otherwise toned, nearly extremely fine* £3,000-£3,600

Provenance: Glendining's, January 1927 and July 1929; Tinlin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2007.

William Silvester Addington entered the Navy on 27 January 1799, as an Able Seaman on board the *Penelope*, and continued to serve as Midshipman and Master's Mate of the *Brilliant*, *Hydra*, *Endymion* and *Egyptienne* frigates until February 1807. During this period he was very actively employed off Newfoundland, and in the Channel and Mediterranean, in cruising against the enemy, from whom he assisted in taking a large number of privateers and other armed vessels, and, on one occasion, several richly laden Spanish merchantmen.

On 12 March 1807, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the *Maida* 74, part of the force employed in the ensuing expedition against Copenhagen. In the course of 1808 he joined the *Leviathan* and *Revenge* 74's, in the latter of which ships he witnessed the destruction of the French shipping in the Basque Roads in 1809, and accompanied the expedition to the Walcheren. In October 1810, he sailed in command of the *Orion* transport, with combustibles intended for the destruction of the Toulon fleet; and from April to September 1811, he had charge of the *Delfine* fire-brig in the Adriatic.

He was then unemployed until August 1827, when he was appointed to the *Prince Regent* 120, bearing the flag at the Nore of Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood. He remained in that ship until promoted to Commander in July 1830. In June 1851, he was transferred to the list of Commanders on reserved half pay, and, in April 1856 was promoted to the rank of Retired Captain. He died in 1863.

387



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 1 Nov Boat Service 1809 (**Thos. Bruckwith.**) *good very fine* £2,400-£2,800

Provenance: Glendining's, April 1909; Spink, December 1988.

Approximately 110 clasps issued for this action.

Thomas Bruckwith (also Brickwith and Brickworth) was born at Ripon, Yorkshire, and served as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Cumberland* 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.

388



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Guadeloupe (**James Prio.**) *good very fine*

£800-£1,000

Provenance: Spink, September 2001.

James Prio served as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Gloire* at the capture of Guadeloupe in February 1810. A native of Suffolk, he entered the Navy as a Boy 3rd Class aboard the *Glomen* on 15 April 1809, aged 18 years. Just over three months later he removed to the *Gloire* and was discharged to the *Namur* in June 1812.

Sold with some research.

389



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Banda Neira (**Robert Cheeseman.**) *minor edge bruise, otherwise better than very fine*

£4,000-£5,000

Provenance: Whitaker Collection 1890; Glendining's, June 1986.

Robert Cheeseman served as a Sailmaker's mate aboard H.M.S. *Caroline* at the capture of the strongly fortified Dutch island of Banda Neira in August 1810. 68 clasps were issued for this action, including 37 to the *Caroline* commanded by Captain Christopher Cole who was awarded a gold medal.

Sold with copied muster lists.

390



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Off Tamatave 20 May 1811 (**Thos. Hewitt.**) *suspension claw re-affixed, naming officially re-impressed, otherwise very fine* *£600-£800*

Provenance: Spink, July 2010.

Thomas Hewitt served as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Phoebe* as part of Rear-Admiral Stopford's squadron that engaged three French 40-gun frigates *Renommée*, *Clorinde* and *Néride*, off the east coast of Madagascar on 20 May 1811, when the *Phoebe* lost seven men killed and twenty-four wounded.

391



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Java (**Wm. Thos. James, Purser.**) *very fine* *£1,200-£1,600*

Provenance: Wallis & Wallis, November 1963; Christie's, November 1990; Dix Noonan Webb, April 2003.

William Thomas James was appointed Paymaster and Purser on 6 February 1808. He served as Purser of *Harpy* in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and of *Nisus* at the capture of Java in 1811. He was still on the Active List in 1852.

392



Naval General Service 1793-1840; 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.

393



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Victorious with Rivoli (**William Gould.**) *toned, good very fine*

£2,000-£2,600

Provenance: Glendining's, June 1952 and June 1984.

William Gould was born in Bristol and was aged 21 when he entered H.M.S. *Victorious* as an Ordinary Seaman. 67 clasps issued for the capture of the French ship *Rivoli*, 74 guns, on 21 April 1812, in what was one of the bloodiest frigate actions of the entire war. One other man of this name is shown on the roll for Syria.

394



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, St. Sebastian (**James Wallis.**) *suspension slack, otherwise polished, fine*

£1,000-£1,200

Provenance: Sotheby, June 1985.

James Wallis served as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Reindeer* at St Sebastian, and is one of four recipients allowed from this ship which was not officially listed as being entitled. His name is listed as 'Wallace' on the Admiralty roll (ADM 171/1) but he appears as 'Wallis' on the ship's musters which do not list anyone by the name of 'Wallace'.

Sold with full research and copied O.M.R.S. article from 2007 giving full explanation of entitlement.



The rare Naval General Service Medal for the attack on Malaga in April 1812 awarded to Clerk J. M. Hoffmeister, Royal Navy, who was afterwards Paymaster of the *Detroit* in the British squadron on Lake Erie which was captured and destroyed by Commodore Perry's superior American squadron on 10 September 1813, Paymaster Hoffmeister losing a leg in the action

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Malaga 29 April 1812 (J. M. Hoffmeister, Clerk.) *minor edge bruises, otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£9,000-£12,000*

Provenance: Payne Collection 1911; Sotheby, November 1981.

John M. Hoffmeister is confirmed as a Clerk aboard H.M.S. *Goshawk* in the attack on Malaga, 29 April 1812. Only 18 clasps issued for this action which resulted in the capture of the French privateers *Brave* and *Napoleon*.

John Matthew Hoffmeister was born in Portsmouth on 19 February 1792. He entered the Royal Navy in H.M.S. *Goshawk* as a Volunteer from Portsea on 28 July 1810, serving as a Clerk. He was promoted to Acting Purser on 5 May 1812, and confirmed as Paymaster on 9 March 1813.

He was appointed Paymaster of the *Detroit* 19, Captain Robert Heriot Barclay, the senior officer of a small, miserably equipped squadron of six sail on Lake Erie, carrying altogether 63 guns (yielding a broadside weight of 478 lbs.) and 345 men, the greater part of them nondescripts, he was further present in a most desperate action which terminated in the capture of the whole by an American force under Commodore Perry, consisting of nine excellently appointed vessels, carrying 54 guns (throwing 928 lbs. in broadside weight of metal) and 580 picked men. The battle of Lake Erie took place on the morning of 10 September 1813, starting at 11:45 a.m. and lasting until 3:00 p.m. At 11:45 *Detroit* opened fire on Commodore Perry's ship *Lawrence* and 30 minutes later the *Lawrence*, supported by two schooners, came to close action with the *Detroit*. Havoc and destruction was heaped on all vessels involved and continued with great fury until 2:30 p.m., when Commodore Perry transferred his flag to the *Niagara*, which vessel was at this time perfectly fresh, and shortly afterwards the *Lawrence* struck. Perry, supported by his small vessels, now bore up and passed within pistol shot of the now defenceless *Detroit*, which had suffered badly from the raking fire of the American gunboats. On board the *Detroit*, the first lieutenant, John Garland, was mortally wounded and Captain Barclay so severely wounded that he had to leave the deck and pass command to Lieutenant George Inglis, who continued the action until further resistance became impossible. Paymaster Hoffmeister played an active part in the action as reported in Captain Barclay's subsequent despatch of 12 September 1813 (*London Gazette* 8 February 1814):

'Every officer in the *Detroit* behaved in the most exemplary manner. Lieutenant Inglis shewed such calm intrepidity, that I was fully convinced that, on leaving the deck, I left the ship in excellent hands; and for an account of the battle after that, I refer you to his letter which he wrote me, for your information.

Mr. Hoffmeister, purser of the *Detroit*, nobly volunteered his services on deck, and behaved in a manner that reflects the highest honour on him. I regret to add, that he is very severely wounded in the knee.'

The British squadron had 3 officers, 38 men killed, and 9 officers, 85 men wounded. The loss sustained by the Americans was 27 killed and 96 wounded. Hoffmeister was listed as dangerously wounded and in fact had his leg amputated. He was granted a pension for wounds on 28 May 1821.

At a subsequent court-martial held at Portsmouth in September 1814, for the loss of the Lake Erie flotilla, Captain Barclay was adjudged to be 'most fully and honourably acquitted.'

Paymaster Hoffmeister died at Southampton in January 1865 and was buried on 3 February 1865, in Northwood Cemetery, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

396



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (**John Dale.**) *toned, extremely fine*

£800-£1,000

Provenance: Spink, July 1995.

John Dale served as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Heron* at Algiers. He was born at Coggleshell, Essex, and was aged 22 when he joined the ship on 2 September 1815.

397



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Navarino (**Wm. Richards.**) *toned, extremely fine*

£700-£900

Provenance: Glendining's, June 1907; Sotheby, October 1983; Glendining's, November 1997.

William Richards served as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Cambrian* at the battle of Navarino. Six other men of this name are shown on the rolls for various clasps. Sold with copied muster list.

398



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**Francis Gamblin.**) *some light scratching, otherwise very fine*

£500-£700

Provenance: Spink, July 1997.

Francis Gamblin served as a Quarter Master aboard H.M.S. *Powerful* during the operations off the coast of Syria in 1840.

399



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Martinique, Guadeloupe (**John Briggs.**) *very fine*

£1,600-£2,000

Provenance: Glendining's, October 1912; Sang Collection, Glendining's, January 1931.

John Briggs/Biggs was born at Ilford, Essex, circa 1780, and joined H.M.S. *Leyden*, 64, as a Landsman on 4 April 1807, taking part in the expedition to Copenhagen that year. *Leyden* arrived off the Danish capital on 7 August with two companies of the Coldstream Guards aboard and took part in the bombardment of the city. Biggs was drafted as Landsman to H.M.S. *Pompee*, 74, in April 1808. Under the command of Captain George Cockburn, she sailed immediately for the West Indies, capturing the French brig *Pleides*, 16, in the Atlantic on 20 October. She arrived off the French island of Martinique in December and took part in its reduction, fighting a ship-to-ship duel with the French *D'Hautpoul*, 74, on 17 April 1809. Although confirmed as being aboard *Pompee* for this action, Biggs did not claim the 'Pompee' clasp to his N.G.S. medal. On 11 December, Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane placed his flag aboard *Pompee*, Biggs being shown in the ship's muster as 'Admiral's Domestic'. He was afterwards present at the capture of Guadeloupe on 5 February 1810.

Sold with comprehensive research including copied muster lists.

400



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 3 clasps, St. Vincent, Nile, Egypt (**John Grant.**) *suspension slack, carriage bent between first two clasps, edge bruising and contact wear, otherwise better than good fine*

£2,000-£2,600

Provenance: Sotheby, June 1983.

John Grant was a 'quota-man' who joined H.M.S. *Culloden* as a Landsman on 7 May 1795, from H.M.S. *Royal William*. He was advanced direct from Landsman to Able Seaman on 1 October 1796, and served in this rate as Gunner's crew at St Vincent and the Nile. On 11 August 1800, he was drafted from *Culloden* to H.M.S. *Pique* and aboard her saw action off the coast of Egypt, which qualified him in March 1850 to seek this belated clasp. As a widower, aged 71 years, he became an 'In-Pensioner' at Greenwich Hospital on 16 August 1839, and died there on 7 October 1850. One other man of this name is shown on the roll for Syria.

Sold with copied muster lists, death certificate and research notes by Captain Douglas-Morris.

401



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Sahagun & Benevente (**M. Gilmore, 18th Lt Dragns**) *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* *£2,000-£2,600*

83 clasps for 'Sahagun & Benevente' issued to the 18th Light Dragoons, including 29 single clasps.

402



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, St. Sebastian (**R. Ross, Serjt. R. Arty. Drivers**) *edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine* *£800-£1,000*

Provenance: Sotheby, July 1980; Spink, April 2015.

Robert Ross was born at Meggle, Perth, and enlisted into the Royal Artillery Drivers on 4 July 1797. He was discharged at Woolwich on 30 September 1814, after 17 years 88 days service, 'being rendered unfit for service, is placed upon the Pension List at one shilling six pence per diem commencing from the 1st October 1814'. Sold with copied discharge papers.

403



Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, St. Sebastian, Nivelles, Nive (**Laurence Delany, 85th. Foot.**) *minor scratch to Queen's cheek on obverse, otherwise nearly extremely fine* *£1,600-£2,000*

Laurence Delany (also shown as Lawrence Delaney), a native of St. Catherine's, Dublin, attested for the 85th Regiment of Foot, and served with them in Spain and France, including the siege of St Sebastian and battles of Nivelles and Nive. In June 1814, the regiment sailed from Pauillac to North America where they were present at Bladensburg and the capture of Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans. He was discharged for the 6th Veteran Battalion in April 1821 on 'disbandment and opacity of cornea' (WO 120 refers).

404



Military General Service 1793-1814, 9 clasps, Egypt, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse (**William Stewart, 79th Foot**) repairs to carriage and rivets and the Busaco clasp a copy, edge bruising and polished, therefore nearly very fine £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: Glendining's, 1974; Dix Noonan Webb, December 2000.

58 Egypt clasps to the 79th and only five medals with 9 clasps, the maximum entitlement to the regiment.

William Stewart was also present at Waterloo where he was severely wounded in the thigh on the 18th June 1815. His papers show that he was born at Kincardine, near Downe, Perthshire, and that he enlisted into the 79th Foot, at the age of 26, on 26 April 1805. This is clearly too late for him to have been in Egypt with the 79th but his discharge papers also refer to service 'in other Corps, after the age of Eighteen'. However, his name is included on a separate medal roll for the 79th showing entitlement to the Egypt clasp.

405



Alexander Davison's Medal for The Nile 1798, bronze, with contemporary bronze loop for suspension, nearly extremely fine £280-£320

406



Matthew Boulton's Medal for Trafalgar 1805, bronzed copper, later striking with usual edge inscription, fitted with heavy claw and ball ring suspension, this loose, good very fine £160-£200

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- 407 Matthew Boulton's Medal for Trafalgar 1805, white metal, the reverse inscribed in fine script '**James Dismore H.M.S. Orion**', pierced with later rings for suspension, *generally corroded and worn* *£160-£200*
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408



Waterloo 1815 (**Thomas Wilson, 12th Reg. Light Dragoons.**) fitted with original steel clip and later ring suspension, *minor edge bruising, very fine* *£1,400-£1,800*

Provenance: Buckland Dix & Wood, December 1994 ('an Important Collection of Waterloo Medals')

Thomas Wilson was born in South Leith, Mid Lothian, in 1794 and attested for the 12th Light Dragoons in November 1812. He served with the Regiment during the Waterloo campaign, 16-18 June 1815, and received a gunshot wound in the right arm at the Battle of Waterloo. He was discharged to Chelsea Hospital on 13 July 1816.

409



Waterloo 1815 (**John Oatly, Royal Artill. Drivers.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine or better* *£800-£1,000*

John Oatly/Oatley served at Waterloo as a Driver in Captain W. H. Humphrey's "H" Troop, Royal Artillery Drivers. Sold with a calling card of 'His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.' signed in ink 'Woburn Abbey, Woburn', with red postal? stamp 'FREE 1829'.



Waterloo 1815 (**Arm. Sergt. D. Farnsworth, 3rd Bat. 1st Foot. or R. Scots**) last letter of unit obscured by replacement silver ball and bar suspension, *generally very fine and a rare rank* *£2,400-£2,800*

Armourer Sergeant David Farnsworth served in Captain James Cowell's No. 1 Company at Waterloo. No other regiment in the British army suffered greater casualties amongst its officers at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, as a percentage, than the Royal Scots. Of the 42 officers of this regiment at Waterloo, only nine remained unwounded, these including the Paymaster, the Surgeon and the two Assistant Surgeons. Seven officers were killed. Most of these casualties occurred at Quatre Bras where the regiment distinguished itself in a particular manner, receiving repeated attacks from the lancers and cuirassiers whilst formed in square. According to the muster lists Farnsworth was still serving when the battalion was disbanded at Canterbury on 24 April 1817.

It appears that he was afterwards transferred to the 1st Battalion Royal Scots and made his way to London where he was robbed of a substantial sum of money, most likely his final pay settlement from the 3rd Battalion. At the Old Bailey on 21st May, 1817, 'Sarah Margaret Austin was indicted for stealing, on the 15th of May, from the person of David Farnsworth, one purse, value 6d.; four guineas, one half guinea, one 7-shilling coin [third-guinea], six £5 bank notes, and twenty-two £1 bank notes, his property.'

David Farnsworth made the following statement in court: 'I am a Sergeant in the 1st Regiment of the Royal Scots. On the 15th of May, about a quarter before one o'clock in the morning, when I got to my lodgings at the Eagle and Child, in St Martins-le-Grand, they were gone to bed - I had the money in my possession. I knocked at the door, and the prisoner came up to me, and said, as I was locked out, I had better go along with her. I told her she had better go home. She caught hold of me, and put her hand into my pocket, took out my purse, and ran away down a passage. I went after her, but lost her. The watchman came up - I went to the watch-house with him, and described her to him - They said they knew her well, and went to her lodgings, and found a padlock on the door. The next morning, I saw her talking in the street to another woman, and gave her in charge. Nothing was found on her. I am positive she is the woman. I never saw her before - I knew her by her voice and person. I lost £57-1s-6d in all - £52 in notes, and the rest in gold - my purse was in my left-hand pocket.'

After further statements from watchmen and others, Sarah Austin, aged 26, was pronounced guilty and transported for seven years. Nothing further is known of Sergeant David Farnsworth.

Sold with copied medal roll entry and Old Bailey trial details.



Waterloo 1815 (**John M'Lean, 42nd or R.H. Reg. Infantry**) fitted with original steel clip and later ring suspension, *edge bruising, nearly very fine* *£1,000-£1,400*

Three Privates with the name John McLean served with the 42nd Royal Highlanders during the Waterloo Campaign, 16-18 June 1815.

x412

'I have never witnessed a more gallant charge than was made upon the enemy's infantry by the heavy brigade of the King's German Legion under major-general von Bock, which was completely successful, and the whole body of infantry, consisting of three battalions of the enemy's first division, were made prisoners.' (Wellington)

'The boldest charge of cavalry in the whole war.' (French General Foy)



The important and rare 'Garcia Hernandez 1812' casualty Waterloo Medal awarded to Lieutenant Augustus Fumetty, 2nd Light Dragoons, King's German Legion, who was wounded in this historic cavalry action when he led his troop, with that of Captain Baron von Marschalck, in charging a 'third square' formed of those who had escaped from the destruction of the first two squares, which they broke and completely overthrew; upon the wreck of these routed battalions making another stand, 'Marschalck and Fumetty led their troopers a second time to the charge, but their little force had become too much reduced, and the horses were too fatigued to admit of any impression being made upon the enemy... Captain von Uslar was killed, Lieutenant Fumetty was wounded, and several men and horses were struck down.'

Waterloo 1815 (Lieutenant Fu[m]ette, 2nd Reg. Light. D[ra]g. K.G.L.) fitted with silver clip and small ring suspension, dark toned, *considerable contact marks commensurate with a long serving cavalry officer, a few letters of the naming now weak but still discernable, otherwise nearly very fine and the only named medal to an officer casualty of the historic action of Garcia Hernandez* **£8,000-£10,000**

Augustus Fumette, so named in the Army List of 1810, or Ferneti [A.L. 1815], or Fumetti [A.L. 1817, 1821, 1830, and in Beamish's history of the K.G.L.) was henceforth, from the Army List of 1840 to the announcement of his obituary in the Army List of 1862, styled as Joannes Justinus von Fumetti or Fumetty.

Fumetti served as an N.C.O. in the 2nd Heavy Dragoons K.G.L. (designated Light Dragoons from 1813) in the Baltic campaign of 1807. He was commissioned as a Cornet on 27 February 1809, and promoted to Lieutenant on 24 March 1812. He served in the Peninsula and South of France from January 1812 until April 1814, being present in 1812 at the combats of Castrejon (18 July), Salamanca (22 July), Garcia Hernandez (23 July), Venta del Pozo (23 October), San Munoz (17 November), and in 1814, at Vic Bigorre (19 March) and the battle of Toulouse (10 April). He afterwards served in the Netherlands in 1814 and the campaign of 1815 including the battle of Waterloo. He was slightly wounded at Garcia Hernandez on 23 July 1813, or, as it was termed in the *London Gazette*, 'an Affair with the Enemy's Rear-Guard near La Serna'.

Garcia Hernandez

Following the bloody victory at Salamanca on 22 July 1812, the allied troops designated to pursue the French General Foy were under the command of Major-General Eberhardt Otto George Von Bock, who had taken temporary command of the Cavalry Division after Le Marchant had been killed and Stapleton-Cotton wounded. These troops consisted of Baron Von Bock's Heavy Brigade, comprising 1st Heavy Dragoons K.G.L. (3 Squadrons, each of 100 men) and the 2nd Heavy Dragoons K.G.L. (3 Squadrons, each of 100 men); and General George Anson's Light Brigade, comprising the 11th Light Dragoons (1 Squadron of 105 men) and the 16th Light Dragoons (1 Squadron of 105 men).

The action that followed on the 23rd of July is best described by N. Ludlow Beamish's classic *History of the King's German Legion*:

'The French infantry and artillery being at first, concealed by the inequalities of the ground, the brigades were ordered by Lord Wellington to attack the cavalry, and their pace was accordingly increased to a gallop. The German regiments, confined by the narrowness of the valley, had been unable during their progress through it, to move upon a larger front than sections of threes, and now, being an echelon of squadrons, they attempted to form line upon the first squadron. Who without waiting hurried forward, however, by the excitement of the moment, the leading squadron of the first regiment under Captain Von Hattorf - having also in front General Bock; the field officers of the regiment and Lt. Col. May of the English artillery, who had brought the order from Lord Wellington - dashed on without waiting for the remaining squadrons, and made straight for the enemy's cavalry.'

'The left wing of the French horsemen retired from the charge of Anson's brigade and those in front went about on the approach of Hattorf's squadron; but in pursuit the flank of the squadron became exposed to the fire of the infantry on the heights, by which Colonel May and several men and horses were wounded, and the pursuit was discontinued.'

'Captain Gustavus Von Der Decken, who commanded the third or left squadron of the regiment, seeing that if he advanced according to the order given, his flank would be exposed to the fire of a dense infantry square, formed the daring resolution of attacking it with his single squadron.'

'This square stood on the lower slope of the heights and obedient to the signal of their chief, the German troopers advanced against it with order and determination, while a deafening peel of musketry from the enemy greeted their approach. Arriving within a hundred yards of the point of attack, the gallant squadron officer, struck by a ball in the knee, fell mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Von Voss, with several men and horses, were killed; but instantly, Captain Von Uslar Gleichen, who commanded the left troop, dashing forward, placed himself at the head of the squadron and re-animating his followers by words and example, while another shower of bullets carried destruction among their ranks, the intrepid soldiers forced onward and bringing up their right flank, appeared before the enemy's bayonets on two sides of the square.'

'The two front ranks, kneeling, presented a double row of deadly steel, while in the rear of these, the steady muskets of four standing ranks were levelled at the devoted horsemen. At this critical moment, when the sword was about to be matched against the firelock, and the chivalrous horsemen against the firm foot soldier - when victory hung yet in equal scales - an accidental shot from the kneeling ranks, which killing a horse, caused it and the rider to fall upon the bayonets - gave the triumph to the dragoons!'

'For a path was now opened, and the impatient troopers rushing in amid the blazing fire, while men and horses fell fast before the muskets of the French infantry, their firm formation was destroyed, and the whole battalion were either cut down or taken prisoner.'

'Captain Von Reitzenstein, who commanded the second squadron, seeing the success which had attended the daring onset of his comrades on the left, and being also impeded in his forward movement by the difficulties of the ground, decided upon following up the discomfiture of the infantry, and attempting the second square, which stood on the edge of the heights. He was received with a steady and destructive fire, by which Lieutenant Heugel was killed and Lieutenant Tappe severely wounded; but the moral force of the French infantry had been shaken by the fearful overthrow which they had just witnessed, and some timid individuals leaving their ranks, Reitzenstein rushed in with his ready followers; the square broke, and the greater part of the battalion was cut down or captured.'

'A third square was instantly formed by those few who had escaped from destruction, and some cavalry came to their support. Against these Captain Baron Marschalck led the third squadron of the second regiment, and, being joined by the left troop of the second squadron under Lieutenant Fumetty, charged and dispersed the enemy's cavalry; then riding boldly at the infantry, broke and completely overthrew them.'

'The wreck of the routed battalions now rallied and attempted to make a stand on a rising ground near the high road to Peneranda, where they again formed a connected body. Marschalck and Fumetty led their troopers a second time to the charge, but their little force had become too much reduced, and the horses were too fatigued to admit of any impression being made upon the enemy. The French received the attack with a heavy fire and with a shower of stones, to which they now had recourse; Captain Von Uslar was killed, Lieutenant Fumetty was wounded and several men and horses were struck down. No further attempt was made by the dragoons, and the enemy resumed their retreat.'

Beamish continues, 'Soon after this memorable combat, the officers of the legion were granted permanent rank in the British army; which distinction was communicated to the corps in the following notification from the War Office:-

War Office, 10th August, 1812.

"In consideration of the King's German Legion having so frequently distinguished themselves against the enemy, and particularly upon the occasion of the late victory obtained near Salamanca, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to command that the officers who are now serving with temporary rank in the several regiments of that corps, shall have permanent rank in the British army from the date of their respective commissions."

The losses of the K.G.L. were 53 killed, 68 wounded and 6 missing. French casualties are variously stated to have been around 200 killed or wounded with some 1400 captured. The officer casualties amongst the 1st and 2nd Dragoons of the K.G.L. amounted to four killed and two wounded, the latter being Lieutenant Tappe of the 1st Dragoons, and Lieutenant Fumetty of the 2nd Dragoons. Tappe was placed on half pay in April 1815 so was neither present at Waterloo, nor lived to claim an M.G.S. medal. Fumetty is, therefore, the only officer casualty from Garcia Hernandez to receive a named medal and also lived to claim his M.G.S. medal for Salamanca and Toulouse. He was also awarded the 3rd Class of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order and the Hanoverian King William's Cross. By 1817 he is shown in the Army List on the Foreign Half-Pay but he saw further service in the Hanoverian Army and achieved the rank of Major. From 1840 onwards he is styled in the Army List, and also in Beamish, as Joannes Justinus von Fumetty/Fumetti. He died sometime in the year 1861 and his death was recorded in the Army List for 1862.

413 St. Jean d'Acre 1840, silver, unnamed, pierced with later ring for suspension, *good very fine* £140-£180

414 Baltic 1854-55 (**E. Quick, Seaman, H.M.S. Colossus**) contemporarily engraved naming either side of suspension, mounted for display alongside an original painting of H.M.S. *Colossus* in an octagonal glazed display frame, with information text on the medal, the ship, and the recipient, *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £200-£240

Edwin John Vaneburgh Quick was born in Windsor on 11 March 1840 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 25 April 1854. He served in H.M.S. *Colossus* from 27 June 1854 to 16 May 1856, and was present in her throughout the Baltic campaign.

H.M.S. *Colossus*, a Second Rate ship of the line with 80 guns, was launched on 1 June 1848 and was converted to screw propulsion in June 1854.

415 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *about extremely fine* £100-£140



A scarce 'Heavy Brigade' casualty Crimea Medal awarded to Private R. Forster, 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), who was severely wounded during the charge at Balaklava, 25 October 1854, and died from his wounds, 2 January 1855

Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Balaklava, Sebastopol (R. Forster. 2nd Dns.) officially impressed naming, with contemporary riband, edge bruising, otherwise good very fine £5,000-£6,000

Richard Forster (listed as 'Foster' on roll) served with the 2nd Dragoons during the Crimean War and was severely wounded in the charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava, 25 October 1854. He was sent to Scutari on the following day, where he eventually died as a consequence of his wounds on 2 January 1855.

The Scots Greys had two men killed and 56 wounded at Balaklava, 22 severely. Several of these, like Forster, subsequently died of their wounds.

417 Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**J. Tate. Scots Fusilier Gds.**) officially impressed naming, polished and cleaned, sometime plugged very neatly to bottom edge not affecting naming, therefore good fine £400-£500

John Tate was born in Northallerton, Yorkshire, and attested for service at Horse Guards, London at the age of 24, in November 1850. His service papers note that he was imprisoned, having been arrested by the Civil Powers and sentenced to two months imprisonment, 'for being drunk and assaulting a female of the streets'. He served with the Regiment in the Crimea with his service papers confirm that he was present at the Battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and the Siege of Sevastopol. He died 'in the East', at Scutari of illness on 15 January 1855.

418 Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with ring suspension, good very fine £80-£120

419 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (**635. W. Mc.Ewan, H.M.s 71st. Regt.**) pawn broker's mark to edge, nearly extremely fine £200-£240

420 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Sikkim 1888 (**797 Pte. P. Dunne 2nd. Bn. Derby. R.**) minor edge bruise, good very fine £240-£280

421 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Lieut. H. S. Jones, 84th Regt.**) *good very fine* £400-£500

Henry Shaw Jones was born at Naples on 1 August 1836. He was appointed Ensign in the 84th Regiment on 25 August 1857, by purchase, and promoted to Lieutenant on 24 August 1858, without purchase. He served in the Shahabad District under Brigadier Douglas C.B. until the suppression of the rebellion, and was severely wounded in the left thigh by a musket ball at Barrahapore on 14 October 1858.

Peeroo, Jugdispore Jungle, 27th October 1858: 'My force has not had much fighting this time and I have only been once under fire at a village called Chougein. We had one or two men wounded and one killed, the sepoy lost about sixty. The Headquarters have had harder work, and in one fight we (the 84th) lost three men killed, one officer (Jones) and five men wounded. Jones was severely wounded by a ball through the fleshy part of his thigh; the last accounts of him say he's getting on as well as can be expected, but the ball has not been taken out.'

Buxar Barracks, 26th December 1858: 'Jones' wound is getting on nicely, though the bullet is still in his leg; he is now able to walk a little with a stick'. (*The Indian Mutiny Letters of Colonel H. P. Pearson, 84th Regiment, refer*).

Lieutenant H. S. Jones died suddenly at Pembroke Dock on 14 April 1864.

422



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Lieut. E. C. W. Rainsford 1st Tp. 2nd Bde. Bengal Horse Arty.**) *suspension re-affixed and edge rather rubbed after removal from circular mount, otherwise very fine* £260-£300

Edward Charles William Raynsford was born at Secunderabad on 12 July 1834, son of Brigadier-General E. J. Raynsford of Brixworth Hall, Northamptonshire, Nizam's Service and late H.M's and Elizabeth. He was educated at Bedford Grammar School and Addiscombe 1852-53. 2nd Lieutenant, 19 December 1853; Lieutenant, 25 September 1857; Captain, 1 September 1863; Major, 1 August 1872; Lieutenant-Colonel, 31 December 1878. Served in the Mutiny as Lieutenant 1st Troop 2nd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery (Medal). He died at his residence, Colville Terrace, Bayswater, on 10 May 1879, four days after his arrival from India, aged 44.

423 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Lt. H. Watson, 33rd Madras N.I.**) *good very fine* £500-£600

Hugh Watson was born on 31 December 1831, and educated at Perth Academy and Addiscombe. Nominated for the H.E.I.C. Army by Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B. [one of the distinguished heroes of Delhi in 1804 and now Chairman of the H.E.I.C.] and recommended by his father Hugh, a farmer from Keilor by Coupar, Angus.

He was gazetted Ensign on 13 June 1851, and sailed for India on the *Gloriana* on 8 September 1851; Lieutenant, 23 November 1856; Captain, 13 June 1863; Second-in-Command 2nd Hyderabad Cavalry Contingent 1863; Major, 13 June 1871; Lieutenant-Colonel, 13 June 1877; Commandant 1st Hyderabad Cavalry Contingent 1882; retired with honorary rank of Major-General, January 1882.

He was actively engaged during the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58, and was employed on field service with the Kamptee movable column in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories and Kalpore district, from July 17, 1857, to April 30, 1858, and was present at the affairs at Balakote, Nursinghur, Patun, Junapanee, and Khonee Pass, and the engagement at Kuttenggee (Medal).

This latter action at Kuttenggee [Kitanji] is specifically mentioned in the *History of the Indian Mutiny*, by Kaye & Malleon:

'Between this place and Jabalpur, close to a village called Kitanji, flows a navigable river, the Hiran, the passage across which it was thought possible, might be disputed by the 52nd [Native Infantry rebels]. To secure the means of crossing it, a party consisting of the grenadier company 33rd Madras Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Watson, and a few troopers of the 4th, under Major Jenkins, left camp at two o'clock in the morning of the 26th. At daybreak, as they were nearing Kitanji, Jenkins and Watson, who were riding in front of their column, were suddenly fired at, and almost immediately surrounded. How they escaped it is difficult to imagine. It is however a fact that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Sipahis, they fought their way through them and reached their men. These were not numerous enough to take the aggressive. Jenkins, therefore, drew them up on a hill difficult to escalate, and there awaited the arrival of the main column.

To this column on the point of starting about six o'clock in the morning, information arrived, in an exaggerated form, of the events at Kitanji. The two European officers were reported killed, and the rebels were said to be pressing on in force. Eager to avenge their officers and relieve their comrades, the gallant native soldiers of the coast hurried forward. On reaching the mouth of the gorge leading to Kitanji, they found the 52nd had taken up a very strong position, both flanks covered by thick jungle. Without hesitating they opened fire from the guns, and then attacked the rebels with bayonet, and drove them before them. On reaching Kitanji they were joined by Jenkins and Watson.'

In his despatch to the Adjutant General of the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Millar, commanding Kamptee Movable Column, Camp Kuttunghee, 28 September 1857, reported:

'On our approaching Kuttunghee, we were agreeably surprised by Major Jenkins and Lieutenant Watson riding up to the column, they had succeeded in cutting their way through the ambushade in the dark, and had concealed themselves in the hills until the advance of the column enabled them to rejoin us. Lieutenant Watson, I regret to say was wounded on the cheek by a musket ball, and knocked off his horse; his escape was most miraculous.'

Major-General Hugh Watson died on 12 June 1887, at Tower House, Grandtully, Perthshire.

424 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Ensign H L Ramsbotham 37th Bgl. NI.**) *good very fine* £300-£400

Henry Lindsay Ramsbotham was born in London on 18 December 1837, and baptised at St Botolphs, Bishopsgate. He was educated at Charterhouse, was nominated for the H.E.I.C. Army by John Masterman M.P. and recommended by his father Doctor Francis H. Ramsbotham, M.D., of Portman Square.

He was examined and passed as a Cadet on 25 June 1856, took the overland route to India to join at Alexandria on 5 August 1856. Gazetted Ensign on 4 September 1856, and promoted to Lieutenant on 30 April 1858. The Indian Mutiny medal roll gives his services thus: 'Ensign H. L. Ramsbotham doing duty with late 37th Regiment Native Infantry and subsequently a Lieutenant in 47th Regiment Native Infantry. Present with the 37th Regiment Native Infantry when that regiment and other troops mutinied at Benares on 4th June 1857 and was driven out of the station by European troops.' The roll is noted: 'Received by Doctor Ramsbotham 1st January 1863.'

Lieutenant Ramsbotham died on 18 January 1862 at his family home, No. 8 Portman Square, of 'Accidental inhalation of Chloroform used for a medical purpose.'

In April 1855, Lieutenant Ramsbotham's mother Mary was arrested for stealing four cambric handkerchiefs, the property of Mr John Moule, a draper of 54, Baker Street. The trial and scandal which followed was widely reported in the national press of the time. Questions were asked as to why a lady in such a privileged position in society would be driven to steal. Eventually, having been on bail of £1,000, she was dismissed at trial after a split jury. Subsequently, whenever a lady of position was tried for a similar theft, this case was generally stated as part of the defence.

425 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Lt. & At. J. S. D. Bolton. Sawunt. Warree. Lcl. Cps.**) *toned, good very fine* £400-£500

John Shand Douglas Bolton was born on 20 August 1833. He was examined and passed for the H.E.I.C. Army on 26 March 1851, and sailed for India on the *Ripon*. Gazetted Ensign, 14 June 1851; Lieutenant, 23 November 1856; Captain, 14 June 1863; Major, 14 June 1871; Lieutenant-Colonel, 14 June 1877; Colonel, 1 July 1881.

In 1857 he served with the Persian Expeditionary Force as quartermaster and interpreter to the Light Battalion, and was present at the bombardment and capture of the forts of Mohumra, and the pursuit of the Persian Army (Medal with clasp). Commanded a field detachment under the orders of Brigadier-General Legrand Jacob, C.B., Political Commissioner in Kholapore and Sawunt Warree country in 1857-58, and present in the operations against the insurgent Sawunt Desaies in 1858. Served as Adjutant of the Sawunt Warree Local Corps from July 1857 to March 1859, and was actively employed during the considerable part of that time in hunting down mutineers and rebels; commanded the detail sent to the ghats West of Kholapore in December 1857 to check the would-be insurgents in that quarter; secured the ringleaders, and disarmed the inhabitants before they could rise *en masse* (Medal).

He was appointed Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 8 October 1867; transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, 20 August 1891. Colonel Bolton died at Sidmouth, Devon, on 15 July 1892.

426



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Lieut. G. W. Manson, Dt. Ct. Oude Mily. Pol.**) *extremely fine* £400-£500

George William Manson was born at Calcutta on 10 December 1830. Ensign, 11 December 1849; Lieutenant, 5 August 1854; Captain, 16 August 1865.

Lieutenant Manson was serving with the disaffected 34th Bengal Native Infantry at Barrackpore when on 29 March 1857, Sepoy Mangal Pandey attacked the Regimental Adjutant Lieutenant Baugh whilst on parade. Pandey was subsequently arrested, tried and hanged. The regiment was disbanded on 6 August 1857.

The following year he was appointed District Commandant of the Oudh Military Police. He was present at the engagement of Selimpore on 24 August 1858, and was mentioned in the despatch of Lieutenant Chamberlain who commanded the police. He joined Colonel Leith Hay's column in December 1858. He was afterwards District Superintendent of Police at Mooltan and died there on 16 August 1865.



The Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Sir George Campbell, K.C.M.G., late Inspector-General of Ceylon Police, who gave no quarter when disarming mutinous troops in 1857

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (G W R Campbell, Asst.-Supdt. Ahmedabd. Kole Corps) *edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £500-£600

'Corps to which the officer belonged: Ahmedabad Kole Corps (Police).

Rank & Name: George William Robert Campbell, formerly Adjutant & Assistant Superintendent. Now Inspector General of Police in Ceylon.

Nature of services on which employed: Disarming Goozerat Horse. Destroying villages of Oonorina in 1857 & Ahmedabad in suppressing the mutiny of the 2nd Grenadiers & also mutiny of Goozerat Horse.

Detail of troops engaged and name of commanding officer: Wing of H.M. 89th Regiment - Wing of 2nd Bombay Grenadiers - Some Goozerat Horse (I think) - 2 Guns - 400 Ahmedabad Kole Corps (Police). Major Grimes (subsequently Colonel Grimes) of the 2nd Grenadiers commanded.

Remarks: Mr Campbell was besides actively engaged in the suppression of the mutiny in the Goozerat Horse in which 2 men were bayoneted by the police and 5 were brought in to be hanged. And also was out in command of 400 Police to aid in the suppression of the mutiny in the 2nd Grenadiers for which 11 men were hanged, 5 blown away and 3 shot.' (Indian Mutiny medal roll L/MIL/5/92 refers - this is the only example so far found in a Mutiny medal roll where the actual method of retribution is shown in such graphic detail).



George William Robert Campbell was born in Campbeltown, Argyllshire, in 1835, and at the age of 18 became an Ensign in the Argyll and Bute Rifles. A few months later he was promoted to a lieutenancy but, in June 1856, the regiment was disembodied and in December he went to India, where he secured an appointment as assistant superintendent in the Bombay Revenue Survey. On the outbreak of the Mutiny in the following year he was appointed Adjutant of the Ahmedabad Koli Corps, as well as assistant superintendent of police and assistant magistrate. He went on field service in command of 400 men; and at the suppression of the outbreak was awarded the Mutiny medal and received the thanks of the Government. His discovery of a specific for the bites of Indian snakes, including cobras, earned him the thanks of the Governor-General in Council.

In 1859 he obtained the appointment of superintendent of police and commandant of the Rutnagharry Rangers. In 1864, when stationed at North Canara, during the prevalence of a severe fever epidemic, Mr Campbell devised a simple but effectual method of filtering common tank water, and for this he was thanked by Sir Bartle Frere. In 1866 he was promoted to the command of the police in Upper Scind, but was allowed to decline the appointment. He was, however, transferred the same year to the command of the Belgaum Police Force; but before the year expired he was selected for more responsible and arduous work, being sent to Ceylon to reorganise the police force there. In 1868 he resigned the service of the Indian Government in order to enter permanently that of Ceylon. In the years 1872-73 he acted as Lieutenant-Governor of Penang at a critical time with the Malay States, and it was mainly owing to his representation that a British Residency was established at Laroot.

On the return to Penang of Sir Archibald Anson, for whom he had been acting, Mr Campbell went back to Ceylon. From 1884 to 1891 he was Inspector-General of Ceylon Prisons (as well as of the police), and during that time he was offered, but declined, the lieutenant-governorship of Mauritius. He was also a justice of the peace for the colony and a municipal councillor for Colombo. For eight years he had charge of Arabi Pasha and the six other Egyptian exiles who had been condemned to death after Lord Wolseley had overthrown them at Tel-el-Kebir, but whose sentence was commuted to banishment for life to Ceylon. In 1887 he was created C.M.G., and in 1891 K.C.M.G.; and in the same year he retired from the public service. He afterwards associated himself with South African enterprise, and was Chairman of many Rhodesian companies. Sir George Campbell, K.C.M.G., died in London on 10 January 1905.

428



The Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., the noted Indian civil servant, judge and jurist, who was later acquainted with Florence Nightingale and M. K. Ghandi

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Raymond West. C.S.) naming officially re-impressed in a slightly later style, *toned, nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

Medal authorised on 31 May 1872: 'I am entitled to the Indian Mutiny medal as having served with Colonel McLean's force in the Belgaum district, and on the Madras and Goanese frontiers in the year 1858.' (L/MIL/5/93 Folio 43 refers)

Raymond West was born at Ballyloughrane, county Kerry, on 18 September 1832. He was educated at Queen's College, Galway, and appointed to the Bombay Civil Service after the Open Competition of 1835, one of the second batch of so-called 'competition-wallahs'. He arrived in India on 18 September 1856, and served in the Bombay Revenue and Judicial Departments as an Assistant Collector, Magistrate, Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge.

Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government in the Judicial and Political Departments and Acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Registrar of the High Court, Bombay, June 1863. Served on the Judicial Committee and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind, June 1872. Judge of the High Court, Bombay, September 1873. On special duty as a member of the Law Committee, Calcutta, April to November 1879. Vice Chancellor of the University of Bombay, 12 November 1887. K.C.I.E., June 1888. Retired April 1892. Sir Raymond West died on 8 November 1911.

Sold with research including copies of letters from Florence Nightingale to Sir Raymond in support of his work on the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill, taken from *Florence Nightingale on Social Change in India*, collected works published by Wilfred Laurier University Press. Of interest in particular is a letter she wrote in January 1892 which closes, 'It seems late to wish you a happy & successful New Year and many of them; nevertheless I do with all my heart.' So, too, details of correspondence with M. K. Ghandi, thanking Sir Raymond for his support for the efforts being made to improve the circumstances of Indians living in South Africa: 'The thought that so many distinguished men and heart and soul with us buoys us up and enables us to hope for better things though the cloud seems to be blackest.'

Another officially impressed medal is known.

429

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Dr. Saml. De Gratt.**) *nearly extremely fine*

£400-£500

Provenance: Captain R. C. Bentley Collection, Sotheby 1970.

'Doctor Samuel De Gratt. Civil Assistant Surgeon. Hazerebad. Engaged Chuttra. Accompanied the troops to Chuttra and was in medical charge of the Seiks, was present under fire in the engagement of 2nd October 1857, proceeded with the Seiks to the village of Kuthoutea and was engaged in affording aid to the wounded.' (Indian Mutiny medal roll L/MIL/5/86 Folios 44, 116 & 169 refer).

Note: The entries of the surname on the medal roll are all shown as De Gratt and the medal is so named. A search of the Surgeons Records (L/MIL/9/395 Folio 264) shows that the doctor's correct surname was Delpratt. The confusion is easily understood when you view his extremely florid signature.

Samuel Delpratt was appointed Assistant Surgeon, 6 May 1854; Surgeon, 29 March 1866; Surgeon Major, 17 February 1875. He served with the Artillery; 1st Bengal Fusiliers; 3rd European Regiment; Civil Assistant Surgeon, Arrah, December 1854; 44th Regiment N.I.; served throughout the Sonthal campaign in medical charge of 13th, 31st & 42nd Regiments N.I.; Civil Assistant Surgeon, Hazaribagh, March 1856; Civil Assistant Surgeon, Kanchee, November 1865; 10th Madras N.I., 1865; Assistant Surgeon, Hazaribagh, September 1868.

'The Ramgarh battalion, consisting of the two companies of the 8th Native Infantry at Hazaribagh, decided on the 30th July to start the mutiny from the evening of the following day. Captain Simpson, the District Commissioner, got the news of the actual hour fixed for the outbreak from one of his servants. The only safety lay in immediate flight. Captain Simpson, Dr Delpratt and Mr Liebart of Sitagarh hastily set out on foot towards Ichack which they reached at night fall. They were supplied with horses and after a few hours rest they set out for Bagodar.' (*Hazaribagh Old Records 1761-1878*, by P. Choudhrey refers).

On the matter of an outbreak of Rinderpest 'in the district of Hazeerbagh the Civil Surgeon Dr S. Delpratt reported that no remedy was known, and no medicine had been administered... sacrifices of goats to Kali and poojahs have been made, but without any favourable responses having been vouchsafed by the goddess.'

Doctor Samuel Delpratt died in England on 17 February 1875.

430

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**C. L. Haygarth,**) *good very fine*

£200-£300

Provenance: J. McPhail Massie Collection, Glendining's, September 1961.

C. L. Haygarth was Superintendent of the Government Mail Cart Department at Agra and served with the Agra Militia Infantry (Medal). These initials are as per the medal roll but his correct initials were C. S.

When the official decision was made in 1861 to take a series of photographs for the book titled '*The People of India*' normally amateurs, military and civil officers who had the necessary skills carried out this work, and were not paid for it. At Bharatpur the political agent was unable to find a suitably skilled individual and the task was carried out by Shepherd & Robertson of Agra, the only time that commercial photographers were commissioned. In Gwalior Captain Staden, who was an amateur photographer, had recently left the station and thus Mr Haygarth made his own offer to Major Meade, in temporary charge of the Gwalior Agency. Meade reported: 'I addressed the only other available Photographer in the neighbourhood, Mr Haygarth, Inspector of Mails on the Agra Bombay Line, who has intimated his readiness to undertake the work.'

Haygarth's suggestion that he undertake the work 'on the terms customary with professional photographers' was met with a swift response to halt all photography on such 'preposterous terms.'

Haygarth died at Ghazipore on 16 May 1902, late Superintendent of Post Offices, retired, aged 72.

431

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**J. Robnison.**) *light erasure over final letter of naming, otherwise good very fine*

£200-£300

'J. Robnison. Chief Engineer's Office, Agra. - Agra Militia Infantry.' (Indian Mutiny medal roll L/MIL/5/86 Folios 102 & 209 refer)



The interesting Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Henry Dubois, late Lieutenant in the King of Oudh's Cavalry who was dismissed to pension on the Company's annexation of Oudh in 1856; despite this he supported the British and served throughout the siege of Lucknow.

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (Henry Dubois.) fitted with silver ribbon buckle, *small edge bruise, otherwise toned, good very fine* *£2,000-£2,600*

Henry Charles Duboist (note spelling) and his twin sister Ellen were born at Agra on 10 September 1819, son and daughter of Charles Duboist, assistant to a Mr Bathurst, and his wife Sarah née Luckstedt. Charles Duboist was variously a writer, accountant and by 1831 was the Bandmaster to the King of Oudh. The Dubois family were of Huguenot descent who had come to India in the 18th century to escape the persecutions of their Protestant faith in Europe and had found employment in the non-regulated states of India.

The Kingdom of Oudh was made a British Protectorate in May 1816 and had served the British faithfully. However, successive British Residents at Lucknow became increasingly alarmed at the King's profligate expenditure, chaotic administration and hedonistic lifestyle of the Court. After several warnings Lord Dalhousie annexed the province on 7 February 1856, using an egregious political device called the Doctrine of Lapse.

The India Political Consultations 13–20 June 1856, No. 178–334, list all the remaining officers belonging to the King of Oudh's army. A letter from Captain Fletcher Hayes, of the military office, advised the British authorities that the European and East Indian officers had served the late King for long periods with zeal and great ability and were now facing unemployment. Hayes requested liberal consideration should be given to granting these officers pensions and gratuities. The Consultations show that Lieutenant Dubois had served 26 and a half years and made no application for further employment. Dubois joined the cavalry in 1836 and served 20 years, indicating that he had held other employment prior to joining the cavalry, possibly as a bandsman where his father was the Bandmaster. Henry Dubois retired with a settlement of one third pay or Rupees 50 per month. While low it was well known that the King showered gifts and monies on all his army officers with sums that dwarfed their salaries. The Oudh army had fought no wars since the Mahratta uprisings and were used solely for ceremonial duties and to collect revenue which invariably was pocketed by the army.

The annexation caused the redundancy of over 66,000 troops, made up of 52 regiments of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Some 30,000 were accommodated in the new Oudh and police battalions but over 31,000 were dismissed. Disagreements about pay followed and the seeds of a rebellion were firmly implanted into the minds of the many soldiers who suffered the humiliation of dismissal. Furthermore over 14,000 civilian contractors attended to the King's army and it is therefore unsurprising that they did not welcome annexation and the Company's arrival. Among those dismissed was a regiment of African infantry known as the Black Regiment. They were the sons of slaves brought to India by Arab traders and became favourites of the King. One of them was to have a devastating effect on the defenders in the Residency and was given the soubriquet "Bob the Nailer" because of his accuracy with the musket.

Henry married Caroline Hare in 1842, daughter of Thomas Hare, and by the annexation he had raised six children, two of whom were deceased. He also legally adopted a George Masik (probably Maseyk) in 1845. The church record describes him as a "man" with unknown parents. In 1855 Caroline died leaving Henry with 4 offspring. He remarried in January 1856, Amelia, a Eurasian and daughter of Lieutenant Alexander Campagnac, a strong Huguenot dissenter, also of the Oudh service and his wife Taj.

The outbreak of the Mutiny split the loyalties of the ex King of Oudh's officers. Henry Dubois and the Campagnac family made the conscious decision to side with the British. Many of their friends took the decision to support the mutineers. One case in point was the Rotten family. Captain Rotten, dressed in "local garb" was seen urging on the rebels at the battle of Chinhut and spent the whole of the siege in the home of his concubine in Lucknow. He even had the audacity to claim Rupees 28,000 for losses suffered!

Henry Dubois entered the Residency accompanied by Sarah, his mother, and wife Amelia although surprisingly his four children from Caroline were left in Lucknow town with their adopted brother Mr Maseyk. The odds of survival in the Residency looked bleak so Dubois, who would have had high standing in the Lucknow community, took the calculated decision that his children would be far safer with friends in the Lucknow environs. The children did indeed survive.

Henry Dubois, like so many other defenders, is not mentioned in any of the main narratives of the Lucknow siege but would have taken an active part. One of his in-laws was severely wounded when going on a sortie outside the Residency and another young ex Oudh man and two Sepoys managed to secure a breach at the Innes Post earning great respect for their bravery.

On the relief of Lucknow in November 1857 the non-combatants together with the women and children of the former garrison were escorted to Allahabad where Amelia immediately gave birth to George Napoleon on 10 December 1857. Henry and Amelia continued living in Allahabad where further children followed. In October 1870 wife Amelia together with children Grace and Arthur Edwin were baptised into the Church of Scotland, a Reformed Church in the Calvinist tradition. Sometime between 1870 and 1875 the family moved to Calcutta. No death of Henry Charles Dubois is recorded but it is reasonable to assume that Amelia and her children moved to Calcutta on the death of Henry to be close to her own family. Amelia died in Calcutta on 4 July 1897, aged 67, of malaria and cirrhosis of the liver.

IOR/P/203/36 shows that Dubois made a claim for losses during the mutiny of Rupees 16,000. The claims were divided into lists of either "accepted", "doubtful" or "inadmissible" with Dubois' claim considered "doubtful". He was given a succour payment of Rupees 1,000 later reduced to Rupees 200 and eventually received Rupees 15,000 as a full settlement.

Sold with a file of comprehensive research.

- 433** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**J. Turner, 2nd. Dragn. Gds.**) *edge bruising, polished and worn, nearly very fine* *£140-£180*

Two Privates with the name James Turner served with the 2nd Dragoon Guards in India during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, both being entitled to the medal with the single clasp Lucknow.

434



- Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Lieut. W, F. Belli, H,E,I,C, Attd. to 38th Regt.**) *good very fine* *£400-£500*

Walter Forbes Belli was born at Hooghly on 24 August 1833, son of W. H. Belli, Collector of Hooghly, and Sarah. He was educated at Charterhouse and Addiscombe 1851-53, and sailed for India on the *Prince of Wales*, 29 August 1853. In January 1853 he had been involved in an unfortunate shooting accident when, in firing at a rabbit, he lodged the contents of his gun in the leg of Mr John Burton who afterwards died. Belli was acquitted of all blame by the subsequent inquest which returned a verdict of 'accidental death.'

Lieutenant Belli served against the insurgent Sonthals in 1855 under Major-General Lloyd, C.B., attached to H.M.'s 38th Regiment as Interpreter. He was Court Martialled at Lucknow on 8 September 1859, 'For being drunk on duty when attached as Interpreter to H.M.'s 38th Regiment on 11 March 1859.' Found guilty and reduced three steps in the 40th Bengal Native Infantry.

In September 1859, he was permitted to proceed to Europe for two years leave, arriving in England in January 1860. In January 1861, the following notice appeared in the *Jersey Independent and Daily Telegraph*: 'Freedman Padmore, Esq., Attorney to Walter Forbes Belli, Gent., without whom the latter cannot act in any matters relating to his real or personal property, cautions the public against giving credit to the said Mr Belli, or contracting with him in any way, under pain of any such debts or contracts being null and void. St Helier 11 January 1861.'

The same publication announced the death, in November 1861, 'On Friday the 22nd inst., at the residence of Doctor Padmore, Bath Street, Walter Forbes Belli, Esq., Lieut. 40th Bengal Native Infantry, son of W. H. Belli, Esq., of Queen's Gate, Kensington.'

435



- Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Capt. F. C. Tombs 18th Bengal N.I.**) *toned, nearly extremely fine* *£500-£700*

Frederick Cooper Tombs was born at Calcutta on 8 February 182, son of Major-General J. Tombs, 6th Bengal Light Cavalry, and Mary, an elder brother to Sir Henry Tombs, V.C., K.C.B., Bengal Horse Artillery (see Dix Noonan Webb sale, 6 December 2017).

Frederick Tombs was educated at Soton & Mayer, Wimbledon, and was gazetted Ensign in the Bengal Army on 9 December 1837; Lieutenant, 12 April 1848; Captain, 7 June 1854; Major, 10 June 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel, 25 March 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tombs served in the Punjab campaign of 1848 and 1849, and was present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan and the battle of Goojerat (Medal and clasps). Served in the Indian Mutiny as Field Pay Marshal at Lucknow.

'Captain F. C. Tombs, 18th Native Infantry. Field Pay Marshal. Was present at Benares when the native troops mutinied on 4 June 1857, at Futteghar and siege and capture of Lucknow. Dated 5 September 1859. Calcutta.' (Indian Mutiny medal roll L/MIL/7/77 Folio 181.' Record of an officer of the late 18th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry who was employed in the suppression of the Mutiny in India.' refers)

'Not long before his death, Hodson had applied to the paymaster, Captain F. C. Tombs, for two months' pay for his regiment. General Mansfield, then Chief of Staff to Sir Colin Campbell, had sanctioned the application. At Hodson's request the sum of Rs. 60,000 was paid to him in the shape of bills on Calcutta, for which at that time there was great demand among the upcountry bankers. "That they were duly paid", writes his brother, "all allow... It is perhaps needless after this to say that it can be proved that no such sums came into the hands of his bankers at Calcutta or was found by his executors".'

Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Tombs died at Long Marston, Bishopsteignton, South Devon, on 22 May 1905.

436



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Lt. E. W. Shaw, 27th Madras N.I.**) *very fine* **£400-£500**

Edward William Shaw was born on 24 July 1837, son of David Shaw, Writer and Clerk of the Peace, Ayr. He was educated by Richard C. Gardiner, M.A., Ayr and Glasgow College. He was gazetted Ensign, 27th Madras Native Infantry, 12 December 1856; Lieutenant, 7 June 1857; Captain, 12 December 1868; Major, 12 December 1876; Lieutenant-Colonel, 12 December 1882; Colonel, 26 April 1883.

Lieutenant Shaw was employed in the suppression of the Mutiny in India 1857-58-59. Present a Bunnee with the force forming the rear guard of the Commander-in-Chief's Army during the capture of Lucknow. Was present at the affair of Daibaiah on 23rd July 1858, was present and commanded a detachment of the Regiment at Hurryanon on 29th August 1858, also at Doomergunge on 26th November 1858, under Brigadier Rowcroft, also Burrelea on 3rd December 1858. Present at the battle of Tooleapore, 25th December 1858. British Consular Agent, Karikal, 1 December 1878.

Mentioned in Brigadier Francis Rowcroft's despatch for attack on a body of rebels in the fortified village of Debreheeah, 23 July 1858: 'Lieutenant Shaw attached to the infantry part of the force, rendered me every assistance and I have already mentioned the gallantry of all ranks under him, most of them just off an 18 mile march.'

Colonel Shaw died at Lansdowne Road, Bournemouth, on 12 December 1924. Sold with research including extracts from the book *Further Indiscretions* which gives mention of Shaw's visit to Cawnpore shortly after the massacre and what he witnessed there.

437



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Major Fitzgerald, Attd. Goorkha Force**) *nearly extremely fine* **£500-£700**

George Fleetwood Charles Fitzgerald was born at Buckfastleigh, Devon, on 3 January 1808, son of T. F. Fitzgerald, Purser Royal Navy. Educated privately and at Addiscombe 1823-25, he was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant to the Bengal Artillery on 28 September 1825, and arrived in India on 18 March 1826; Lieutenant, 19 August 1832; Captain, 1 April 1845; Major, 20 February 1855; Lieutenant-Colonel, 10 November 1858.

Served with the Nizam's Artillery, April 1841 to 1853; Adjutant Nizam's Engineers, April 1853 to May 1857. Served with the Turkish Contingent from 20 March to 20 September, 1855, with local rank of Colonel in Turkey (*London Gazette* 27 March 1855), in command of the artillery of the Contingent under General Vivien. He resigned on account of the state of his health. Appointed to command 4th Company Nizam's Artillery, 28 August 1857.

'Major G. F. C. Fitzgerald. Lucknow. Served throughout the campaign with the Goorkha Forces under Maharaja Jung Bahadur.' (Indian Mutiny medal roll 'Officers on the Staff of Brigadier General McGregor C.B. attached to the Goorkah Forces of Jung Bahadur' L/MIL/5/77 Folio 14 refers).

Despatch from Brigadier-General McGregor, Gorruckpore, 7 January 1858: 'Major Fitzgerald, who accompanied Colonel Lall Singh, has gained the confidence of that officer. He gave him sound and judicious advice, which was well acted on.'

Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald retired on 10 November 1858, and died on 5 March 1888, at 2, Fauconburg Villas, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

438



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Capt. S. Chalmers, Sub-Asst. Comy. Genl.**) *good very fine* £500-£600

Provenance: Elson Collection, Glendinings 1963.

Sidney Chalmers was born at Cawnpore on 4 August 1833. Educated at Rev. Robert Morris, Edinburgh, he was nominated for the H.E.I.C. Army by Campbell Bart and recommended by Mrs Simpson. He sailed to India on the *Ripon* on 20 December 1850.

Ensign 53rd Native Infantry, 9 December 1852; Lieutenant, 22 April 1855; Captain, 23 October 1857; Major, 21 October 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel, 19 October 1868; Colonel, 10 October 1873; Major-General, 23 April 1884; Lieutenant-General, 23 March 1887.

Most officers of the 53rd Native Infantry were murdered by mutineers at Cawnpore on or about 27 June 1857. Only three survived, Captain Mowbray Thompson who managed to swim away from the boats during the massacre, Ensign Delafosse, Privates Murphy and Sullivan, and Lieutenant Sidney Chalmers who was absent from the regiment on commissary duties at Agra.

Chalmers joined the 53rd Bengal Native Infantry on 22 April 1853 as Interpreter and Quartermaster. In the Sonthal Insurrection of 1855, he did service as Sub-Assistant and Deputy Assistant Commissary General at Umballah, Agra and Meerut. He was senior Assistant Commissary Officer in the Jaunpore Field Force under Major-General Franks, and served as Commissary Officer in charge of the 4th Division of the Army at the capture of Lucknow. Mentioned in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 28 April 1858.

'The authorities, after Delhi had remained several months peacefully in their hands, resolved on the formation of a camel corps, under a peculiar system of organisation. It was completed by the end of March, by a native named Lalla Jotee Pershaud, under the superintendence of Captain Chalmers, Assistant Commissary-General. The camels, 400 in number were selected with great care, in the Bikaner district. The drivers were each armed with a sword and fusil; and each camel fitted to carry a European soldier if necessary.' (*The Revolt in India 1858*, refers).

Chalmers was severely wounded at Lucknow on 16 March 1858, in circumstances described in the *Homeward Mail from India, China and the East* of 4 May 1858: 'We very truly regret to learn that Lieut. Sidney Chalmers, Assistant Commissary General, with Brigadiers Franks' force, has met with a very serious accident whilst on duty. He was challenged by a European sentry, but replied in Hindustani, the sentry fired his musket through the lungs of the unfortunate officer. There are hopes of his recovery.'

Lieutenant-General Chalmers died at Faygate, Sussex, on 10 August 1892.

439



The Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Colonel J. L. Barrow, C.B., Madras Artillery, who was mentioned for his gallantry in the First China War and in Central India; his younger brother Lousada was the noted commander of Barrow's Volunteer Cavalry

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Bt. Major J L Barrow. Ordce Dept. Saugor F Divn.) *nearly extremely fine* £600-£800

Joseph Lyon Barrow was born at Balham, London, on 11 February 1812, son of Simon Barrow of Bath. He was the elder brother of Captain Lousada Barrow of Barrow's Volunteer Cavalry. At Addiscombe 1827-29, and a cadet in the Madras Artillery, he arrived in India on 25 January 1830, and was gazetted 1st Lieutenant on 1 September 1830; Lieutenant, 10 September 1848; Captain, 15 May 1851; Brevet Major, 28 November 1854; Lieutenant-Colonel, 18 February 1861; Colonel, 24 March 1865; Major-General, 1 August 1872.

He was employed with General Wilson's force against Kurnaol in 1839; served with the China expedition from April 1840 to December 1843; and was at the attack on the heights of Canton, capture of Amoy, Chapoo, second capture of Chusan, Ningpo, heights of Segoo, Woosung, Shanghai, Chinkeangfoo, Nankin, and the whole of the operations in the Yangtse-Kiang River. 'No one better deserved his medal for China than Colonel (then Lieutenant) Barrow. It was at Chusan, we believe, that he distinguished himself, under the very eye of Lord Gough, by killing a powerful Mandarin in single combat' (extract from his obituary in *Broad Arrow* refers).

He served in Central India in command of the Ordnance Department, Saugor Field Division. Mentioned in despatch of Brigadier-General H. Miller to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Saugor F.D., Camp Banda, 20 April 1858: 'It is not very often I believe, that opportunities offer to artillerymen of distinguishing themselves in any line other than their own, but some such, having presented themselves yesterday, were eagerly laid hold of by officers and men... Major Barrow and Lieutenant Hennegan, gallantly supported by Lieutenant Blunt, of Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers, with a few of his men captured another gun'.

Colonel Barrow was awarded the C.B. on 2 June 1869, and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General on 1 August 1872. He died at Hamilton House, Southampton, on 29 October 1890, aged 83.

440



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**Capt. R. T. N. Tubbs, 9th By. N.I.**) *toned, extremely fine* £400-£500

Robert Tubbs Nightingale Tubbs was born on 16 March 1823, son of Robert Tubbs of Cheltenham, and Cavendish Square, and Sophia. He was educated at Eton College, and Exeter College, Oxford, where he matriculated on 9 February 1843, aged 19 years. Ensign, 9th Bombay Native Infantry, 3 May 1845; Lieutenant, 31 December 1846; Captain, 20 May 1858; Invalided, 1 June 1860, and retired 31 December 1862; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel, Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers, 23 July 1879; Colonel Commandant, Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers, 1883.

'Captain R. T. N. Tubbs, 9th Bombay Native Infantry. Central India. Sent 19 August 1864.' (Indian Mutiny medal roll L/MIL/5/83 Folio 26 refers).

Tubbs receives mention in *Howells & Italy*, by J. L. Woodress, on William Dean Howells, an American author and literary critic who made the acquaintance of Tubbs in Italy:

'The ocean voyage itself, while not part of the Italian backdrop, is taken from the authors own crossing in the 1860's, and the ship life aboard the "Aroostook", even though a sailing vessel, is much like the daily round of activity Howells remembered from the "City of Glasgow". The characterisation of the satirised Englishman in the uncle, Henshaw Erwin, is worth a brief comment, for he may have been suggested by one of Howells' early friends in Italy, a Captain Tubbs, formerly of the East India Company service, with whom the consul held joint ownership of a gondola. The Indian background and the singular gondola-rowing of the fictitious Erwin suggest the parallel with this Englishman Howells had known.'

Lieutenant-Colonel Tubbs died at St Leonards, near Hastings on 26 July 1891. Sold with a copied photograph of Tubbs with his wife from the Howells family photograph album at Harvard, which is accompanied by the following caption: 'Captain and Mrs Tubbs. English friends from Hotel Vittoria days. He was most amusing. Was in the East India Company's service. Half owned a gondola with me.'

441



The Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Colonel E. C. Garstin, C.B., Executive Engineer, Bengal Staff Corps, the only East India Company Officer attached to the Royal Engineers during the Mutiny

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Ensn. E. C. Gasstin, Attd. to Royal Engrs.) *toned, good very fine* £800-£1,200

Provenance: Sotheby, January 1973.

Indian Mutiny medal roll L/MIL/5/77 Folio 152: 'Royal Engineers. Roll of Officers of the Hon. E.I.C. Service attached to the Royal Engineers who have been employed in the suppression of the Mutiny: Ensign E. C. Garstin. Relief of Lucknow & Lucknow. An Ensign of the 29th Bengal Native Infantry acting as Interpreter to the 23rd Co. R.E. has since entered the College of Roorkee.' Ensign Garstin was the only East India Company Officer attached to the Royal Engineers during the Mutiny. The medal itself is named 'Gasstin'.

Edward Charles Garstin was born at Meerut on 30 May 1837, and baptised on 17 June 1837, at Calcutta. He was educated at Grosvenor College, Bath, and Addiscombe; was nominated by for the H.E.I.C. Army by J. P. Muspratt and recommended by his father Colonel, Bengal Engineers. Gazetted Ensign, 13 June 1856; Lieutenant, 30 April 1858; Captain, 13 June 1869; Major, 13 June 1876; Lieutenant-Colonel, 13 June 1882; Colonel, 13 June 1886. Ensign Garstin arrived in India on 23 October 1856. Proceeded with a detachment under Sir William Peel, R.N., and present at the action of Kudjwah, 1 November 1857; present with the 23rd Company Royal Engineers at the relief of Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell, November 1857; at the battle of Cawnpore against the Gwalior Contingent, December 1857; present with the 23rd Company Royal Engineers at the action of Khudagunj and the occupation of Fatteghar, capture of Lucknow, attack on the Fort of Rooyah, action of Allygunj and capture of Bareilly 1858 (Medal with two clasps). Although Ensign Garstin was attached to the 23rd Company Royal Engineers as an Interpreter, it is clear from the report of Lieutenant Knox R.E. on the demolition of the Fort of Tutteah on 29 December 1857, that Garstin was actively employed in the blowing of several mines. Garstin held his appointment with the Royal Engineers until 2 July 1858, when he entered Thomason College, Roorkee, and remained there until 1 November 1859. He was promoted to 2nd Grade Engineer, 12 November 1860; 1st Grade Engineer, 1 April 1865; Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class for the purpose of enforcing the law, Bari Doab Canal; promoted Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, 1 September 1872; in charge of Bari Doab Canal 1st Division, 30 October 1872. Colonel Garstin died on 29 April 1909.

Sold with a cabinet portrait photograph of Colonel Garstin wearing his medal.

442 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**200 Pte. J. Weeden. 1/R.W. Kent. R.**) *minor official correction, pitting and contact marks, polished, nearly very fine* £120-£160

443 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb-Tamaai (**C. Jones, A.B. H.M.S. Briton**) *minor pitting, very fine* £180-£220

444



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**T. Christopher, A.B.**) *light pitting and minor edge bruising, otherwise very fine and rare* £180-£220

Tom Christopher was born at Sytchett Minster, Dorset in November 1865 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in February 1882. Advanced to Ordinary Seaman in November 1883 and to Able Seaman in March 1884, he was awarded his Egypt and Sudan Medal for services in the Nile Flotilla during the Gordon Relief Expedition.

Christopher transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve as a Petty Officer First Class in November 1903, but was recalled on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914. He subsequently served at the Rosyth depot ship *Columbine* from December of the same year until March 1916; at the Devonport torpedo school *Defiance* from October 1916 until February 1917; and, latterly, from June 1918, at the Devonport training establishment *Powerful*. He was finally demobilised in May 1919.

445 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1892 (**466 Pte. H. James. 1 / W.I. Rgt.**) *edge nicks, very fine* £180-£220

Medal and 1892 clasp confirmed on the medal roll, and noted as being engaged in operations against the Sofas. Medal roll also notes entitlement to the additional clasp for Sierra Leone, 1898-9.

446 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**99728 Gunner E. Sweeney. No. 5 Mtn. By: R.A.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £80-£120

447 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897 (**3325 Pte. J. Kelly 2d Bn. Royal Irish Regt.**) *unofficial rivets between clasps, suspension slightly slack, otherwise very fine* £100-£140

448 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**J. Keith, Sto., H.M.S. Forte.**) *good very fine* £80-£120

John Keith was born in Watton, Yorkshire in January 1871. He joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in January 1890, and advanced to Stoker in June 1891. Keith served with H.M.S. *Forte*, December 1900 - August 1901, and was Shore Discharged in January 1902.

449 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**D. McCarthy, Ord. H.M.S. Monarch.**) *light contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* £80-£120

450 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**194 Cpl. R. J. Nicholas, E. London D.M.T.**) *good very fine* £70-£90

Approximately 300 medals awarded to the East London District Mounted Troops.

451 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**J. Levinson, P.C.D.**) *extremely fine, scarce* £200-£240

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2001.

Mr J. Levinson was one of approximately 120 civilians employed in the Press Censors Department under the control of the Army Field Intelligence Department to act as press and general censors.

452 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**373 Corpl. A. C. Hadfield N. Z'land M.R.**) *minor bruise to clasp otherwise good very fine* £180-£220

A. C. Hadfield, a farmer from Marton, Rangitikei, New Zealand, served in the Hotchkiss Gun Detachment, New Zealand Mounted Rifles, as part of the Second New Zealand Contingent, leaving Wellington on board the S.S. *Waiwera* on 20 January 1900. He was taken seriously ill at Cape Town with enteric fever and was invalided to New Zealand on the S.S. *Gothic* 28 July 1900.

453 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (**2895 Pte. A. Berry, Scot: Rifles**) *good very fine* £100-£140

A. Berry attested for the Scottish Rifles and served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. The Battalion distinguished itself during the attack on Spion Kop, 24 January 1900, and in his telegraphic despatch of 27 January 1900 General Buller said: 'Our men fought with great gallantry, and I would specially mention the conduct of the 2nd Scottish Rifles and 3rd King's Royal Rifles, who supported the attack on the mountain from the steepest side, and in each case fought their way to the top.'

454 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (**Tpr. A. Sharpe. Gorrings F.C.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £80-£120

- 455** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (**283 Dvr. E. H. Waller. Lumsden's Horse**) *toned, nearly extremely fine* £200-£240
- Ernest Henry Waller**, a coffee planter by trade, served in the Transport Section of 'B' Company, Lumsden's Horse during the Boer War. Lumsden's Horse was an irregular unit of mounted volunteers raised by subscription in India. Commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Lumsden of the Assam Valley Volunteers, it consisted of two squadrons of cavalry and a maxim gun detachment. Its members were mostly tea, coffee or indigo planters from across India, along with a few gentlemen, merchants, clerks and civil servants, altogether some 240 strong. The regiment sailed from Calcutta in February (A Squadron) and March (B Squadron). Once both squadrons had been assembled in South Africa, they joined Lord Robert's Army at Bloemfontein, where they were attached to Colonel Ross's Mounted Infantry. They took part in several sharp engagements during the advance to Pretoria, and after its occupation were engaged in outpost work and skirmishing. They later took part in the march from Machododorp to Heidelberg, where they were engaged in further severe fighting. When the Regiment returned home in November 1900, they found that they were the toast of India. Lord Roberts sent a telegram to the Viceroy expressing his appreciation for their excellent services, stating, 'It has been a pride and a pleasure to me to have under my command a volunteer contingent which has so well upheld the honour of the Indian Empire.'
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- 456** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (2), 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902, Cape Colony, *unofficial rivets between second and third clasps* (**6769 Pte. E. Lea. Lincoln: Regt.**) *surname unofficially corrected*; another, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**3746. Pte. F. Greenwood. 14(Hrs)**) *renamed, the last with traces of brooch mounting and suspension claw re-affixed, nearly very fine and better* (2) £80-£120
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- 457** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**2486 Tpr. S. W. Moss-Blundell. Natal Police.**) *edge nicks, very fine* £100-£140
- S. W. Moss-Blundell** enlisted in the Natal Police on 1 March 1901 and served with them during the Boer War. He was discharged in 1905, and his medal was issued in February 1908.
- Sold with copied medal roll extract.
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- 458** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4807 Pte. W. Grimshaw. RI: Highrs:**); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**909 Tpr. W. Weddell, Kitchener's Fighting Scouts**) *generally very fine* (2) £100-£140
- Walter Grimshaw** served in South Africa with 1st Battalion the Royal Highlanders.
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- 459** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (**4503 Pte. C. Hurlock 1st R. Dragoons**) *light contact marks, nearly very fine* £100-£140
- Charles Hurlock** was born in Bromley, Kent, and attested for service in the Dragoons of the Line at London on 6 October 1899. He served in South Africa during the Boer War with the 1st Dragoons, before transferring to the 2nd Dragoons in July 1904, and then to the Army Reserve on 8 November 1904.
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- 460** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**7366 Pte. F. Stewart. Gordon Highrs: M.I.**); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**172 Pte. L. Brinker. Imp: Yeo:**) *traces of brooch mounting to obverse of first; heavy edge bruising to second, therefore good fine* (2) £80-£120
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- 461** China 1900, no clasp (**C. Roberts, Lg. Sto. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Centurion.**) *very fine* £140-£180
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- 462** China 1900, no clasp (**J. P. Mc.Shea, Lg Smn., H.M.S. Isis.**) *good very fine* £160-£200
- Joseph Patrick McShea** was born in Liverpool on 18 December 1879 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in March 1896. He served in H.M.S. *Isis* from 10 May 1898 to 12 January 1902, and was promoted Able Seaman on 1 July 1899, Leading Seaman on 6 October 1900, and Petty Officer Second Class on 23 January 1901. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 20 December 1904, he purchased his discharge on 9 June 1905, and enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. Recalled for War service on 2 August 1914, he was promoted Chief Petty Officer on 27 February 1915, and was shore demobilised on 12 February 1919.
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- 463** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**22588244 Cpl. T. Spencer. R.A.P.C.**) *some light surface marks, otherwise good very fine* £60-£80
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- 464** Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Tpr. J. F. Moore, Natal Police.**) *good very fine* £140-£180
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- 465** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**713 Pte. W. Smith 1st. R. War. R.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £80-£120
- William Smith** attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion on the North West Frontier of India in 1908, and subsequently during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 September 1914.
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- 466** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**112145 Bdr. J. C. Fay. R.F.A.**); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**T/22644199 Dvr. R. Corlett. R.A.S.C.**) *light scratches to obverse of latter, contact marks, generally very fine* (2) £60-£80
- Joseph Christopher Fay**, a native of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, attested for the Royal Field Artillery at Preston in October 1915, and served with them during the Great War, and with 387 Brigade during the Third Afghan War.

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- 467** India General Service 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**Clk. J. E. Ross.**); 2 clasps, Mohmand 1933, North West Frontier 1935, *unofficial rivets between clasps (36997 Dvr. Hakim Khan, 4 Mtn. Bty.) edge bruise and minor contact marks to first, generally very fine and better (2)* *£80-£120*
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- 468** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (**3308195 Pte. J. Gillespie. H.L.I.**) *minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* *£60-£80*
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- x469** 1914 Star (**D.40 Dmr: F. S. Hurle. H.A.C.**) *nearly very fine* *£100-£140*
William John Fanker Sangster Hurle attested for the Honourable Artillery Company and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 September 1914 to 1 January 1915, and subsequently with the Second Battalion, on the Western Front from 2 October 1916 to 25 November 1917, and then in Italy from 26 November 1917 to 11 November 1918.
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- 470** 1914 Star (**Miss C. H. Partridge, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.**) *very fine, scarce* *£200-£240*
Miss Constance Harriet Partridge was born at Saham-Toney, Norfolk, on 29 September 1878 and served with Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 October 1914. Appointed Staff Nurse, she was invalided from the service on 17 November 1916, and was in receipt of a disability pension attributable to her service, when she died, aged 42, on 5 January 1920. She is buried under a C.W.G.C. headstone at Ventnor Cemetery on the Isle of Wight.
 Her British War Medal and Victory medal were issued in October 1920, but the medal roll is noted that they were returned and scrapped in March 1924, hence this 1914 star appears to be her sole surviving medal entitlement.
 One of only 175 1914 Stars awarded to Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.
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- 471** 1914 Star (3) (**1189 Sowar Gurbax Singh, 20/Horse; No. 1473 Sowar Khuda Dad, 22 Cavy.; No. 3267 Sowar Yakub Khan, 33/Cavy.**) *generally good fine and better (3)* *£120-£160*
Gurbax Singh served during the Great War with the 20th Deccan Horse; **Khuda Dad** served with Sam Browne's Cavalry; and **Yakub Khan** served with Queen Victoria's Own Cavalry.
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- 472** 1914 Star (2) (**No. 3110 Sowar Bal Singh, 34/Horse; No. 3009 Sowar Nimal Singh, 36/Horse**) *generally nearly very fine (2)* *£80-£120*
Bal Singh served during the Great War with Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse; and **Nimal Singh** served with Jacob's Horse.
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- 473** 1914-15 Star (**165476, R. S. Cottee, L.S., R.N.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (**174713 J Dallaway. M.A.A. R.N.**) *very fine (2)* *£60-£80*
Robert Sidney Cottee was born in Teddington, Middlesex, on Christmas Day 1876, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 21 January 1892. Advanced Leading Seaman on 14 October 1902, he was advanced Petty Officer First Class on 3 October 1905, but reverted to Leading Seaman on 27 January 1908, and served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Hardy*, whilst borne on the books of H.M.S. *Hecla*; consequently he may have been present at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. He was shore demobilised on 27 August 1919.
James Dallaway was born in Birmingham on 28 June 1878 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 13 July 1893. He was advanced Ship's Corporal First Class on 30 June 1905, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 5 September 1911, whilst serving in H.M.S. *Medea*. Promoted Master at Arms on 6 October 1913, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Cordelia* from 5 January 1915 to the end of the War, and was present in her at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. He was invalided out of the service on 19 March 1919.
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- 474** **The 1914-15 Star awarded to Lieutenant H. W. Adams, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was M.I.D. for his services in command of ML 308 during the Zeebrugge Raid, 22/23 April 1918**
 1914-15 Star (S. Lt. H. W. Adams, R.N.V.R.) *good very fine* *£100-£140*
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 July 1918:
 'For services during blocking operations against Zeebrugge & Ostend 22-23. 4. 1918' (service papers refer)
Harold Wellesley Adams was commissioned Temporary Sub Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in April 1915, and advanced to Temporary Lieutenant in April 1916. He served with the Motor Boat *Clio* and *ML 20*, prior to commanding *ML 308* for the Zeebrugge Raid. Adams is mentioned in *The Motor Launch Patrol* by G. S. Maxwell, as picking up survivors from the raid for the return voyage.
 Adams was demobilised in October 1919, and resided at 147 George Street, Dunoon, Scotland.

- 475 1914-15 Star (6), five unnamed specimens, the sixth with *naming erased*; British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**Fred. B. Parker; William. Stephen.**) *second with officially re-impressed naming*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (4) (**191455 S. E. Tiney. P.O. R.N.; GS-63694 Pe. P. R. Holman. R.Fus.; S-19317 Pte. W. Duncan. Sea. Highrs.; 52387 Pte. C. Lawson. R.A.M. C.**); together with four *copy* clasps for the 1914 Star; and various rosettes and M.I.D. oak leaves, *generally nearly very fine and better* (12) *£120-£160*

Percy Richard Holman was born in Marylebone, London, and attested for the 2nd Battalion, London Regiment at Lewisham, London. Transferring to the Royal Fusiliers, he served with the 20th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 29 November 1917. He is buried in Dochy Farm New British Cemetery, Belgium.

- 476 British War Medal 1914-20 (**Lieut. W. H. Shaw**); together with the recipient's card identity tag 'W. H. Shaw. C.E. PS7610 19R.F.' *£50-£70*

William Hetherington Shaw attested for the 19th (2nd Public Schools) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 November 1915. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Hampshire Regiment on 26 September 1916, he subsequently transferred to the Machine Gun Corps, and was killed in action whilst serving with the 3rd Battalion on the Western Front on 8 October 1918. He is buried in Grand Ravine British Cemetery, Havrincourt, France.

Sold together with a *Short & Mason Ltd., London*, Mark V compass, numbered 108257, in full working condition, reputedly used by the recipient to ensure that his machine guns were correctly sighted; and copied research.

- 477 British War Medal 1914-20 (**Major J. W. Burt. R.A.F.**) *good very fine* *£70-£90*

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

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

John Witherspoon Burt, a native of Bothwell, Scotland, was born on 29 April 1890 and attested for the Highland Light Infantry, serving with the 8th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 November 1914. Commissioned into the Royal Flying Corps on 6 February 1916, he served with 40 Squadron, and was promoted Lieutenant on 1 November 1916, and Captain on 1 January 1917. He transferred to the Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918, and was promoted Major on 6 June 1918. For his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 13 March 1918) and was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. He moved to the Unemployed List on 10 February 1919.

Sold with copied research.

x478



- British War Medal 1914-20 (**466132 Sjt. F. W. D. Sorby. 13-Can. Inf.**) *good very fine* *£80-£120*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 15 November 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and ability during an attack. He employed his Lewis gun to great tactical advantage, killing a large number of the enemy. By giving covering fire with his gun, he was responsible for the capture of two strong points by his section. He rendered most valuable service.'

D.C.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 15 November 1918:

'When his platoon was advancing on a village along a sap, the enemy attempted a flanking movement. This N.C.O. rushed out with a Lewis gun, and beat them off with many casualties. The platoon was next held up by a defended wire block. In attempting to rush it he was wounded by a bomb bursting on his helmet. He next found one of his men, who was missing, lying very badly wounded. He picked him up and carried him back under a hail of bombs.'

Frederick William Dare Sorby was born in Todwick, Yorkshire, on 13 April 1889, and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Edmonton on 4 January 1915, having previously served for three years in the 101st Edmonton Fusiliers. He served with the 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and was awarded both the Distinguished Conduct Medal and a Second Award Bar, one of only three such combinations of awards to the unit. Wounded to the head on 16 August 1918, and to the knee on 28 September, he died of his wounds on 9 October 1918, and is buried in Terlinchun British Cemetery, France.

Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient.

- 479 British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (**No. 40447. Chinese L.C.**) *very fine* *£70-£90*

- 480 **The Victory Medal awarded to Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class H. S. Burton, Royal Navy, who was killed in action during the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, when H.M.S. Defence exploded after being hit by two salvos from SMS Derfflinger and several other German battleships, and sank with the loss of all hands**

Victory Medal 1914-19 (M.11415 H. S. Burton. E.R.A. 4. R.N.) *edge nicks, good very fine* *£100-£140*

Hugh Stanley Burton was born in Islington London, on 1 February 1888 and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class on 12 January 1915. Posted to H.M.S. *Defence* on 9 February 1915, he was confirmed in his rate on 23 February 1916, and served in the *Defence*, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Arbuthnot, at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May - 1 June 1916. At Jutland the armoured cruisers H.M.S. *Defence* and *Warrior* were closing with the disabled German light cruiser *Wiesbaden*, when they came under concentrated fire from the battlecruiser *Derfflinger* and four battleships at less than 8,000 yards. The *Defence* was hit by two salvos which caused the detonation of a magazine and surrounding ammunition, and she exploded, with the loss of all hands. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

481



The Victory Medal awarded to Private F. C. S. Bradley, 7th Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, on which date his battalion suffered over 500 casualties

Victory Medal 1914-19 (G-1237 Pte. F. C. S. Bradley. The Queen's R.) in named card box of issue; Memorial Plaque (Frederick Charles Sidney Bradley) in card envelope, with Buckingham Palace enclosure, and outer OHMS transmission addressed to 'Mr. C. W. Bradley, 86 Gloucester Road, Croydon, Surrey'; Memorial Scroll, 'Pte. Frederick Charles Sidney Bradley, Royal W. Surrey Regt.', *extremely fine* (3)
£240-£280

Frederick Charles Sidney Bradley was born in Croydon, Surrey, and attested there for the Royal West Surrey Regiment. He served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 July 1915, and was killed in action on the first day of the battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion was involved in an attack at Montauban, and after twelve hours' fighting along a 200 yard front had suffered 532 casualties. He is buried in Dantzig Alley British Cemetery, Mametz, Somme, France.

Sold together with named Record Office enclosures for the British War and Victory Medals; a postcard photograph of the recipient; and other ephemera.

482



Victory Medal 1914-19 (**Lt. Col. C. P. Marten**) *extremely fine* *£70-£90*

Charles Peter Marten was born in Canterbury on 12 September 1880, the eldest son of Captain Stephen W. Marten, East Kent Militia, and was educated at Tonbridge School and Clare College, Cambridge. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own) on 4 December 1901, and was promoted Lieutenant on 3 October 1906. Appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion in 1907, he served with them during the Mohmand Expedition of 1908. Promoted Captain in January 1911, he was appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion in 1912, and was promoted Major in 1916.

Appointed Second in Command of the 32nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, Marten served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 May 1916, before being given the command of the 18th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on 24 June 1916. He was killed in action on the Somme on 15 September 1916, on which date the Battalion was ordered to attack Flers, and to 'push home their attack with the utmost vigour. Just before zero hour, one shell hit the Battalion killing their Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Marten, his Adjutant, and two other Officers. Nevertheless, the attack went on, with the Battalion doing all that was asked of it, and suffering total casualties of over 350.' (*British Battalions on the Somme*, by Ray Westlake refers).

Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 4 January 1917) for his 'gallant and distinguished services in the Field', his Brigadier-General wrote of him: 'He has done splendid work out here.'

The Commanding Officer of his parent unit, the West Yorkshire Regiment, wrote: 'As an all-round sportsman, whether in the hunting field, in polo, cricket, or as a soldier, the loss to the Regiment and the Army at large cannot be overestimated. He was a fine rider, and always in the first flight in the hunting field. The old XIV has lost one of its most popular officers, one who endeared himself to all by his cheerfulness, sportsmanship, and his high sense of duty.'

Other officers wrote: 'It is no easy task to take command of a battalion of another regiment, where one knows nobody; but to show with what success he did it, I need only say that he was universally popular with both officers and men. The battalion had the most complete confidence in him, and his death can only be a terrible loss... His influence was a great power in the battalion, and his past work in all probability largely contributed to the success which we were able to win last week. The battalion has lost a fine soldier and one of the best of men; all ranks were proud to be led into action by such a leader.' (*The Roll of Honour, Volume III* refers).

Marten is buried in Serre Road Cemetery, Somme, France.

483 Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (**168157 Dvr. J. Hallmark. R.A.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£100-£140*

Joseph Hallmark served in 'B' Battery, 93rd Brigade Royal Field Artillery, and is also entitled to the British War and Victory Medals.

484 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (**Ply.12260. Pte. A. Tait, R.M.L.I. H.M.S. Perseus**) *good very fine* *£140-£180*

Alexander Tait was born in Glasgow on 7 December 1883 and enlisted into the Plymouth Division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry in Liverpool on 15 July 1903. He served in H.M.S. *Perseus* from 24 February to 19 September 1913, and during the first year of the Great War in H.M.S. *Active*. He was discharged on 1 January 1920, his character rated 'Fair'.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

485 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**292313 Gnr. A. E. Luck R.A.**) *light polishing, nearly very fine* *£60-£80*

Albert Edward Luck is confirmed on the medal roll as entitled to the G.S.M. with clasp for Iraq, and his Medal Index Card shows no entitlement to any Great War medals. He is noted on the roll as Signaller, also having service number 292315, for service with the Royal Field Artillery.

- x486 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14690682 Spr. S. A. Minshull. R.E.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- Stanley Albert Minshull** was born in Mussouri, India, on 20 August 1925 and served with the 9th Airborne Squadron Royal Engineers in post-War Palestine. He was killed on 5 January 1946 when the jeep in which he was travelling collided with a car on the Gaza-Rehovoth Road; the driver of the jeep, a sapper in the same unit, and two other occupants were slightly injured. He is buried under a C.W.G.C. headstone in Ramleh War Cemetery.
-
- 487 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**7674221 Sigm. F. Green, R. Sigs.**) with original forwarding letter and outer OHMS envelope addressed to 'Mr. F. Green, 14 Howard Road, Ilford, Essex; together with three Second War Medals, comprising Africa Star, 1 clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; and War Medal 1939-45, these three accompanied by a hand-written note from the vendor attributing them to a Mr. L. C. Worsfold, 46b New Road, Rochester, Kent, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £60-£80
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- 488 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14920314 Pte. J. Frame. AAC.**) in *damaged* named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£120
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- 489 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**EA 18114459 Pte. Radson Nkwata. K.A.R.**) *good very fine* £40-£50
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- 490 General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (**4046252 S.A.C. H. Robins R.A.F.**) *number partially officially corrected*; another, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**22887566 Cpl. G. H. Smith. D.W.R.**) *surname partially officially corrected on last, generally good very fine* (2) £60-£80
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- x491 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (**2829616. S.A.C.W. S. H. E. Howells. W.R.A.F.**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £80-£120
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- 492 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (**22960111 Pte. T. Manley, R.M.P.**) *slight edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £80-£120
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- 493 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**23698398 Pte. D. Schofield. R. Warwick.**) *edge bruising, good very fine* £60-£80
-
- x494 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**5496108 Pte. C. Moore. Hamps. R.**) *toned, extremely fine* £80-£120
- Cyril Moore** attested for the Hampshire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion on the North West Frontier of India. He died at home whilst still in service on 27 January 1940, and is buried under a C.W.G.C. headstone in Salisbury (London Road) Cemetery, Wiltshire.
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- 495 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**5110091 H. Coldicott. R. War. R.**) *edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* £80-£120
- Private H. Coldicott** served in India with the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
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- 496 1939-45 Star (2); Atlantic Star (2); Pacific Star (2); Burma Star (2); Italy Star (3); France and Germany Star; Defence Medal (2); War Medal 1939-45 (3); together with various *copy* clasps for the Second War Stars; and various M.I.D. oak leaves, *three of the Stars silver dipped, generally nearly very fine and better* (17) £80-£120
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- 497 **The War Medal 1939-45 awarded to Flying Officer R. E. Dowson, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve**
War Medal 1939-45, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* £70-£90

Ronald Eric Dowson was born on 20 April 1925, at Reigate, Surrey, the son of George Dowson and Maud Elizabeth Dowson (née Ellis). He was Cadet 166 with III Flight, 311 Squadron Air Training Corps, Brentford & Chiswick, and joined the Royal Air Force, becoming 1812038 Leading Aircraftman R. E. Dowson. He was at R.A.F. Tisee in Scotland between 1943-44, and attended Navigation course No. 114 at No. 1 Central Navigation School, Royal Canadian Air Force Station at Rivers, Manitoba. He attended the No. 1, C.N.S. Graduation Dinner on 27 March 1945, and gave the Toast to The King.

He was given a commission as a Pilot Officer with a new service number of 16839 on, 29 March 1945.

He began training as a Navigator and flew on Anson V 12383 on 25 November 1944 as 1st & 2nd Navigator, and qualified as an Air Navigator on 30 March 1945. On 24 May 1945, he was at No. 6 Officer Training Unit at Comox, British Columbia. On 30 September 1945, he was posted to 232 Group, flying from Lyneham to Castle Benito, then on 1 October to Lydda, 2 October to Shaibah, 3 October to Karachi, 10 October to Calcutta and finally, on 13 October, to Rangoon. He was then promoted to Flying Officer, 29 September 1945. On 14 October 1945 he was posted to No. 96 Squadron, Transport Command, on Dakotas at Bilaspur, and on 1 May 1946 No. 96 Squadron was renamed No. 110 Squadron, flying Dakotas. His logbook shows his last flight as a navigator was on 20 April 1947. In 1949 he was living at 10a Boston Manor Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

Sold with original R.C.A.F. Flying Log Book for Aircrew other than Pilot for the period 6 November 1944 to 29 March 1947; Graduation Dinner Menu from Navigation Course, Rivers, Manitoba; Notification of passing Navigation course; Certificate of qualification as Air Navigator dated 30 March 1945; and a quantity of photographs of time training and stationed at R.A.F. Transport Command No. 3 Staging Post; together with related Gazette notices and other research, mostly copied to CD.

498 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (**20104074 Pte. D. V. Dencer. A.C.C.**) *surname officially corrected, nearly very fine* £60-£80

499 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (**069945 J. P. Jackson. J.S.1. R.N.**) *edge bruise, good very fine* £60-£80

500 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24220237 Tpr. D. Brown RHG/D.**) mounted court-style as worn; together with a *copy* Air Crew Europe Star, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £70-£90

501 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**21161663 LCpl Bhaktabhadur Rai 7GR**) mounted as worn, *minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* £600-£800

Coronation, Jubilee and Long Service Medals

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- 502** Jubilee 1897, silver (**Capt. W. Scott. N.S.W. Mt. Rifles.**) contemporarily engraved naming, in fitted *Wyon, London*, case of issue, *minor edge nicks, extremely fine* *£100-£140*
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- 503** Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1935 (2), both unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (3) *£60-£80*
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- 504** Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£50-£70*
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- 505** Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Star issue (**Joseph Hudson**) *nearly very fine* *£50-£70*
Joseph Hudson was awarded the Imperial Service Medal as Skilled Workman Class II., Engineering Department, General Post Office (*London Gazette* 14 September 1920)
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- 506** *Pair: Quarter-Master Sergeant J. Hicks, Royal Artillery*
Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (132 Sergt. J. Hicks. R.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Q.M. Sjt. J. Hicks. R.A.) *good very fine* (2) *£140-£180*
Annuity M.S.M. *Army Order* 231 of 1925
-
- 507** *Pair: Squadron Sergeant-Major W. Clark, Army Pay Corps*
Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (637 S.Q.M. Sjt. W. Clark. A.P.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (637 S.S. Mjr. W. Clark. A.P.C.) *very fine* (2) *£140-£180*
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- 508** *Pair: Warrant Officer Class II G. Tinker, 6th Dragoon Guards*
Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (2372 W.O. Cl.2. G. Tinker. 6-D.G.) *number and surname partially officially corrected*; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2372 S.S. Mjr: G. Tinker. 6/Dgn. Gds.) *light contact marks, good very fine and better* (2) *£140-£180*
G. Tinker attested for the 6th (Carabiniers) Dragoon Guards, and saw active service with them as a Sergeant in South Africa during the Boer War. Promoted Squadron Sergeant Major, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in October 1907, and his Meritorious Service Medal per *Army Order* 121 of 1943.
Note: The recipient's Queen's South Africa Medal was sold in these rooms in July 2020
-
- x509** Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**202209 Sjt: A. J. Harvey 4/North'n R.**); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered '470377'; card identity disc; and Masonic Million Memorial Fund Jewel, silver, the reverse engraved 'Bro. W. J. A. Harvey. No. 1329', *extremely fine* *£100-£140*
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 February 1919.
Ibert John Harvey, a native of Plaistow, Essex, attested for the Essex Regiment (Territorial Force) at West Ham on 27 August 1914, and served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War at home. Promoted Sergeant on 15 January 1916, he transferred to the Northamptonshire Regiment on 29 September 1916, and saw further service with the 4th Battalion at home. For his services at home during the Great War he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal, this being his only medallic recognition. He was discharged on 13 February 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge.
Sold together with the recipient's cap badge, shoulder titles, and lapel badge; Northamptonshire Territorial Force Association Certificate; letter of congratulations on the award of the M.S.M.; various letters and telegrams regarding the recipient's marriage; and copied research
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- 510** Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**307684 Cpl.- A.Sjt. H. A. Hucker. Lab: C.**) *attempted erasure of naming but details all perfectly legible*; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (**1024673 W.O. Cl. II. G. T. Johnson., R.A.**) *generally very fine* (2) *£60-£80*
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.
Harry Austin Hucker, a native of Bristol, served as acting Sergeant with the Army Service Corps with number 20460, before transferring to the 794th Area Employment Company, Labour Corps.
George Thomas Johnson, a native of Shoeburyness, attested for service in the Royal Artillery at the age of 15, in August 1914, with service No. 77045. He extended his engagement to complete 21 years service in October 1925, and was discharged in March 1941
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- 511** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1324. Gunr. W. H. Pearson. F/A. R.H.A.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* *£80-£120*

- 512** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1694 Sgt. Cook, J. Johns, E. Kent R.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* *£80-£120*
James Johns was born in Bristol and enlisted there into the 3rd Foot on 16 January 1868. He served with the 1st Battalion on the Perak Expedition, 20 November 1875 to 19 November 1876 (Medal with clasp), and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 April 1886, whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion.
Sold with copied discharge papers.
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- 513** Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, Rhodesia & Nyasaland (**Z.B.K. 11571. Sgt. Sailes Dula**) engraved naming, *light contact marks, very fine, scarce* *£200-£240*
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- 514** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, engraved naming (**James Arrowsmith Lg. Stoker, H.M.S. Immortalite.**) *very fine* *£100-£140*
James Arrowsmith was born in Manchester on 20 October 1838 and joined the Royal Navy on 21 May 1859. Advanced Leading Stoker on 27 September 1870, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in February 1876, and was shore pensioned on 25 May 1879.
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- 515** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Charles Farr. Stoker H.M.S. Agincourt**) *very fine* *£100-£140*
Charles Farr was born in Portsmouth on 10 May 1843 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 22 August 1866. Advanced Stoker, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 19 February 1881, and was shore pensioned in May 1887.
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- 516** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Robert Dawson, Ch. Sto. H.M.S. Argonaut.**) *good very fine* *£100-£140*
Robert Dawson was born in Cove, Kincardine, Scotland, on 9 September 1868, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 10 September. Advanced Chief Stoker, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 11 November 1901, and was shore pensioned on 10 September 1908. He re-entered naval service in August 1914, receiving a British War and Victory Medal pair for his wartime service.
-
- 517** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Saml Burke, Car's Mte. H.M.S. Asia.**) *slight surface 'bubbling' as if subjected to heat, very fine* *£100-£140*
Samuel Burke was born in Youghal, Co. Cork, on 17 February 1852, and entered naval service as Carpenter's Crew on 21 April 1876. Promoted Carpenter's Mate on 2 July 1879, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 15 February 1888, and was shore pensioned on 30 April 1896.
-
- 518** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**George Coghill, Ch. Sto., H.M.S. Brisk.**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* *£100-£140*
George Coghill was born in Longforgan, Perthshire, on 14 August 1862 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 12 June 1885. Advanced Chief Stoker on 18 December 1896, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 26 October 1900, and was shore pensioned on 30 June 1907. Joining the Royal Fleet Reserve on 6 July 1907, he served ashore during the Great War before he was finally demobilised on 18 November 1919.
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- 519** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**F. Moxon, C.P.O., H.M.S. Excellent.**) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* *£100-£140*
Fred Moxon was born in Ackworth, Yorkshire, on 11 December 1863 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 10 July 1879. Advanced Chief Petty Officer on 9 March 1891 he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 12 April 1892, and was shore pensioned on 15 December 1901 from H.M.S. *Excellent*. Joining the Royal Fleet Reserve, he served during the Great War, and was shore demobilised on 31 July 1919.
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- 520** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Fredk. Dashper, Ldg. Stoker, H.M.S. Himalaya.**) *nearly extremely fine* *£100-£140*
Frederick Dashper was born in Tavistock, Devon, on 15 March 1864, and entered naval service as a Stoker Second Class on 4 May 1883. Advanced Leading Stoker on 24 November 1892, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 June 1893, and was shore pensioned on 3 May 1903. Joining the Royal Fleet Reserve on 11 May 1903, he was recalled for War service, and served during the Great War, largely in H.M.S. *Essex*, between April 1915 and August 1916, before being invalided out of the service on 20 September 1916.
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- 521** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**C. Turner, To. Artfr: H.M.S. Imperieuse.**) *lightly polished, very fine* *£100-£140*
Charles Turner was born in Buntingford, Hertfordshire, on 17 August 1855 and joined the Royal Navy (after 3 years and 220 days in the army) on 4 November 1878. Advanced Torpedo Artificer on 1 March 1888, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 14 August 1890, and was shore pensioned in the rate of Chief Armourer on 16 April 1896.
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- 522** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Thos. Brooks, Chf: Stoker, H.M.S. Pembroke.**) *good very fine* *£100-£140*
Thomas Brooks was born in St Giles in the Fields, London, on 25 November 1846 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker on 1 January 1873. Advanced Chief Stoker on 7 May 1885, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 21 January 1890, and was shore pensioned on 15 November 1891.

- 523** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Hy. Oliver, Cr's Mte. H.M.S. Temeraire**) *light pitting, very fine* £100-£140
- Henry Oliver** was born in Blackwall, Middlesex, on 7 September 1859 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 10 September 1875. He served in H.M.S. *Orion* in 1882, receiving the Egypt and Sudan Medal and Khedive's Star, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 23 February 1888. Shore pensioned on 17 September 1897, he re-entered naval service in 1914 in his old rank of Chief Petty Officer, serving until May 1916.
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- 524** **The Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal awarded to Captain's Steward Nathaniel Ward, an early 'man of colour' in the Royal Navy**
- Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (N. Ward. Capts. Stewd. H.M.S. *Thunderer*.) *good very fine* £100-£140
- Nathaniel Ward** was born in Barbados on 25 April 1845; his service record describes him as a 'man of colour', and a note with the lot suggests he was of 'free slave parentage'. He served in H.M.S. *Thunderer* between May 1877 and September 1878 as a Captain's Steward (rated Domestic First Class), and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal shortly before his death from Rheumatic Fever at Hobart Town on 29 December 1879.
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- 525** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Francis Cull. Qr. Mr. H.M.S. Tyne**) *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
- Francis Henry Cull** was born in Lymington, Hampshire, on 22 May 1853, and entered naval service on 1 January 1873. He enjoyed a long career and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 16 June 1881. Appointed Captain of the Turret on 8 August 1885, he was discharged dead on 22 July 1889.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 526** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Saml. Bow, A.B. H.M.S. Undaunted.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- Samuel Bow** was born in Tamerton Foliot, Devon, on 20 February 1861 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 27 July 1876. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in August 1890, he was shore pensioned in February 1889. His service record notes he was 'medically unfit' for service in 1914.
-
- 527** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Willm. Tamblin. Armourer H.M.S. Vernon**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £100-£140
- William Tamblin** was born in Dewlor, Cornwall, in 1847 and joined the Royal Navy on 19 April 1870. Advanced Armourer on 1 July 1874, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 July 1880, and was shore pensioned on 14 May 1890.
-
- 528** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**S. A. Critchley, Ch. Sto. H.M.S. Vivid.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- Samuel Arthur Critchley** was born in Devonport on 6 February 1867 and joined the Royal Navy as a Lamp-trimmer on 20 February 1885. Advanced Chief Stoker on 8 April 1899, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 13 July 1900, and was discharged dead from Plymouth Hospital on 7 March 1907 from nephritis.
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- 529** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**J. H. Buscombe, P.O. 1st Cl., H.M.S. Warspite.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- Joseph Henry Buscombe** was born in Bodmin, Cornwall, on 21 September 1854 and entered naval service as an Ordinary Seaman on 1 January 1873. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 12 December 1886, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 3 September 1892, and was shore pensioned on 14 January 1893.
-
- 530** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Wm. Westlake, P.O. 1st Cl., H.M.S. Warspite.**) *about extremely fine* £100-£140
- William Westlake** was born in Antony, Cornwall, on 1 December 1857 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 22 January 1874. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 4 February 1890, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 22 April 1892, and was shore pensioned on 21 March 1903.
-
- 531** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Wm. Streeting, Bandsman, H.M.S. Wildfire.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
- William Streeting** was born in Sheerness, Kent, on 6 January 1866 and entered naval service from the Greenwich School as a Band Boy on 16 July 1881. He served in H.M.S. *Wildfire 1* between May 1890 and January 1904, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 August 1894. He was shore pensioned on 21 January 1904, and was briefly recalled for War service from 2 August to 19 October 1914.
-
- 532** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Geo. Cook, Ldg. Stoker, H.M.S. Wye.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- George Cook** was born at Orton on the Hill, Leicestershire, on 8 February 1854 and joined the Royal Navy as a Domestic Third Class on 17 September 1872. Transferring to the Stoking branch on 20 March 1878, he was advanced Leading Stoker on 30 November 1886 and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 13 April 1888. He was shore discharged in February 1898.
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- 533** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2) (**132307 C. R. Goulding, Ch. Stoker, H.M.S. Didio [sic]; Michael King, Lg. Sto. 1Cl., H.M.S. Vivid**) *good very fine (2)* £70-£90

- 534** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**145049 W. H. Kirby, Commd. Boatn. H.M. Coast Guard.**) *extremely fine* £60-£80
William Henry Kirby was born in Leigh, Essex, on 20 January 1868 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 19 April 1888. Advanced Leading Stoker First Class on 24 April 1895, he transferred to H.M. Coast Guard on 4 October of that year, and was stationed at Bridlington. Promoted Commissioned Boatman on 4 September 1901, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 November 1906. He was shore demobilised on 29 June 1919.
-
- 535** Volunteer Officers' Decoration, V.R. cypher, silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1895, with integral top brooch bar; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R., unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) £80-£100
-
- 536** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**Pte. E. F. G. Lewis 3561 2/4th Queens R.W.S.**) engraved naming, *suspension claw re-affixed with traces of adhesive, otherwise good very fine* £60-£80
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- 537** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (**Colonel S. W. Doyle. 1/Lancs: R.E.V.**) impressed naming, *edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £80-£100
-
- 538** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (**Lt. S. R. Mody, Bombay Bn., A.F.I.**) *official correction to initials, otherwise good very fine* £60-£80
Order of St John, Serving Brother *London Gazette* 1 January 1943: 'Khan Bahadur Captain Sorab Rustomji Mody.'
Order of St John, Commander (Brother) *London Gazette* 4 January 1949.
Order of League of Mercy, Vice President, *London Gazette* 20 December 1932: 'Captain Khan Bahadur S. R. Mody, India.'
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- 539** Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated '1946', in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £70-£90
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- 540** Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, with Second Award Bar, the reverse of both officially dated '1951', *good very fine* £60-£80
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- 541** Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, the reverse officially dated '1949', with 'E.II.R.' Second Award Bar, the reverse officially dated '1953', *very fine* £60-£80
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- 542** Efficiency Decoration, E.II.R., Territorial, reverse officially dated '1952', the top bar with slide fitting and mounted on Army Emergency Reserve ribbon, *good very fine* £60-£80
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- 543** Efficiency Decoration, E.II.R., Australia, undated and unnamed, *extremely fine* £60-£80
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- 544** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**1225 Pte. H. F. Munro. Yorks: (Hrs:) Yeo:**) *minor contact marks, good very fine* £100-£140
Henry Foster Munro was born in Hull, Yorkshire, in 1877 and served with the Yorkshire Hussars, being awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal on 1 January 1909. He died in Buckrose, Yorkshire, in 1961.
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- 545** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**86 B.Q.M. Sjt: R. Pitman. 1/H.C.B. R.F.A.**) *edge bruise and minor edge nicks, nearly very fine* £60-£80
Robert Charles Pitman was born in Wandsworth, London, in 1869 and attested for the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment. Transferring to the 1st Home Counties Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force) on 8 April 1908, he was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal on 1 December 1908.
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- 546** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**3 Sjt: J. Lindsell. 3/E.A. (Hwtzr:) B. R.F.A.**) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £60-£80
J. Lindsell served with the 3rd East Anglian (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force), and was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal on 1 January 1909.
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- 547** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**103 Sjt: W. A. Avann. 4/W.L. (Hwtzr:) B. R.F.A.**) *good very fine* £60-£80
William Alfred Avann was born in Everton, Liverpool, in 1873 and served with the 4th West Lancashire (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force), being awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal on 1 January 1909. A Post Office clerk by profession, following the outbreak of the Great War he enlisted in the Royal Engineers Postal Section in London on 2 November 1915, and served with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from 21 January 1916.
Sold together with a photographic image of the 4th West Lancashire (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force) pulling their guns through a town, July 1908.
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- 548** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**413 Sjt: W. H. Flood. Devon R.G.A.**) *good very fine* £60-£80
William Henry Flood was born in Devonport in 1882 and was employed as a Labourer at H.M. Dockyard, Devonport. He served with the Devonshire Royal Garrison Artillery (Territorial Force) and was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal on 1 October 1909.

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- 549** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**208 Sjt. W. W. Mattin. S. & K. R.G.A.**) *good very fine* £60-£80
- William Wright Mattin** was born in Gillingham, Kent, in 1870 and was employed as a Writer at H.M. Dockyard, Chatham. He served with the Sussex and Kent Royal Garrison Artillery (Territorial Force) and was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal on 1 July 1909. He died in Gillingham in May 1945.
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- 550** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**225 Pte. G. Goddard. Bucks: Bn. Oxf. & Bucks: L.I.**) *good very fine* £70-£90
- George Frederick Goddard** was born in Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, in 1875 and served with the Buckinghamshire Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (Territorial Force), being awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal on 1 April 1911. He died in Wycombe in 1934.
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- 551** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**379 Sergt. Bug. A. E. B. Pinder. 10/Manch: Regt.**) *number, rank, initials, and first half of surname re-engraved, very fine* £40-£50
- Arthur Edwin Barlow Pinder** was born in Moston, Lancashire, on 17 November 1879 and served with the 10th Battalion, Manchester Regiment (Territorial Force), being awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal on 1 January 1909. He died in Oldham, Lancashire, in 1945.
- Note:* The recipient's Medal Index Card indicates that his medal was initially issued to him named '379 Pte. A. B. Pinder. 10/Manch: Regt.'
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- 552** **The New Zealand 12 Years Territorial Service Medal awarded to the notable New Zealand soldier, memoirist, painter and farmer, Major H. H. S. Westmacott O.B.E., Auckland Regiment, New Zealand Expeditionary Force**
- New Zealand Territorial 12 Years Service Medal, G.V.R. (Capt. H. H. S. Westmacott. O.B.E. Cantby Regt) *extensive edge damage and patches of corrosion to both obverse and reverse, therefore fine* £160-£200
- O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919 - 'Captain (Temporary Major), Auckland Regiment'
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 31 December 1918 (France) - 'Captain, 1st Battalion, Auckland Regiment'
- Herbert Horatio Spencer Westmacott** was born in 1885 at Christchurch, New Zealand and was educated at Christchurch Boys' High School and later at Waitaki Boys' High School. An early King Country pioneer settler, he first travelled north in 1910 to buy land and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 16th (Waikato) Regiment on 27 April 1912. With the onset of war in Europe, he was appointed Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, Auckland Regiment on 5 August 1914 and sailed for Europe with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, landing at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915. One of the first New Zealanders to head up the steep hills to join the Australians, he remembered it as '*the most glorious day of my life*' but he later lost an arm due to wounds received in action and also sustained a severe gun shot wound to the leg. He was taken to England to recover before subsequently serving in France as a Staff Officer. He was mentioned in despatches for his war services and awarded an O.B.E. for subsequent services on the War Graves Commission.
- A talented amateur artist, Westmacott painted an evocative watercolour of the Auckland Infantry Battalion landing at Anzac Cove. He described the scene in his memoir: 'A man stark naked was bathing in the sea. A stream of wounded was straggling down from the hills...The beach seemed sheltered and very quiet.' (*The after-breakfast cigar; selected memoirs of a King Country Settler*, by Spencer Westmacott, edited by Honor Westmacott). He is also mentioned extensively in Christopher Pugsley's definitive account of the N.Z.E.F. during the campaign, *Gallipoli, The New Zealand Story*.
- Westmacott returned to New Zealand after the war. His son, Commander 'Percy' Westmacott went on to become one of the most distinguished and decorated submarine officers of the Second World War. His grandson, Captain H. R. Westmacott, Grenadier Guards was murdered by the I.R.A. in 1980 whilst on extra regimental employment with the S.A.S.
- Note:* Spencer Westmacott's full entitlement is O.B.E., 1914-15 Star, BWM, Victory (MiD), NZ 12 Year Service Territorial Medal, NZ Long Service and Efficient Service Medal, Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal and Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration. His four long service awards possibly represent a unique achievement. The 12 Year Territorial Medal was not supposed to be worn after the award, at 16 years (war service counts as double), of the New Zealand Long Service and Efficient Service Medal, although it could be retained. This could explain how it became separated from the other medals.
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- 553** Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C. (3), E.VII.R. (2) (**D1511 J. Davy, Sean. 1 Cl. R.N.R.; D.2853 T. Baker, Sean. 1 Cl. R.N.R.**); G.V.R., 1st issue (**2640C. B. Benefer. Snn. R.N.R.**); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (**K.63421 (CH.B. 23885) W. G. Partridge. L. Sto. R.F.R.**) *good very fine or better (4)* £80-£120
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- 554** Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (**Sup/P/O G. H. Horn S.A.N.F. (V)**) *good very fine and scarce* £80-£100
- South African Naval Force (Volunteer).
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- 555** Royal Australian Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (**17317 A.B. W. H. J. Armstrong R.A.F.R.**) *good very fine* £80-£120

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- 556** **The Air Efficiency Award to Flight Lieutenant W. A. K. Carr, R.A.F.V.R., who was 2nd Pilot of a Whitley bomber from 10 Squadron which ditched in the sea off Heligoland in July 1940; all crew survived and became P.O.W. in Germany, Carr being in the team of workers for a proposed tunnel from Lubeck with S/Ldr Roger Bushell who was subsequently executed for his part as mastermind of the Great Escape from Stalag Luft III in 1944**
 Air Efficiency Award, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Flt. Lt. W. A. K. Carr. R.A.F.V.R.) *extremely fine* *£400-£500*
- Wilfred Anthony Kettlewell Carr** was born at Hornton Hill, Oxfordshire, on 14 July 1913. He enlisted into the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in June 1938 and was granted a commission for the duration of hostilities as Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 7 April 1940, and subsequently joined No. 10 Squadron. When 2nd Pilot of a Whitley V bomber on the night of 8/9 July 1940, it is believed that his aircraft was shot down into the sea off Heligoland at 0205 by Ofw Paul Förster of IV./NJD2. Ditching into the sea, all five crew survived and were later reported to be prisoners of war.
- Carr was initially held at a Dulag Luft at Frankfurt am Maine and then at Stalag Luft I, Barth, until August 1941; at Oflag X-C, Lubeck, August to September 1941; at Oflag VI-B, Warburg, September 1941 to September 1942; at Oflag XXI-B, Schubin, September 1942 to April 1943; at Stalag Luft III, Sagan, April 1943 to January 1945; and finally at Stalag III-A (Oflag), Luckenwalde, February to May 1945. When questioned by M.I.9 after his repatriation in May 1945 on the matter of 'Escapes attempted' Carr responded, 'In the Team of workers for a proposed Tunnel from Lubeck with S/Ldr Roger Bushell A.A.F. but camp evacuated before completion.' Bushell went on to mastermind the 'Great Escape' at Stalag Luft III at Sagan in March 1944 but was one of the men recaptured and subsequently murdered by the Gestapo.
- Sold with comprehensive research.
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- 557** Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Observer Officer A. J. Parkinson**) together with R.O.C. enamelled lapel badge, *good very fine* (2) *£80-£120*
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- 558** Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (2), unnamed as issued; Women's Voluntary Service Medal (2), unnamed as issued, one in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *very fine or better* (4) *£80-£100*
-
- 559** Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R. (2) (**Sgt R. Guyea; Sgt C. Bollis**) *good very fine* (2) *£40-£50*
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- 560** Voluntary Medical Service Medal, silver (3) (**John P. Barrett; Lucy Bonshor; Miss Janet McLellan**) the first with additional service bar, the last with two named B.R.C.S. proficiency badges, and two numbered '3 Years Service' badges, *good very fine* (7) *£60-£80*
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Life Saving Awards

561



'Today' Gallantry Fund Medal, silver, 38 mm, the reverse inscribed (**James Rowley, Decr. 15. 1894**) in fitted case of issue, *good very fine and very rare* *£200-£300*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 1998.

The following report was published in the 10th November 1894 issue of *Today*, written by the editor Jerome K. Jerome, author of *Three Men in a Boat* and other popular titles:

'I am sending three guineas from the Gallantry Fund (and a medal will follow) to James Rowley, an employee at Mr Whiteley's, who was instrumental, a little while ago, in saving four lives at Sheerness. Mr Rowley is an expert swimmer, but he had to plunge into deep water with all his clothes on, and to rescue four struggling people - two lads and both their parents - none of whom could swim, and who were naturally in a state of mortal terror. The fear was that he would become exhausted before he could possibly land the whole of them, or that they in their frantic efforts would pull him down; but the gallant fellow seems never to have thought of that, and to have stuck to his task till everyone was safe on shore.'

A letter from the un-named father of the family praising Rowley's heroics appeared in the 8th September 1894 *West London Observer* under the headline - '*Gallant rescue from drowning.*'

'Being on a visit to Sheerness, I took my wife and seven children onto the beach near the War Department fortifications on Friday last, to give my two sons James aged 12 and Edward aged 11 a bathe. They both undressed and got into the water. James got over the breakwater and suddenly found himself in deep water. Edward seeing him struggling went to his assistance, but he was soon placed in the same position. I at once went out to try and save my boys, but being unable to swim and not knowing of this sudden depth of water, was like them struggling in the water for my life. My wife, who was by this time frantic, left the other children on the shore and rushed into the water to try and help us, but like us also getting into deep water, was like ourselves in danger. Mr James Rowley, an artist and expert swimmer of No. 6 Saunders Road, Notting Hill, also on a visit to Sheerness, seeing us all struggling in the water, took off his coat and swam towards us. He succeeded in getting us all to shore, where willing hands were ready to receive and assist my unconscious wife. We were all taken home and medically attended to, but my wife is now in a critical condition. Now, if bravery ever deserved to be recognised by the Royal Humane Society, I consider that shown by Mr James Rowley ought not to pass by unnoticed.'

Rowley's case was considered by the Royal Humane Society, who awarded him a 'Testimonial on vellum.' Besides the silver medal the *Today* newspaper also awarded him the sum of 3 guineas. The actual date of the gallant act was the 31st August 1894, so the date engraved on the medal must be the date of award or sanction.

Sold with additional research (on paper and CD) making the case for the recipient to be (Albert) James Rowley, later an important figure in the Arts and Crafts Movement. However, his father was also named James and was by profession an ecclesiastical carver and muralist. When interviewed by the press after his heroics at Sheerness in 1894, he described himself as an 'Artist', a profession which could apply to either man, as A. J. Rowley, who set up the Rowley Gallery in 1898, always certainly considered himself to be an artist.

562

London County Council Fire Brigade Certificate, inscribed '**This is to certify that James Samuel Cregeen has been commended in orders for saving life at a fire which occurred on 9th August 1917 at the Carlton Hotel, Pall Mall. S.W. See Brigade Order of 20th August 1911.**' border damaged by previous mounting, otherwise fair condition, *£20-£30*

James Samuel Cregeen was born in December 1884 at Liverpool, Lancashire and joined the Royal Navy on 4 December 1902. He was advanced to the rate of Leading Seaman in 1910 and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Chatham in February 1911. Later the same year he performed the life saving acts which resulted in the above award. Mobilised from the reserve on the outbreak of the Great War, he served in shore establishments and was demobilised in July 1917 to rejoin the London Fire Brigade.

Miscellaneous

- 563** Admiral Edward Vernon (1684-1757), Capture of Porto Bello, pinchbeck medal, 1739, three-quarters figure three-quarters to left, THE BRITISH GLORY..., no line below legend, rev an aerial view of the harbour, 37mm, (MI plate CLV, 14; Betts (?) 199), *good fine* £60-£80
MI plate CLV, 14; Betts (?) 199.

- 564** Earl Howe, battle of the Glorious First of June 1794, copper medal by C. H. Küchler, 48mm, uniformed bust of Earl Howe right, rev Howe's flag-ship *Queen Charlotte* sinks a French ship; together with a commemorative token 'Earl Howe & the Glorious First of June' with uniformed bust of Howe left, rev 'King and Constitution', *this fine, the first nearly extremely fine (2)* £200-£300

565



Glorious First of June 1794, engraved coin, a William III Halfcrown, rev engraved with three-masted ship sailing left, 'The Glorious Firft of June' above, '1794' below, *obv* engraved 'H. Gibb. Queen' in two lines divided by a potted plant, a salmon above, plain edge, 33mm, 12.55g (Comfort -) *fine and very rare* £300-£400

Comfort only describes one engraved coin commemorating Earl Howe's victory over the French fleet on 1 June 1794. H.M.S. *Queen*, a 98-gun second rate of 1,876 tons, was launched at Woolwich in 1769. The vessel took part in the relief of Gibraltar in 1782-3 and, as the flagship of Admiral Alan Gardner, she led the van in the engagements that led up to the battle of 1 June 1794, closing with the *Jemappes*, a French man-of-war, and in the battle that followed disabled her, forcing the *Jemappes* to strike her flag in token of surrender. However, before the *Jemappes* could be taken as a prize, a full squadron of the French fleet swept down upon *Queen* fore and aft. Surrounded by the French men-of-war she was exposed to fierce fire from all quarters. Her captain, John Hutt, fell mortally wounded upon her quarterdeck and her first officer, Mr Mitchell, and 36 seamen also died while 67 seamen lay wounded on her decks. Disdaining the enemy's summons to surrender, the survivors fought back gallantly until finally Lord Howe's squadron came to the assistance of the *Queen* and drove off her attackers, although the vessel was seriously damaged.

Sold with a transcript of a letter from Jno. Wilkinson, steward to the ward room on *Queen*, written from Spithead in July 1794, in which he describes the action, as well as further background information on the life of the ship, which was broken up in April 1821.

- 566** Admiral Viscount Duncan, battle of Camperdown 1797, copper medal by Wyon, bust of Duncan in uniform three-quarters right, rev Britannia seated by lion, with rudder and standard, 38mm (BHM 428; MH 461) *nearly extremely fine* £40-£60

567



Nelson Testimonial Medal 1844, by E. Avern, *obv.* bust of Nelson facing left, enclosed by a garter, 'England Expects Every Man Will do His Duty'; *rev* View of the Column in Trafalgar Square, with the National Gallery and the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields in the background, 'To Commemorate the Opening of the Nelson Testimonial in Trafalgar Squ.'; exergue, '21 October 1844', 60mm., pewter, pierced for ring suspension (Hardy 97; MH 531) *nearly extremely fine and very rare thus* £400-£500

Provenance: Goodwin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2009.

The 'Gentlemen of the Parish of St. Martins' had raised a subscription for the purpose of giving a dinner to veteran sailors on the occasion of the ceremonial opening of Nelson's Column. Unsuccessful in this regard, the fund was instead used to strike a commemorative medal to be awarded to the veterans together with a gratuity of 10 shillings. The medal was duly struck and presented on 2 April 1845 to eligible In-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital, being awarded to 39 veterans who had served at Cape St. Vincent, 35 from the Nile, 45 from Copenhagen and 238 who had fought at Trafalgar - total of 357 awards. Milford Haven states that the medals were struck for presentation to the Royal Marine guard-of-honour who were present at the ceremonial opening of the monument but this is unsubstantiated (Ref: *Remember Nelson*, by Thomas A. Hardy, 2005 and *Naval Medals 1793-1856*, by K. J. Douglas-Morris, 1987).

- 568 Matthew Boulton's Medal for Trafalgar 1805, a specially struck reduced-size medallion, issued for the centenary celebrations in 1905, 31mm (2), one in bronze-gilt, the other in white metal, identical in all respects to the full-size medallion, but 'Centenary of The Battle of Trafalgar 1905' additionally struck on reverse, the edge inscribed 'bronze' on first, and both struck without presentation inscription to edge, *first nearly extremely, second nearly good very fine* (2) £120-£160

569



The 88th Foot Order of Merit awarded to Private Francis Connolly who was severely wounded in the left thigh at Salamanca, in the left leg at Busaco, in the head at Ciudad Rodrigo, and in both hands when quelling a riot at Montmartre in France in 1815

88th Foot Order of Merit 1818, 1st Class Cross for 12 General Actions, 44mm, the reverse inscribed 'Francis Connolly', fitted with straight bar suspension inscribed 'Peninsula', *good very fine* £2,400-£2,800

Provenance: O. D. Cresswell Collection.

Approximately 75 1st Class Orders of Merit awarded to soldiers of the 88th Foot.

Francis Connolly was born in the Parish of Crossboyne, near Hollymount, County Mayo, and enlisted into the 88th Foot at Hastings, Sussex, on 5 February 1806, aged 21 years, for 'Life'. He served a total of 15 years 289 days and was discharged on 20 November 1821, in 'consequence of a reduction in the establishment of the Regt. Is worn out from length of service; has a severe wound of the left thigh received at Salamanca; wound of left leg at Busaco; two wounds of the head at Ciudad Rodrigo; wounds of both hands received in quelling a riot at Montmartre in France in 1815 when on duty.' He was admitted to an Out-Pension at Chelsea Hospital on the day following his discharge and died on 3 November 1838.

The 88th Foot suffered heavy casualties in the Peninsula, especially at Talavera (110), Busaco (132), Fuentes D'Onor (68), Ciudad Rodrigo (63), Badajoz (250), Salamanca (127), Vittoria (295), Orthes (265) and Toulouse (85).

Sold with copied discharge papers and entry from Chelsea Hospital admission book.

- 570 Hanbury Rifle Volunteers Marksmans Prize Medal 1870, 41mm, silver, the obverse featuring two Rifleman, one kneeling and taking aim, the other standing at ease, 'In Defence' around, the reverse engraved 'The Hanbury Medal Marksmans Prize 1870' within laurel wreath, the edge engraved '3rd Mon of Hanbury Rifle Volunteers Capt. Commandant A. Hair', with silver scroll suspension, *edge bruising, suspension claw loose, otherwise very fine and rare* £80-£120

- 571 Army Inter-Regimental Rifle Matches Prize Medal, 48mm, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1884, a skeletal prize medal, the obverse featuring the Royal coat of arms, with outer laurel wreath and crossed rifles below, these engraved '1884', the reverse engraved 'Won by Corporal Brimer, 13th. Hussars', *good very fine* £80-£120

572



Norwich Tribute Medal 1899-1901, 32mm x 26mm, silver, the obverse featuring a shield bearing the city arms, 'Presented by Mayor and Citizens of Norwich', within laurel wreath around, the reverse inscribed 'Pro Patria Norfolk Volunteers South Africa 1899-1901', and contemporarily engraved 'Pte. E. Ingate 5606', *lacking ring suspension, nearly extremely fine, rare* £200-£240

Referenced in *Hibbard*, A19.



The Poignant, Historically Important Manuscript Journal, Peking Siege Commemoration Medal and Archive of Doctor Wordsworth Poole, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his devoted and gallant services as Physician to the British Legation during the Siege at Peking, having previously served as Principal Medical Officer in Central Africa and Southern Nigeria.

Poole's Journal, lavishly illustrated by sketches, diagrams, and tables, is a fascinating account of the rising tension between the foreign Legations and the Qing Court, the appearance of anti-foreigner 'Boxers', and the daily struggles of the defenders of the International Legations, all from the perspective of 'the fighting doctor' who set up and ran the improvised International Hospital and was a close confidante of, and advisor to, Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to the Qing Emperor, and his wife Ethel, Lady Macdonald.

i) Peking Siege Commemoration Medal, 57mm, bronze, the obverse featuring the Ch'ien Men engulfed in flames, in the exergue a cannon, 'junii xx - augusti xiv', the reverse featuring Britannia and Germania standing facing, clapping hands, a Chinese female standing behind; below a dragon, 'mene. mene. tekkel. upharsin. ichabod!' impressed on the edge (Dr Wordsworth Poole C.M.G.)

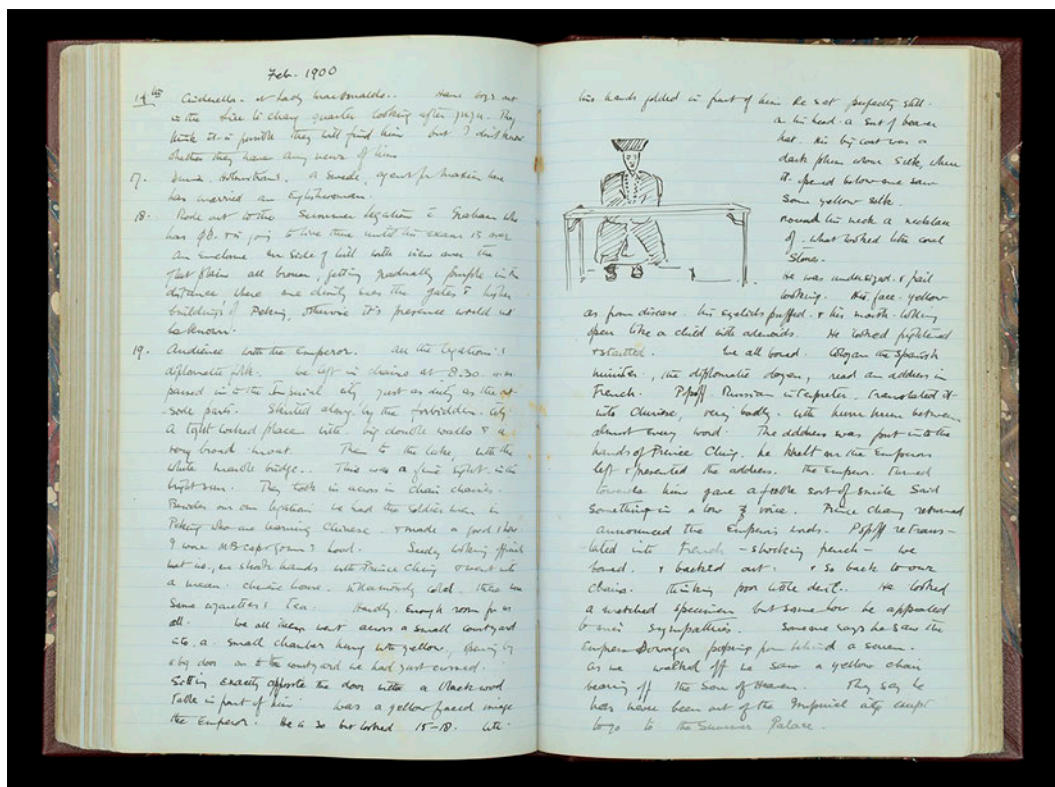
ii) Dr Poole's Personal handwritten Journal (marked 'Private') in two volumes, the first (rebound) running from January 1896 to May 1901, the second covering the period May 1901 up to November 1901, when he fell ill prior to his death in January 1902, the several hundred pages of acute observation and commentary contain much of historical, medical and mental health interest

iii) Dr Poole's personal photograph album, covering the period 1895-1901, a fascinating companion to the Journal, 26 pages with hundreds of images in excellent condition, annotated and covering many of the personalities and places mentioned in his Journal and letters, including the Siege of the Legations

iv) Dr Poole's personal letters to his family, mostly typed transcripts but some of the later ones from 1900 onwards are handwritten originals

v) Two framed original portrait photographs of the recipient

vi) Obituaries, notices, and much other ephemera relating to Wordsworth Poole, generally very good condition and an important and rare archive (lot) £12,000-£15,000





Dr Poole's medal group, comprising The Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion's breast badge; Central Africa Medal 1891-98 with clasp Central Africa 1894-98; East and West Africa Medal 1887-1900, with clasp 1897-98; and China Medal 1900 with clasp Defence of Legations, was sold in these rooms in March 2021

Wordsworth Poole was born at St. Paul's Cray, Kent, on 7 December 1867, the son of Samuel Wordsworth Poole, an M.D. of Aberdeen and Vicar of St. Mark's, Cambridge, and the grandson of Richard Poole, an eminent physician, psychiatrist and phrenologist, who practised in Edinburgh. He was educated at St. Olave's School, London, where he won several scholarships, and St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. Completing his medical training at Guy's Hospital, an organisation to which he developed a lifelong loyalty, qualifying as an M.B. and B.C.H. and serving time as house surgeon, he went overseas in search of adventure, first to Africa, then to China.

Africa

Poole kept a private Journal and wrote many letters to members of his family, providing a rare insight into an important period of British rule in the interior of Africa, dealing with the final overthrow of the armed forces of the African and Arab leaders who conducted a huge traffic in slaves. They also contain much of interest from a medical and mental health perspective and many references to the life led by the early Europeans in the interior of Africa (and subsequently, China). One of Poole's first tasks was to make and fit a prosthetic for an African whose leg had been bitten off by a crocodile. Poole found his work with the indigenous peoples highly rewarding; he considered many of the European missionaries and soldiers less likeable as patients and companions.

The sickness and mortality rate amongst the Europeans must have been one of the highest in the world, an overall annual death rate of around 10%. The death rate among officials was particularly high. In 1897-98 out of the total of 65 in the country around Lake Nyasa there were 12 deaths (18%), practically all in the prime of life. Kinetic injuries abounded, especially in rural areas. Dr Poole joined Major C. E. Edwards on his campaign against Zirafi, a powerful slaver chief based on a steep, easily defended hill covered with boulders, which was tough to approach 'with people potting at you from good cover.' The skirmishing en-route was described by Poole in a letter to his mother: 'I and my hospital carriers were passing a clearing when about 70 yards away from us two guns blazed off from behind rocks. The porters threw down their loads and hooked. My boy ran up to me with my rifle, and I was trying to catch sight of someone to fire at (I'm fairly steady with the rifle now) when I saw a flash and some smoke, followed by another, and a bullet fell near my feet, knocking up dust into my face.' Poole performed several operations in the field: 'Last Saturday I took off a man's hand. He had been shot through the wrist by one of Zirafi's men about six weeks ago. Since then he has had Tetanus... He is doing well now and it has all healed up by primary union.'

On 24 November 1895, Poole accompanied Major Edwards, Smith and Bradshaw of 35th Sikhs on the German Steamer S.S. *Hermann von Wissman* on their way up to subdue the Arab slaver strongholds of Mloze, Kopa Kopa and Kapandanser; their force of 400 soldiers arriving in detachments. Stopping on the way at Likoma, a missionary station, Poole reflected on the psychology of Europeans who came to Africa: 'There is a peculiarity about the men who have been in Africa some time. You get into a groove of your own and can't bear anyone else to be running the show with you. Look at Livingstone and his fearful temper and quarrels with other white men. Kirk, Stanley and all of them the same. One's temper must become ruined. It is so noticeable with every head of out-stations; they are all bears in one way and brook no interference. I see that one must make enormous allowances for people out here. The circumstances are so adverse. There is no public opinion and such a fierce light of criticism beats upon the actions of a handful of white men out here.'

Poole described in his letters the appalling outbreaks of severe dysentery, malaria and blackwater fever and the difficulties he had in dealing with them single-handed: 'Just now there is a great deal of sickness about. In the last fortnight I have had about 40 cases of very acute dysentery, some cases of pneumonia and other minor ones.' He too succumbed to recurrent bouts of fever in the Nyasa region and in Nigeria, to extent that he had to return to England as a convalescent.

He recorded his options in his Journal on 6 June 1899: '1. Another billet from Colonial Office in a healthy climate. Such a billet as would be worth my while accepting would probably be a long time turning up. 2. Stay at home and try and get on Tropical School of Medicine - but pay poor. 3. Foreign Office said there was a possibility of post of physician to Legation at Peking falling vacant. Worth about £700 a year. Climate good. Drawbacks to this appointment not allowed private practice... and no further advancement. But an easy well-paid billet. My prospects in Nigeria were good - whether it will be possible or politic to go back to Nigeria after say 2 years in Peking is a question that will probably present itself later.'

China, the Boxers, and the Siege of the Legations

The post at Peking did fall vacant. Poole accepted it on 22 August 1899 and, three months later, departed Charing Cross, arriving at the British Legation ('An impressive place') inside the Manchu City of Peking on 30 December 1899. The Legations of eleven nations had been grouped together in a district about 2km long and 1km deep, situated to the south of the Imperial City and to the east of what is today Tiananmen Square, in the shadow of the massive Tartar Wall which had been built to separate the part of the city inhabited by privileged Manchus from that inhabited by ordinary Chinese. The Legation compounds were not fortified or professionally guarded, and the district contained, in addition to the legation compounds, hotels, banks, post and customs offices as well as private dwellings. Poole was warmly welcomed by the British Minister to the Qing Court, Sir Claude Macdonald and his wife Ethel, Lady Macdonald, 'who is kindness itself'. This welcome was the start of a firm, enduring friendship and close understanding with each of the MacDonalds. Sir Claude was universally respected by the bickering, bitchy diplomats of the various nations, but was greatly stressed by the unpredictable attitudes of the Chinese Mandarins and top officials and frequently laid low by a heart condition which Poole discreetly and successfully treated, although it killed Sir Claude 15 years later. The following day, as Poole settled in, he was handed a telegram: 'Poole British Legation Peking. Following from Mr Chamberlain: Queen Pleased appoint you Companion Michael George Services West Africa.' prompting him to write that night: 'Ain't it good biz at 32!'

On 3 February 1900 he recorded: 'An English missionary has been murdered in Shantung by the Boxers. 29 wounds on body.' Two weeks later, wearing the gown, hood and mortar-board of an MB, Poole entered the Imperial City to attend a rare Audience in the Zhongnanhai with the Qing Emperor. 'He is 30 but looked 15-18... Someone said he saw the Empress Dowager peeping from behind a screen.' Poole made a sketch of the Emperor in his Journal.

Wordsworth Poole's younger brother Francis, a Captain in the East Yorkshire Regiment, was sent by the War Office to Peking to learn Chinese and Wordsworth eagerly anticipated his arrival on 20 May. The two Poole brothers could hardly have chosen a more pivotal time to be in Peking and would both play significant roles in what was to come. With the anti-foreign, anti-Christian, 'Boxer' movement steadily gaining momentum and approaching the capital, by late May a sudden sense of unease had gripped the International Legations in Peking. News of massacres of missionaries and their converts in the nearby provinces and cities combined with never-ending equivocation by the Chinese government as to its commitment to ensure the safety of defenceless foreigners (neither the Legations nor the missionary stations had any fortifications, defences or armed guards). By 28 May some missionaries began to seek refuge inside the Legations, stones were thrown at foreigners, the train service became unreliable, wild rumours abounded and Sir Claude's male staffers conducted 'vigilante' patrols of the Legations district at night, while hostile Chinese troops appeared at the entrances to the Legations and in the surrounding areas.

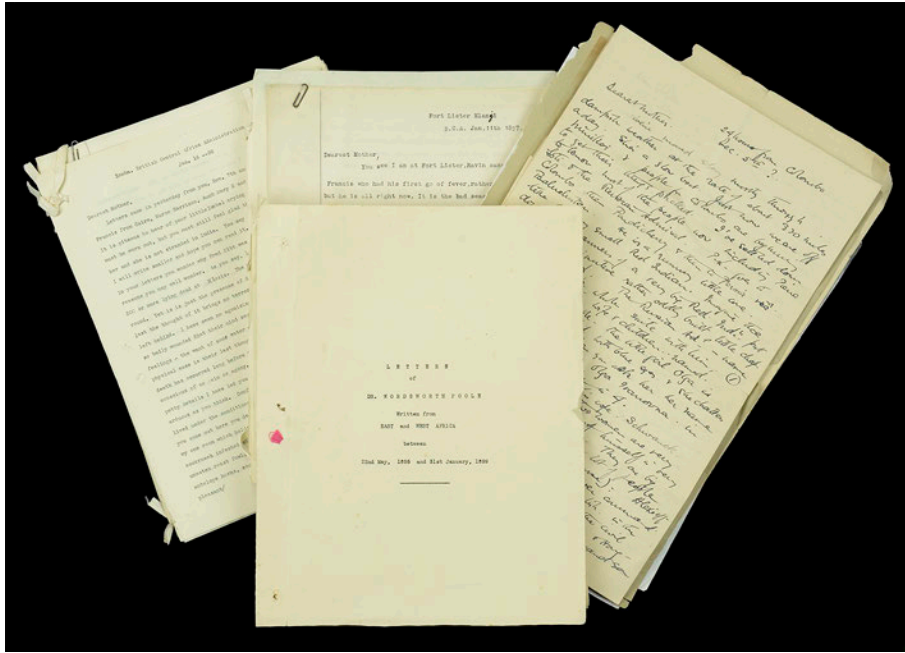
The Ministers of the Legations began an almost constant series of meetings and requested their governments to send up armed guards from the various foreign fleets stationed along the coast. The first contingents arrived from Tientsin on 31 May. Dr Poole noted: 'French, American, Russian, Japanese, Italian, British. Ours were Marines, the others Bluejackets, in all about 300, of which 75 were ours... U.S. [Marines] a serviceable looking lot... An odd sight. Foreign soldiers marching through the old Peking walls, streets thronged with Chinese mob.' Almost all their firepower came from magazine rifles rather than crew-served weapons, and their ammunition supplies were limited. The British Marines bought no doctors or medical equipment with them, just a Sick Berth Attendant with a first aid haversack, despite the likelihood that the Marines would have to fight. Dr Poole commented: 'Very bad medical management. There is a good deal of sickness amongst them.'

The situation steadily deteriorated. Dr Poole maintained his sense of humour, but the missionaries were a sore trial and the mental health of many of the foreigners showed signs of strain: 'even Lady MacDonald depressed and wanted a phial of poison to do for herself...'. A Japanese diplomat was beheaded by Chinese soldiers, most communications with the outside world were cut - 'Can [only] wire via Russia' - and the local Chinese staff began to disappear. Fortunately, Poole's servants stuck by him for a while, because on 12-13 May he was hit by one of his periodic bouts of fever. 'Supplies are getting short and everyone is getting wearied. In all quarters of the city there are large fires. The mission compounds are being burned... This evening about 8 as I lay sick the alarm was sounded and everyone rushed to their posts... Events took another turn for the worse when Chinese Imperial Troops also began to open fire on the Legations' defensive pickets. When an ultimatum was issued by the Chinese Government, ordering that all the foreign diplomats in Peking would have to leave for Tientsin within 24 hours, under escort, it was treated with scepticism. Francis Poole mused on an earlier instance of treachery perpetrated at Cawnpore 'I also suspect that were we to leave here, we would fall into a Chinese trap, and history would repeat itself with a repetition of Nana Sahib's massacre. So its war with China.'

On 20 June, the murder by the Chinese of the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, prompted a decision that all foreign women and children and Chinese Christian converts be brought into shelter in either the Legation Quarter or the great Catholic cathedrals of Peking. Legation walls were loopholed, barricades erected and splinter-proof shelters constructed. With Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, in *de facto* command of the defence, the historic 55-day Siege of Legations officially began. Dr Poole readied his improvised hospital inside the British Legation:

'The international hospital was housed in the chancery of the British Legation. Through it in the course of the Siege passed 125 severely wounded men (of whom seventeen died), one severely wounded woman and forty cases of sickness - mostly enteric and dysentery - of whom two died. It was a grim place. Fortunately Dr Velde, a German surgeon and Dr Poole, the British Legation's resident physician, were skilful as well as devoted. They were ably seconded by a sick-bay attendant from H.M.S. *Orlando* and an amateur nursing staff, to which the handsome Madame de Giers [wife of the Russian Minister] was an unexpectedly valuable recruit; Madame Pichon, on the other hand, Dr Poole found "a great nuisance." Their resources were pitifully inadequate. The hospital had only four small iron bedsteads and seven camp-beds; most of the patients, whose numbers after the first two or three weeks never fell below sixty, lay on the floor, on mattresses stuffed with the straw in which wine-bottles had been packed. Antiseptics were scarce, there were hardly any anaesthetics and no X-ray apparatus. In the end, only one thermometer (it belonged to the widowed Baroness von Ketteler) was left unbroken. Bags of sawdust and powdered peat were used as dressings. The windows were sandbagged, and as the sun beat down on the low, overcrowded building the wounded suffered severely from the heat. There were no proper mosquito nets and the flies were a torment. They were bolder and more ubiquitous (it struck one patient) than the flies round a sweetmeat stall in an Indian bazaar, and every time a heavy gun was fired at night they rose from their roosting-places with so deafening a buzz that it woke the patients. The diet of pony-meat, varied with scraggy mutton until the sheep ran out, was monotonous and unsuitable for sick men; but the Chinese cooks showed as much versatility as their materials allowed, and "game", which consisted of magpies and sparrows, was esteemed a special delicacy.' (*The Siege at Peking* by Peter Fleming refers).

Another account by an American missionary-nurse who was eyewitness to events recalled her endless days and nights in the hospital, which another besieged person, Bertram Lenox Simpson, termed the 'chamber of horrors': 'The supply of everything was short... The patients were all wounded men, the supply of absorbent dressings was very small, of rubber protectives there were almost none. When the mattresses and pillows were blood-soaked, there was nothing to do but wash them off as well as possible and use them again. The supply of proper sheets and pillowcases being inadequate, they were made up hastily out of any material that could be spared from the sandbags. Coarse, thin Chinese cotton covered one patient while his neighbour looked down on an expanse of slippery shining damask. As one patient remarked, "in this hospital it is every man for his own tablecloth." Two napkins made a cover for a feather pillow. A beautiful embroidered linen pillowcase did duty on a pillow made of the straw bottle covers (the straw came from champagne bottles which, ironically, were in better supply than medicines)... At first the most approved surgical dressings were to be had, then bags of peat and finally, bags of sawdust served as dressings. At first bandages were used with a lavish hand, but before the close of the siege they had to be washed and do duty more than once. The small supply of the drugs most useful became pitifully small. The last bottle of chloroform was opened. No one can be impressed with the perishable nature of the hypodermic needle until he is obliged to use it many times every day with the knowledge that the last needle that can be procured from anywhere is in his hand.'



During the initial fighting, most of the buildings around the Legations were set alight and thereafter Chinese cannon gave the defenders some difficult moments. On 26 June Dr Poole, who wrote an average of almost a page of commentary each day, noted: 'Sir Claude who was the directing head and the only man who kept his wits is laid up with dysentery... Lady MacDonald and most people very down in the mouth.' Given his pre-existing heart condition, MacDonald's dysentery might have proved fatal without Dr Poole's expertise and treatment. The next day: 'We have begun eating horseflesh.' Between his many various medical and mental health support duties, Dr Poole also became involved in a V.C. action. Captain Halliday, R.M.L.I., led a sortie through a hole in the Legation wall to attack a group of Boxers, for which he won the V.C. Critically wounded during the fight, Halliday returned alone so as not to diminish further the numbers of men engaged with the enemy. Dr Poole dragged the wounded officer back through the hole, administered immediate medical assistance and had him carried to the hospital. Wordsworth's brother Francis was also recognised for gallantry, being awarded the only D.S.O. for the Defence of Legations.

The Chinese bought up artillery to bombard the Legations with shrapnel and solid shot. There was a life-or-death struggle to prevent them from taking up commanding positions on the old wall of the Manchu City which completely overlooked all the Legations and a number of sorties were made beyond the defence lines aimed at destroying the enemy guns and throwing the attackers off balance. '20 coolies and soldiers captured by the French. 3 shot. 15 were bayoneted in cold blood by a corporal.' Five days later, 'Captain Strouts killed. He had been in command of the [Royal] marines here. An excellent chap, calm and collected and had done his work well... Strouts was hit in the thigh... had severe haemorrhage. Femur smashed, brought in almost moribund, gave CHCl₃ [chloroform], tied artery forward, he didn't rally and died in afternoon... Wray takes command, an excitable chap who does not have the confidence of his men, continually countermanding his orders, a poor substitute for Strouts. Francis made Adjutant. Sir Claude runs the whole show.'

On 13 August Poole had another bout of fever. The next day: 'In afternoon heard a cheer, got up from my bed and hastily threw some clothes on. Saw Sikhs or Rajputs rushing into our Legation... We were relieved... Then with a Temp. of 104 degrees I went back to bed again. Had a bad go of fever... got worse each day, weaker and weaker.' It turned out to be a prolonged attack-and he had to be medically evacuated to the coast. It was 4 September before he could write up his Journal, making ironic remarks about his obituary which had appeared in the *British Medical Journal*, and 'that lying sheet the *Daily Mail*... Find myself quite a hero coming from Peking. But I don't feel one in any way.'

Dr Poole was mentioned in Sir Claude MacDonald's Despatch from Peking dated 20 September 1900, which the Marquess of Salisbury received on 22 November 1900: 'My Lord, I have the honour to recommend the following officers and civilians who did exceptionally good service during the siege and attack on the Legation quarter from 20th June to the 14th August... One of the most important departments in the system of defence was the international hospital. The two doctors doing duty were Dr. Poole, Legation surgeon and Dr. Velde, of the German Legation. During the siege 166 cases passed through the hospital, 20 suffering from illness; the rest were all severely wounded. Owing to the devotion and skill of these two medical officers, 110 of the wounded were eventually discharged cured, and this, notwithstanding that towards the end of the siege, the resources of all the dispensaries having proved unequal to the strain, medical appliances, such as bandages and medicated wool, had to be replaced by makeshifts from cast-off linen, the wool being replaced by sterilised sawdust. Dr. Poole was indefatigable at his work, always sympathetic and cheerful. The wounded of all nationalities spoke most warmly of his devotion and skill. At the conclusion of the siege he was struck down with fever of a very dangerous description, and had to be invalided ... signed Claude M. MacDonald' (*Official Account of the Military Operations in China 1900-1901* by Major E. W. M. Norrie refers).

De profundis

The final section of the Journal is deeply poignant. Despite the wide recognition of Poole's outstanding services - the French government offered him the Legion of Honour, the Russians and Germans were also planning to present awards, all of which he was unable to accept owing to Foreign Office regulations, the *Graphic* paid tribute to his 'wonderful power' of 'making the best' of conditions - Poole became increasingly depressed, exacerbated by jaundice, attacks of acute inflammation and rheumatism. His spirits made several rallies. He enjoyed visiting the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace and the field hospitals of the various occupying forces in north China - 'Most of the cases among the Indian troops are bronchitis and pneumonia, amongst the Americans venereal' - even the elaborate ceremonies to mark the death of Queen Victoria (which he described in detail). He took two long and happy vacations in Japan, during which the quality of his handwriting improved noticeably, especially when he 'eloped' with the pretty, fair and vivacious 25-year old Florentine, Mrs Hamilton. These rallies never lasted more than six weeks. Poole became thoroughly despondent each time he returned to China, especially after his great friends the MacDonalds were posted away from Peking: 'A fortnight of black misery about which I don't care to write.' He deplored the boorish and arrogant behaviour of the German occupation troops towards Chinese people, the result of Kaiser Wilhelm's notorious, infamous, bellicose and racist speech just before they sailed from Germany. Feeling unneeded in occupied Peking, Dr Poole longed for a posting to an administrative job back in Africa.

It was not to be. The coup de grace came in December 1901, when Dr Poole contracted typhoid, which caused his greatly lamented death in early January 1902.

574 The Memorial Plaque and Messina Earthquake Medal to Leading Stoker F. C. Rowe, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. *Good Hope* was sunk at the Battle of Coronel, 1 November 1914

Memorial Plaque (Frank Charles Rowe) in card envelope, with Buckingham Palace enclosure; **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued, *edge bruise to last, generally very fine (2)* *£140-£180*

Frank Charles Rowe was born in Kensington, London, on 1 January 1888 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 10 August 1903. Advanced Stoker First Class on 5 September 1907, he served in H.M.S. *Euryalus* from 10 September 1907 to 3 May 1909, and took part in the rescue operations following the Messina Earthquake on 28 December 1908. Advanced Leading Stoker on 1 June 1914, he served in H.M.S. *Good Hope* from 1 August 1914, and was killed in action on 1 November 1914 when H.M.S. *Good Hope* was sunk during the Battle of Coronel.

Early in August 1914 a force, consisting of the old armoured cruisers *Good Hope* and *Monmouth*, the light cruiser *Glasgow* and the armed merchant cruiser *Otranto*, all under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, R.N., was sent to protect the southern trade routes and to intercept German cruisers operating on the high seas. In October 1914 the squadron was reinforced by the addition of the old battleship *Canopus* but reports of the ship's lack of speed led the admiral to leave her behind as he searched for the German East Asiatic Squadron. The German squadron, commanded by Admiral Graf von Spee consisted of the armoured cruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* and the light cruisers *Leipzig*, *Nurnberg* and *Dresden*. Both admirals became aware of the proximity of the other on 31 October. At 6.40 p.m. on 1 November the squadrons made contact off Coronel, Chile and at 7.04 p.m. the battle opened at a range of 11,500 yards. As the German ships had a greater number of heavier guns, Cradock's tactics were to close the range to allow his ships' more numerous smaller calibre guns to come into play; this however was partly negated by the rough seas and high speeds which prevented many of the British armoured cruisers' casement guns being brought into action.

The British armoured cruisers were repeatedly hit as the range was reduced. As the range reduced to 5,500 yards, the *Good Hope* was on fire in several places and in a bad way. Endeavouring to reduce the range even further, so as to be able to fire torpedoes in a last ditch attempt to do damage to his adversary, the ship was repeatedly hit by heavy calibre shells and at 7.53 *Good Hope* blew up, taking the Admiral and all hands with her. At about 9.30 the *Monmouth* too was hunted down and sunk; the *Glasgow* and *Otranto* were able to make their escape under the cover of darkness.

Rowe is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

575 Memorial Plaque (Thomas Arthur Watterson) mounted for display in a circular wooden frame, good very fine

£100-£140

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 2 November 1917:

'In recognition of his services in submarines in enemy waters.'

Thomas Arthur Watterson, a native of Wallasey, Cheshire, was born in 1890 and was commissioned Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve on 1 July 1914. Promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1916, he served during the Great War in submarines, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Watterson was killed on 31 January 1918 during the infamous night time fleet exercise later known as the 'Battle of May Island' - on a misty night in the Firth of Forth five collisions occurred between eight vessels, and 104 sailors died. At the time *K4* was attached to the 13th Submarine Flotilla - when attempting to avoid a collision with *K3*, she instead collided with *K6* and *K7*, and was lost with all hands. Watterson is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

x576 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (709392 Sgt. E. H. Luck.) good very fine

£60-£80

Ernest Harold Luck was born in Rochester, Kent, on 9 April 1897 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Sussex, New Brunswick, on 22 September 1915. He served with the 26th Battalion, Canadian Infantry (New Brunswick Regiment) during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 November 1916, and was killed in action on 15 August 1917. He is buried in Maroc British Cemetery, France.

x577 Victoria Cross, an official *Hancocks & Co, London*, replica, the reverse engraved 'Hancocks 270', in fitted leather case of issue, extremely fine

£300-£400

The Victoria Cross was instituted on 29 January 1856, with the first awards backdated to 1854, and in the first 150 years of its existence was awarded on 1,355 occasions (1,352 Crosses and 3 Second Award Bars).

To mark the 150th Anniversary, the London jewellers Hancocks, who have manufactured every Victoria Cross ever awarded, issued a limited edition replica, the replicas all individually numbered on the reverse, with the edition limited to 1,352 replica crosses.

Sold together with Hancocks Numbered Certificate of authenticity.

578 Baronet's Badge of Nova Scotia, a fine and rare Georgian silk neck cravat, 80mm (3.25in) wide, 850mm (34in) overall length, complete with gold split ring for attaching badge and full-width 2-part gold ribbon fastening clasp, extremely good condition for age

£200-£300

579 Princess Mary Christmas 1914 Gift Tin, complete with original packets of tobacco and 19 monogrammed cigarettes; and Princess Mary Christmas Card, the inner lining of the tobacco split, otherwise good condition

£80-£120

580 A glazed copper framed portrait photograph of an unidentified member of the Royal Flying Corps in uniform with Royal Flying Corps cap badge affixed to the bottom of the frame, 28cm x 37cm, good condition

£20-£40



Royal Air Force officers mess presentation items comprising three silver tankards, a pewter tankard and a double handled silver cup presented in memory of five highly decorated officers from the elite No. 8 (Pathfinder Force) Group, all of whom were killed on active service during the Second World War

Double handled silver cup, hallmarks for London 1944, engraved 'Presented to the Pathfinders in memory of "Pluto" W/Commander. Alan Cousins. D.S.O., D.F.C. No. 635 Squadron. By his mother and Rhona 22nd April 1944'

Pewter tankard, engraved 'John White Wg. Cdr. D.F.C., P.F.F. with all in "S" for Sugar 156 Sqdn who were unable to keep their appointment in London. Berlin 18 Nov. 1943.'

Silver tankard, hallmarks for Sheffield 1944, engraved 'To 7 Squadron in appreciation of W/Cdr. R. G. Barrell, D.S.O., D.F.C. & Bar. Given by Winifred J. Armstrong.'

Silver tankard, hallmarks for Sheffield 1944, engraved 'To 7 Squadron in appreciation of F/Lt. Stickell, D.S.O., D.F.C. Given by Winifred J. Armstrong.'

Silver tankard, hallmarks for Birmingham 1943, engraved 'To 7 Squadron in appreciation of S/Ldr. J. A. Hegman, D.S.O., D.F.C. Given by Winifred J. Armstrong.' *minor denting throughout and some damage to bases, generally good condition (5)* *£300-£500*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 6 November 1942.

The original unabridged recommendation states: 'Wing Commander Cousins was posted to No. 115 Squadron as a F/Cdr in April 1942. In this capacity he was outstanding and owing to his leadership when flying on operations he obtained splendid results from his crews in the flight by his personal example and untiring efforts.

In July 1942 he was promoted to A/W/Cdr. And given command of No. 115 Squadron, and such is his personality that although he was an Air Observer, and the first one to command a Bomber Squadron during this war, by sheer devotion and leadership he has maintained all the traditions of the Service, keeping a very high standard among the crews in the Squadron.

W/Cdr. Cousins has taken part in 67 operational sorties, and his untiring efforts in the Squadron as Navigator, combined with his terrific keenness and enthusiasm to get at the enemy has played no small part in the very successful results of these sorties.

I have no hesitation in strongly recommending him for an award of the D.S.O.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 30 January 1941.

The original unabridged recommendation states: At the beginning of the war this Officer was serving as an Air Observer in No. 38 Squadron, R.A.F. Station, Marham. At first he served as a navigator in that Squadron where he did most of his operational flying. Later he was transferred to Nos. 218 and 115 Squadrons. Towards the end of his time at Marham he became the Station Navigation Officer. Squadron Leader Cousins left Marham in June 1941, having completed some 32 operational flights, mostly against heavily defended targets in Germany. No less than 3 of these flights were to the German capital, and when returning from an operation on the night of 20 February 1940 this officer was forced by reason of fog to abandon his aircraft and in doing so broke his ankle.

In June, 1941, Squadron Leader Cousins was selected to be Group Navigation Officer. In this capacity he has set an admirable example by seizing every opportunity to take part in night operations with various units in this Group. He has in this way completed a further 7 operations, bringing his total up to nearly 40, this representing some 238 hours of operational flying. Squadron Leader Cousins skill as a navigator and total disregard for his own safety has been quite outstanding, and I recommend him for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

Wing Commander Alan George Seymour Cousins, D.S.O., D.F.C., Royal Air Force was killed in action while serving with 635 Squadron as one of the Master Bombers on the Laon raid on 22 April 1944. Having taken off from Downham Market at 21.23 on 22 April, his Lancaster III (ND508 F2-P) was shot down over France and all the crew were killed with the exception of the pilot, P.O. D. H. Courtney, who evaded capture. Those who died, including Cousins, are buried in Roye British Cemetery, France.

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

The original citation states: '(Pilot; sorties 24; flying hours 142). This officer has flown on many operational sorties against targets in Germany, Italy and enemy occupied territory. He has held the post of flight commander in his squadron since May 1943. In that capacity and as captain of aircraft, Squadron Leader White has shown powers of flying skill and leadership which have set an outstanding example to the other members of his squadron.'

Wing Commander John Henry White D.F.C., Reserve of Air Force Officers was killed in action on a raid to Berlin on 18 November 1943. Having left Warboys with 156 Squadron at 17.05, the Lancaster III (JB363 GT-K) - "S" for Sugar - which he was piloting crashed near Döberitz and all the crew were killed. Unusually, the entire crew of "S" for Sugar were decorated airmen.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 11 June 1943.

The original recommendation states: '(Flight Commander; sorties 54; flying hours 406) This officer has completed a large number of operational sorties against German and Italian targets, 23 of which have been on pathfinder duties. He is an outstanding operational captain who has consistently displayed courage and devotion to duty in the face of the enemy. His repeated successes on operations have set a very fine example to the rest of his squadron. He has commanded a flight with great distinction and has had much success in training air crews. Wing Commander Barrell is a most efficient and valuable officer and pilot. He has completed 6 sorties since the award of the D.F.C.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 6 June 1941.

The original unabridged recommendation states: 'This officer has completed twenty five operational sorties over enemy territory since October, 1940, involving a total of 217 flying hours. Targets attacked include Berlin (4), Mannheim (3), Brest (3), Bremen (2), Bordeaux (2), Hanover, Turin, Hamburg, and Kiel. From these distant flights P/O Barrell's crew have returned safely, a fact largely attributable to his skill and devotion to duty on all flights. He has inspired confidence in every crew which he has captained, by complete disregard of enemy action and difficult weather conditions. He has unfailingly shown great courage and gallantry in the face of the enemy, and nearly all his sorties have been models of operational efficiency and captaincy. I have no hesitation in recommending that his fine record be recognised by the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

D.F.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 12 March 1943.

The original joint recommendation (with Sgt. H. J. Hudson, awarded the D.F.M.) states:

'One night in February, 1943, Squadron Leader Barrell and Sergeant Hudson were captain and flight engineer on an aircraft detailed to attack Cologne. Whilst over the target area the aircraft was subjected to intense and concentrated anti-aircraft fire. Despite this, Squadron leader pressed home his attack but, after releasing his bombs the aircraft was hit. One engine was put out of action and the elevator control cable was severed which caused the aircraft to dive out of control. Considerable height was lost before the captain, assisted by Sergeant Hudson, skilfully regained control. Squadron Leader Barrell then headed the bomber for home. Meanwhile, Sergeant Hudson gave instructions to a member of the crew as to the care of another engine which seemed likely to fail and then attempted to repair the elevator control. He succeeded in doing so by the time his captain had flown the damaged aircraft to base where a masterly landing was effected. In the face of difficult and hazardous circumstances Squadron Leader Barrell, supported by Sergeant Hudson, displayed great skill, courage and devotion to duty. Both these members of aircraft crew have taken part in many sorties against heavily defenced targets.'

Wing Commander Robert George Barrell, D.S.O., D.F.C. and Bar, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve was killed in action on the Wuppertal raid on 25 June 1943. Having taken off with 7 Squadron from Oakington at 23.54 on 24 June 1943, Lancaster III (ED595 MG-Q), piloted by Barrell, was shot down by a night fighter (Oblt. Raht, II/NJG3) and crashed at 00.25 near Rilland, Zeeland, Netherlands. Besides Barrell, who was killed when his parachute failed to open, two other members of the crew were killed. Three crew members were taken prisoner of war and one, Pilot Officer Hudson D.F.M., evaded capture.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 11 June 1943.

The original recommendation states: '(Captain of aircraft; sorties 47; flying hours 265). During a most successful tour of operational duty in heavy bombers aircraft, this officer has proved himself to be a most valuable member of his squadron. He is an outstanding operational captain and has invariably made the utmost efforts to complete his duties regardless of opposition and other difficulties. His courage, determination and devotion to duty have been most outstanding over a long period. Since the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross in November 1942, Flight Lieutenant Stickell has completed 22 sorties all of them against heavily defended targets in enemy territory.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 6 November 1942.

The original unabridged recommendation, dated 17 September 1942, states: 'Pilot Officer Stickell has done twenty five major operational sorties, twenty three of which have been as captain on Stirling aircraft. In all these attacks against Cologne, Essen, Hamburg, Bremen, and other heavily defended targets in Germany, his captaincy and determination have been of the highest order. Pilot Officer Stickell has recently joined the Pathfinder Force and has carried out seven attacks as a marker and the fact that he has on many occasions brought back photographs of the target has enabled him to qualify as a marker. This officer's personal example has been an inspiration to the rest of his crew.'

Flight Lieutenant John Harlan Stickell, D.S.O., D.F.C., Royal Canadian Air Force and United States Naval Reserve was born at Gilson, Illinois, U.S.A. on 31 July 1913. Having been twice decorated serving with the Royal Canadian Air Force in No. 7 Squadron as part of the Pathfinder Force on heavy bomber missions over Germany, he accepted an appointment as Lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve and was again twice decorated for the destruction of enemy planes and boats during the Gilberts-Marshall campaign. Having volunteered for a dangerous, two-plane strike on 13 December 1943 against an underground oil storage tank on Jabor at Jaluit Atoll in the Marshall Islands, Lieutenant Stickell was seriously wounded by anti-aircraft fire during the low-level approach. Ignoring his wounds he continued his mission and scored a direct hit on the target but upon commencing the return flight, he was forced to relinquish the control of the plane to his co-pilot. Stickell then selflessly ordered his co-pilot to avoid landing at the dangerously narrow airstrip at Tarawa and instead headed for a safer field much further away. He died of his wounds six days later. For his gallantry and selfless sacrifice, he was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 29 February 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'One night in January 1944, Acting Squadron Leader Hegman, was pilot and captain of one of a force of bombers detailed to attack Berlin. Early in the outward journey, some important gear became ineffective. Never the less Squadron Leader Hegman decided to continue his mission and eventually reached the target some 10 minutes after the attack was scheduled to end. In spite of the strong defences, the Squadron Leader made a successful bombing run and afterwards flew back to an airfield in this country where he effected a safe landing. His efforts on this occasion were typical of the determination and fearlessness he has invariably shown in pressing home his attacks on the enemy. He is a gallant and skillful pilot and leader whose sterling qualities have impressed all.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 23 March 1943.

The original recommendation states: 'This officer has completed 275 hours operational flying and 41 operations on Wellington aircraft. He has shown the greatest courage and determination and as a captain of aircraft has been exemplary. On a recent detachment in Malta on special duties he participated in 6 long night operations in 10 days. Throughout his tour with No. 162 Squadron, he has always displayed the greatest determination, perseverance and courage.'

Squadron Leader John Alfred Hegman, D.S.O., D.F.C., Royal New Zealand Air Force was born in 1916 at Auckland, New Zealand. He was killed in action on a raid to Berlin on 15 February 1944. Having left Oakington at 17.16, Lancaster III (JB363 GT-K) of No. 7 Squadron, piloted by Hegman, crashed near Berlin with Flight Sergeant Cook being the only member of the 8 man crew to survive. Hegman is buried in Berlin 1939-45 War Cemetery.

582 A German Second War Luftwaffe Battle of Britain Pilot's Grouping.

A very nice small grouping of paperwork and award to Feldwebel Karl Heinz Wilhelm, who served with Jagdgeschwader 77 (Ace of Hearts Fighter Wing) during the Battle of Britain, and was shot down and captured at Waldron, Sussex, on 20 October 1940. The documents comprise his A4 size once folded award certificate for his Pilots Badge dated 1 April 1940, A4 size once folded promotion document from Feldwebel to Unteroffizier whilst a member of JG77 dated 31 May 1940 just prior to the Battle of Britain, a letter dated 15 November 1940 from a Luftwaffe officer to his family presumably confirming capture and perhaps more information on the action. A very interesting postcard size photograph of a group of German Kriegsmarine, Army and Luftwaffe prisoners of war, Wilhelm at the extreme right of the photograph still wearing his flight blouse with full insignia and still wearing the Luftwaffe Pilots Badge, which is offered here. The postcard is stamped Examined by Censor Prisoner of War Mail sent to his parents in Oldenburg, Germany, unfortunately at one stage of its life this card has been adhered to a collectors display and traces of gummed paper are on the back of the card. A small quantity of six photographs of Luftwaffe interest showing a high ranking Luftwaffe officer exiting a JU52 and shaking hands with Luftwaffe personnel, plus three pre war photographs, which we believe are images of the unit within the Condor Legion in Spain. Standard enlisted ranks breast eagle still sewn to a section of uniform cloth. The very fine condition C.E.Juncker produced Pilots Badge seen being worn in the photograph, excellent detail to the oak and laurel leaf wreath, all of the patinated finish remaining to the eagle, complete with its original hook, hinge and thick needle pin, which is at present located in a post war Pilot Observers Badge box. A pair of Luftwaffe Unteroffiziers shoulder boards, which again we presume are the ones being worn in the photograph. On close inspection of the prisoner of war photograph it can clearly be seen that his shoulder boards are of the stitch-in variety, which these are with their correct matching rank configuration of lace and pip. A post war plaque for the Association of Fighter Pilots from Jagerkreis Nord with his named label to the reverse side dated 1990. Three photographs of the crash site of his BF109 in Sussex, plus extra research material. Lastly a 175 page book plotting the history from WWII to date of the fighter group in North Germany at Flying Station Oldenburg, *good condition (lot)* **£800-£1,200**

583 A German Second War Infantry Assault Badge Document Grouping.

A nice grouping to a wounded German soldier Obergefreiter Zentes, a member of the 8th Company Grenadier Regiment 436. A5 size citation for the Wound Badge in black dated 7 October 1944. A very interesting document being a pass for a seriously disabled veteran dated 8 January 1946 allowing the holder Zentes to get preferential treatment within society. A letter to Zentes father which includes the citation for the Infantry Assault Badge in silver dated 17 October 1944 pen signed by a Regimental commander. His German Arbeits book (work book) dated 5 January 1939 and following right through until 1957, still with Swastika front cover. An interesting group, *good condition (lot)* **£80-£120**

584 A German Second War Metz 1944 Cuff and War Winners Document Group.

A soldbuch in excellent condition with the cover punch holed for filing belonging to Leutnant Wizard Muller, born October 1922, served in a heavy artillery unit, initially in Germany and then Mons in Belgium and finally Boulogne Northern France from 1942 until 1944. January 1944 he transferred to Artillery Regiment 195 where he was wounded and withdrawn and served in various hospitals until July 1944, then serving in various reserve artillery units and finally in an NCO Infantry Officers School, which was moved to Metz in August and formed part of Kampfgruppe Festung (Fortress) Metz. The unit was destroyed in the battle of Metz in 1944. The document granting Armelband Metz is included with this group and signed by Commander of the Staff of the 462nd Infantry Division. Medals awarded SA Sports Badge in bronze, Wound Badge in black, Iron Cross Second Class. Within this group the soldbuch itself, his original aluminium splittable two-piece identity disc, an A4 size sheet being a leave pass, two other small pieces of paperwork dated March 1945 indicating that Muller survived the Second World War and lastly the section of typed paper indicating the award in hand to Leutnant Muller authorising him to the wearing of the Armelband Metz 1944. The Armelband Metz is possibly one of the most difficult of all the army armbands to obtain as a original example, very few were ever issued and any paperwork relating to the award of the band is even more difficult, *generally good condition (lot)* **£500-£700**

585 Grant of Arms Elizabeth II Period.

To Eve Maida Platel, widow of Francis Vittery Platel, Esq., G.M., late Major, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, of Shrewsbury, granted 15 April 1954 by Garter King of Arms and Clarenceux King of Arms, full illuminated parchment scroll complete with attached brass cased seals in its original presentation box bearing EIR cypher, *very good condition* **£80-£120**

Note: The George Medal awarded to Major F. V. Platel was sold in these rooms in September 1999.

586 Copy Medals: Naval Small Gold Medal 1794-1815, a gilt base metal copy, 33 mm., the reverse inscribed, 'Thomas Masterman Hardy, Esquire, Captain of H.M.S. Victory, on 21 October MDCCCXV, the combined Fleets of France and Spain defeated', with gilt slip-bar on ribbon; together with Boulton's Trafalgar medal, gold plated replica edition struck for the Royal Naval Museum in association with the Royal Mint to commemorate the bicentenary of Trafalgar, with certificate in box of issue, *good very fine or better (2)* **£100-£140**

587 Defective and Renamed Medals (4): Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**1559. Pte. G. Knowles. 2/8th Regt.**) *renamed*; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, *erased*; Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', *this a cast copy*; Air Crew Europe Star, *this a copy; the first crudely re-pinned at claw with steel pin, generally good fine and better (4)* **£60-£80**

- 588** Defective Medals (2): Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp Lucknow (2), (**R. Burns. 1/20 Regt.; T. Burns. 1/20 Regt.**) both re-engraved in similar upright capitals, *the first with replacement suspension rod, generally polished, good fine or better (2)* **£120-£160**

The Indian Mutiny medal roll confirms both 4569 Robert Burns and 4225 Thomas Burns, both of the 1/20th Regiment, as being entitled to the medal with clasp for Lucknow.

589



An Attractive Wooden Medal Cabinet.

A small dark-stained serial numbered wooden medal cabinet, by *H. Fine & Son*, overall 400mm high x 300mm wide x 280mm deep, with 10 slide out drawers lined with green felt, drawer external size 26mm wide, 28mm deep 30mm high, the depth of each drawer sufficient to hold the Badges and Stars of most Orders of Knighthood, with metal drawer handles and label holders, brass folding handles to each side and lockable front cover which is removable or can slide down under the bottom drawer, manufacturer's plate with serial number 1739 to back, complete with 2 keys, *minor chipping to internal veneer adjacent to lock otherwise good condition* **£300-£400**

Please note that this lot is not suitable for shipping, but can be hand delivered within mainland Britain by prior arrangement with Christopher Mellor-Hill.

Miniature Medals

590



The group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Warrant Officer Class 2 S. G. Jardine, 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, later The Highlanders, 4th Battalion, Royal Regiment of Scotland

Conspicuous Gallantry Cross, E.II.R.; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland; Iraq 2003-11; Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan; Jubilee 2012; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 2011; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army, mounted as originally worn, *nearly extremely fine* (7) **£300-£400**

C.G.C. *London Gazette* 23 April 2004:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Iraq during the period 1st April to 30th September 2003.'

The original recommendation states: 'Corporal Jardine was commanding a Fire Team employed as the Immediate Quick Reaction Force for the Al Uzayr Security Force Base in Maysan Province on the morning of Saturday 9th August 2003. At 0815hrs a prolonged and intense mix of Heavy Machine Gun and small arms fire was heard 300m to the north of the base and Corporal Jardine and his fire team deployed to investigate.

Corporal Jardine and his team advanced North on foot until they were engaged by two enemy positions 100 metres to their West. The first was occupied by three men armed with automatic rifles, the second by a Heavy Machine Gun. Corporal Jardine immediately ordered his team into what limited cover was available. Simultaneously, other elements of the Al Uzayr Multiple, which had also deployed came under fire to the South. Realising that no reinforcements were available and assessing that his team's position was becoming untenable, Corporal Jardine decided to take the offensive.

Corporal Jardine ordered the remainder of his team to provide covering fire, and despite intense and accurate HMG fire, assaulted the first position alone, killing two of the enemy and capturing their weapons. The third enemy fled in the face of his determined action. Corporal Jardine then proceeded to suppress the depth machine gun position, whilst calling forward the remainder of his own team to join him. At this point a third enemy position was identified to him by the Platoon Commander. Corporal Jardine's team located this position and proceeded to lay down fire on both positions, allowing the remainder of the Multiple to move forward. At this point the enemy disengaged from the action and withdrew to the North.

Corporal Jardine's quick thinking and total disregard for his own safety undoubtedly served to prevent casualties amongst his own team and the remainder of the Multiple. His courage and inspirational leadership in the face of a determined enemy attack deserve recognition.'

Sold together with an original letter of congratulation from Brigadier (ret'd) Frank Coutts, dated 24 April 2004.

For the recipient's full size awards, see Lot 139.

591 The group of four miniature dress medals attributed to General J. M. de C. Meade, Royal Marines

Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Balaklava, Sebastopol; China 1857-60, 3 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Peking 1860; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidieh, Fifth Class breast badge, silver, gold and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, mounted as worn, *very fine or better* (4) **£100-£140**

For the recipient's related full-sized awards, see Lot 167.

592 An unattributed C.B. group of four miniature dress medals

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's badge, silver-gilt; China 1900, no clasp; British War Medal 1914-20; **Russia, Empire**, Order of St. Anne, Military Division, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted as worn, the C.B. at some point re-ribanded, *very fine* (4) **£80-£120**

Books

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- 593** *Naval Medals 1793-1856*, by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, privately printed, London, 1988, xvi, 542pp, original blue boards in slip case, *good condition*
The Naval General Service Medal Roll 1793-1840, compiled by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, standard edition, bound in cloth covers, *good condition*
Naval General Service Medals 1793-1840, Alphabetical Roll of Recipients, compiled by Colin Message, privately published, 1996, bound in cloth covers, *good condition* (3) *£60-£100*
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- 594** *Medals of the British Navy and how they were won*, by W. H. Long, London, 1895, xiv + 450pp, 20 fine colour plates, *original gilt-decorated blue cloth, some wear at extremities and some minor browning in places, otherwise a fine copy* *£60-£100*
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- 595** Navy Lists from the 1850s.
A Selection of 10 Navy Lists, comprising January 1851; July 1853; January, July, and October 1854; January 1855; April 1856; April 1857; April 1858; and January 1859, the three for 1854 contemporarily bound in a single volume with brown calf spine and marbled board covers, the others all rebound post-War in blue cloth covers, *a number with ex libris stamps, generally good condition commensurate with age* (8) *£80-£120*
-
- 596** Navy Lists from the 1860s.
A Selection of 19 Navy Lists, comprising April 1860; January 1861; January, April, July, and October 1862; July and October 1863; April and October 1864; April and October 1865; April and July 1866; April and October 1867; January 1868; and April and October 1869, those for the same years all bound in single volumes, all with a variety of bindings, both contemporary and post-War, *a number with ex libris stamps, generally good condition commensurate with age* (10) *£80-£120*
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- 597** Navy Lists from the 1870s.
A Selection of 14 Navy Lists, comprising July 1870; July and October 1871; January and April 1872; January and April 1873; July 1874; April 1875; April 1876; January and April 1877; January 1878; and January 1879, those for the same years all bound in single volumes, all with a variety of bindings, both contemporary and post-War, *a number with ex libris stamps, generally good condition commensurate with age* (10) *£80-£120*
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- 598** Navy Lists from the 1880s.
A Selection of 14 Navy Lists, comprising July 1880; July 1881; January 1882; January 1883; January and April 1884; July 1885; January and April 1886; January 1887; January and April 1889; and July and October 1889, those for the same years all bound in single volumes apart from those for 1889 when bound in two volumes, all with a variety of bindings, both contemporary and post-War, *a number with ex libris stamps, generally good condition commensurate with age* (10) *£80-£120*
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- 599** Navy Lists from the 1890s.
A Selection of 15 Navy Lists, comprising July and October 1890; January, February, and March 1891; January, February, and March 1892; October 1893; July 1894; January 1895; January 1896; October 1897; October 1898; and January 1899, those for the same years all bound in single volumes, all with a variety of bindings, both contemporary and post-War, *a number with ex libris stamps, generally good condition commensurate with age* (10) *£80-£120*
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- 600** Navy Lists from the 1900s.
A Selection of 12 Navy Lists, comprising April, May, and June 1900; July 1901; July 1902; July 1903; December 1904; January 1905; January 1906; January 1907; October 1908; and April 1909, the three for 1900 bound in a single volume, all with a variety of bindings, both contemporary and post-War, *a number with ex libris stamps, generally good condition commensurate with age* (10) *£80-£120*
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- 601** Navy Lists from the 1910s.
A Selection of 10 Navy Lists, comprising October 1910, July 1911, October 1912, July 1913, January 1914, July 1915, October 1916, September 1917, November 1918, and May 1919, all with a variety of bindings, both contemporary and post-War, *a number with ex libris stamps, generally good condition commensurate with age* (10) *£80-£120*
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- 602** Navy Lists from the 1920s and 1930s.
A Selection of 10 Navy Lists from the 1920s, comprising October 1920; July 1921; April 1922; July 1923; April 1924; October 1925; July 1926; January 1927; October 1928; and January 1929; and a single Navy List from the 1930s, comprising April 1930, all with a variety of bindings, both contemporary and post-War, *a number with ex libris stamps, generally good condition commensurate with age* (11) *£60-£80*
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- 603** *Combined Operations 1940-1942*, an HMSO publication prepared for the Combined Operations Command by the Ministry of Information, 144pp, paper covers, contains an original signature and inscription by Sergeant Jack Terry D.C.M., 11th (Scottish) Commando; together with another copy of the same; a copy of *The Eighth Army September 1941 to January 1943*, an HMSO publication prepared for the War Office by the Ministry of Information, 103pp, paper covers; and a copy of *"It Can Be Revealed"*, more about *British Railways in Peace and War*, a 1945 work of the British railway system during the Second World War, 64pp, fully illustrated with index, well worn with covers loose (4) £80-£120

Provenance: Acquired by the present vendor from Sergeant Jack Terry, D.C.M., when the latter was living in Nottingham in the 1980s.

Jack Terry was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his part in the 'Rommel Raid' of November 1941 raid, in which his Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. T. Keyes, was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross. His citation for the D.C.M. states: 'At Sidi Rafa after capsizing in his boat during the landing from the submarine and after an exacting march over 18 miles of mountainous country in drenching rain, Sergeant Terry in company with two officers, forced an entrance to the German HQ at Sidi Rafa. He covered the two officers while they investigated the ground floor and prevented enemy interference by firing his Tommy gun at guards who attempted to descend from the 1st floor. He afterwards entered a room and though fired at from the dark interior, he emptied two magazines into it. When the Commander of his detachment was killed, he conducted his party successfully back to the beach. On retirement from the beach, after ordering his party to disperse and take to the hills in compliance with instructions, Sergeant Terry remained behind under heavy fire, and waited for his Commanding Officer who had hurt his knee. He remained in his company behind the enemy lines for 41 days until they were able to rejoin our own advancing troops.'

- 604** An original Great War Pilot's Flying Log Book (Army Book 425 type), appertaining to **Lieutenant J. M. Brown, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps and Honourable Artillery Company**, covering the period 13 November 1917 to 2 December 1918, commencing with early training flights at Thetford and continuing with many later training flights from Duxford Aerodrome mostly on RE6s, RE8s and DH9s, *good condition* £100-£140

John Maberly Brown was born on 29 July 1896 at Islington, London and attested for the Honourable Artillery Company on 2 December 1915. He served overseas in the 2nd Battalion with the British Expeditionary Force during the Great War from 1 October 1916 and was promoted to the rank of Corporal before he was discharged to a commission in the Royal Flying Corps on 28 August 1917. Having graduated from the Military Wing on 17 March 1918, he continued in training at aerodromes in England until the War's end, recording flights in his log book often multiple times daily. He was transferred to the unemployed list on 13 October 1919.

Sold together with other documentation including the recipient's R.F.C. Training Transfer Card, dated 28 September 1917; National Registration Identity Card, stamped 17 May 1943; Royal Flying Corps Officers Graduation Certificate, C.F.S. Upavon, dated 17 March 1918; and a photograph of the recipient in uniform together with two other R.F.C. airmen standing beside a Sopwith Pup.

- 605** An original Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Book appertaining to **Flight Lieutenant R. H. Orlebar, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve**, who saw much action in Spitfires with 145 Squadron during the Italian Campaign in 1944, covering the period July 1941 to August 1957: extremely well annotated and together with numerous assorted inserts and a quantity of additional ephemera including photographs, letters, cards, medical reports, newspaper cuttings, *the spine a little frayed; covers and contents in good condition* £200-£300

Rupert Hale Orlebar was born in 1920 at Steyning Sussex and joined the Royal Air Force in November 1940. He commenced his pilot training in July 1941 in Texas, U.S.A., and, having been commissioned Pilot Officer on 6 December 1941, was selected to continue training on Spitfires at No. 53 O.T.U., based at Llandow, Vale of Glamorgan from March 1942. The following month Orlebar was involved in a mid-air collision at 1000ft. His log book noting 'undignified descent on golf-course - 4 months in hospital after collision - most awkward.'

Upon recovery, he completed his training and went operational at No. 504 Squadron, Ibsley, on 29 January 1943. Flying the Spitfire Mark V he partook in a variety of sorties over the next six months, his logbook noting, inter alia, sweeps over France, convoy patrols and a shipping strike on barges. On 3 May he states 'Escort to 12 Venturas to Amsterdam docks. Attacked off Dutch coast by 190s. Phew!!!'

After a posting to R.A.F. Setif in North Africa in July 1943 he received promotion to Flight Lieutenant in December and then joined No. 145 Squadron flying the Spitfire Mark VIII 'a lovely aircraft...oceans of power' in Italy on the front line of the Italian Campaign in March 1944. Here Orlebar's logbook takes on a diary like form, often containing lengthy paragraphs to describe the day's events and usually including details of kills and incidents relating also to other pilots in the squadron. His first month in Italy consists of sweep patrols over the Anzio Invasion and Cassino Battle Areas with much action and a forced landing due to engine failure at Lago being noted early on. Involved in a kill on 24 March 1944, Orlebar's log book entry - not atypical - reads:

'24 March 1944 - Sweep-Patrol Cassino Battle Area. Blooded! Jimmy Minto, Mac McDonald, and 'Blackie' each got a destroyed this morning! Terrific show. Took off 15.45hrs in Green section, Hughie Wells leading 2/10 cloud, very good visibility. We were bottom section of 4, at 12000 ft. 2 stray huns cam down - Jock Sterling destroyed one - a 109. Jock Sutherland, Tommy Thomp and Hughie Wells shared the other - I had a shot at it from about 300 yards giving 3 rings deflection - didn't see the strikes, but it started smoking and crashed. Pilot baled out.'

After a six week course at the Advanced Bombing and Gunnery School at El-Ballah, Egypt, Orlebar returned to Italy to rejoin 145 Squadron, now a fighter-bomber squadron, at Lago, Italy on 27 May and proceeded over the remainder of the year to undertake a variety of sorties including bombing rail targets and gun positions, bomber escort, bombline patrol, scrambles, fighter sweeps, armed reconnaissance and strafing. Detailed logbook entries continue to describe each day's activities, e.g.:

'29 March - Sweep Patrol Anzio Invasion Area. W/O Jerry McCully (Canada) destroyed a long nosed 190, and F/O 'Brook' Harrington got a probable and a damaged (long-nosed 190s) this morning before breakfast off Anzio these were both later confirmed as 'destroyed' by ships - very fine.'

'3 April - Sweep Patrol Anzio Invasion Area. Good weather and thin layers of cloud 5/10 - Bandits reported north of Frosinone - Blue Section saw their smoke trails - Jock Sutherland and Tommy Thompson closed to engage them, two short nosed 190s - they were at 20000 ft, the huns at 22000. Enemy aircraft dived steeply - Tommy followed his and shot him down 'on the deck' - Jock lost his - I was yellow 2 to Hughie Wells.

'2 August - Bombing Road-Rail junction and strafing goods train on Bologna-Pesaro R/R - Weather good but towering masses of cumulus up to 14000 ft south of Bologna and over the hills. C.O.'s bomb failed to release on his bombing dive, coming off and exploding underneath him when he was strafing, blowing a hole in his wing. I was only a hundred yards behind him! - My bomb also hung up and was eventually jettisoned. Strafed train but it was empty and would not burn - no flak.'

Orlebar's wartime operations tail off sharply after 21 November 1944. Aside from a series of internal flights in Italy in the summer of 1945 and a single solo flight in a Messerschmidt 108 in 1946, the only further entries in the logbook are local flights in light trainers in 1957.

606 An original Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Books appertaining to **Flight Lieutenant E. A. G. Rumbelow, Royal Air Force**, who flew Spitfires in North Africa and over the Balkans, 1943-45, R.A.F. Form 414 types (3), covering the periods March 1942 to December 1943; December 1943 to May 1947; and June 1947 to January 1954, this latter logbook including civil flying from October 1948; together with part of a fourth logbook unused and unnamed and a 1942 copy of the Meteorological Handbook for Pilots and Navigators, covers and spines of log books in very poor condition, edges of pages often in state of disintegration, contents broadly sound (4) £160-£200

Eric Allen Goff Rumbelow was born in 1923 at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk and commenced his R.A.F. pilot training in the U.S.A and Canada (August - November 1941) and continued as a Sergeant in March 1942 on Tiger Moths at No. 1 Elementary Flying Training School, Hatfield and later at R.A.F. College, Cranwell (Oxfords and Masters). Selected for Spitfires he continued training at No. 52 O.T. U. at Aston Down from November 1942, qualifying on 28 January 1943 and was posted to No. 66 Squadron (Spitfires) at Skeabrae, Orkneys. His log book for the following six months records numerous dawn patrols, dusk patrols, scrambles, convoy patrols and sweeps flying the Spitfire VB and VI.

Posted to No. 1 A.P.D., Fort de l'Eau, Algiers, North Africa in August 1943, he flew Spitfires from Maison Blanche to Setif in a series of one way flights returning as a passenger (possibly delivery flights) before joining the Advanced Flying Unit at Setif (Hurricane IIc and Spitfire VB and VC) in October, his logbook noting army co-operation Hurribomber attacks, sweeps, low level attacks in this period.

Rumbelow was posted to No. 73 Squadron at Foggia, Italy on 7 December 1943 and received an emergency commission as a Pilot Officer on 16 March 1944. Flying the Spitfire mark VC, IXc, XI, he participated in offensive sweeps over the Balkans, long range escorts, road and railway strafing, naval action cover, dinghy searches etc. Many trucks, locos, railyards, MTBs are strafed, bombed or destroyed - his logbook usually giving location details (mostly Yugoslavian targets). A belly-landing is noted on 6 October 1944 after an air sea rescue search and on 13 November 1944 Rumbelow records 'a scrap with 109s. Strafed Aerodrome Zagreb. Bad day'.

Offensive patrols cease around February 1945 and two months later he returned to North Africa. The remainder of the war was spent testing and instructing between North African and Italian locations.

Post war, Rumbelow remained in the R.A.F., based in the Middle East. He was with the Delegation Communication Squadron Hassani in 1947 and the same year he commenced civil flying in Grumman Widgeons for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during the American Mission for Aid to Greece. He resigned his commission on 11 March 1949, retaining the rank of Flight Lieutenant and continued to fly in a civil capacity. In June 1951, having undertaken test flights on the Short Sealand, he reported his findings in a detailed article for *Flight* magazine the same month. His remaining flights, concluding January 1954 are all in the Sealand.

Sold together with the recipient's certificate of validity for private pilot's license, dated 20 July 1949 and its renewal dated 23 August 1951. Also with a 2 page typed document (damaged) stamped 'SECRET' entitled 'Messerschmidt 109 v Spitfire'. The opening paragraph of which states: 'As a result of a visit to Farnborough on 17 June 1940 for the purpose of carrying out a dogfight with an M.E. 109, the following conclusions were arrived at:' - a series of tests are then described followed by the following conclusion: 'It therefore seems evident that the M.E. 109 is easily outclassed by the Spitfire as a fighting aeroplane, and that it is possible to follow any manoeuvre a M.E. 109 carries out, providing the correct action is taken.'

607 An original Royal Air Force Navigator's, Air Bomber's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book appertaining to **Warrant Officer C. F. Pretlove, Royal Air Force**, a Flight Engineer on Lancasters with 103 and 156 Squadrons, who was awarded the D.F.M. after completing 50 operational sorties to heavily defended German targets, the majority as part of the Pathfinder Force, covering the period September 1943 to September 1946, cover and spine a little worn, generally good condition £160-£200

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

The original recommendation states: 'Flight Sergeant Pretlove has now completed 50 operational sorties, 38 of which have been with the Pathfinder Force. The majority of these sorties have been on heavily defended German targets including 9 attacks on Berlin. This N. C.O. is a keen and efficient engineer in one of the squadron's best blind marker crews and by his initiative and resourcefulness he has given valuable assistance to his Captain on many hazardous operations. His determination and devotion to duty and his operational zest have made him an asset to his crew. His loyalty and devotion to duty have been of a high order and I recommend him for the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal. 17 November 1944'

Cyril Frederick Pretlove was born in 1923 at Brighton, East Sussex. Having joined the Royal Air Force, he qualified as a Flight Engineer on 23 September 1943 and six days later logged his first Lancaster flight piloted by Flying Officer R. F. Griffin. With very few exceptions, Griffin would go on to pilot all of Pretlove's sorties and earned the D.S.O. and D.F.C. in doing so.

Pretlove's first operational sortie was a trip to Berlin on 22 November 1943. It was the first of his nine sorties to the 'Big City' completed over the next two months. One such trip, piloted by Griffin in December 1943 proved particularly hazardous. The wireless failed, followed by the failure of a generator that powered the Lancaster's mid-upper gun turret rendering it unserviceable. Before reaching the target, the rear turret also became unserviceable. With no power to the turrets and unable to receive instructions from the Master Bomber, Griffin pressed on and carried out a successful attack. Shortly after leaving the target more equipment failed but the plane's crew successfully brought the plane home. Griffin was awarded an immediate D.F.C.

In March 1944 Pretlove transferred with Griffin and the rest of his crew to 156 Squadron, which was part of the Pathfinder Force and, continuing in his capacity as Flight Engineer, went on to complete a large number of raids: Pretlove's logbook contains entries for 56 night operations: 51 to Germany and 5 to France. He also completed 9 day operations: 4 to Germany, 4 to France and 1 to Holland. and 56 night operations. Over 30 different destinations were attacked.

Pretlove's final flight with Griffin (now Wing Commander) was to Hamburg on 8 March 1945. He flew on three further sorties in April 1945, and the final entry in his logbook is 'local flying' from Mildenhall in a Lancaster on 25 September 1946.

Sold together with the Royal Air Force Record Office forwarding letter accompanying Pretlove's D.F.M.; the named Buckingham Palace enclosure accompanying Pretlove's D.F.M.; Certificate for Pretlove's Pathfinder Force badge, dated 25 May 1945; Two formal group photographs of 156 Squadron, P.F.F., one dated October 1944; another group photograph of R.A.F. N.C.O.s and men; 33 photographs taken on raids piloted by F/L Griffin, each with target identified - varying degrees of clarity; a group photograph of R.A.F. officers - poor quality; a pennant flag; 12 rivets from a batch used to make up the centre unit of a Lancaster; fact sheet with important dates and facts relating to 156 Squadron; and other ephemera relating to 156 Squadron.

- 608** An original Royal Air Force Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book appertaining to **Flight Sergeant F. A. Lockyer, Royal Air Force**, who flew as a Wireless Operator and Air Gunner in Wellingtons on at least 45 sorties with 612 Squadron, recording numerous attacks on E-boats, *spine weak, contents sound* *£100-£140*
- F. A. Lockyer** served as a Wireless Operator and Air Gunner with the Royal Air Force Coastal Command during the Second World War. He qualified at at No. 4 Signals School on 21 October 1942 and at No. 8 Air Gunners School, Evanton, on 21 October 1942 and 26 November 1942 respectively and, after further training courses at No. 7 O.T.U. and No. 303 F.T.U. Talbenny, he was posted to Egypt where his first operational flights were leaflet raids in Wellingtons over the Greek Islands of Scarpanto and Kos in October 1943.
- Returning to England Lockyer was posted to 612 Squadron in January 1944 and flew on Anti-Submarine Patrols in Wellingtons mostly over the Bay of Biscay and the English Channel until December 1944. In January 1945 his duties switched to Anti-Shipping Patrols. He records a total of 22 attacks on E-Boats and 4 attacks on UN Boats over the course of numerous patrols during the period January to April 1945. Advanced Flight Sergeant, he completed his tour with a final patrol on 12 April 1945 on which 4 E-Boats were attacked. Over the course of at least 45 operational sorties he completed a total of 122 operational day hours and 240 operational night hours.

World Orders and Decorations

609 **Denmark, Kingdom**, Christian X, Slesvig Medal 1920, silver, unnamed as issued, *contact marks and minor edge bruising, very fine* *£60-£80*

610 **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914 to 1918, *good very fine*

Poland, Republic, Order of Virtuti Militari, Fifth Class breast badge, silvered and enamel, unmarked, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£40-£50*

611



Germany, Prussia, Order of the Black Eagle, Knight's sash badge, by *Wagner, Berlin*, 79mm, gold and enamel, maker's mark 'W' to top suspension loop, with full sash riband, *obverse central medallion missing and enamel damage to central area of reverse, otherwise good very and suitable for refurbishment* *£3,000-£4,000*

612



Germany, Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle, First Class neck badge, by *Georg Humbert & Söhne, Berlin*, 60mm, gold and enamel, maker's mark 'H&S' to rim of central medallion, with full neck riband, *minor enamel chipping to reverse in two places, otherwise extremely fine* *£2,600-£3,000*

Note: Normally the First Class insignia of the Order of the Red Eagle comprises a sash badge and breast star, but if the recipient is already in possession of the (more senior) Order of the Black Eagle, and is not in possession of a Prussian neck decoration, then they will receive the Order of the Red Eagle as a neck decoration, without breast star.

613 **Germany, Prussia**, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, on Third Reich period riband, *good very fine*

Germany, Third Reich, War Service Cross (2), Second Class breast badge, with swords, bronze; another, Second Class breast badge, without swords, bronze; War Merit Medal, bronze; Cross of Honour of the German Mother, First Class, 2nd type, gilt and enamel; Wound Badge in black (2), *both of which have lost their finish*; together with a 1934 Tag Der Arbeit Work Day with its tinny pin back fixing, *generally very fine* (8) *£80-£120*

614 **Germany, Prussia**, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, maker marked 'N' to ring, for Neun, Rosner, Saxony, *very fine*

Germany, Third Reich, Iron Cross 1939, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; Cross of Honour of the German Mother, 2nd type, First Class badge, gilt bronze and enamel, with *R. Souval, Vienna*, case of issue, *very fine* (3) *£70-£90*

615 **Germany, Prussia**, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; together with *copy* Victoria Cross and *copy* Waterloo 1815, *the last fine, otherwise very fine and better* (3) *£50-£70*

616 **Germany, Third Reich**, Iron Cross 1939, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, ring stamped '55' for *J. E. Hammer & Sohn, Geringswalde*; War Service Cross, Second Class, with crossed swords, bronze; together with a 1934 East Hannover NSDAP-SA 10 Year Anniversary Badge, bronze; and a German pin badge impressed 'Aufwärts Aus Eigener Kraft 1934'; a RDK pinback badge, *generally good very fine* (5) *£80-£120*

Sold together with the remnants of a German wartime First Aid pouch impressed 'Erste Hilfe'.

617 **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Commemorative Medal 1908, silver, by *L. Giorgi*, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising, very fine* *£60-£80*

618 **Russia, Empire**, Cross of the Order of St. George, Fourth Class, silver, the reverse officially numbered '108893', *very fine* *£100-£140*

S. B. Patrikev's *Roll of Cavaliers of The St. George Cross 1914-22* records that number 108,893 was used twice, most likely during the period of the Kerensky Provisional Government, March to November 1917, when some numbers were duplicated.

No. 108893 was awarded to Corporal Semen Bull, 7th Company, 3rd Special Infantry Regiment, 'For bravery during the night of 9 - 18 October 1917', and also the same number was used for the award to Sergeant Emman Fotakis, 2nd Greek Infantry Regiment, 'For bravery in battle and excellent diligent service during the expedition of the Corps to Russia (Greek subject).'

619 **Russia, Empire**, Persian War Medal 1826-28, 25mm, silver, with loop suspension; together with a Russian Red Cross Medal, silver with traces of enamel, the reverse engraved '353451', both mounted from the remnants of a riband bar, *heavily worn, therefore about fair* (2) *£200-£240*

x 620



The Serbian Order of St. Sava and Queen Natalia Medal bestowed upon Louisa Hay, Mrs. Alexander Kerr

Serbia, Kingdom, Order of St Sava, 1st type, Commander's neck badge, 80mm including crown suspension x 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel, Bishop with red robes, Royal cipher to reverse, unmarked, with neck riband, in by *Rothe, Vienna*, fitted case of issue; Queen Natalia Medal, First Class shoulder badge, 53mm x 33mm, silver-gilt, Cyrillic cipher at centre, unmarked, on lady's bow riband, in fitted case of issue, *about extremely fine* (2) *£700-£900*



Louisa Hay, Mrs. Alexander Kerr (1806-1900) was an English composer and translator, who translated the History of Serbia and the Serbian Revolution into English in 1853, and was awarded the Serbian Order of St. Sava in 1886.

Sold together with a commemorative medal for the 500th Anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo, 1389-1889, 41mm, bronze, with small ring suspension; a presentation Medallion from the Academy of Industry, Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Commerce, 50mm, bronze, the reverse engraved 'Madame Kerr (Louisa) 1847', unmounted; a bound presentation copy of *The Coronat*, a Collection of Songs compiled and set to music by Mrs. Alexander Kerr, and dedicated to H.R.H. The Princess Augusta, 41pp, leather bound, *foxing and water damaged*; Certificate appointing Mrs. Alexander Kerr a Life Member of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, dated 10 March 1858; a letter to the recipient from the Secretary to H.M. the King of Prussia, dated 27 June 1850; a fine colour portrait of the recipient, mounted in a contemporary gilt frame, and then all re-housed in a modern glazed display frame; and various other portraits and likenesses, and other ephemera.

621 United Nations, U.N. Medal (12), on the following ribands, UNTSO; ONUC, 1st type, with Congo clasp; ONUC, 2nd type; UNTEA; UNMOGIP; UNYOM; UNFICYP; UNEF 2; UNDOF; UNIFIL; UNHQ; and one U.N. Medal on the riband for the U.N. Emergency Force Medal 1956-67, *generally very fine and better* (12) (12) *£50-£70*

Militaria

x 622



Life Guards Officers Shabraque Panel c.1820-40.

A fine example, the red melton cloth embossed with gilt laced edging, silver wire Crown with Peninsula/Waterloo, and silver embossed Order of The Garter device, *some damage to the Order of the Garter and moth nips, therefore fair condition*

£260-£300

x 623

Two Life Guards Other Ranks Pouch Badges c.1860-1900.

In gilding metal with numbers to the centre, ornate foliated LF scroll with Peninsula/Waterloo scrolls with a central device, the first pouch badge with the number 1 mounted in the centre; the second pouch badge identical but with the number 2 mounted to centre; together with black leather pattern pouch (no badge), *good condition (3)*

£100-£140

x 624



Royal Horse Guards Officers Pair of Undress Shoulder Scales c.1820-55.

A fine example in gilt with silver embellishments of standard format, the strap overlapping shaped scales, raised gilt laurels to the crescent, silver device bearing garter with RHG all in silver to the centre, and felt lining to the rear, *good condition*

£300-£400

x 625



1st Kings Dragoon Guards Officers Pair of Undress Shoulder Scales c.1816-40.

A fine quality example in gilt with silver embellishments of standard format, the strap overlapping shaped scales, the raised crescent with applied gilt metal laurel sprays bearing a silver Waterloo scroll, within the crescent a silver KDG complete with period finial buttons, to the rear a fine gilt plate and black felt lining, *good condition*

£400-£500

x 626

1st Kings Dragoon Guards Officers Undress Sabretache Flap c.1820-40.

A fine quality example, crowned star pattern back plate in copper gilt with central device bearing crown garter strap, laurel wreath with KDG cypher and Waterloo scroll, *good condition*

£260-£300

x 627

Royal Scots Dragoon Guards Other Ranks Forage Cap c.1880-1900.

A special pattern diced yellow trim with a regimental pattern grenade badge, small thistle device buttons mounted on the side of the cap, *one button absent and leather chin strap missing, otherwise good condition*

£260-£300

x 628

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards Officers Forage Cap c.1860-1900.

A fine example, the blue cloth with gold laced special pattern shamrock entwined trim, with gold interlaced design to the crown, complete with leather chin chain, retailed by Cater & Co., 56 Pall Mall, London, *good condition*

£400-£500

x 629



10th (Prince of Wales Own) Hussars Officers Full Dress Pouch and Belt late Victorian period.

The black pattern leather pouch embellished with gilt metal laurel sprays, in the centre a silver Guelphic crown over a VR cypher, this overlaid with a Prince of Wales badge and Motto in silver and gilt. The black leather pattern shoulder belt of regimental pattern being interlocked with gilt metal panels, VR cypher, gilt lions head pricker guard within an oval panel, silver chains, the pricker plate of shield shaped gilt metal mounted with the Prince of Wales badge and motto in silver and gilt, *one arrow head in missing, the leather is crazed, overall good condition* £400-£500

x 630

16th Lancers Other Ranks Lance Cap Plate.

Standard pattern with QVC, royal cypher and battle Honours, with two screw posts to the rear, *good condition* £60-£80

631



The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), 4th Volunteer Battalion NCOs Helmet Plate c.1883-1900.

A silvered die stamped example featuring Guelphic crown, thistle sprays, a mullet, strung bugle horn, the Sphinx and Dragon, and variable double scrolls, three loops to the rear, *Guelphic Crown strengthened plate to the rear, otherwise good condition* £80-£120

632

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) Silver Pipe Majors Badge c.1900.

A fine quality badge, mullet with title scroll, both mullet and scroll stamped 'Stg. Sil.', 3 loops to the rear, *good condition* £120-£160

633

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) Kelvinside Academy Cadet Corps Glengarry Badge c.1920

Of standard Pattern, thistle wreath, mullet and strung bugle horn to the centre with KA mounted at the top of the wreath; together with a silver menu holder, mullet, strung bugle horn mounted on circle, with silver hook, stamped silver to the rear, *good condition* (2) £80-£120

634



Leigh Family of Bardon, Somerset, Plaid/Glengarry Badge.

A fine quality example in die-cast silver coloured metal by *M. Rettie & Sons, Aberdeen*. A circular strap, 'Legibus Antiquis' encloses the family crest, a demi-lion rampant, stout pin and ring fasteners, *very good condition* £30-£40

Note: This family was a junior branch of Leigh of Ridge (Devon). Badges of this sort were popular in the late 19th century when well to do families visited Scotland in the Summer and effected some form of Highland dress.

-
- x635** 1st Skinners Horse Officers Undress Waist Belt c.1880.
A fine example, the gilt back plate with silvered mounted crown and wreath with 1st Skinners Horse to the centre, mounted on original leather belt, *good condition* *£180-£220*
-
- x636** Skinners Horse Wooden Plaque.
Mounted with a large Skinners Horse Badge to the centre and a Wild Boar Tusk, surmounted by a silvered plaque with inscription, 'Wild boar tusks taken by Skinner Horse C. R. D. Gray for pig sticking Lahore India 1934 Kolar Cup', *good condition* *£50-£70*
-
- x637** Canadian Royal Air Force Set of Insignia c.1920.
A rare Officers Cap Badge KC and wing, CAF to the centre mounted on copper maple leaf, bottom scroll 'sic itur ad astra', with red /blue velvet backing to the rear; another, as before but smaller size for side cap or collar; and a rare Officers Pilots Wing, CAF to the centre mounted on copper maple leaf, lugs to the rear; together with four Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm gold wire badges, *generally good condition* (7) *£400-£500*
-
- 638** Regimental Swagger Sticks.
Five Regimental Swagger Sticks, for the Northumberland Fusiliers, Norfolk Regiment, Suffolk Regiment, West Yorkshire Regiment, and Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire Regiment, the tops of each bearing the Regimental crest, and the one to the Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire Regiment additionally engraved '**Hon. L. O. Russell.**', three with bottom ferrules; together with a miscellaneous presentation stick, *generally good condition* (6) *£100-£140*
- The Hon. Leopold Oliver Russell** was born on 26 January 1907, the youngest son of Arthur Russell, 2nd Baron Amptill, and was educated at Eton. He served with the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment (Territorial Army) during the Second World War, was advanced Brigadier, and was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1944, and awarded the Territorial Decoration in 1945. He died in January 1989.
-
- x639** Assortment of Militaria.
Comprising a horse hair throat plume, gilt mounted crown finial with leather strap and buckle attachment; a Canadian Officers Sam Brown leather belt with shoulder straps and sword holster leather embossed Montreal; a pair of chain male shoulder scales; a pair of chain hanging straps; and a small leather belt with ornate gilt buckle, *generally good condition* (5) *£60-£80*
-
- 640** A Flintlock Blunderbuss c.1800.
With proof marks for London and Birmingham, of Belgian manufacture, the Blunderbuss has a walnut stock and is 76cm in length with a barrel of 41cm, the flared muzzle is 33mm in diameter, with a brass mounted butt plate, steel lock plate and trigger guard with a dolphin hammer, an integral folding bayonet mounted on top of the barrel retained by a steel clip at the muzzle end and a sliding catch at the breech, steel ramrod mounted under the barrel. The barrel is loose from the walnut stock and there is a crack to the steel lock plate with various cracks to the walnut stock, *overall fair condition* *£600-£800*
-
- 641** A Second War Entrenching Tool.
The head of a British military standard issue entrenching tool, by *Thomas & Co., Ltd.*, comprising spade blade and pick spike, the blade with maker's stamp and dated 1941; together with five reproduction cap badges, *most of the original orange paint now missing, therefore reasonable condition* *£30-£40*
-
- 642** **The Water Bottle, Straps, and Whistles attributed to F. N. Charlton, who served during the Second War as an Officer with M.I.6**
A Second War water bottle, with outer cloth cover and full leather straps, the detachable part of the strap with double action snap hooks at either end, and both parts of the strap inscribed 'Noel Charlton'; together with two whistles, 'The Metropolitan', by *J. Hudson & Co., Birmingham*; and the standard issue 'Aldershot Stores' type, both with original lanyards, *extremely good condition* (4) *£80-£120*
- Provenance:* Sold by order of the recipient's nephew.
- The vendor states: '**Frederick Noel Charlton** was part of M.I.6 from 1938-48, during which time he collaborated with S.O.E. and O.S.S. whilst officially he was a Territorial in the H.A.C. In early 1939 he set up M.I.6 agents as coast watchers on the islands off East Africa, including in Zanzibar, and at Diego-Suarez and Tananarive in Madagascar; at the start of the War he had the only intelligence contacts on the island of Madagascar. His contacts were required to help guide British landing parties with the capture of Diego-Suarez, and Noel was wounded during the rapid capture of Diego-Suarez in May 1942. He was treated for his wounds in a Cairo hospital, where he was recorded as being a member of the 51st Highland Division. On recovering he returned to Madagascar, now in Allied hands, and was active in its administration (he was in civilian life a Treasury Solicitor) until the island was handed over to the Free French forces.'
-
- x643** Central Ordnance Office Pattern Canvas Bag.
A working pattern bag in brown canvas with attached paper label and wax seal, dated 1958, *good condition* *£40-£50*
-
- 644** Australia and New Zealand Military Buttons.
Six carded displays including 178 Australian examples, these include some Victorian and Edward VII issue as well as a good representation of post WW2 patterns. 100 New Zealand examples, pre and post WW2, *good overall condition* (278) *£80-£120*

-
- 645** Australia, New Zealand, Oceania and South East Asia Police Buttons.
Four carded displays comprising 72 Australian (a few Victorian), 16 New Zealand, 29 police (one HM silver) and 21 military (some Victorian) from Commonwealth countries in Oceania and South East Asia, *good condition (138)*
£60-£100

-
- 646** Indian Sub-Continent and Indian Ocean Countries Police Buttons.
Five carded displays including 71 examples for British India (some Victorian & Edward VII), 55 for the Republic of India, 24 Pakistan and Bangladesh. 50 items, Mauritius, Seychelles, Maldives and Ceylon (some Victorian). Together with 5 buttons of the Tamil Nadu Police in an Indian Government presentation box and a cap badge of the National Highways and Pakistan Motorways Police, *good condition (203)*
£60-£100

-
- 647** An Imperial German S.M.S. *Prinz Regent Luitpold* Cap Tally.
A scarce cap tally, full length, uncut, silver woven for the SMS Prinz Regent Luitpold, *very good condition* *£30-£40*
The *Prinz Regent Luitpold* was the fifth and final vessel in the Kaiser class of battleships of the Imperial German Navy, interned by the Royal Navy at Scapa Flow, and scuttled in Scapa Flow in 1919. The ship was ultimately raised and broken up for scrap in 1933.

-
- 648** 

A rare German School Ship *Admiral Karpfanger* Cap Tally.
A scarce cap tally from the Third Reich period. Excellent weave to the lettering. The tally appears to be shortened both ends, *one small moth nibble under the letter 'M' in Admiral, otherwise good condition* *£300-£400*

In 1937 the HAPAG Shipping Line purchased the full mast sailing ship *l'Avenir* and re-named it the *Admiral Karpfanger*, intending it to be a sailing school ship. It was lost with all hands under Captain Walker at Cape Horn in 1938.

-
- 649** A German Second War S.A. Naval Unit Cap Tally.
A scarce piece of Third Reich insignia being the full length cap tally for SA Sea Sports School Wilhelmshaven. Extremely good silver weave on royal blue backing, *very good condition* *£100-£140*

-
- 650** A German Second War Marine Hitler Youth Cap Tally.
A scarce cap tally for a Marine Hitler Youth unit, N.H.J.Berlin 2. It appears to be cut short at one end, silver weave lettering on royal blue material, complete with its original Hitler Youth RZM ticket, *good condition* *£80-£120*

End of Sale



Commission Form – Medals 21 July 2021

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, posted to or collected from within the U.K.) 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.

NOTE: All bids placed other than via our website should be received by 15:00 on the day prior to the sale. Although we will endeavour to execute any late bids, DNW cannot accept responsibility for bids received after that time. It is strongly advised that you use our online **Advance Bidding Facility. If you have a valid email address bids may be entered, and amended or cancelled, online at www.dnw.co.uk right up until a lot is offered. You will receive a confirmatory email for all bids and amendments. Bids posted or faxed to our office using this form will now be entered by our staff into the system using exactly this facility to which our clients now have access.**

There is, therefore, no better way of ensuring the accuracy of your advance bids than to place them yourself online.

I confirm that I have read and agree to abide by the Terms and Conditions of Sale printed in the catalogue.

Signed _____

Name (Block Capitals) _____ Client Code _____

Address _____

Tel: _____ Email _____

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):

Mastercard Visa Amex Debit Card Issue No. (if applicable) _____

Name (as shown on the card) _____ Start Date / Expiry Date /

Your bids may be placed overleaf

Conditions of Business

Conditions mainly concerning Buyers

1 The buyer

The highest bidder shall be the buyer at the 'hammer price' and any dispute shall be settled at the auctioneer's absolute discretion. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless there is in force a written acknowledgement by Dix Noonan Webb Ltd ("DNW") that he acts as agent on behalf of a named principal. Bids will be executed in the order that they are received.

2 Minimum increment

The auctioneer shall have the right to refuse any bid which does not conform to Dix Noonan Webb's published bidding increments which may be found at dnw.co.uk and in the bidding form included with the auction catalogue.

3 The premium

The buyer shall pay to DNW a premium on the 'hammer price' in accordance with the percentages set out above and agrees that DNW, when acting as agent for the seller, may also receive commission from the seller in accordance with Condition 15.

4 Value Added Tax (VAT)

The buyers' premium is subject to the current rate of Value Added Tax if the lot is delivered to the purchaser within the UK.

Lots marked 'x' are subject to importation duty of 5% on the hammer price unless re-exported outside the UK.

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.

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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, 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.



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 on 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 thirty 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 mailed to subscribers approximately three weeks prior to each sale.

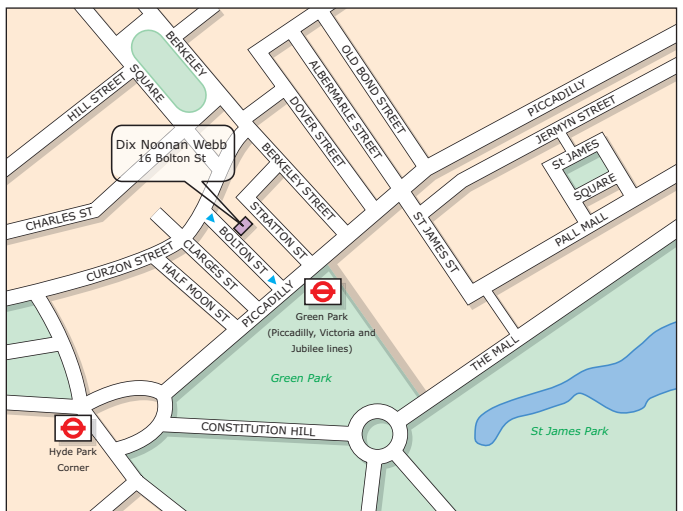


Jewellery viewing room

Our offices, open from 9:30am - 5pm, Monday to Friday, include pre-auction viewing rooms, normally enabling us to offer viewing up to 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

We look forward to welcoming clients to Bolton Street and assure you of a warm reception.





www.dnw.co.uk

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