



# Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

*including*

The Barry Hobbs Collection of Great War Medals  
With an emphasis on 1914 Casualties

*and*

The regimentally unique 'Northern Ireland' D.C.M., 'Meritorious Service' B.E.M. group of four  
awarded to Staff Sergeant M. Rattigan, Royal Green Jackets

**Tuesday 17th August 2021  
at 10:00am**

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AN AUCTION OF  
Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

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# Contents and Timetable

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

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Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria  
Orders, Decorations, Medals and Militaria

Wednesday 15 September 2021  
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Wednesday 8 December 2021



## Britannia Medal Fair



**2021**

Sunday 21 November 09:30 - 14:00

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# DIX NOONAN WEBB

FORTHCOMING AUCTION  
JEWELLERY, WATCHES & OBJECTS OF VERTU

Tuesday 14th September 2021 at 1pm

Closing date for entries 5th August



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LILY PHI PENDANT BY THEO FENNELL**

Estimate: £1,800-£2,000

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**Barry Hobbs**  
**(25 July 1942 - 3 May 2021)**

Barry Hobbs was born in Norfolk where his mother Amy had been evacuated during the Second World War in order to escape the heavy bombing of London's East End. He was the youngest of four siblings, a sister Denise and two brothers, Brian and Jack. They returned to East London when the war ended and were re-housed in a new estate in Hainault where Barry spent an idyllic childhood 'climbing trees and dodging school.' The catholic faith played a large part in Barry's childhood and he attended catholic schools and served as an altar boy.

In 1959 Barry met Val at the Ilford Palais and they married in 1963, remaining together until the end. A son James was born in 1970, who sadly died in 1998, followed in 1974 by a daughter Claire, who is the mother to Barry's two beloved grandchildren, Archie and Mimi.

In the early 1960s, shortly before he got married, Barry followed his father into the Docks, an East End tradition, but he never forgot the upholstery skills he had learned as an apprentice. He remained working for the Port of London Authority until 1990 when he was forced to take early retirement following a severe industrial injury which put him out of action for more than a year. Sheer determination got him back on his feet and he used his compensation money to finance an old farmhouse in northern France near to several Commonwealth War Graves Commission Cemeteries.

Following his accident, Barry turned his long held interest in medals and military history into a business. His interest in the subject had first been sparked by his late brother Jack, who like Barry also worked at Woolwich Docks. In the 1970's Barry and Jack were regulars at Petticoat Lane Market in East London and a good number of the medals in his collection emanated from his days trawling the London markets at this time. Many years later Barry would himself become a market trader, with a regular stall at Camden Passage, as well as attending numerous medal fairs. Many people will remember his regular pitch on the stage at the Britannia Medal Fair, with his trestle table packed full of medals and badges, with an emphasis on the rare and the unusual.

Whilst Barry's wide ranging trading stock could be described as eclectic (he would probably have preferred the word 'exotic'), his personal interest had always been in the Great War and particularly 1914, a subject in which he became extremely knowledgeable. Barry took great pleasure in seeing youngsters taking an interest in the subject and and was always happy to help them and to impart his enthusiasm and knowledge.

I was one of those lucky enough to benefit from Barry's generosity, having first met him when I was 15 years old, and his influence at this time no doubt shaped my own career. To the many that knew Barry, his infectious sense of humour and relentless good natured banter will be an enduring memory that never fades or fails to bring a smile to your face.

# The Barry Hobbs Collection of Great War Medals

## With an emphasis on 1914 casualties

### 1 Family group:

**Three: Able Seaman C. W. J. H. Coysh, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve, who was present aboard H.M.S. *Mersey* at the Battle of the Yser, October 1914, and also the following year at the destruction of the *Königsberg* during the Battle of the Rufiji Delta in German East Africa, July 1915**

1914-15 Star (192622, C. W. J. H. Coysh, A.B., R.N.); British War Medal 1914-20 (192622 C. W. J. H. Coysh. A.B. R. N.); London Fire Brigade Good Service Medal, 1st type (Fireman C. W. J. H. Coysh.); together with an H.M.S. St. Vincent swimming medal, inscribed to the reverse 'Obstacle Race 1st.', *very fine*

**Three: Able Seaman C. A. G. Coysh, Royal Navy, who was lost overboard from H.M.S. *Kelvin* on 23 April 1941**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure in card box of issue addressed to, 'Mr. C. W. Coysh, 106 Kennington Rd., Southend on Sea, Essex.' *extremely fine* (7) £200-£240

**Charles William Joseph Henry Coysh** was born in 1880 at St. John's Wood, London and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in February 1897 advancing to Ordinary Seaman in September 1899 and Leading Seaman in July 1902. He joined the Royal Fleet Reserve, Chatham in June 1903 and re-enrolled in September 1907 for five years from June 1908.

Recalled following the outbreak of war in August 1914, Coysh served from 6 October 1914 until 1 January 1918 in the Humber-class monitor H.M.S. *Mersey* and was present at two prominent incidents. Firstly, stationed off the Belgian Coast for 4 months at the start of the war, he was present at the Battle of the Yser in October 1914, when *Mersey* bombarded German troops as well as artillery positions.

Secondly in July 1915, *Mersey* participated in the Battle of the Rufiji Delta. On this occasion she was towed to the Rufiji River delta in German East Africa, where she and *Severn* then assisted in the destruction of the blockaded German light cruiser, *Königsberg*. The most powerful German ship in the Indian Ocean, *Königsberg* had suffered an engine failure following her sinking of the British cruiser H.M. S. *Pegasus* and had taken refuge in the Rufiji Delta whilst awaiting supplies to be transported overland from Dar es Salaam for repairs. Upstream and out of range of the larger British cruisers, several attempts were made to sink *Königsberg* before finally the shallow draught monitors, *Mersey* and *Severn* were handed the task. Stripped of non-essential items and fortified with additional armour, they ran the gauntlet under cover of a full bombardment from the rest of the fleet. With the help of shore based spotters and four land aircraft, two Caudrons and two Henry Farmans, based at Mafia Island also acting as forward observers, they proceeded to engage in a long-range duel with *Königsberg*. On the first day *Mersey* was hit and the monitors were unable to score, but they returned again on 11 July and finally their 6 inch guns found the range and succeeded in reducing *Königsberg* to a wreck. At around 2pm, *Königsberg's* captain, Max Looff, ordered her scuttled with a torpedo.

Coysh served on the German East Africa station for 3 years and was demobilised on 3 April 1918. He was awarded a Silver War Badge and later rejoined the London Fire Brigade. He died at Southend-on-Sea in 1963.

**Charles Alfred George Coysh** was born in 1922 at Brixton, London and served in the Royal Navy during the Second World War. He was lost overboard and drowned on 23 April 1941 whilst serving in H.M.S. *Kelvin* in the Mediterranean. Earlier, in September 1940, as part of the 5th Destroyer Flotilla, *Kelvin* had scuttled H.M.S. *Ivanhoe*, which had struck a mine off Texel and in October 1940 she served as part of the escort for the battleship H.M.S. *Revenge* at the shelling of Cherbourg. Under Admiral James Somerville, she was engaged at the Battle of Cape Spartivento on 27 November 1940, and she was involved in numerous actions in the Mediterranean over the next two years. Coysh is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

### 2 The 1914 Star awarded to Private W. F. Bendy, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who served with the Royal Marine Brigade at Dunkirk and in the Defence of Antwerp in 1914, in the Dardanelles, and on the Western Front where he was wounded in 1917

1914 Star (Ch.11915. Pte. W. N. Bendy, R.M. Brigade) *very fine*

£100-£140

**Wilfred Norman Bendy** was born in 1883 at Woolhampton, Berkshire and enrolled in the Royal Marines on 19 November 1900. He was appointed to the Chatham Division and served in a number of ships between 1902 and 1913. Discharged to limited engagement in the Royal Fleet Reserve in September 1913, he served during the Great War in 1914 with the Royal Marine Brigade initially at Ostend, 26 August to 1 September. He was then at Dunkirk, 20 September to 2 October and was employed in the Defence of Antwerp, 3-9 October.

Bendy served with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from 6 February 1915 until 19 May 1916, including at Gallipoli and afterwards with the British Expeditionary Force in France where he suffered gun shot wounds to his back on 17 May 1917. He re-enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve on 22 May 1919 to attain the age of 40 years and was discharged on 5 September 1923. His Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C. Medal was awarded in March 1924.

**3 Three: Trooper W. Hawkins, 2nd Life Guards, who was killed in action during the Household Cavalry's stand at Zandvoorde Ridge, during the First Battle of Ypres, 29-30 October 1914**

1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (2843 Tpr. W. Hawkins. 2/Life Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (2843 Tpr. W. Hawkins. 2-L. Gds.) *good very fine (3)* **£260-£300**

**William Hawkins** was born in 1883 at Fittleworth, Sussex and attested for the 2nd Life Guards at Petworth in June 1912. At the outbreak of war the regiment was stationed at Regent's Park and, not being part of the Squadron provided for the Composite Regiment of Household Cavalry which entered France on 16 August 1914, served with the Regiment itself (B Squadron), entering France on 9 October and forming part of the 7th Household Cavalry Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division. He would have been present at the Battle of Langemarck, 21-24 October 1914 and he was recorded for official purposes to have been killed in action on or since 29 October 1914 during the action at Zandvoorde which concluded with the loss of Lord Worsley's Machine-Gun Section in a famous bloody last stand with the Royal Horse Guards on 30 October.

A note in the recipient's service file provides the following further information, 'Went out to France in the early part of October 1914, reported wounded and prisoner of war but could never be traced. After two years reported missing presumed to have been killed on 30 October 1914.'

***Bombardment and onslaught at Zandvoorde***

'Kavanagh's 7th Cavalry Brigade was at the very centre of a most determined attack, supported by some 250 guns, delivered by the first of the new German Reserve divisions. These consisted in large part of 'the flower of the youth of Germany, middle- and upper class students', under military-age volunteers, hardly trained but burning with patriotism. Their assault fell chiefly upon the Household Cavalry's elementary trench lines at Zandvoorde. The artillery barrage dropped on these and on the zone immediately behind them from 6.45 till 8 a.m. It and the following onslaught were so ferocious and concentrated that two squadrons and a machine-gun section suffered almost total extinction. Ernest Hook, a surviving Lifeguardsman, recalled that there was 'no protection from the shelling as our trenches were on the forward slope and in full view of the enemy and although our gunners put up a great show, they were no match for Jerry's heavy stuff. We could see their infantry in great masses about 1,000 yards away. Just about then I was hit by a shell that nearly took my left arm off and my officer sent me to the rear. It was the end of the war for me.' (*A History of the British Cavalry 1816 -19 volume 7* by the Marquess of Anglesey refers)

William Hawkins was the son of Annie Hawkins of 120 Upper St., Fittleworth, Sussex and the late William Hawkins and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium. He is also named on the Household Cavalry Monument at Zandvoorde.

**4 Three: Trooper W. Oliver, 2nd Life Guards**

1914 Star, with clasp (2291 Tpr. W. Oliver. 2/Life Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (2291 Tpr. W. Oliver. 2-L. Gds.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (3)* **£200-£300**

**William Oliver** was born in 1881 at Shorne, Kent and resided at Dartford, Kent. He attested for the 2nd Life Guards at Regent's Park Barracks in October 1900 and served with the colours until October 1912. Following the outbreak of the Great War he was recalled from the Section D Reserve and, not being part of the Squadron provided for the Composite Regiment of Household Cavalry which entered France on 16 August 1914, he served with the Regiment itself, entering France on 8 October and forming part of the 7th Household Cavalry Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division.

The 2nd Life Guards went on to be heavily involved at the First Battle of Ypres (October – November 1914) including at Langemarck, 21-24 October and in the Household Cavalry's stand at Zandvoorde Ridge, 30 October; Second Ypres (April-May 1915); Loos (September-October 1915) and Arras (April 1917). On 10 March 1918, it was detached from the 3rd Cavalry Division, with which it had served from August 1914 and was formally dismounted and converted into the No 2 (2nd Life Guards) Battalion of the Guards Machine Gun Regiment on 10 March 1918. Trooper Oliver was transferred to the Home Establishment on 17 May 1918 and was Demobilized 'Class Z' on 9 January 1919.

Sold together with a silver presentation cigarette case (hallmarks for Birmingham 1908), engraved to the front with a 2nd Life Guards motif and on the reverse engraved, 'Presented to Trooper W. Oliver, by his comrades, "C" Squadron, 2nd Life Guards. July 1909.'; a rolled gold pendant with portrait photographs of the recipient and an infant in naval costume in lunettes to obverse and reverse respectively, 30mm diameter; and an illuminated foolscap card certificate, creased, with central photograph of the recipient in the ceremonial uniform of the Life Guards and with the words, 'This is to certify that No. 2291, Rank: Trooper. Name: W. Oliver, has served with the Second Life Guards during the Great European War, 1914-1919.'

**5 Three: Lance-Corporal F. H. T. Burfield, Royal Horse Guards (The Blues), who was killed in action near Brielen during the First Battle of Ypres on 19 November 1914**



1914 Star, with clasp (1475 Cpl. F. Burfield. R. H. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (1475 Tpr. F. H. T. Burfield. R. H. Gds.) with named lid from card box of issue, *extremely fine (3)* **£260-£300**

**Frank Henry Thomas Burfield** was born in 1891 at Bow, Middlesex and attested for the Royal Horse Guards in August 1911 at Westminster, Middlesex, advancing to Lance Corporal on 31 August 1914. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 October 1914 as part of the 7th Household Cavalry Brigade in the 3rd Cavalry Division. Having been heavily engaged at Zandvoorde, concluding with the loss of Lord Worsley's Machine-Gun Section in a famous bloody last stand with the Life Guards on 30 October, the Royal Horse Guards remained in the Ypres Sector during November and Lance Corporal Burfield was killed in action near Brielen, just north west of Ypres on 19 November.

He was the son of Edmund C. and Amelia Burfield of Market Place, New Barnet, Hertfordshire and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium. He is also named on the Household Cavalry Monument at Zandvoorde.

Sold with a copied portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform.

**6 Five: Sergeant W. Bridges, 1st (The King's) Dragoon Guards, attached 1st Life Guards, who was present with the Life Guards at the time of their action on Zandvoorde Ridge, 30 October 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (6153 L. Cpl. W. Bridges. 1/D.Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (1DG-6153 Cpl. W. Bridges. 1-D. Gds.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (19597 Sgt. W. Bridges, 1 K.D. Guards.); Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (William Bridges) in fitted case of issue, together with related glazed framed Central Chancery forwarding certificate for the last, dated 17 March 1950, *nearly extremely fine* (5) *£300-£400*

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 March 1950: 'Postman, Higher Grade, London Postal Region.'

**William Bridges** was born in May 1889 at Camberwell, London and attested for the 1st King's Dragoon Guards in 1906.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, he was recalled from the reserve and attached to the 1st Life Guards, entering France with them at Zeebrugge on 9 October to form part of the 7th Household Cavalry Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division. Bridges would have been present during the famous action at Zandvoorde Ridge on 30 October, described in the War Diary by Captain the Hon. E. H. Wyndham in the following understated fashion: 'Zandvoorde - Oct. 30. 6am - Heavy bombardment of position opened. At 7.30am position was attacked by large force of infantry. This attack proved successful owing to greatly superior numbers. Regiment retired in good order about 10am except C Squadron on left flank from which only about 10 men got back. Remainder of Squadron missing.'

A number of reservists from the 1st King's Dragoon Guards serving with the 1st Life Guards can be identified among those killed at Zandvoorde Ridge on 30 October 1914. Medical records show that Bridges was hospitalised suffering from frostbite on 24 November 1914 and transferred two days later to an Ambulance Train. He was married in Peckham on 21 February 1915, shortly after which the following article (cutting with lot) appeared in a local newspaper:

'Ypres Hero Married in Peckham - A pretty wedding took place on Sunday at All Saints' Church, North Peckham, between Trooper W. Bridges, of the 1st Life Guards and Eleanor Maud Bridges of Graylands Rd. Peckham.

Both parties are well known in the locality and more than ordinary interest was shown in the event, because of the safe homecoming of the bridegroom, whose remarkable escapes at Ypres were reported in the "South London Press" some weeks ago.'

Bridges advanced to the rank of Sergeant during the war and returned to his parent unit - the 1st King's Dragoon Guards - which sailed back to India in October 1917. The Regiment was garrisoned at Meerut until October 1918 when it moved to Risalpur.

On 2 May 1919 Afghan troops seized control of wells on the Indian side of the border. The Afghan Amir Amanullah was warned to withdraw, but his answer was to send more troops to reinforce those at the wells and to move other Afghan units to various points on the frontier. The 1st King's Dragoon Guards were mobilised on 6 May and, forming part of the British Indian Army's 1st (Risalpur) Cavalry Brigade, served throughout the Third Anglo-Afghan War. They saw action at the Khyber Pass and notably, on 16 May 1919 at Dakka - a village in Afghan territory to the west of the Khyber Pass - where the regiment made one of the last recorded charges by a British horse cavalry regiment.

Sold with a glazed framed painting of a mounted soldier of the 1st Kings Dragoon Guards, 37cm x 43cm including frame; a framed photograph of the recipient on horseback in sergeant's uniform, taken in India; an OHMS envelope addressed to the recipient, dated 1942; another envelope addressed to recipient, dated 1939; newspaper cutting regarding the recipient's wedding in February 1915.

**7 Family group:**

**Three: Private H. Redding, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), who was killed in action at the First Battle of Ypres on 5 November 1914**

1914 Star (5554 Pte. H. Redding. 2/D. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (2DG-5554 Pte. H. Redding. 2-D. Gds.) *nearly extremely fine*

**Pair: Gunner A. E. Redding, Royal Garrison Artillery, who was killed in action whilst serving his gun at the Battle of Arras on 16 May 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (60163 Gnr. A. E. Redding. R.A.) *nearly extremely fine* (5) *£300-£400*

**Harry Redding** was born in 1884 at Otterbourne, Hampshire and attested for the 2nd Dragoon Guards at Winchester in 1901. Mobilized as part of the 1st Cavalry Division in 1914 following the outbreak of the Great War, he arrived in France on 9 September 1914 and was killed in action on 5 November 1914 during the First Battle of Ypres. He was the son of James and Olive Redding of 7 School Lane, Allbrook, Hampshire and is buried in Wulvergem Churchyard, Belgium.

**Albert Edward Redding**, brother of the above, was born in 1891 at Otterbourne, Hampshire and attested for the Royal Garrison Artillery on 26 October 1915. He served with the British Expeditionary Force on the Western Front from 17 May 1916 and was killed in action on 16 May 1917 whilst serving with 106 Siege Battery. The National Roll of the Great War states of him, 'he played a prominent part in numerous engagements. He was in action at the first Battle of the Somme, and during the fighting at Arras was killed whilst serving his gun.' He is buried in Athies Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

Both brothers are named on the Otterbourne and Allbrook War Memorial.

**8 Three: Private W. E. Lane, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), attached 1st Life Guards, who was present at the action on Zandvoorde Ridge on 30 October 1914 and was subsequently killed in action near Zwarteleen during the First Battle of Ypres on 6 November 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (8345 Pte. W. E. Lane. 6/D.Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (D-8345 Pte. W. E. Lane. 6-D. Gds.); Memorial Plaque (William Edward Lane) in card envelope, *extremely fine* (4) *£300-£400*

**William Edward Lane** was born in 1894 at Leytonstone and attested for the Corps of the Dragoons of the Line at Stratford, London in September 1913. He was posted to the 6th Dragoon Guards on 17 January 1914 but following the outbreak of the Great War, he was attached to the 1st Life Guards, entering the Western Front with them at Zeebrugge on 7 October 1914 to form part of the 7th Household Cavalry Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division.

Lane would have been present during the famous action at Zandvoorde Ridge on 30 October, described in the War Diary by Captain the Hon. E. H. Wyndham in the following understated fashion: 'Zandvoorde - Oct. 30. 6am - Heavy bombardment of position opened. At 7.30am position was attacked by large force of infantry. This attack proved successful owing to greatly superior numbers. Regiment retired in good order about 10am except C Squadron on left flank from which only about 10 men got back. Remainder of Squadron missing.'

Private Lane was killed in action on 6 November 1914 during an operation to support the 4th (Guards Brigade) near Zwarteleen following the retirement of some French in occupation of a section of trenches in the Brigade line. On this date, Wyndham's War Diary contains the following entry:

'3.15pm - ...Regiment advanced with D Squadron on left, 2 Troops of A Squadron on right, and 2 Troops of A Squadron in support. M. G. Section remained in reserve, the wooded nature of the country not lending itself to the successful employment of machine-guns in the advance. The advance was successfully carried out on left across open to within 150 yards of wood through first E in Zwarteleen. The right did not advance quite so far. Great difficulty was experienced by all units in keeping touch with Troops on either flank. This was due to thickly-wooded nature of the country. D Squadron were finally forced to retire to South edge of woods by machine-gun fire.'

Wyndham names 1 officer and 4 men (including Lane) killed during the action on 6 November and 21 officers and men wounded. The officer killed was his own brother, Lieutenant the Hon. W. R. Wyndham.

William Edward Lane was the son of Mr and Mrs Frederick Lane of 7 Gladstone St., Leytonstone, London and having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**9 Three: Private E. J. Slade, 1st (Royal) Dragoons, who was killed in action near Zillebeke during the First Battle of Ypres on 12 November 1914**

1914 Star (6974 Pte. E. J. Slade. 1/Dns.); British War and Victory Medals (D-6974 Pte. E. J. Slade. 1-Dns.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£200-£240*

**Edward James Slade** was born at Camberwell, London and resided at Hoxton, London. He attested for the 1st Dragoons (Royals) in London and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front as part of the 6th Cavalry Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division from 8 October 1914.

Private Slade was killed in action on 12 November 1914, a date on which his regiment was occupying trenches under shell-fire south-east of Zillebeke, during the First Battle of Ypres. He was the son of Edward Robert and Mrs E. Slade of 6 Alsen Road, Holloway, London, and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**10 A well-documented group of four awarded to Quartermaster and Captain F. P. Clark, 3rd (The King's Own) Hussars, a long-served veteran of the regiment who died as a result of illness contracted on active service on 8 October 1918**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (2314 R. Qr: Mr: Serjt: F. P. Clark. 3rd Hussars.); 1914 Star (Hon: Lt: & Q.M. F. P. Clark. 3/Hrs.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Q.M. & Capt. F. P. Clark.) in named card box of issue; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2314 Q.M. Serjt: F. P. Clarke. 3rd Hussars) first and last mounted together as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (4) *£300-£400*

**Frederick Percy Clark** was born in 1868 at Ulceby, North Lincolnshire, the son of Rosa Clark, and was educated at Royal St. Anne's School, Streatham Hill, Surrey. He attested for the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars at Manchester on 28 May 1886 and was advanced Corporal in April 1888, Payment Sergeant in June 1888 and Quartermaster Sergeant in February 1892. He served in South Africa during the Boer War as Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant (medal and 3 clasps). Commissioned Quartermaster of his regiment with the honorary rank of Lieutenant on 15 November 1905, he served a total of 4 years and 6 months in South Africa and 8 years and 6 months in India before returning to England with his regiment prior to the outbreak of the Great War.

Mobilised on 5 August 1914, Clark served with his regiment on the Western Front as part of the 4th Cavalry Brigade from 16 August 1914 and was present with the regiment in 1914 at the Battles of Mons (and subsequent Retreat), Le Cateau, Marne, Aisne, Messines, Armentières, Ypres and Gheluvelt. He was promoted Captain in November 1915 and served with the 4th Battalion (Dismounted Cavalry Division) in the trenches at Vermelles between 1 January and 15 February 1916 and was also present with the 3rd Hussars at the Somme, 1916, the Battle of Arras, 1917 and the Battle of Cambrai, 1917. He continued to serve in France until May 1918 when he was compelled to return to England owing to ill health attributable to active service. Diagnosed with an aneurysm, he retired from the service on 3 June 1918, and was awarded a Silver War Badge. He died on 8 October 1918, aged 50 years, leaving a widow - H. G. Clark, of 107 Chart Rd., Folkestone - and is buried in Shorncliffe Military Cemetery.

Sold together with the recipient's metal campaign box, inscribed to front 'F. P. Clark 3rd (K.O.) Hussars' 44cm x 31cm x 19cm, containing an archive of items, documents and letters including the following: army shaving strop; wooden baton; 2 ink pots; cigar cutter; gimlet; recipient's Accounts Book; Programme of the Review in Honour of their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales held at Rawalpindi on 8 December 1905; recipient's Army Book; Summary of Information 2nd Cavalry Division, Christmas Number. 1914 (2 copies) - a humorous account of the activities of the 2nd Division in the opening phase of the war together with a journal of the Division's activities from the beginning of the war until 31 August 1914; Royal St. Anne's Redhill School Magazines, April 1917 and March 1918 - the latter showing the recipient listed as having been wounded on active service; 3rd Hussars Christmas Card 1916; another 3rd Hussars Christmas card - undated; 11 maps of France and Belgium; 2 booklets of postcards showing scenes of Albert post bombardment and a quantity of similar loose postcards; War Office transmittal letter to accompany 1914 Star, BWM and Victory Medals; a quantity of correspondence between the recipient's widow and the Ministry of Pensions; a further quantity of assorted ephemera.



**An Inter-War M.B.E. group of seven awarded to Captain the Honourable I. J. L. Hay, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, whose account of his capture at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914, and subsequent imprisonment, was published in the *Daily Telegraph* after his release in 1918**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1927; 1914 Star, with clasp (2.Lieut: Hon: I. J. L. Hay. 5/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. Hon. I. J. L. Hay); Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Comdt. The Hon. Ivan Hay.) mounted as worn, *traces of lacquer, about very fine (7)*

£800-£1,200

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1932: Captain the Honourable Ivan Josslyn Lumley Hay, Commandant, Metropolitan Special Constabulary.

**Captain The Honourable Ivan Josslyn Lumley Hay**, third and youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Gore Hay, 20th Earl of Errol and Mary Caroline L'Estrange, was born in October 1884 in Sligo, Ireland. He served as Page of Honour to Queen Victoria, 1896-1901, and King Edward VII, 1901, and was educated at Eton before being commissioned into the 5th Lancers on 12 June 1901.

Mobilised from the Special Reserve on the outbreak of the Great War, Second Lieutenant Hay served with the 5th Lancers on the Western Front from 17 August 1914 and was captured during the retreat near Le Cateau on 26 August 1914, an event which was noted in the regimental history:

'August 25th. .... The situation became difficult; the whole of the German efforts were concentrated on the British Corps, the left of which was threatened; and on the night of the 25th-26th, the 1st British Corps was attacked in its quarters between Landrecies and Le Cateau. The Coldstream Guards were brought up by motor-car during the night to protect headquarters; the fighting was of extreme violence, but the morale of the British was not lowered. The retreat was carried on methodically, under the direction of Sir Douglas Haig, and the rear-guard retired fighting, the men sleeping little or not at all, and singing, as they marched, such songs as "Annie Laurie" or "Hold your hand out naughty boy."

This day the Hon. I. J. L. Hay, of the Special Reserve of the 5th Lancers, and who had served since the Regiment had embarked at Dublin, was cut off and taken prisoner, where he remained for practically the remainder of the war.' (*The History of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers* by Colonel J. R. Harvey, D.S.O. refers)

In a letter written to his father, dated 22 June 1918 (later published in the *Daily Telegraph*), Hay confirms much concerning the systematic brutality shown towards prisoners by the Germans during the early period of the war. The letter begins by describing how he was marched into the town of Le Cateau together with around 60 French prisoners where they were halted in the main street and made to stand with their backs to the houses. Here, two rows of German soldiers guarded them with bayonets held against their stomachs. The letter continues:

'Two hours later, after the British had retired, a Hun under-officer pricked a French officer with his bayonet. The Frenchman grasped the bayonet to protect himself, whereupon the N.C.O. shrieked, "prisoners resist, Fire!" The guard, who, as I say, were practically touching us, let off four rounds rapid. About eleven Frenchmen were killed and about ten seriously wounded.

The poor French officer dropped, riddled with bullets, and after he was on the ground dead, the Huns near him again and again plunged their bayonets into his corpse. Next to me were the only four English prisoners. A Corporal of Horse of the 1st Life Guards fell, luckily for him, at the first shot, hit only in the cheek. A Corporal of the second shared the same fate, shot in the neck. Two Hussars (19th, I think) fell. One got all four bullets in the stomach, the other three in the arms, one in the stomach. Then a German sergeant-major came up and said, "As it is only the French who have mutinied, do not shoot the remaining Englander (me) but shoot all the French, curse them!" The rifle of the front-rank Hun, which was actually touching me, and jammed, and the rear-rank man, a vindictive little brute, who kept shouting "Englander! Schweinhund!", let his piece off four times in my face, but managed to miss me entirely, though by the four marks against the door against which I was standing two bullets must have passed a hair's breadth on each side of my face. Luckily I remembered enough German to thrust myself in between the remaining French and the firing party and say to the Hun sergeant-major "you cannot murder prisoners in cold blood. At least send for an officer first." To my astonishment he agreed, and did so. The officer, on arrival, said humanely, "Enough have been killed; take the swine to the church".'

Hay's letter goes on to describe the remainder of his time in captivity, highlighting further mistreatment in a succession of prison camps: Mons - 'nine men in a stifling room the size of a London bathroom'; Torgau-am-Elbe - 'freezing with a diet of coffee and soup'; Burg - 'sharing with the Russians who were damn good fellows' and then transferred to a criminal jail with 39 British officers as a reprisal for the treatment of German submarine crews in England; Crefeld - 'decent commandant, old Hussar officer. Allowed to do exactly as we liked'; Schwarnstadt - 'Leaky wooden huts, infested with vermin. Conditions intolerable. Beaten from the lager to station, carrying our own baggage, by a special "strafe battalion" sent for the purpose'; Holzminden - 'Worst of all. If lucky one meal a day, after standing hours in a cooking queue. Knocked out of bed with butts of rifles at dawn most morning. Commandant frequently drunk, and when drunk used to make sentries and guard fire volleys through windows. God knows why nobody was hit.'

In 1918, whilst still in captivity, Hay's promotions to Lieutenant and Captain were gazetted and ante-dated to 12 June 1914 and 6 August 1917 respectively. He was repatriated on 18 November 1918 and relinquished his commission on 7 December 1921, retaining the rank of Captain.

After the war, Captain the Honourable I. J. L. Hay continued his career in the insurance industry and served as Commandant of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary for which services he was created a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the 1932 King's Birthday Honours.

**12 The British War Medal awarded to Private W. J. Burton, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, who was captured during the retreat from Mons on 28 August 1914**

British War Medal 1914-20 (L-4353 Pte. W. J. Burton. 5-Lrs.) *severe edge bruising and suspension broken off above claw, therefore planchet only, fine* *£40-£50*

**Walter J. Burton** served with the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. As part of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade in the 2nd Cavalry Division, the regiment took part in the Battle of Mons (23-24 August), being the last cavalry regiment to withdraw, and the Battle of Le Cateau (26 August). Burton was captured by the Germans on 28 August 1914, during the continuing retreat from Mons, and held prisoner of war. At the conclusion of the war he was repatriated and he transferred to the Section B Army Reserve on 17 October 1919.

**13 Family Group:**

**Three: Private A. Maxwell, 9th (The Queen's Royal) Lancers, who was killed in action during the Retreat from Mons on 30 August 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (3921 Pte. A. Maxwell. 9/Lrs.) ; British War and Victory Medals (L-3921 Pte. A. Maxwell. 9-Lrs.) *nearly extremely fine*

**Three: Private W. Maxwell, 9th (The Queen's Royal) Lancers, who was wounded by shell-fire near Ypres on 9 May 1915 and died of wounds at Hazebrouck, Flanders, on 11 May 1915**

1914 Star, with clasp (4492 Pte. W. Maxwell. 9/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (L-4492 Pte. W. Maxwell. 9-Lrs.) *nearly extremely fine*

**Pair: Warrant Officer Class II G. E. Maxwell, Lincolnshire Regiment, late Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)**

British War and Victory Medals (45489 W.O. Cl. 2 G. E. Maxwell. Linc. R.) *good very fine (8)* *£400-£500*

**Arthur Maxwell** was born in 1894 at Meanwood, Leeds, Yorkshire and attested for the 9th Lancers in 1912. He served with 'A' Squadron during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914 and was present with them at the time of their Charge at Audregnies on 24 August.

Private A. Maxwell was killed in action on 30 August 1914. On this date, the 9th Lancers were at the the River Oise near Sempigny, France, providing cover for bridge demolition parties of the Royal Engineers:

'30 August 1914 - Under Fire, 7th Field Company, Royal Engineers report "Bridges ready for demolition...during the demolition of the last bridge, a stone one over the river, Lt. Gourlay and party were fired on by Uhlans when at first they were on the far bank but subsequently crossed into Sempigny. The 9th Lancers were providing the covering party but did not detect the approaches of the enemy. The demolition party escaped on bikes and on 9th Lancers horses but two men were found missing. (believed dead as they were wounded)' (extracted from report by Spr. J. E. Daniels in War Diary of 7th Field Company, Royal Engineers)

He was the son of George Ernest and Margaret Maxwell of 9 Stainbeck Rd., Meanwood, Leeds and is buried in Chauny Communal Cemetery British Extension, France.

**William Maxwell**, older brother of the above, was born in 1892 at Meanwood, Leeds and attested for the 9th Lancers at Leeds in 1913. He served with 'B' Squadron during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914 and was present with them at the time of their Charge at Audregnies on 24 August.

Private W. Maxwell was wounded on 9 May 1915 and died of wounds at Hazebrouck, Flanders, on 11 May 1915. On 9 May 1915 the 9th Lancers were heavily shelled on a march from Berthen to Vlammertinghe where they then occupied trenches in the Ypres Salient in the GHQ Line from from Potyze to Menin Road. The War Diary records 6 other ranks wounded on the march.

**George Ernest Maxwell**, father of both of the above, was born in 1866 at Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire. He enlisted in the West Yorkshire Regiment in October 1884 and served over 12 years, of which 6 years - 1886 to 1892 - were in India. Discharged in 1896, he re-enlisted in the Royal Northern Reserve in 1900 and in January 1902 he attested for the Royal Garrison Regiment and was stationed in Nova Scotia from September 1902 to November 1905. He was promoted Sergeant in 1903 and Colour Sergeant in 1904 and transferred back to the West Yorkshire Regiment in the same rank in December 1905, serving until September 1907 at which time his time expired following the completion of 14 years colour service with the regiment.

He served during the Great War from 5 October 1914 as Colour Sergeant in the 8th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment and was appointed Company Sergeant Major on 30 January 1915. He transferred to the 4th (Reserve) Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment in March 1917 and embarked for France in April, transferring to the Labour Corps in May 1917. Colour Sergeant Maxwell was discharged in March 1919.

Sold together with the following ephemera and paperwork:

Relating to Arthur Maxwell: studio portrait photograph in uniform; Soldiers' Small Book with War Office forwarding letter for same; Army Form B 104-82; Army Form B 104-45 and Army Form 47 to Colour Sergeant G. E. Maxwell regarding recipient's effects; Buckingham Palace enclosure for Memorial Plaque; newspaper cutting.

Relating to William Maxwell: portrait photograph in uniform (poor condition); Field Service Postcard sent to recipient's father, dated 29 January 1915; Army form B. 104-45 (wounded in action notification); War Office Effects Form - No. 45; Army Form 104-81 from Cavalry Record Office (wounded in action notification).

**14** *Three: Shoeing Smith W. H. Saward, 9th (The Queen's Royal) Lancers, who died of wounds at Longueval on the Western Front on 29 September 1914*

1914 Star (4157 S. Sth: W. Saward. 9/Lrs.) in *flattened* named card box of issue; British War and Victory Medals (L-4157 Pte. W. H. Saward. 9-Lrs.) both in *flattened* named card boxes of issue; Memorial Place (William Henry Saward) in card envelope and outer envelope addressed to 'Mr. W. H. Saward. 5 Ingleside Place, Safron Weldon, Essex.', *extremely fine* (4) £200-£240

**William Henry Saward** was born in 1894 at Plumstead, Kent and attested for the 9th Lancers at Hertford in 1912, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. In the early weeks of the war, his regiment were present at the battles of Mons, Le Cateau, the Marne and the Aisne and were also involved in a number of notable minor engagements. Captain Francis Grenfell and a party of the 9th Lancers saved the guns of 119th Battery, Royal Field Artillery on 24 August 1914 near Doubon. For this action, and the charging of the unbroken line of infantry at Audregnies, Belgium on the same day, Captain Grenfell was awarded one of the first Victoria Crosses of the Great War. The regiment also participated in the final 'lance against lance' action involving British cavalry of the Great War on 7 September 1914 at Moncel during the Battle of the Marne in which Lieutenant Colonel David Campbell led a charge of two troops of B Squadron and overthrew a squadron of the Prussian Dragoons of the Guard.

Shoeing Smith Saward died of wounds on 29 September 1914. On this date a German coal box shell landed amongst two troops of the regiment as they dispersed from stables at Longueval causing many casualties:

'It was dinner time and we were dispersing from stables when one of their coal boxes dropped right in the middle of the yard and put out nearly two troops of us. Up to then we had nothing but a couple of spare shells, and you get so used to them you take little notice. These big ones, coal boxes as we call them, come whistling along and you get about a second's notice, so that if you are lucky you have time to duck. But that is pure luck. I heard the whistle and dived between two horses. Then came the explosion, and when I realised where I was afterwards I felt as if a horse had kicked me in the back. When I looked round I saw 13 of our men killed and 11 wounded, two so badly that they died afterwards. About twenty horses were killed, but my old horse stood there grazing as quietly as if nothing happened. The sergeant at one side of me was knocked out, and the man on the other was killed as clean as whistle. After that they shelled the cemetery where we were burying our dead, and that brought our casualties up to 45.' (letter written by an unidentified Private of the 9th Lancers from Aberdeen, printed in the Lincolnshire Echo, 9 October 1914.)

Saward was the son of William Henry and Alice Lewis Saward of 5 Ingleside Place, High St., Saffron Walden, Essex. Having no known grave, he is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

Sold with two newspaper cuttings relating to Captain F. Grenfell's V.C. action in August 1914.

**15** *Three: Private F. Henley, 9th (The Queen's Royal) Lancers, who died of wounds as a Prisoner of War at Munster, Germany, on 9 November 1914*

1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (1119 Pte. F. Henley. 9/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (L-1119 Pte. F. Henley. 9-Lrs.) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £160-£200

**Frank Henley** was born at Brighton, Sussex and resided at Canterbury, Kent prior to attesting for the 9th Lancers (Queen's Royal) at Hurstpierpoint. He was stationed with the 9th Lancers at Lydd Camp, Kent in 1911, aged 24 years, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. He was wounded in action and captured in the opening period of the war, and died of his wounds on 9 November 1914 whilst a prisoner of war at Munster, Germany.

In the early weeks of the war, the 9th Lancers were present at the battles of Mons, Le Cateau, the Marne and the Aisne and were also involved in a number of notable minor engagements. Captain Francis Grenfell and a party of the 9th saved the guns of 119th Battery, Royal Field Artillery on 24 August 1914 near Doubon. For this action, and the charging of the unbroken line of infantry at Audregnies, Belgium on the same day, Captain Grenfell was awarded one of the first Victoria Crosses of the Great War. The regiment also participated in the final 'lance against lance' action involving British cavalry of the Great War on 7 September 1914 at Moncel during the Battle of the Marne in which Lieutenant Colonel David Campbell led a charge of two troops of B Squadron and overthrew a squadron of the Prussian Dragoons of the Guard.

Frank Henley was the husband of Rosina Bigg (formerly Henley) of 50 Old Ruttington Lane, Canterbury and is buried in Cologne Southern Cemetery, Germany.

**16** *Three: Private R. A. S. Beck, 13th Hussars, attached 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, who was killed in action during the First Battle of Ypres on 29 October 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (1174 Private R. A. S. Beck. 11/Hrs:) with *damaged* named card box of issue and outer O.H.M.S. transmission envelope addressed to, 'Mrs. C. Beck, 13, Pratt Street, Lambeth Road, London, S.E.11.1'; British War and Victory Medals (1174 Pte. R. A. S. Beck. 11-Hrs.); Memorial Plaque (Roland Archibald Stephen Beck) with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card envelope and outer O.H.M.S. transmission envelope similarly addressed, *extremely fine (4)*  
*£260-£300*

**Roland Archibald Stephen Beck** was born in 1886 at Battersea, Surrey, the son of Isaac George and Constantia Beck. He attested for the 13th Hussars and in 1911 was stationed with them at Meerut, India. During the Great War, he served on the Western Front from 8 October 1914, attached to the 11th Hussars, and was recorded 'presumed dead' on 29 October 1914, the opening day of the battle of Gheluvelt, during the First Battle of Ypres. He was later confirmed to have been killed in action on this date and having no known grave, he is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

Sold together with named Cavalry Record Office enclosure for the 1914 Star, named Record Office enclosure for the British War and Victory Medals; O.H.M.S. receipt enclosure for 1914 Star clasp and note explaining reasons for non-issuance of roses.

**17** *Three: Private T. F. McKerron, 15th (The King's) Hussars, who was killed in action near West Hoek during the Battle of Nonneboschen, Ypres, on 11 November 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (5761 Pte. T. F. McKerron. 15/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (5761 Pte. T. F. McKerron 15-Hrs.) *edge nicks to BWM, good very fine (3)*  
*£200-£240*

**Thomas Fraser McKerron** was born at St. Nicholas, Aberdeen and attested there for the 15th Hussars. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914 and was killed in action near West Hoek, outside Ypres, on 11 November 1914. On this date all three squadrons of the 15th Hussars were heavily engaged in defending the allied lines against a determined attack by the German Prussian Guard.

Private McKerron was almost certainly serving with B Squadron which engaged the Prussian Guard at Nonneboschen Wood (near West Hoek) on 11 November 1914 before bivouacking at night near Hooze ('A' squadron was at Chateau Herentage and 'C' Squadron at Veldhoek on this date):

'To turn now to the adventures of B Squadron on 11th November. Early in the morning the reports arrived that all along the front there was very heavy shelling. Later on information was received from the French on the left that an attack was developing about Langemark, and the patrols reported that heavy attacks had developed against both the 1st and 3rd Division.

At about 9.17 a.m. therefore the few remaining reserves of the 2nd Division moved forward to about Polygon and Nonneboschen Woods; at the same time B Squadron was sent to Westhoek, with orders to defend that place to the last. By the time that the squadron arrived at this position the enemy had already overrun our line, and was approaching Westhoek.

As a result of this attack, two British batteries—the 9th and 16th—were left in the open. The battery commanders, with great gallantry, collected the stragglers who were passing through the guns, and dismounting the drivers, managed somehow to beat off the enemy, and by hard fighting were enabled to retire out of action, without the loss of a single gun. As they fell back they unlimbered at Westhoek on the line already occupied by B Squadron, and once again came into action. B Squadron thereupon supplied an escort to the guns, with orders to protect them at all costs. The fire from these two batteries in their new positions proved most effective, for they fired at point-blank range against the advancing enemy.

Meanwhile the rest of the squadron extended dismounted through Nonneboschen Wood, where the men lay down in the open, prepared to put up as good a fight as possible. The Germans did not, however, press through this wood, and the 2nd Division was enabled to collect units for a counter-attack. At 3.30 p.m. the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry began an advance through Nonneboschen Wood. In spite of the heavy fire B Squadron had kept a few mounted patrols with the front line, and as soon as the counterattack developed, these advanced on either flank, and did not retire until the infantry commenced to dig themselves in. Throughout the whole of the battle B Squadron was largely responsible for keeping up the communications of the 2nd Division and in the evening the commander personally congratulated the men on the way they had kept him informed of the situation in the front line.

After dark the majority of the squadron was withdrawn to Hooze.' (*The History of the 15th King's Hussars 1914-1922* by Lord Carnock M.C.)

Private McKerron was the son of James and Mary McKerron and having no known grave, is commemorated on the Divisional Collecting Post Cemetery and Extension, Belgium.

18 *Family group:***Four: Sergeant T. C. Owen, 18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars, who served with his regiment during the Great War from the Battle of Mons and subsequent rearguard actions in August 1914 through to his death from wounds on the Western Front on 16 April 1918**

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (6585 Tptr: T. C. Owen. 18/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (6585 Sjt. T. C. Owen. 18-Hrs.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R, bronze; Memorial Plaque (Thomas Charles Owen) in card envelope and outer OHMS envelope (torn) addressed to 'Mrs C. Ray, 130 Southam St., N. Kensington, London.' together with a 'crossed bugles' cloth arm badge, *nearly extremely fine*

**Three: Private A. Ray, 1st Battalion, Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), who was discharged in 1917 due to shell shock and contusions caused by active service on the Western Front in September 1916**

1914-15 Star (11780 Pte. A. Ray. W. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (11780 Pte. A. Ray. W. York. R.) together with Silver War Badge, numbered 'B239569', *edge bruise to second, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (9) £300-£400

Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 15 April 1918

**Thomas Charles Owen** served with the 18th Hussars during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914, initially in the rank of Trumpeter. During the retreat from Mons on the 24th August 1914, on the extreme left of the British line, the 14th and 15th Brigades of the 5th Division were threatened by a German outflanking move and were forced to call for help from the cavalry. The 2nd Cavalry Brigade (including 18th Hussars), along with the 119th Battery RFA and L Battery RHA, were sent to their aid. Dismounting, the cavalry and the two artillery batteries, screened the withdrawal of the 14th and 15th Brigades during four hours of intense fighting.

At Audregnies/Elouges, the cavalry charge of the 4th Dragoon Guards and the 9th Lancers and the heroic stand of 1st Cheshires and the 1st Norfolks are well documented, but the 18th Hussars were also heavily involved and bore the brunt of the early German attacks and made a charge of their own. The Commanding Officer's (Lieutenant-Colonel Burnett) report of the action makes apparent that the 18th Hussars were still in position along the mineral railway line between the sugar refinery and Elouges Railway Station until after the cavalry charge of the 4th D.G. and 9th Lancers had been broken up:

'On the left 2 troops A Sqn in a sugar refinery, the centre 2 troops A Sqn on a mound about 300 yards S of the level crossing which lay about half a mile W of Elouges, the right B Sqn a little retired in a large cutting on a mineral line which led from the sugar refinery to Elouges station. C Sqn and machine gun in support near the western end of the same line. The whole position lay just S of the word Elouges. The Regiment was shelled a little during its retirement. We waited here for some time and then received orders to retire through Audregnies on Angres with the Regiment acting as rear guard to the Brigade. Two Sqns A and B were kept at the top of the rise above Audregnies, while C Sqn was sent to the ridge beyond that village. The two rear Sqns were preparing to follow C when all the Brigade was ordered back to the 2nd Position we had taken up during the retirement. The Sqns were sent to the same positions they had occupied before but B Sqn advanced too far beyond their original position and for a time lost touch. I went to find them but could see nothing of them and as rifle fire had broken out on the left and part of C and A Sqns were in action I came back to C Sqn and found a hostile attack developing in front of them and in front of A. The enemy's guns opened on both these Sqns from the direction of Quievrechain and from north of the main Mons-Valenciennes Road. At that moment the remainder of the Brigade came over the skyline immediately in rear of us and the 9th Lancers in column of troops galloped across our front from left to right passing round the sugar refinery and the mound where A Sqn were on. They were quickly followed by the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards in a similar formation. Both Regiments were heavily shelled and fired on from their left flank, as they executed this manoeuvre. Their ranks were broken and they sought refuge in ever increasing numbers behind these two localities, and in the cutting further to our right rear where B Sqn ought to have been. The enemy kept up an intense shell fire, concentrating it chiefly on the factory and on the mound, and their rifle fire was also very severe. Many more horses than the ground could accommodate were now massed together, and the fierce fire they were subjected to caused a good number to stampede. I went to the factory where A Sqn were and ordered Maj Stewart to retire when he could do so in safety, I then went to the mound and gave the same orders to Lt Lawrence and Lt Gorelangton's troops who were holding that position. I then again went to try to find B Sqn but could see nothing of them. I rode almost up to the Mons-Valenciennes Road. I then rode back to see if A Sqn had retired and found they had gone back to a colliery close to Elouges Station where the majority of the Sqn rallied. C Sqn in the meantime had retired along the mineral line to the S of Elouges. The Regiment was now very much broken up, owing to the stampede of led horses and the mixture of units caused by the rallying of the remnants of the 9th Lancers and the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards in rear of our line. We succeeded in rallying a good proportion of the Regiment at Elouges close to Elouges Station and just S of the town.'

Known correspondence from one member of the 18th Hussars confirms that his regiment had also charged the enemy at Elouges on 24 August 1914:

'We had a fight last Sunday and Monday with the Germans. After we charged them, the regiment got split up into two parties one went one way, and the other the other. I went with one of them and stayed until Tuesday afternoon, when we had orders to go and join the other party, and take a message to them, so that we could reform the regiment as strong as possible. A Sergeant and eight of us had a tough job to get through to the remainder, but managed to join up at six o'clock Saturday morning. It is now Sunday morning, and we have just had a depatch rider landed to tell us that the party I left lost nearly all the men in a skirmish, so I think I am extremely lucky.' (Private Archie Stephenson, 18th Hussars, letter written on 30 August 1914 to his father, published in the *Hull Daily Mail*, 11 September 1914)

The 18th Hussars fought with the 1st Cavalry Division in both a mounted and dismounted role throughout the remainder of the Great War, winning many more battle honours, including Le Cateau, the Marne and First Ypres in 1914, Second Ypres in 1915, the Somme in 1916, Arras and Cambrai in 1917, and Amiens and Albert in 1918.

Owen was promoted Sergeant and awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre prior to dying of wounds in France on 16 April 1918. He was the husband of Charlotte Ray (formerly Owen) and is buried in St. Server Cemetery Extension, Rouen.

**Alfred Ray** was born in Walworth, Surrey in 1888 and attested for the West Yorkshire Regiment at St. Pancras on 31 August 1914. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 July 1915 and was discharged on 3 July 1917 due to shell-shock and contusions caused by active service overseas in France and was awarded a Silver War Badge. He was the second husband of Charlotte Ray (widow of the above).

**19** *Four: Sergeant J. R. Cornall, 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars*

1914 Star, with clasp (172 Pte. J. R. Cornall. 19/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (172 Cpl. J. R. Cornall. 19-Hrs.); **Panama, Republic**, Solidarity Medal 1917-18, Third Class, bronze, *contact marks, traces of lacquer, nearly very fine or better, the last rare (4)* *£300-£400*

Panama Medal of Solidarity 3rd Class *London Gazette* 17 February 1920 .

**John Robert Cornall** was born in 1889 at Bintree, Norfolk. A Horse Breaker by trade, he attested for the 19th Hussars on 26 February 1907 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 September 1914. He enlisted in the Royal Tank Corps on 21 January 1919 and he died in 1924 whilst in the rank of Sergeant.

*Note:* The Panama Medal of Solidarity was instituted in 1918 and although Panama played no active part in the Great War, they did award this medal in solidarity to the allies, Panama having previously declared war on Germany on 7 April 1917. The award was issued in three grades: Gold (silver gilt) to commanders in chief; Silver with a rosette to Generals and senior officers; and Bronze to officers and other ranks.

Michael Maton's *Honour the Recipients of Foreign Awards* identifies from the *London Gazette* 61 Panama Solidarity Medals in bronze, 5 in silver and 1 in gold.

**20** *Family group:*

Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**15172 By. Sgt. Maj: J. Panter. 2nd Bde. Lanc: Div: R.A.**) *good very fine*

**Six: Trumpeter, later Sergeant, J. J. Panter, Royal Field Artillery, who, having been Mentioned in Despatches for gallantry at the Battle of Vlakfontein, 29 May 1901, during the Boer War whilst aged just 16, served during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914, and was wounded and repatriated from France in 1915**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (30429 Tptr. J. J. Panter. 8/Bty, R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (30429 Tptr: J. J. Panter. 8th Bty. R.F.A.); 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (30429 Cpl. J. J. Panter. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (30429 Sjt. J. J. Panter R.A.); Defence Medal, mounted as worn, *nearly very fine and better*

**Five: Trumpeter J. Panter, 4th Hussars, who served on the Western Front with his regiment from the Marne in September 1914 through to Villers Brettoneaux in April 1918 and was subsequently a long served Stable Helper to the Royal Household at Buckingham Palace**

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (9431 Tptr: J. Panter. 4/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (9431 Pte. J. Panter. 4-Hrs.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Royal Household Faithful Service Medal, G.V.R., suspension dated '1915-1935' (J. Panter) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine*

**Four: Private C. L. Panter, 17th Lancers, who was wounded during the Great War**

1914 Star with *copy* clasp (904 Pte. C. L. Panter. 17/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (L-904 Pte. C. L. Panter. 17-Lrs.); War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *edge knocks to last, nearly very fine (16)* *£700-£900*

**James Panter** was born in 1851 at Hanley, Upton on Severn, Worcestershire and attested for the Royal Artillery at Worcester on 16 January 1871. Having served in India from October 1871 until November 1878, he was promoted Sergeant in July 1881 and transferred to the 2nd Brigade, Lancashire Division in October 1882, serving as Battery Sergeant Major of the same from April 1883. He was awarded his Army L.S. & G.C. medal in 1886, was promoted Quartermaster Sergeant and transferred to the Army Staff in March 1892 and was discharged on 1 March 1894 having served 23 years and 45 days at home and abroad.

**John James Panter**, eldest son of the above, was born in 1884 at Everton, Liverpool, Lancashire and attested for the Royal Artillery in London on 29 September 1898 at London. Appointed Trumpeter on 12 December 1899, John Panter served with the 8th Battery, Royal Field Artillery in South Africa during the Boer War from January 1900. Although just aged 16 at the time, he was Mentioned in Despatches and noted for promotion to Bombardier upon his reaching the age of 18 following his gallantry at the Battle of Vlakfontein, 29 May 1901 (*London Gazette* 20 August 1901 - 'Trumpeter J. Panter, 8th Battery Royal Field Artillery:

During fight at Vlakfontein, 25th May, 1901 (*sic*- actually 29 May), officer's horse, which he was leading, being shot, got a rifle and ran up into firing line. (Only 16 years old.)'

Panter remained in South Africa until August 1903 and was awarded the Q.S.A. with 3 clasps and K.S.A with 2 clasps. Having completed 12 year of service he re-engaged on 9 December 1910 and served with the Royal Field Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914. He was wounded in the left arm in May 1915 and transferred to England, rejoining the B.E.F. in November 1915 and remaining in France for the remainder of the war. He was promoted Sergeant on 30 May 1918 and discharged 28 February 1920.

**Joseph Panter**, second son of James Panter above, was born in 1889 and was educated at the Royal Hibernian School, Dublin. He served with the 4th Hussars during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 September 1914 and was present at the Battles of the Marne, Ypres 1914 and 1915, Hooge, Loos, Somme, Arras, Cambrai, Bourlon Wood, Amiens and Viller Bretonneaux. He served as Stable Helper to the Royal Household at Buckingham Palace and was awarded his Long and Faithful Service Medal in 1935.

**Charles Leo Panter**, fourth son of James Panter above, was born in 1891 at Birmingham, Warwickshire and educated at the Royal Hibernian School, Dublin. He attested for the 17th Lancers in January 1906 and served with them in India and afterwards during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 November 1914. He suffered a gun shot wound to his right arm during the war and was discharged surplus to military requirements on 23 May 1919. The Medical Appeal Board awarded him a 20% pension in respect of his disabilities.

Sold with the following original items: James Panter's Certificates of Education and Gunnery booklet and Monthly Settlements and Saving's Bank Account booklet in contemporary leather cover, both with numerous hand written entries; Buckingham Palace letter to accompany Joseph Panter's 1935 Silver Jubilee medal; John James Panter's 'Small Book' - containing many handwritten entries - in contemporary leather cover; Soldier's Small Book, relating to Albert Edward Panter, third son of James Panter above, who served from 1904 in the 19th Hussars, 8th Hussars and 4th Hussars. A trumpeter also, he served with the latter regiment on the Western Front during the Great War from 1915 to 1918.



**Three: Gunner T. J. Beynon, Royal Field Artillery, late Bombardier, City of London Imperial Volunteers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 26 May 1917**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, Belfast (1179 Pte. T. J. Beynon, C.I.V.); 1914-15 Star (L-27394 Gnr. T. J. Beynon. R.F.A.); British War Medal 1914-20 (L-27394 Gnr. T. J. Beynon. R.A.) with *damaged* named card box of issue; Memorial Plaque (Theophilus John Beynon); together with a Masonic Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee 1837-97 medal by *Kenning London*, silver-gilt, enamel and brilliants, with top bar and pin, *missing 5 brilliants*; and a St. James Union Lodge 1787 Medal with No. 180 clasp and top bar with pin, silver, hallmarks for London 1895, and enamel, reverse engraved, 'G. J. Taylor W. M. to John Beynon 1895', *good very fine or better* (6) £260-£300

**Theophilus John Beynon** was born in 1879 in Holloway, London, the son of Benjamin and Sarah Beynon and was a resident of Manorbier, Pembrokeshire. He joined the 1st City of London Artillery Volunteers in 1898 and was ranked Bombardier before he then served with No. 2 Company of the Mounted Infantry, City of London Imperial Volunteers in South Africa during the Boer War. On his return a complimentary 'Return of the C.I.V.' dinner was held in honour of him and Private G. Young at the Assembly Rooms, Pembroke, 5 November 1900. Each of them was presented with an engraved silver cigarette case.

Beynon served with the Royal Field Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 November 1915 and was killed in action on 26 May 1917 whilst serving with the X/6th Trench Mortar Battery. He was the husband of Gertrude L. Beynon, of 11, Kemble Road, Forest Hill, London and is buried in Philosopher British Cemetery, Marzingarbe, France.

*Note:* All C.I.V. recipients of the Belfast clasp served in No. 2 Company of the Mounted Infantry.

Sold with the following: Two studio portrait photographs of the recipient in C.I.V. uniform taken by the *London Stereoscopic Company*; Order of Service for C.I.V. Farewell Service held at St. Paul's Cathedral on 12 January 1900; *City Press* Illustrated C.I.V. souvenir publications Nos. 2 and 3, the former containing portrait photograph of the recipient; C.I.V. 'Welcome by the City of London Corporation' dinner menu, dated 27 October 1900; Programme for 'Return of the C.I.V. Complementary Dinner to Privates G. Young and Theo Beynon at the Assembly Rooms, Pembroke, November 5th 1900'; '(Late) C.I.V. Programme of Concert at Guildhall, December 12th 1908'; photograph, 205mm x 153mm, of section of 1st City of London Royal Garrison Artillery Volunteers, featuring the recipient wearing Q.S.A. medal; Newspaper pages from the *Free Press and Economic Advertiser*, 2 November 1900 and the *Pembrokeshire Times*, 8 November 1900 with articles describing the homecoming of the recipient from the Boer War and the welcome reception given in his honour at the Pembrokeshire Assembly Rooms respectively; an original copy of the recipient's marriage certificate dated, 21 February 1903; Royal Artillery collar badge; book register - *The War Graves of the British Empire Philosopher British Cemetery, Mazingarbe, France*; and a quantity of other family photographs, postcards and ephemera.

**Three: Corporal R. R. Patterson, 47th Battery, 44th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, who was killed in action during the First Battle of Ypres on 24 October 1914**

1914 Star (33737 Cpl. R. R. Patterson. R.F.A.) with *flattened* lid to named card box of issue; British War and Victory Medals (33737 Cpl. R. R. Patterson. R.A.) with *flattened* lids to named card boxes of issue; Memorial Plaque (Robert Reilly Patterson) *nearly extremely fine* (4) £240-£280

**Robert Reilly Patterson** was born in Ipswich, Suffolk and attested for the Royal Artillery in London in August 1904 aged 16 years and 2 months. He was promoted Corporal in March 1914 and, having been posted to the 47th (Howitzer) Battery in April of that year, served with them as part of the 44th (Howitzer) Brigade in Charles Munro's 2nd Division during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914. He was killed in action on 24 October 1914 during the First battle of Ypres.

Private Patterson was the son of William John and Letitia Patterson of 5 Tadema Road, King's Road, Chelsea, London and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

Sold together with Record Office forwarding letters for Great War medals; forwarding letter for clasp for 1914 Star; and photograph of panel of Menin Gate Memorial bearing the recipient's name.



**A very rare 'August 1918' American D.S.C. group of four awarded to Gunner E. W. R. Auty, Royal Field Artillery**

1914-15 Star (17106 Gnr: E. W. R. Auty. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (17106 Gnr. E. W. R. Auty. R.A.); **United States of America**, Distinguished Service Cross, bronze, the edge officially numbered '6278', in case with gold debossed lettering 'D.S.C.', together with *badly damaged* box of issue, officially numbered '6278' with spare brooch bar, *good very fine* (4) £300-£400

United States of America D.S.C. *London Gazette* 17 August 1920:  
'For distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign'

**Edward William Robert Auty** was born on 20 January 1894 at Poplar, London and attested there for the Royal Artillery on 9 November 1914. Posted to the B/109 Brigade on 27 November 1914 he served with them as part of the British Expeditionary Force in France from 30 August 1915 (B/109 Brigade became D/108 Brigade on 21 June 1916). He was gassed whilst serving with 338th Battery on 13 July 1917 and invalided to England on the Hospital Ship *St. Patrick* on 5 August 1917. Returning to France on 21 March 1918, he was posted to 112 Battery, 24 Brigade on 6 April 1918.

Gunner Auty was awarded the American Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry at Vierstraat, Belgium in August 1918 with Lieutenant W. T. J. Munday, also of 112th Battery, 24th Brigade, R.F.A. The citation for Lieutenant Munday's award is as follows:  
'For extraordinary heroism in action near Vierstraat, Belgium, August 30, 1918. While in command of an accompanying gun, Lieut. Munday advanced in close support of the attack of the 106th American Infantry. With a signaller, he made a daring reconnaissance in advance of our lines, and returned with valuable information. In an encounter with an enemy patrol, near Rosignol Wood two of the enemy were captured.'

Just 24 British servicemen were awarded the U.S. Army's Distinguished Service Cross, which was only ever awarded for extraordinary heroism in the face of the enemy. A list of all 24 awards is contained in *Decorations United States Army 1862 - 1926* - an official U.S. Government publication.

The following descriptions of the awards to Auty and Munday are extracted from this list and show identical units, places and dates:  
17106 Signaler Edward W. R. Auty, 112th Battery, 24th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, British Expeditionary Force. Near Vierstraat, Belgium, 30 & 31 August 1918. D.S.C. number unknown. Awarded in War Department General Order No. 60, 1920.  
Lieut. William Thomas John Mundy, 112th Battery., 24th Brigade., Royal Field Artillery, B.E.F. Near Vierstraat, Belgium, 30 & 31 August 1918. D.S.C. number unknown. Awarded in W.D.G.O. No. 60, 1920.

Sold together with a letter to Auty, from the Colonel in charge of R.F.A. records, regarding the award of his American D.S.C., dated 27 October 1920.

**24 Three: Gunner F. E. Boulter, Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force), who was awarded an 'Immediate' M.S.M. and French Medal of Honour for his services on the Western Front**

British War and Victory Medals (196179 Gnr. F. E. Boulter. R.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (196179 Gnr: F. E. Boulter, R.F.A.); mounted as worn together with the riband and bronze crossed swords suspension of French Medal of Honour, *planchet missing*; and together with a St. George's Corps Meritorious Service Medal with Imperial Service top brooch bar, reverse inscribed, 'Staff Sergt. F. E. Boulter. 1909.' (Eastbourne Salvation Army related) *generally good very fine* (4) £100-£140

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919:  
'For valuable services rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders.'

France, Medal of Honour, bronze, with crossed swords *London Gazette* 29 January 1919

**Frank Ewart Boulter** was born in 1892 at Eastbourne, Sussex and served during the Great War as a Gunner with the Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force). He died in 1951 at Eastbourne.

- 25 *Family Group:*  
**The Memorial Plaque to Private W. J. Beeton, Royal Field Artillery, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 10 April 1915**  
 Memorial Plaque (Walter James Beeton) *good very fine*  
**The Memorial Plaque to Private C. Beeton, 1/5th Battalion, Essex Regiment, who was killed in action in Egypt on 26 March 1917**  
 Memorial Plaque (Charles Beeton) *good very fine (2)* *£70-£90*  
**Walter James Beeton**, a native of Manor Park, London, attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with the 125th Battery during the Great War on the Western Front. He died of wounds on 10 April 1915, and is buried in Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, France.  
**Charles Beeton** attested for the Essex Regiment and served with the 1st/5th Battalion during the Great War as part of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. He was killed in action on 26 March 1917, and is buried in Gaza War Cemetery.

- 26 *Three: Gunner A. W. Thompson, Royal Garrison Artillery, who was killed in action while serving with the 48th Heavy Battery at the Battle of the Aisne on 14 September 1914*  
 1914 Star (35387 Gnr. A. Thompson. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (35387 Gnr. A. W. Thompson. R.A.);  
 Memorial Plaque (Arthur William Thompson) in card envelope, *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£160-£200*

**Arthur William Thompson** was born in 1891 in Kingsthorpe, Northampton and attested for the Royal Artillery in Northampton. He served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 48th Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery from 17 August 1914. As part of the 3rd Division, this Battery saw action at the battles of Mons, the Marne, and the Aisne.

Gunner Thompson was killed in action during the latter battle on 14 September 1914. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Thompson, of 42, Monks Pond Street, Northampton and is buried in Vailly British Cemetery, France.

- 27 *Family group:*  
*Pair: Gunner J. H. Kingsbury, 14th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, who died at Le Treport from wounds received on the Western Front on 17 May 1918*  
 British War and Victory Medals (169369 Gnr. H. Kingsbury. R.A.); Memorial Plaque (Joseph Henry Kingsbury) in card envelope, *good very fine or better*  
*Pair: Private A. S. Kingsbury, 2nd/19th Battalion, London Regiment (St. Pancras), late 2nd/21st Battalion, London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles), who died of pneumonia in Cairo on 31 October 1918*  
 British War and Victory Medals (4727 Pte. A. S. Kingsbury. 21-Lond. R.) in named card box of issue and *torn* OHMS outer envelope; Memorial Plaque (Alfred Samuel Kingsbury), together with a King Edward VII 1903 School Attendance Medal with 1905 brooched clasp, base metal, awarded to A. S. Kingsbury; Y.M.C.A. Gospel of St. John booklet; a Wesleyan Methodist card envelope containing three small prayer and hymn booklets; and Record Office transmission letter for BWM and VM, *medals and plaque extremely fine*  
*Four: Marine G. Kingsbury, Royal Marines*  
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Admiralty enclosure, in paper packets and card box of issue addressed to 'Mr G. Kingsbury, 2A Henslowe Rd. East Dulwich. SE22.', together with 2 heavily worn Royal Marines cap badges, *extremely fine*  
*Pair: Private W. T. Townsend, Army Service Corps*  
 1914-15 Star (M2-049888 Pte. W. T. Townsend. A.S.C.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (M2-049888 Pte. W. T. Townsend. A.S.C.) *good very fine (lot)* *£200-£240*

**Joseph Henry Kingsbury** was born in 1878 at Camberwell, London and resided at East Dulwich prior to attesting for the Royal Garrison Artillery at Peckham, Surrey. He served with the 444th and 14th Siege Batteries on the Western Front and died of wounds at No. 3 General Hospital, Le Treport on 17 May 1918. He was the son of John Thomas and Jane Elizabeth Kingsbury of 48 Crawthrew Grove, Lordship Lane, East Dulwich, London and is buried at Mont Huon Military Cemetery, Le Treport, France.

**Alfred Samuel Kingsbury**, younger brother of the above was born in 1894 at Camberwell, London. Together with his brother Charles, he attested for the 2nd/21st London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles) towards the end of 1915 and both brothers then served with them in Egypt from July 1916 as part of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. Alfred later transferred to the 2nd/19th Battalion, London Regiment ("C" Company) but died of pneumonia in Cairo on 31 October 1918. He is buried in Cairo War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt.

**George Kingsbury**, son of Joseph Henry Kingsbury, was a native of East Dulwich, London and served during the Second World War with the Royal Marines in North Africa, Egypt and Crete.

**W. T. Townsend** father-in-law of George Kingsbury, served with the Army Service Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 March 1915. He was discharged Class Z on 25 June 1919.

Sold together with research into the wartime service of the Kingsbury family members and a substantial, good quality, well captioned Kingsbury family album of postcards and photographs, including many cards sent by the five Kingsbury brothers from France, Egypt and Salonika during the Great War.



**A Great War 1918 Italian Theatre 'Piave Operations' M.M. group of three awarded to Private C. S. Gavin, Honourable Artillery Company, who was decorated for his gallantry at the capture of the Island of Papadopoli, 25-26 October 1918**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (10754 Pte. C. S. Gavin. 1/H.A.C. Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (10754 Pte. C. S. Gavin. H.A.C. - Inf.) together with a small Bronze medallion 'Presented by the Italian government to all members of the 2nd Battalion, Honourable Artillery Company for the Crossing of the Piave, October 1918', good very fine (4) £400-£500



M.M. *London Gazette* 29 March 1919

**Crichton Strachan Gavin** was born in 1884 at Gillingham, Dorset. A bank clerk by profession, he attested for the Honourable Artillery Company at Armoury House on 8 December 1915 and joined the Army Reserve. Mobilized to the H.A.C. Infantry on 27 April 1917, he was posted to the 1st Battalion on 17 July 1917 and to the 2nd Battalion with the British Expeditionary Force in France on 10 August 1917. Having been admitted to hospital with fever in October, he rejoined the 2nd Battalion, since moved to Italy, on 18 February 1918 and was awarded the Military Medal for his services with "A" Company during the capture of the Island of Papadopoli, or the 'Grave di Papadopoli.'

***The Capture of the Grave di Papadopoli***

In late October 1918, in order to facilitate a full scale assault on the east bank of the Piave River, Lord Cavan, O.C. 10th Army, set out to capture Papadopoli, a large island at the chosen crossing point. *The History of the Seventh Division, 1914-18* by C. T. Atkinson explains the difficulties faced:

'This island, about three miles in length and over a mile wide at its broadest, was the largest of the many shoals and islands in the river bed, separated by channels sometimes fordable, sometimes quite deep, through which the stream ran extremely rapidly, as fast as eight miles an hour. What doubled the hazards of the crossing was the incessant and excessive rains had swollen the river into a high flood, submerging completely the tops of the shoals which usually gave some idea where the channels ran.'

The task of capturing the island was given to six companies of the 22nd Brigade of the 7th Division (three from the 2nd Battalion, H.A.C. and three from the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers) together with a half a machine gun company, all commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connor. The main assault battalion was to be the 2nd H.A.C.

After some reconnoitring, the crossing began with A Company in the vanguard, as described by Canon E. C. Cross in '*The Defeat of Austria*':

'Shortly after eight o'clock the first two platoons of "A" Company 2nd H.A.C., under the charge of 2nd-Lt. S. E. L. Foster, started to cross the river. As the companies were bound to arrive somewhat disorganised on the far bank, these two platoons were instructed to push forward some 200 or 300 yards along the front trench immediately they landed in order to secure the crossing for the main party. Absolute silence was to be observed in this operation, and the bayonet alone was to be used to overcome resistance. The passage of the river was safely accomplished, except by two boats, which were swept down stream. The loss of these was serious, as it diminished by fourteen the number of the advance party. The remainder pressed on immediately they set foot on the island. Small posts of the enemy were soon encountered manning the trench. The resistance offered by these was not very formidable, and within fifteen minutes from the time the advance party landed, twelve Austrian prisoners were on their way to the beach, the remainder of the garrison having all been bayoneted. It was a good start and a fitting augury for the fighting which was to follow

The island was defended by two main lines of trenches dug as deep as the soil would allow, which, in most cases, was three to four feet, with a plentiful supply of low hutches in the background, which formed the dug-outs for the garrison. The front line ran along the south-western extremity of the island, and the support line roughly across the centre. Numerous machine-gun positions and trench-mortar emplacements combined to make it a very strong defensive position, whilst in places there were quite formidable belts of barbed wire.'

It was decided then that the 2nd H.A.C. should attack both lines of trenches simultaneously from the flank, with an attacking front of two companies. The role of the right attacking company was assigned to "A" Company (Captain E. B. Woollan, M.C.), who were to cross first.

On the right "A" Company, now seriously reduced in numbers by casualties and the loss of the two boats at the beginning of the operations, moved along the main trench encountering occasional opposition from small posts which were either bayoneted or taken prisoners, till about 1 a.m. they judged that they had reached their final objective and halted, throwing out a covering party in front. Touch was shortly gained with a company of the 1st R.W.F., who in accordance with the scheme of operations "mopped up" in rear, whilst manning the trench as the H.A.C. advanced.'

*The History of the Seventh Division, 1914-18* by C. T. Atkinson describes "A" Company's pivotal role in the attack thus:

'Starting with "A" Company on the right, "D" on the left, and "C" with Battalion Headquarters following in second line, the H.A.C. swept rapidly forward. The Austrians were in force and in places fought stoutly enough, but the H.A.C. had them at a disadvantage through taking them in flank and within two hours "A" Company had established itself on its objective a little below Salettuol'

The operation which was successfully brought to a conclusion around 5am is put in perspective by Major G. Goold Walker D.S.O. in *The Honourable Artillery Company in the Great War 1914-1919*:

'The capture of the island being now complete, it was justifiable to look back on the operation with considerable satisfaction. A position strongly defended both by nature and art had been captured by two night operations, which owed their success to the determination of all ranks to secure their final objectives at all costs, and the careful training they had received in the use of the Lewis-gun. No barrage had been available, owing to the fact that our artillery were ordered not to fire before the attack on the mainland. In addition to this, the troops on the island had been subjected to shell-fire for some sixty hours, and heavy rain before the second attack started. In all some 600 prisoners had been taken, and careful estimates of the number of enemy dead made it pretty certain that they were over 100. All this had been taken at the slight cost of about 120 casualties. In the 2nd H.A.C. one officer and sixteen other ranks were killed. The only similar operation in the previous annals of British military history was probably the celebrated passage of the St. Lawrence and the storming of the Heights of Abraham by Gen. Wolfe in front of Quebec, and though we would not for one moment attempt to decide which of the two tasks offered the more formidable difficulties, we are convinced that history will assign no insignificant part in the final chapter of this war to the capture of the island of Papadopoli on the two nights of October 23rd/24th and 25th/26th, 1918.'

*The Times* referred to the work of the 2nd Battalion in the battle as "a notable feat of arms," and as "perhaps the finest feat of many" by London Territorial soldiers.

Private Gavin contracted influenza shortly after the operation at Papadopoli and returned to convalesce in England for the remaining weeks of the war. He was notified of the award of his M.M. in a letter from his C.O. Major T.C. Bower M.C. (letter and envelope with lot) dated 10 December 1918, addressed to, 'Pte. Gavin, A Company 2/H.A.C., 16 Howesdale Avenue, East Sheen, Surrey':

'Dear Gavin, I am delighted to tell you that you have been awarded the Military Medal and heartily congratulate you and send you Captain Woollan's congratulations too. No doubt you will hear all news from in the Company, so shall not reiterate it. Trust you are rapidly recovering and will shortly rejoin us here. Yours sincerely T.C. Bower'

Gavin was discharged on 29 April 1919. He died at Worthing, Sussex in 1972.

Note regarding the the bronze medallion with the lot:

'It is a custom in the Italian Army, when a unit has distinguished itself in a particular operation, for the Higher Command, as a mark of appreciation, to order a medallion in commemoration of the action to be struck and presented to all ranks of the unit. This medallion is not worn as a decoration, but is much coveted as a memento. That such an honour should be extended to a unit outside the Italian Army is unique, and it was therefore with great pride that the 2nd Battalion received notification that, subject to their approval, a medallion should be struck in commemoration of the capture of the Grave di Papadopoli by the Honourable Artillery Company. Needless to say the suggestion was readily acceded to. The medallion bears the crest and motto of the Company and the words "Piave, October, 1918"; the obverse showing a scene representative of the crossing.

The Battalion was also selected by the War Office to be one of the seven recipients of bronze medals presented by the King of Italy to representatives of the Army in Italy.' (*The Honourable Artillery Company in the Great War 1914-1919*, Major G. Goold Walker D.S.O.)

Also sold with the recipient's 'Soldier's Pay Book for use on Active Service' and a copy of a letter from Colonel Eric C. M. Phillips to Colonel Sir Charles Longmore, both of the Hertfordshire Regiment, dated 20 July 1917, regarding Battalion matters with attached recommendations/citations for immediate awards for 5 members of the battalion - these in relation to the Battle of the Ancre Nov 1916. The connection to Gavin is unclear.

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**29 Three: Captain S. Roberts, Royal Engineers, who committed suicide at Rouen on 6 December 1914**

1914 Star (Hon: Capt: S. Roberts. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. S. Roberts.); Memorial Plaque (Samuel Roberts) *nearly extremely fine (4)* £200-£300

**Samuel Roberts** was born in 1874 at Plymouth, Devon and was appointed Assistant Surveyor (ranking as Lieutenant) in the Staff for Engineer Services on 1 May 1899. He was advanced Inspector (with the honorary rank of Captain) on 1 April 1907 and served in that rank on the Staff for Royal Engineer Services during the Great War on the Western Front.

Captain Roberts committed suicide at Rouen, France on 6 December 1914. He was the husband of Florence M. Roberts of 10 Beaumont Road, Plymouth and is buried in St. Sever's Cemetery, Rouen, France.



*'Corporal Hodder's Dangerous Mission as Despatch-Rider', from Deeds That Thrill the Empire*

**Three: Acting Captain H. G. Hodder, Reserve Signal Company, Royal Engineers, a motorcyclist despatch rider who was awarded the D.C.M. for conspicuous gallantry at Langemarck and Veldhoek in October 1914 - acts of heroism which were described and illustrated in *Deeds that Thrill the Empire***

1914 Star, with clasp (28066 Cpl. H. G. Hodder. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. G. Hodder.) *good very fine* (3) *£200-£240*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 16 January 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry at Langemarck, 23rd-25th October, in voluntarily taking messages with great coolness under heavy rifle and shell fire, and again at Veldhoek, when he acted with similar gallantry under fire and was there wounded.'

**Harold George Hodder** was born in 1893 at Lowestoft, Suffolk and was a resident of Carlisle Road, Cambridge prior to the Great War. He served during that conflict on the Western Front with the Motorcyclist Section of the Royal Engineers from 17 August 1914.

In 1914, the *Cambridge Independent Press* published a number of articles from Corporal Hodder, as well as letters received from him by his father and Cambridge friends, giving his impressions of the war. Subsequently, whilst recovering from his wounds following the award of his D.C.M., he was interviewed by the same newspaper and details of how he came to be awarded the D.C.M. were published on 22 January 1915.

The following matching account with two illustrations can also be found in *Deeds that Thrill the Empire*:

'On the night of October 22nd-23rd, 1914, the 1st Division, which had just arrived from the Aisne, was advancing from Poperinghe towards Langemarck. In the morning, near Boesinghe, the 3rd Brigade, on its left front, was fiercely attacked by the Germans, consisting almost entirely of new levies with scarcely two months' training, who, though mown down by our fire, came on again and again with almost incredible courage and resolution. Though partly driven out of Langemarck, around which some fifteen hundred of their dead were afterwards counted, the enemy held on to a number of houses and several windmills, and they also held a curving line beyond the village, from which they were able to direct a heavy artillery and rifle-fire upon the road leading from Boesinghe. The work of carrying messages along this road was therefore one of the greatest possible danger. Nevertheless, volunteers were not wanting, and a young motorcyclist, Corporal H. G. Hodder, of the Reserve Signal Company, Royal Engineers, who was attached to the 3rd Brigade, particularly distinguished himself, by successfully conveying more than one message through the hottest fire.

After driving the Germans back, the 1st Division had proceeded to entrench themselves, but in the evening of the 24th they were relieved by French Territorials and concentrated about Zillebeke, the 3rd Brigade alone remaining in their trenches until two French battalions should arrive to relieve them. As the latter failed to put in an appearance, Corporal Hodder was sent to investigate, and discovered them halted on a road some distance to the rear. When asked why they did not advance, they replied that they did not know where they were, and, as they had been fired upon, they believed that they had got between the British trenches and the German. Hodder tried to relieve their minds on this score and to persuade them to advance; but, his French not being equal to the occasion, he went back and fetched the Brigade-Major. That officer's knowledge of the language happened to be but little better than his own, and some time elapsed before the Frenchmen got on the move. At last the order to march was given, but they had not proceeded very far when heavy firing began, and the artillery on either side chiming in, a furious fusillade was soon in progress, which continued the greater part of the night.

During all this time Hodder was riding to and fro, endeavouring to get our gallant allies up to the trenches. It was a pitch-dark night, and on one journey he ran full tilt into a French gun-limber, the shaft of which, catching him on the shoulder, sent him flying off his machine. Happily, he was not hurt, and he continued riding about, picking up one company here and another there, and guiding them to the trenches, until at last the 3rd Brigade was relieved. The work he accomplished that night was of the highest importance, for if the Brigade had not been able to leave their trenches before daylight, they would have been obliged to remain there until the following night, although they were urgently required elsewhere.

On the morning of October 31st - the most critical day in the whole of the first Battle of Ypres - the 3rd Brigade were entrenched in front of Veldhoek, to the west of Gheluvelt. At 4am Hodder was despatched with an important message from Divisional Headquarters to Brigade Headquarters.

On reaching Gheluvelt, he left his motorcycle there and made the rest of the journey on foot across country. Having delivered his message, he was told to wait as the Brigade were expected to be heavily attacked. He therefore ensconced himself in a dugout, very glad of the chance to snatch an hour or two's sleep, as he had been continuing on duty for forty-eight hours. About 7am he was aroused and given a message to take back. He set out towards Gheluvelt but soon found himself under a heavy shell-fire, and learned that he could not get to the village, as the troops holding it had been driven back, and it was in possession of the enemy. He was therefore forced to abandon all hope of reaching his motorcycle and had to make his way across country to Divisional Headquarters, where he delivered his message. He was given another to take back to Brigade Headquarters, but, as the road from Gheluvelt was being fiercely shelled, he was obliged to return the way he had come. He found the Brigade under very heavy shell-fire, and the staff on the point of vacating their Headquarters. He was entrusted with another message to Divisional Headquarters and sprinted from one house to another until he was nearly out of the danger-zone. He had just emerged from the cover of one of the houses, when several shells burst overhead, and he was wounded in the left foot by a shrapnel bullet and two fragments of shell-case. Although in great pain, the brave corporal managed to limp to his destination with his message, and was taken in a motor car to the nearest field ambulance to have his wounds dressed. Scarcely had he left Divisional Headquarters, when the house was fiercely shelled, three Staff officers of the 1st Division being killed and General Lomax, its commanding officer, wounded.

For his gallantry and excellent work at Langemarck and Veldhoek, Corporal Hodder was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. His home is at Cambridge, where he is well known and very popular.'

Discharged to a commission in the Royal Engineers on 30 March 1915, he was promoted Temporary Lieutenant on 20 May 1916 and Acting Captain on 24 May 1918, relinquishing that rank and reverting to Temporary Lieutenant on 25 September 1918. On 2 January 1940, Lieutenant Hodder relinquished his commissioned rank to enlist into the ranks of the Army. He was commissioned Lieutenant in the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps on 31 July 1940 and resigned his commission on 9 January 1942.

31



**Five: Warrant Officer Class 1 F. Coombes, Royal Engineers, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his services on the Western Front in 1914, and was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for Salonika**

1914 Star (2415 Q. M. Sjt. F. Coombes. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (2415 W.O. Cl.1 F. Coombes. R.E.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (2415 Q.M. Sjt: F. Coombes. R.E.); Army L.S. & G. C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2415 Q.M. Sjt: F. Coombes. R.E.) *minor verdigris to VM, generally very fine (5)* £300-£400

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 13 February 1917.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 17 February 1915:  
'For gallant and distinguished service in the field.'

**Frank Coombes** was born in 1878 at Canterbury, Kent, the son of George and Harriet Coombes and attested for the Royal Engineers at Canterbury on 28 October 1898. He served in Egypt from July 1901 until March 1905, advancing to Sergeant (on the General Staff) immediately on his return home to England. He embarked for Gibraltar in March 1908 remaining there until March 1912 and he re-engaged to complete 21 years with the colours in June 1909.

Coombes was promoted Quartermaster Sergeant in March 1913 and served with the Royal Engineers during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 August 1914 until 17 November 1915, being Mentioned in Sir John French's Despatch of 14 January 1915 and advancing to Warrant Officer Class 1 at the 26th Divisional H.Q. in June 1915. Remaining with the 26th Divisional H.Q., he was posted to the Balkans with the British Salonika Force on 18 November 1915, remaining there until 14 June 1918 and while there was awarded the M.S.M. (*London Gazette* 13 February 1917) and the Army L.S. & G.C. Medal under Army Order 125 of 1917. He returned to join the B.E.F. in France after the end of the war and was discharged from the 49th Company, Royal Engineers on the termination of his second period of engagement on 6 November 1919. He died in Hanwell in 1964, aged 85.

**32 Three: Driver D. Elder, 84th Field Company, Royal Engineers, who died of wounds received on the Western Front on 23 February 1916**

1914-15 Star (80232 Dvr. D. Elder. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (80232 Dvr. D. Elder. R.E.); Memorial Plaque (David Elder) *dried adhesive to reverse of plaque, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4)* *£120-£160*

**David Elder** was born in 1895 in Abernethy, Perthshire and attested for the Royal Engineers at Dundee. He served with the 84th Field Company, R.E. during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 July 1915 and died of wounds on 23 February 1916. He was the son of Thomas and Jane Elder and is buried in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Poperinge, West Flanders, Belgium.

**33 Three: Acting Sergeant E. B. Markwick, Motor Cyclist Section, Royal Engineers, who died of disease at 45 Casualty Clearing Station, France on 9 November 1918**

1914 Star (28798 Cpl. E. B. Markwick. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (28798 A. Sgt. E. B. Markwick. R.E.); Memorial Plaque (Edward Baguley Markwick) mounted in a contemporary glazed wooden frame, *mild corrosion/staining to reverse of second, otherwise extremely fine (4)* *£140-£180*

**Edward Baguley Markwick** was born in 1895, a native of Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham and served initially during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 October 1914 as a Corporal in the Motor Cyclist Section of the Royal Engineers. He also served in the Special Brigade and the 2nd Signal Company. He died from pneumonia aged 22 at 45 Casualty Clearing Station, Awoingt, France on 9 November 1918. He had been hospitalised in 4th Stationary Hospital, France on 29 November 1916 with Impetigo and was a patient in Allerton VAD Hospital, Lichfield Road Sutton Coldfield from February 1917 until March 1918 with rheumatic fever and had been nursed there by his mother, a member of Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps.

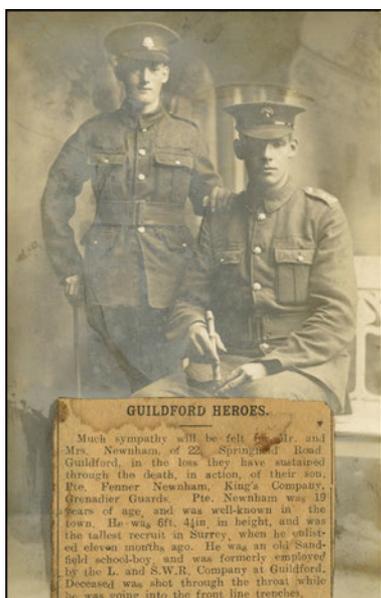
He was the son of Edward and Elizabeth Annie Markwick, of "Broadfields," Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham and is buried in Awoingt British Cemetery, France.

**34 Three: Sapper S. H. Dunster, Railway Operating Division, Royal Engineers**

British War and Victory Medals (322739 Spr. S. H. Dunster. R.E.); Service Medal of the Order of St. John, with additional award bar (5983 Pte. S. Dunster. Chatham Div. No. 11 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1927); together with the recipient's St. John Re-Examination Cross, silver, the reverse engraved '168418 Sydney Dunster' with an uninterrupted run of 23 dated Year Bars, 1914-1936, all inscribed '168418' on reverse; South Eastern & Chatham Railway Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association Medal, bronze, awarded to 'Sidney Dunster' in '1917' for passing 7 annual examinations in succession; South Eastern & Chatham Railway Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association Medal, silver, awarded to 'Sidney Dunster' in '1924' for passing 14 annual examinations in succession; Southern Railway St. John Ambulance Association Medal, with 21 years top brooch bar, reverse inscribed 'Sidney Dunster 1931'; National Fire Brigades Union Long Service Medal, with 'Ten Years' brooch bar (3908) bronze; **France, Third Republic**, Customs Honour Medal; together with 2 Auxiliary Fire Service lapel badges; National Union of Railwaymen 30 Years Membership badge, silver and enamel; 3 enamelled railway badges; and 2 bowling club medals, silver and enamel, *generally very fine and better (lot)* *£200-£240*

**Sydney Hollingsbee Dunster** was born in 1892 in Sittingbourne, Kent and died in 1985 in the Registration District of Swale, Kent.

**35**



**Pair: Private B. Newnham, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 24 February 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (29744 Pte. B. Newnham. G. Gds.); Memorial Plaque (Benjamin Newnham) in card envelope, *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£80-100*

**Benjamin Ernest Fenner Newnham** was born in 1898 at Guildford, Surrey and attested for the Grenadier Guards in 1917. He was killed in action in France on 24 February 1918.

A newspaper cutting with the lot states:

'Much sympathy will be felt for Mr and Mrs. Newnham of 22 Springfield Road, Guildford, in the loss they have sustained through the death, in action, of their son, Pte. Fenner Newnham, King's Company, Grenadier Guards. Pte Newnham was 19 years of age and was well known in the town. He was 6ft 4in in height and was the tallest recruit in Surrey when he enlisted eleven months ago. He was an old Sandfield School boy and was formerly employed by the L. and S.W.R. Company of Guildford. Deceased was shot through the throat while he was going into the front line trench.'

Private Newnham is buried in Level Crossing Cemetery, Fampoux, France.

Sold together with a studio photograph of the recipient seated with another soldier standing, both in the uniform of the Grenadier Guards.

**36** *Family group:*

**Three: Private R. G. Carpenter, 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, who was killed in action at Soupir during the Battle of the Aisne on 14-16 September 1914**

1914 Star (16338 Pte. R. G. Carpenter. 2/G. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (16338 Pte. R. G. Carpenter. G. Gds.); Memorial Plaque (Richard George Carpenter) *nearly extremely fine*

**Pair: Private S. Carpenter, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, who died of disease at No. 1 Australian Casualty Clearing Station, France, on 16 February 1919**

British War and Victory Medals (46253 Pte. S. Carpenter. Rif. Brig.); Memorial Plaque (Sydney Carpenter) *nearly extremely fine (7)* *£300-£400*

**Richard George Carpenter** was born in 1893 at Christchurch, Eastbourne, Sussex, and attested there for the Grenadier Guards on 25 March 1913. He served with No. 1 Company of the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914. After engaging the enemy at Mons on 23 August and again two days later at Landrecies during the retreat, his battalion halted at Villers Cotterets, where heavy fighting took place and two platoons were surrounded and killed at a cross-roads in a clearing known as Rond de la Reine, fighting to the last man. At the Battle of the Marne, the enemy was engaged at La Tretoire on 8 September, at a cost of 41 casualties, and the Marne was crossed at Charly the following day. Sir Frederick Ponsonby in his Regimental History notes the Grenadiers witnessed signs of the German retreat and much looting and vandalism in every village as they advanced.

Having reached the Aisne, they crossed in heavy mist on the morning of 14 September, and the Grenadiers engaged the enemy in the woods at La Cour de Soupir Farm with No. 1 Company in the vanguard. It was here between 14 and 16 September that Private Carpenter was killed in action. A flavour of the fighting is provided by Ponsonby in his regimental history:

'At Soupir the road ran uphill through a dense wood, and it was impossible to see very far ahead. Progress was necessarily very slow, and the advanced guard had orders to move with the utmost caution. No. 1 Company, under Major Hamilton, formed the vanguard, and half of No. 2 Company, under Captain Symes-Thompson, was sent as a flank guard to the left, where the ground rose steeply above the road, and the trees were very thick. About half-way the vanguard came into touch with the German outposts. At the same time they were joined by some men of our 5th Brigade, who had gone too far to their left, and in consequence had narrowly escaped being captured by the enemy.

Two platoons of No. 1 and one platoon of No. 2 were sent off to the left, and, having got into touch with the cavalry on that flank, took up a position in the woods above Chavonne, where they remained for the rest of the day. Meanwhile, the leading men of the advanced guard, under Lieutenant Cunliffe, pushed on, and near La Cour de Soupir ran right into the enemy, who were in superior numbers. All the men were taken prisoners, and Lieutenant Cunliffe was wounded.

Shells were now screaming through the trees with monotonous regularity, and the hail of bullets grew ever thicker as the advanced guard came up to La Cour de Soupir. It became evident that the Germans were not only in strength at the top of the hill, but were advancing across the open against our left flank, and at the same time trying to surround the advanced guard by working through the woods on the right flank. No. 3 Company, under Captain Gosselin, was sent off to the right with instructions to clear the enemy off some rising ground and protect the right flank. This it succeeded in doing, but found vastly superior numbers opposed to it, and could not make any farther progress. It was here that Lieutenant des Voeux was killed, being hit through both lungs by a chance shot in the wood.

Urgent appeals from the firing line induced Major Jeffreys to send two platoons of No. 4 to help No. 1 Company, and one to the right for No. 3, while the remaining platoon, with the machine-guns, under Lieutenant the Hon. W. Cecil, was posted on the edge of a clearing in case those in front were driven back.

The advanced guard had now done its part. It had ascertained where the enemy was posted, but if an advance was to be made, it was clear that it would have to be strengthened considerably. Colonel Feilding therefore sent the 3rd Coldstream up to the left of the road and the Irish Guards to the right. Pushing through the woods and picking up platoons of No. 1 and No. 2 Companies Grenadiers, these troops came up to the hard-pressed No. 1 Company on the open ground near La Cour de Soupir.' (*The Grenadier Guards in the Great War of 1914-1918* by Lieut.-Colonel The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby refers)

Having now firmly established themselves on the north bank of the river, the Grenadiers dug-in and were subject to heavy shelling and counter attacks for a further two days before being relieved at dawn on 17 September.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission records a total of sixty five 2nd Grenadiers' war dead for the period 14 to 16 September 1914. Thirty nine of these men - including Carpenter - do not have a precise date of death but are instead recorded simply as having died between 14 and 16 September.

**Sydney Carpenter**, younger brother of the above, was born in 1900 at Eastbourne, Sussex and served during the Great War with the Rifle Brigade, initially with the 12th (Service) Battalion and subsequently with the 2nd Battalion. He died of disease at No. 1 Australian Casualty Clearing Station, France on 16 February 1919 and is buried in Halle Communal Cemetery, Belgium.

Sydney and Richard Carpenter were sons of Richard and Laura Harriett Carpenter, of 9, Beach Rd., Eastbourne, Sussex.

**37** *Three: Private C. S. James, 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, who was killed in action near Troyon, during operations on the Aisne, on 14 September 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (10384 Pte. C. S. James. C. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (10384 Pte. C. S. James. C. Gds.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£200-£240*

**Carl Shaw James** was born in 1893 at Ladywood, Warwickshire and was a resident of Merthyr Tydvil prior to attesting for the Coldstream Guards at Birmingham in September 1913. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 August 1914 and was killed in action on the Aisne on 14 September 1914 during his battalion's attack towards Chemin des Dames above Troyon. Initially reported missing, he was later officially recorded dead on or since 14 September 1914 and was among the 389 casualties suffered by the Battalion that day.

He was the eldest son of William and Catherine James of Merthyr Tydvil and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**38** *Three: Private H. Sandbrook, 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, a Boer War veteran who was killed in action at Kruseecke, during the First Battle of Ypres, on 29 October 1914*

1914 Star (8179 Pte. H. Sandbrook. C. Gds.) *lacquered*; British War and Victory Medals (8179 Pte. H. Sandbrook. C. Gds.); Memorial Plaque (Henry Sandbrook) *good very fine (4)* *£240-£280*

**Henry Sandbrook** was born in August 1872 at Small Heath, Birmingham, Warwickshire and attested there for the Coldstream Guards in August 1890. He transferred to the Army Reserve in August 1893 but was mobilized on 9 October 1899 and served in South Africa for the entirety of the Boer War, 22 October 1899 until 21 July 1902, receiving the Queen's Medal with 5 clasps and King's Medal with 2 clasps. He was discharged again at the completion of his term of engagement on 26 August 1902.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Sandbrook served with the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards on the Western Front from 7 October 1914 and was recorded missing presumed dead following a period of enemy attacks in overwhelming force at Kruseecke on 29 October which reduced the battalion to just 1 officer and 60 other ranks:

'Punctually at 5.30 a.m. on the morning of Thursday the 29th October in foggy weather the 6th Bavarian Reserve Division, covered by a screen of skirmishers, got up to within fifty yards of our defences without being seen, and made a rush upon the trenches of the right half of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards as well as upon the company of the Black Watch posted at the cross roads. Our troops were well on the alert and at once opened fire on the assailants, causing a slight pause in the attack ; but the momentum of the advance prevailed and carried the Germans forward without any serious check. The struggle at that point lasted for a short time only, and as no Officer survived it the exact details of what actually occurred are not fully known. It is, however, known that at least two of our machine guns jammed, and that a considerable proportion of the ammunition was defective, the cartridges were too large for the barrel of the rifles, and many of the men could not use their arms ; this circumstance was in fact largely responsible for the disaster of that day...

The left half of the Battalion, at some distance from the Menin road, were also attacked at the same time by units of the XXVIIth Reserve Corps, but three resolute attempts to seize our position by assault were successfully repulsed...

But our ranks were thinning fast and those who survived were in deep and narrow trenches where they could not use their bayonets. Thus reduced to a small number and surrounded on all sides they were finally overwhelmed...

The 1st Battalion Coldstream lost all their eleven Officers present, and at the end of the day only some 60 other ranks were collected by Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. Boyd, the sole remaining Officer of the Battalion.' (*The Coldstream Guards. Vol 1. 1914-18* by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Ross-of-Bladensburg, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. refers)

Private Sandbrook was the husband of Florence Bessie Sandbrook of 124 St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction, London and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**39** *Family group:*

*Three: Private S. Osborne, 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, who died of wounds at Chavonne, on the Aisne, on 5 October 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (8892 Pte. S. Osborne. C. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (8892 Pte. S. Osborne. C. Gds.) *nearly extremely fine*

*Three: Private J. H. Osborne, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, who died of wounds received in action on the Western Front on 10 June 1916*

1914-15 Star (9426 Pte. J. H. Osborne. S. Staff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9426 Pte. J. H. Osborne. S. Staff: R.) *slight edge nicks to last two, good very fine (6)* *£300-£400*

**Samuel Osborne** was born in 1890 and attested for the Coldstream Guards at Birmingham in October 1910. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1914 and died of wounds at Chavonne on 5 October 1914.

The 2nd Coldstream Guards crossed the Aisne at Chavonne on 13 September 1914 and took part in fighting at Soupir the following day incurring over 60 casualties. They then dug-in and held the line at Chavonne on the north side of the Aisne from 18 September until relieved by French troops on 13 October. Private F. W. Dobson of the 2nd Coldstream Guards was awarded the V.C. for rescuing two wounded men under fire in view of the enemy trenches at Chavonne on 28 September 1914. He is buried in Vailly British Cemetery, France.

**Joseph Henry Osborne**, brother of the above, was born in 1897 at Birmingham and attested for the South Staffordshire Regiment in 1913. He died of wounds received on the Western Front on 10 June 1916. His battalion, the 2nd Battalion, had been in support trenches at Cabaret Rouge, Carency and the Zouave Valley. He is buried in Barlin Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

Both men were sons of Rose Phoebe Osborne of 104 Hospital Street, Birmingham.

**40** *Three: Private A. Funnell, 3rd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, who was killed in action at St. Julien, during the First Battle of Ypres, on 22 October 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (6943 Pte. A. Funnell. C. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (6943 Pte. A. Funnell. C. Gds.) *extremely fine (3)* *£200-£240*

**Arthur Funnell** was born at Glynde, Sussex c.1884 and attested for the Coldstream Guards at Chichester in 1906. He was serving with the 3rd Battalion, stationed at the Tower of London Barracks, in 1911 and also served with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1914, the battalion notably participating in the actions on the Aisne Heights and the attack on Perenchies in September.

Funnell was killed in action at St. Julien on 22 October 1914. He was the son of Stephen and Harriett Funnell of 21 Trevor Gardens, Glynde, Lewes, Sussex and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**41** *Three: Lance-Corporal H. V. Steedman, 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, who was killed in action when his battalion was overwhelmed by the Prussian Guard near Gheluvelt Wood, during the First Battle of Ypres, on 11 November 1914*

1914 Star (6035 L. Cpl. H. V. Steedman. S. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (6035 Pte. H. V. Steedman. S. Gds.)  
*nearly extremely fine (3)* *£200-£240*

**Herbert Valentine Steedman** was born in 1891 at Penge, Surrey and attested for the Scots Guards in London as a Boy in 1905. He was in Egypt from September 1912 until January 1913 and following the outbreak of the Great War he served on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion from 13 August 1914. Having fought on the Aisne in September, the 1st Scots Guards entrained for Hazebrouck and saw heavy action at Zandvoorde and Gheluvelt in late October.

Dug in between Gheluvelt and Veldhoek in early November, the battalion held their position under continuous bombardment and attack. The regimental history records that the Prussian Guard then attacked through Veldhoek on 11 November and captured some trenches of the 1st Brigade. Holding a farm near Gheluvelt Wood, the 1st Scots Guards were then overwhelmed after a period of heavy fighting and the only survivors - Captain Stracey and 69 men - withdrew to Hooge.

Private Steedman was reported missing on 11 November 1914 and later confirmed killed in action. He was the son of the late James and Margaret Steedman and the husband of Ada M. Hughes (formerly Steedman), of Beckenham Park Lodge, Beckenham Hill, Kent. Having no known grave, he is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**42** *Three: Lance-Sergeant R. W. Ranger, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, who was killed in action during the First Battle of Ypres in October 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (7126 L. Sjt. R. W. Ranger. S. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (7126 Cpl. R. W. Ranger. S. Gds.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£200-£240*

**Reginald William Ranger** was born in 1893 at Bathampton, Somerset and attested for the Scots Guards at Devizes in July 1908. Having been appointed Lance Sergeant in April 1914, he served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 October 1914 and was killed in action near Ypres between 20 and 26 October 1914.

The 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers had moved up to Kruseecke, in the Ypres sector, under heavy shell-fire on 20 October before withdrawing later in the day to Zandvoorde. The following day they were in action around Hollebeke Chateaux and over the next few days, with the companies of the battalion becoming dispersed between Polygon Wood, and Kruseecke, they suffered heavy casualties, with F Company in particular being heavily shelled on 24 October and most of the company being buried alive or taken prisoner. Severe losses were incurred again at Kruseecke on 25 October as the battalion became surrounded and the survivors, numbering 12 officers and 460 other ranks, then retired to Hooge.

Lance Sergeant Ranger's date of death was deemed for official purposes to be 26 October 1914. He was the son of William and Susannah Ranger of 14 Southgate, Devizes and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**43** *Three: Guardsman F. Daily, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, who died of wounds on 15 November 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (6975 Pte. F. Daily. S. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (6975 Pte. F. Daily. S. Gds.); Memorial Plaque (Frank Daily) *good very fine (4)* *£240-£280*

**Frank Daily** was born in 1889 at Coatbridge, Lanarkshire and attested for the Scots Guards on 30 January 1908. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 October 1914 and died on 15 November 1914 from wounds received in action. The previous day his Battalion had relieved the 2nd Royal Welch Fusiliers in trenches at La Cordonerie Farm near Fromelles.

Frank Daily (surname spelt Dailey by the CWGC) was the husband of Mrs Amelia Elizabeth Daily of May Cottage, Market St., Ventnor, Isle of Wight and he is buried in Wimereux Communal Cemetery, France.

**44** *The 1914 Star awarded to Private J. Burke, 1st Battalion, Irish Guards, who was captured at Ypres on 12 November 1914*

1914 Star (2967 Pte. J. Burke. Ir. Gds.) *final digit of number officially corrected, good very fine* *£100-£140*

**James Burke** was born in 1883 at Tipperary, Ireland. He attested for the Irish Guards on 18 February 1908 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 September 1914. His battalion was involved in fighting throughout the First Battle of Ypres taking part in all the major actions, including Langemarck and Gheluvelt and suffering huge casualties while defending Klein Zillebeke, 1-8 November. Burke was captured at Ypres on 12 November - a day on which the Irish Guards left the fighting around Chateau Hooge and moved to woods on the Gheluvelt Road to dig in just west of Veldhoek. He was held prisoner of war initially at Limburg, Netherlands and later at Giessen, Germany.

Private Burke was discharged on 15 March 1919, surplus to military requirements (having suffered impairment since entry into the service) and he was awarded a Silver War Badge.

45



**Pair: Private F. J. Hardcastle, 1st Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), who was killed in action at Villers Guislain, near Epehy, on 21 September 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (G-29717 Pte. F. J. Hardcastle. The Queen's R.); Memorial Plaque (Fred John Hardcastle) *extremely fine* (3)  
*£120-£160*

**Frederick John Hardcastle** was born in 1899 at Northampton and attested for the Northamptonshire Regiment on 10 March 1915. He was discharged on 14 August 1915, without having served abroad, due to having made a mis-statement as to his age on enlistment - he had been 16 years and 242 days old.

Hardcastle later attested for the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 21 September 1918 shortly after the Battle of Epehy at a time when his battalion was near Villers Guislain, southeast of Gouzeaucourt.

The following are accounts by men of the battalion who took part in the fighting on that day:

'On Sept. 21st we had casualties from snipers bullets at Villers Guislain S. E. of Gouzeaucourt.'

'On Sept. 21st three platoons went over on a night bombing raid to the German lines. It was unsuccessful and we had to retire. Our Colonel ordered another raid in daylight. We went over at 3pm next day and found the Germans prepared for us, and many were mown down.'

'On Sept. 21st we went over and attacked in front of Epehy at Devil's Post near Viller Guislain but did not get our objective, because of the enemy machine gun fire, and because the wire was not cut. We attacked in the morning, and had to come back in the afternoon. We got to the wire before we found out it was not cut, and many of our men were killed and wounded in front of it. We ultimately took our objective.'

He was the son of George Hardcastle, of 58, Cambridge St., Semilong, Northampton and is buried in Pigeon Ravine Cemetery, Epehy, France.

Sold together with a portrait photograph of the recipient as a 16 year old in the uniform of the Northamptonshire Regiment; another portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform, approximately 18 years of age; photograph of the recipient's father; recipient's identity disc; Belgian 10 centimes coin; letter to the recipient's father from British Red Cross and Order of St. John dated 19 March 1920 regretting their failure to provide any information about the circumstances of the recipient's death; Imperial War Graves Commission receipt for payment personal inscription on headstone; one page typed report on the activities of the 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment between 17 - 28 September 1918; Programme of E Company 12th (T.W.) Battn. Bedford Regt. Grand Evening Concert, 6 April 1918 (2 copies); and a small amount of other ephemera.

46

**Three: Private H. L. Norman, 2nd Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), who was reported missing, presumed killed, after fighting at Kruseecke on 28 October 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (L-10559 Pte. H. L. Norman. 2/The Queen's R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-10559 Pte. H. L. Norman. The Queen's R.); Memorial Plaque (Henry Wylie Norman); Memorial Scroll, 'Pte. Henry Lionel Norman, Royal West Surrey Regt.', *good very fine* (5)  
*£240-£280*

**Henry Lionel Norman** was born at Teddington, Middlesex and resided at Rowledge, Surrey. He attested for the Queen's Regiment at Guildford, Surrey in the summer of 1914 and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 October 1914.

After participating in heavy fighting east of Ypres, between Ledeghem and Zonnebeke in mid October, his battalion moved forward towards Gheluvelt on 26 October, occupying a line in front of the Gheluvelt-Zandvoorde Road. The following day they recaptured lost trenches at Kruseecke and then moved to occupy woods near Klein Zillebeke before moving on to Veldhoek on 29 October.

Private Norman was reported missing on 28 October 1914 and was later assumed to have been killed on this date. He was the son of Henry William and May Norman of Alton, Hampshire and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

47

**Four: Private C. Longhurst, 2nd Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), who was killed in action at Gheluvelt on 29 October 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (L-10029 Pte. C. Longhurst. 2/The Queen's R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-10029 Pte. C. Longhurst. The Queen's R.); Memorial Plaque (Charles Longhurst) *nearly extremely fine* (4)  
*£240-£280*

**Charles Thomas Longhurst** was born in 1893 at Guildford, Surrey and attested for the Queen's Regiment in October 1911. He served with 'A' Company in the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 October 1914 and was killed in action at Gheluvelt on 29 October 1914. On that day the battalion moved forward from Klein Zillbeke 'to Veldhoek (29th) then moved forward to Gheluvelt. In action during morning and occupied a number of farms east of the Ghelvelt-Kruseecke road. Reinforced by 1st Queen's during day. Casualties - 12 killed, 60 wounded, 20 missing.' (*British Battalions in France and Belgium 1914* by Ray Westlake refers)

Private Longhurst was the son of Charles and Louisa Ellen Longhurst of 68 Regent Street, Whitstable, Kent and having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**48** *Three: Lance-Corporal C. Deadman, 2nd Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), who was killed in action at Gheluvelt on 31 October 1914*

1914 Star with *copy* clasp (L-9003 L.Cpl. C. Deadman. 2/The Queen's R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-9003 Pte. C. Deadman. The Queen's R.) *good very fine* (3) *£200-£240*

**Charles Deadman** was born in 1890 at Frensham, Surrey and attested for the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) at Guildford in 1907. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 October 1914.

After participating in heavy fighting east of Ypres, between Ledeghem and Zonnebeke in mid October, his battalion moved forward towards Gheluvelt on 26 October, occupying a line in front of the Gheluvelt-Zandvoorde Road. The following day they recaptured lost trenches at Kruseecke and then moved to occupy woods near Klein Zillebeke before moving on to Veldhoek and then Gheluvelt on 29 October. Fighting continued the next morning as the battalion was joined by the 1st Queen's and occupied farms east of the Gheluvelt-Kruseecke road. Heavy shelling then forced a withdrawal towards nearby woods on 31 October. The battalion suffered casualties of 11 killed, 45 wounded and 22 missing on 31 October 1914. Lance Corporal Deadman among those missing, presumed killed.

In hindsight, the Battle for Gheluvelt on 31 October 1914 was of critical importance since Gheluvelt was on the Menin Road; and the Menin Road led straight to Ypres:

'Here, in this unremarkable village, was fought a battle as vital as Waterloo and as bloody as Malplaquet. On the fate of Gheluvelt hung the fate of Ypres; and on the fate of Ypres hung the outcome of the War. Battalions of twelve infantry regiments were involved in the fighting, seven of them were in the tenuous line defending the south-east approaches to the village....

The German record scarcely mentions Gheluvelt, and no casualty figures are given. But the official monograph, which is rarely accurate or truthful, has this to say:

"The fact that neither the enemy's commanders nor their troops gave way under the strong pressure we put on them, but continued to fight the battle, though their situation was most perilous, gives us an opportunity to acknowledge that there were men of real worth opposed to us who did their duty thoroughly."

This is a sufficient epitaph for the men who fought at Gheluvelt.' (*The Mons Star* by David Ascoli refers)

Lance Corporal Deadman was the son of Elizabeth Ryder of Glendevon Villa, Rowledge, Farnham, Surrey and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**49** *Three: Lance-Corporal E. G. Sheppard, 2nd Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), who was killed in action at Veldhoek, near Gheluvelt, during the First Battle of Ypres on 31 October 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (L-9734 L. Cpl. E. G. Sheppard. 2/The Queen's R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-9734 Pte. E. G. Sheppard. The Queen's R.) *good very fine* (3) *£200-£240*

**Evelyn Gordon Sheppard** was born in 1893 at Dunstable, Bedfordshire and attested for the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) at Shorncliffe, Kent in 1910. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 October 1914. After participating in heavy fighting east of Ypres, between Ledeghem and Zonnebeke in mid October, his battalion moved forward towards Gheluvelt on 26 October, occupying a line in front of the Gheluvelt-Zandvoorde Road. The following day they recaptured lost trenches at Kruseecke and then moved to occupy woods near Klein Zillebeke before moving on to Veldhoek and then Gheluvelt on 29 October. Fighting continued the next morning as the battalion was joined by the 1st Queen's and occupied farms east of the Gheluvelt-Kruseecke road. Heavy shelling then forced a withdrawal towards nearby woods on 31 October. The battalion suffered casualties of 11 killed, 45 wounded and 22 missing on 31 October 1914. Lance Corporal Sheppard among those killed.

In hindsight, the Battle for Gheluvelt on 31 October 1914 was of critical importance since Gheluvelt was on the Menin Road; and the Menin Road led straight to Ypres:

'Here, in this unremarkable village, was fought a battle as vital as Waterloo and as bloody as Malplaquet. On the fate of Gheluvelt hung the fate of Ypres; and on the fate of Ypres hung the outcome of the War. Battalions of twelve infantry regiments were involved in the fighting, seven of them were in the tenuous line defending the south-east approaches to the village....

The German record scarcely mentions Gheluvelt, and no casualty figures are given. But the official monograph, which is rarely accurate or truthful, has this to say:

"The fact that neither the enemy's commanders nor their troops gave way under the strong pressure we put on them, but continued to fight the battle, though their situation was most perilous, gives us an opportunity to acknowledge that there were men of real worth opposed to us who did their duty thoroughly."

This is a sufficient epitaph for the men who fought at Gheluvelt.' (*The Mons Star* by David Ascoli refers)

Lance Corporal Sheppard was the son of James Sheppard of 11 Ombersley Road, Bedford and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.



*Family Group:*

**A Great War April 1915 'Chapelle d'Armentières' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Second Lieutenant H. G. Cox, 6th Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), late Sergeant, 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), who was killed in action at Oviliers during the Battle of the Somme on 3 July 1916**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (13999 Cpl. H. G. Cox. 21/R. Fus.); 1914 Star, with clasp (L-13999 Sjt. H. G. Cox. 1/R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. H. G. Cox.); Memorial Plaque (Henry George Cox) mounted in a glazed frame, *nearly extremely fine*

**A Great War July 1916 'Angres Trench Raid' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant C. W. Cox, 1/22nd (County of London) Battalion (The Queen's), London Regiment, who was killed in action during a night attack on Diagonal Trench in the l'Eaucourt l'Abbaye sector on 8 October 1916**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (1316 Sjt. C. W. Cox. 1/22 Lond: R. - T.F.); 1914-15 Star (1316. Cpl. C. W. Cox, 22-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1316 Sjt. C. W. Cox. 22-Lond. R.); Memorial Plaque (Charles William Cox) mounted in a glazed frame (glass broken), *nearly extremely fine (10)* *£3,000-£4,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1916 (citation published 11 March 1916):

'For conspicuous gallantry. Cpl. Cox went out, under Maxim fire, to search for a wounded man. Finding him dead, he returned, and the body was brought in later. He has always shown great bravery, and a readiness to undertake any work, however dangerous.' (Annotated *Gazette* states '12 April 1915').

**Henry George Cox** was born on 29 September 1891 at Rotherhithe, London, the son of Charles William and Caroline Golding Cox and attested for the Royal Fusiliers in February 1910. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 September 1914 and was awarded the D.C.M. for gallantry at Chapelle d'Armentières in April 1915. Although the Annotated *Gazette* gives a date of 12 April for this award, the battalion was out of the line on that date and it is clear from the war diary that the award was in connection with a reconnaissance at Chapelle d'Armentières on 2 April in which Pte. W. Thurston was wounded:

'Friday 2 April 1915: ...Pte W. Thurston of 'A' Company volunteered to accompany Lt. James (attached Shropshire L.I.) on a dangerous reconnaissance. Their movements were observed by the Germans who put up 2 or 3 flares and then opened with machine guns. Pte Thurston, though mortally wounded, insisted on Lt. James continuing the reconnaissance. Lt. James spoke in the highest terms of Pte. Thurston's conduct. Unfortunately Pte Thurston died just before being brought back to the trenches.'

On 8 June 1915, Sergeant Cox was admitted to 2nd General Hospital at Le Havre having suffered a gun shot wound to his left hand whilst his battalion was in trenches near La Brique. Upon recovery, he returned to his battalion and was later transferred to the 21st (4th Public School) Battalion. On 16 April 1916, having served 6 years and 46 days in the ranks, he was discharged to a commission with the 6th Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment.)

Sent up to trenches facing Owillers on the 2nd July 1916, Cox was killed in action the following day as the 6th Buffs attacked and bombed the German lines, only withdrawing after supplies of bombs had run out. He was among the 274 casualties suffered by the battalion that day and is buried at Aveluy Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

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

'For conspicuous Gallantry during a raid on the enemy's trenches. He displayed the greatest coolness throughout and did fine work. With his officer he was the last to leave the enemy's parapet after all the wounded had been removed.' (Annotated *Gazette* states 'Angres 8/9 July 1916').

**Charles William Cox**, younger brother of the above, was born in 1894 at Rotherhithe, London. He attested for the 22nd London Regiment (The Queen's) at Bermondsey in 1913 and served with the 1/22nd during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 March 1915. Advanced Sergeant, he was awarded the D.C.M. for gallantry during a trench raid carried out by his battalion at Angres on 8/9 July 1916.

Having arrived in the firing line at Angres on 5 July 1916, precise instructions for a raid on the German trenches opposite were given to the battalion by Lieut-Col. V. A. Flower on 7 July and are contained in an appendix in the war diary. The objectives of the raid were as follows:

'To obtain prisoners and identifications; to kill Germans; to obtain information; to obtain loot and enemy novelties; to ascertain whether mining works are in progress; to ascertain whether gas is installed; and to destroy M.G. emplacements.'

The raid itself, also described in some detail in the war diary, commenced at 11.55pm on 8 July:

'In the first raid, Capt. Mayhew's Party easily got through the enemy wire and into their trench, which they found unoccupied. There were however many dugouts with lights burning, and fully occupied by men believed to be from a working party which had taken shelter therein on the outbreak of the bombardment. When called on, none of the men would come out, and as the time was strictly limited, about 14 dug-outs were bombed, with believed heavy losses to the Germans. On the withdrawal signal our men returned, Captain Mayhew bringing up the rear. Our casualties were one other rank (Pte Mahoney) killed, one officer (Lieut. C. G. Tomlin) severely wounded and 15 other ranks wounded, all of whom were brought back to our trenches.

For this attack, the party had been carefully trained for over a fortnight. Every man knew his task and many experiments had been made with clothing and equipment.'

The war diary entry for 24 July lists Cox as a recipient of one the two D.C.M.s announced in connection with this raid. Also awarded were two M.C.s (including one to Captain Mayhew) and five M.M.s.

Sergeant Cox, 'A' Company, was killed in action on 8 October 1916 during the night attack on Diagonal Trench in the l'Eaucourt l'Abbaye sector. The battalion objective on this occasion being 'a point at which the enemy were suspected to have a strong post with machine guns'. Losses to the battalion were: officers - 2 killed or died of wounds, 3 wounded; other ranks - 5 killed, 103 wounded and 21 missing.

Having no known grave, Charles William Cox is remembered with honour on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

*Note:* The CWGC ascribes Cox the post nominals, D.C.M. M.M. No confirmation of the M.M. has been found.

**51 Three: Private O. E. Scott, 1st Battalion, King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), who was killed in action during the Battle of Le Cateau on 26 August 1914**

1914 Star (8438 Pte. O. E. Scott, Royal Lancaster Regiment); British War and Victory Medals (8438 Pte. O. E. Scott. R. Lanc. R.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £200-£240

**Oliver Edward Scott** was born in 1886 at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk and attested for the Royal Lancaster Regiment at Blackburn in 1904. Following the outbreak of the Great War he embarked with the 1st Battalion on the S.S. *Saturnia*, arriving at Boulogne, France on 23 August 1914 as part of the 12th Brigade in General Snow's 4th Division. The following day his battalion travelled by train to Bertry and then marched to Ligny. Here on 25 August they were ordered to advanced to Viesly but later withdrew during the night to positions just north-west of Ligny before coming under the command of II Corps just as General Smith-Dorrien decided to make his stand in the rolling country around Le Caudry, to the west of Le Cateau, declaring, 'Very well, gentlemen, we will fight, and I will ask General Snow to act under me as well.' Smith-Dorrien's decision to fight this important delaying rearguard action may well have saved the British from destruction by the massive German onslaught during the general Allied retreat following sustained German successes at the four Battles of the Frontiers.

The location, a long ridge running west-east with Le Cateau at its eastern end, was far from ideal. The ground was soft, so easy for the troops to dig in, but it lacked cover, was dominated by a German-held ridge to the north and, worst of all, both flanks were open. The west, held by 4th Division, was absolutely vulnerable to flanking movements designed to encircle II Corps. Snow now set up his Division HQ at the village of Haucourt with 12th Brigade furthest forward on the left near Esnes and Longsart and the Royal Lancaster Regiment on high ground across the Warnelle Brook. Here the King's Own was caught forming up in the open at dawn and suffered some 400 casualties in a single two minute burst of heavy machine-gun and artillery fire.

A clear picture of this disaster can be gathered from the following extract from a letter written by Captain G. R. L. Beaumont, B Company, 1st Battalion, King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment:

'We arrived at dawn by the Ligny Road to a spot where subsequently we suffered so heavily. The Battalion was ordered to form close Column facing the enemy's direction of defences. Companies were dressed by the right, piled arms, and place equipment at their feet. There was a big stir because some of the arms were out of alignment and the equipment did not in all cases show a true line. A full 7 to 10 minutes was spent in adjusting these errors. The Brigade Commander rode up to the Commanding Officer and shortly afterwards we were told to remain where we were as breakfast would shortly be up. Everyone was very tired and hungry having had nothing to eat since dinner the day before. A remark was passed as regards our safety. My Company Commander replied that French Cavalry were out in front and the enemy could not possibly worry us for at least three hours.

The picture of this period was as follows:-

Three Companies of the Battalion in close Column, the fourth company just about to move up to the left with a view to continuing a line with the 20th who had just commenced to dig in. Just about this time some Cavalry (about a troop) rode within 500 yards of us, looked at us and trotted off again. I saw their uniform quite distinctly and mentioned that they were not Frenchmen. I was told not to talk nonsense and reminded that I was very young. It was early in the morning and nobody felt talkative, least of all my Company Commander? The Cavalry appeared again in the distance and brought up wheeled vehicles; this was all done very peaceably and exposed to full view. We could now hear the road transport on the cobbled road and a shout went up "Here's the Cooker". New life came to the men and Mess Tins were hurriedly sought. Then came the fire. The field we were in was a cornfield. The corn had been cut. Bullets were mostly about 4 feet high just hitting the top of the corn stalks. Temporary panic ensued. Some tried to reach the valley behind, others chewed the cud; of those who got up most were hit. The machine gun fire only lasted about two minutes and caused about 400 casualties. The 4th Company moving off to the left was caught in columns of fours. Shell fire now started and did considerable damage to the transport, the cooker being the first vehicle to go. A little Sealyham terrier that we had collected at Horsham St. Faith's before embarking, and that the troops had jacketed with the Union Jack was killed whilst standing next to the Driver of a General Service Wagon. I mention this as I saw the same Driver the day after still carrying the dog, he was very upset when he was ordered to bury it.

The Commanding Officer was killed by the first burst and the Second in Command rallied the Battalion; several of us taking up position to the right of the point where we had suffered so heavily. An attack was organised at once, we re-took our arms and got in most of the wounded. The others were left and taken prisoner later at Haucourt Church that night.'

Further rearguard actions continued under heavy shell-fire throughout the day. Into the evening around half of the King's Own, receiving no orders to retire, remained in position at Haucourt, covering the retirement of the artillery. As the German 13th Reserve Infantry Brigade infiltrated the village supported by extensive artillery fire, street fighting then continued into the night with the King's Own being known to have delivered several bayonet charges.

Private Scott was the Son of Robert and Charlotte Scott, of 61, Churchgate St., Bury St. Edmunds and husband of Emily Buzley (formerly Scott), of 52, Newnham St., Ely, Cambs. Having no known grave, he is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**52 Three: Private R. Hayes, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was posted missing presumed dead following a counter-attack at Wyttschaete, during the Battle of Messines, on 1 November 1914**

1914 Star, with copy clasp (1451 Pte R. Hayes. 1/North'd Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (1451 Pte. R. Hayes. North'd Fus.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £160-£200

**Richard Hayes** was born in Deptford, London and his service number suggests that he attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers as early as 1886. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War from 13 August 1914 and would have taken part with his battalion at the Battles of Mons (and subsequent Retreat), Le Cateau, Marne 1914, Aisne 1914, La Bassée and Messines. During the latter battle, on 1 November 1914, he was reported missing and was later presumed to have died on this date.

On 1 November 1914, the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers took part in a counter-attack on Wyttschaete. Two companies (W and X) moved forward with the 1st Lincolnshire on the right with two companies (Y and Z) in support. Captain Sandilands recorded seeing the Lincolnshire Regiment disappear into the darkness and the advance being held up by wire. On the left, X Company, came under strong rifle and machine-gun fire from a wood north-west of the village. W Company was also attacked while progressing between the southern edge of the wood and Kemmel-Wyttschaete Road. A withdrawal was ordered and the battalion, relieved by the 16th Lancers, fell back to Kemmel. Casualties on the day were 2 officers killed, 2 officers wounded and 1 missing; 83 other ranks killed, wounded or missing.

Private Hayes' next of kin was Miss E. Perren, 20 Marden Road, Bermondsey, London and, having no known grave, he is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**53 Pair: Private J. T. Gresswell, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War near Wancourt during the German Spring Offensive on 28 March 1918**British War and Victory Medals (44095 Pte. J. T. Gresswell. North'd Fus.) *extremely fine* (2)

£100-£140

**John Thomas Gresswell** was born on 14 February 1888 at Rothley, Leicestershire. A farmer by occupation, he attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers on 2 February 1916 and served with the 20th (Service) Battalion on the Western Front from 16 September 1916. Repatriated sick on 14 February 1917, he arrived at Northumberland War Hospital two days later and, once recovered, reported back to Alnwick Depot 24 March 1917. He sailed again to France on 15 August 1917 and was posted to the 1st Battalion of his regiment at Fremicourt.

In a semi-diarised account of his war service (included with the lot), Gresswell describes this his second period of service on the Western Front and his subsequent captivity following his capture by the Germans at Henin on 28 March 1918. Example entries include:

'Went up to Ypres for our offensive and over the top 7 days on 26 September 1917'

'Holding the line at Vaulx for a time [Oct 1917]'

'At Cambria push Ecourt, 20 Nov 1917, over the top, hit in eye same night and went down the line to Ashly...left for Rouen General Hospital 3 days later'

'Joined battalion at Murcatelle and marched into the trenches next night [Feb 1918]. Cuckoo Reserve'

'In the attack on 21 March front line'

'At Wancourt on 28 March. Jerry's offensive at Henin and Wancourt and captured at 8 o'clock.'

'Marched all day to a cafe at Estrees, no food that day.'

A detailed account of the hardships of his captivity - e.g. being shelled while on working parties and being fed on horse flesh - is then concluded by the final entry on 26 November 1918: 'Crossed for Blightly, arrived at Dover 2.30.'

Sold together with the following items and documents: Recipients 'Soldier's Pay Book for use on active service'; a booklet entitled, 'What a British Soldier wants to say in French and how to pronounce it'; Buckingham Palace letter from H.M. King George V to ex-Prisoners of War with a small union jack pinned to top left corner; the recipient's 5 page clearly legible hand-written account of his war service and time as a prisoner of war.

**54 Three: Private W. Cramp, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was killed in action at the capture of Méteren during the Battle of Armentières on 13 October 1914**1914 Star, with copy clasp (157 Pte. W. Cramp. R. War: R.); British War and Victory Medals (157 Pte. W. Cramp. R. War: R.); Memorial Plaque (William Cramp) in card envelope, *nearly extremely fine* (4)

£240-£280

**William Cramp** was born in 1885 in Foleshill, Warwickshire and attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment at Warwick on 2 August 1904. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 August 1914 and was killed in action on 13 October at the capture of Méteren during the opening of the Battle of Armentières.

On this date the 1st Warwickshires gained the outskirts of Méteren by 1pm but then being held up, 'C' and 'D' Companies are noted by the War Diary as moving forward later, taking several trenches, but with heavy loss. The Battalion withdrew in the evening to reserve trenches having suffered Major Christie killed, Lieutenant Gilliat mortally wounded, 3 officers wounded and 45 other ranks killed, 85 wounded. Notable among the wounded officers was Lieutenant (later Field Marshal) B. L. Montgomery.

William Cramp was the son of William and Mary Cramp and husband of Lucy Wheatley (formerly Cramp) of Little Boyton, Foleshill, Coventry. He is buried in Méteren Military Cemetery, France.

**55 Three: Lance-Corporal A. Whitehouse, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was killed in action at Houplines, near Armentières, on 3 November 1914**1914 Star, with clasp (7623 L. Cpl. A. Whitehouse. R. War: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7623 Pte. A. Whitehouse. R. War: R.) *good very fine* (3)

£200-£240

**Alfred Whitehouse** was born in Aston, Warwickshire and attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment at Birmingham in January 1901. He served as a Lance-Corporal with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 September 1914. The 1st Royal Warwickshire participated in the capture of Méteren on 13 October 1914, suffering suffered Major Christie killed, Lieutenant Gilliat mortally wounded, 3 officers wounded and 45 other ranks killed, 85 wounded. Notable among the wounded officers was Lieutenant (later Field Marshal) B. L. Montgomery.

The battalion moved forward to trenches in the firing line at Houplines on 18 October:

'The Warwicks remained in their positions for the next month, during which they were regularly subjected to heavy shellfire. They also experienced machine-gun fire and constant enemy sniping. Casualties included Captain Bentley, who was mortally wounded... as winter arrived the earlier war of mobility ground to a halt. It was to be replaced by deadlocked trench warfare. Whereas earlier shallow trenches were generally termed mere fox-holes, these soon gave place to well-constructed and sophisticated systems of passageways... November saw heavy rainfall, frost and snow which caused another serious problem. Mud, besides adding to the already unbearable trench life, further hindered communications. The Battalion's diary comments that the "discomfort was indescribable."' (Seek Glory, Now Keep Glory - The Story of the 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire 1914-1918 by John Ashby refers)

Lance-Corporal Ashby was killed in action at Houplines on 3 November 1914. He was the husband of Annie Louise Whitehouse and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

**56** *Three: Private G. Mills, 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was reported missing, presumed dead following heavy bombardments and massed enemy infantry attacks between Gheluvelt and Zandvoorde on 31 October 1914*

1914 Star (6940 Pte. G. Mills R. War. R.); British War and Victory Medals (6940 Pte. G. Mills. R. War. R.) *good very fine* (3) *£200-£240*

**George Mills** was born at Birmingham and resided at Newbold-on-Avon, Warwickshire. He attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in 1899 or 1900 and served with the 2nd Battalion as part of the 22nd Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 October 1914.

Mills was reported missing, presumed dead, on 31 October 1914 following the desperate clashes with the advancing Germans south east of Ypres between Gheluvelt and Zandvoorde:

'Took part in counter-attack (29th) - held up by heavy fire and forced to dig in. Held positions under heavy bombardment. Forced to withdraw (31st) and ordered to hold new line at all costs. Charles Lethbridge Kingsford records that part of the battalion was surrounded and cut off. Battalion strength in the evening being just over 100. Trenches were under constant attacks - servants, cooks etc. being put into the line.' (*British Battalions in France and Belgium 1914* by Ray Westlake refers.)

The War Diary of the 22nd Brigade gives a broader context:

'31st October 1914 - Hard fighting. The enemy's guns opened fire about 7am and increased in intensity up until 2pm against the trenches of the 22nd Brigade and the Battalions in position in rear. many trenches became untenable for infantry, some of whom were withdrawn into the reserve trenches. About 2pm numbers of enemy infantry were seen advancing from the east, south of Gheluvelt and also in masses through the woods north of Zandvoorde. 2nd Brigade on the right of 22nd Brigade withdrew, thus uncovering the right of the 1st South Staffords who were already heavily attacked in front, the enemy worked around in rear of the South Staffords who were therefore obliged to withdraw having heavy casualties as also did the 2nd Warwicks who withdrew at the same time. 21st Brigade also retreating, a new line was occupied about 200 yards east of the Veldhoek cross roads through the G of Gheluvelt and R of Basherville River, 400 yards westwards and thence towards Kleinzillebeke.' (22nd Brigade War Diary refers.)

Private George Mills was the husband of Mary Elizabeth Mills of 71 Sycomre Road, Aston, Birmingham and having no known grave, he is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**57** *Three: Sergeant A. J. Ellesmere, 1/8th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment (Territorial Force), who was shot dead by a sniper whilst observing from trenches at Douve, Flanders on 29 May 1915*

1914-15 Star (2835 L. Sjt. A. J. Ellesmere. R. War. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2835 Sjt. A. J. Ellesmere. R. War. R.) with named Record Office transmittal letter; Memorial Plaque (Arthur John Ellesmere) in card envelope, *extremely fine* (4) *£140-£180*

**Arthur John Ellesmere** was born at Rugeley, Staffordshire in 1880 and was a Motorman with Birmingham Corporation Tramways by civilian occupation. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he attested for the 1/8th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment (Territorial Force) at Birmingham and served with them on the Western Front as part of the 143rd Infantry Brigade of the 48th Division from 22 March 1915. Serving with 'E' Company he was, 'shot dead by a sniper in France on the 29 May 1915 only the day after he had received promotion to full Sergeant for meritorious services. His promotion had been extremely rapid owing to his great bravery and other splendid soldierly qualities, and his readiness to volunteer for any dangerous enterprise.' (*Birmingham Weekly Post*, 17 July 1915 refers.)

He was the husband of Edith Ellesmere, of 13, Park Grove, Wordsworth Road, Small Heath, Birmingham and is buried in La Plus Douve Farm Cemetery, Belgium.

Sold together with a hand written letter to the recipient's widow from Captain Stratford Ludlow, 1/8 Royal Warwicks., dated 29 May 1915, containing the following further detail:

'Sergeant Ellesmere was killed this afternoon at 2.45pm by a sniper whilst observing and his death was absolutely instantaneous and painless. He was an excellent soldier and an awfully popular N.C.O. and his loss to my Company will be the greatest it could have been. He had earned rapid promotion and was made full Sergeant on the day before his death. He was a man who would always volunteer for any risky job and he did not know what fear was.'



**A rare Great War '1914' 'Warrant Officer's' M.C. group of four awarded to Company Quartermaster Sergeant, later Second Lieutenant, T. H. Crabb, 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment); commissioned in the field in February 1916 after 16 years in the ranks, he died the following month from wounds received in action in the Ypres Salient on 18 March 1916**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914 Star, with clasp (7799 C.Q.M. Sjt. T. H. Crabb. 4/R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. T. H. Crabb.); together with Royal Fusiliers Cap Badge with apparent bullet-hole piercing, *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£1,200-£1,600*

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 February 1915.

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

**Thomas Henry Crabb** was born in 1881 in the Parish of St. Mary, London and attested for the Royal Fusiliers at Hounslow on 25 January 1900. Posted to the 3rd Battalion, the following ten years saw him advanced steadily through the ranks whilst stationed successively in Gibraltar, Egypt, Bermuda, South Africa, and Mauritius. Having extended his service in 1909 to 'such time as shall complete 21 years service', he returned home in September 1910 and was posted to the 4th Battalion. Following the outbreak of the Great War, Company Quartermaster Sergeant Crabb disembarked with his battalion at Le Havre on 13 August 1914 as part of the 9th Brigade in the 3rd Division with Smith Dorrien's II Corps. With a full war establishment of 992 men, comprising 734 reservists, the 4th Royal Fusiliers were among the first of the B.E.F. battalions to arrive in France, and proceeded directly to Mons where, together with the 4th Middlesex, they faced the first German attacks and could count among their number Lieutenant M. Dease and Private S. F. Godley who were awarded the first V.C.s of the Great War for their defence of Y Company HQ at the Nimy railway bridge on 23 August 1914.

After a fighting withdrawal south to trenches at Inchy, the Battalion was relieved by the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers on 26 August. They were in reserve positions during the Battle of Le Cateau but saw hard fighting at the Marne, the Aisne, La Bassée (Neuve Chapelle), Messines and First Ypres, the battalion war diary recording a staggering total loss of 1900 men and 50 officers killed, wounded, missing or sick by the end of November.

Having been promoted Company Sergeant Major on 1 October 1914, Crabb's designation of rank was altered to Warrant Officer Class II on 29 January 1915. He was Mentioned in Despatches for gallant and distinguished service in the Field during the period up to 20 November 1914 (the date of French's original despatch referred to in the *London Gazette* of 17 February 1915) and his Military Cross, gazetted the following day, was undoubtedly for the same period although, in common with all these early awards it was announced under the general heading 'for services rendered in connection with operations in the field'.

Crabb was appointed Acting Regimental Sergeant Major on 23 September 1915 and commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Field on 14 February 1916. Just over one month later, on 18 March 1916, he died at No. 10 Casualty Clearing Station, from wounds received in action in the Ypres salient as his battalion prepared for the attack on the St. Eloi craters.

He was the son of Thomas and Albertina Gabb; husband of Charlotte Crabb, of 30, Vicarage Lane, Romford Rd., Stratford, London and a native of Stamford Hill, London. He is buried in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium.

*Note:* The recipient's service papers contain a communication from the War Office to the recipient's widow regarding arrangements for the despatch of gallantry awards to deceased officers. The awards mentioned are the Military Cross and a 'Russian Decoration.'

**59 The 1914 Star awarded to Private W. Collins, 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), who was presumed killed at the Battle of Le Cateau on 26 August 1914**1914 Star, with clasp (10270 Pte. W. Collins. 4/R. Fus.) *good very fine*

£80-£120

**William Collins** was born at Kensington, London and resided at Chelsea. He attested for the Royal Fusiliers in 1903 at Kensal Rise and following the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 he landed with the 4th Battalion at Le Havre on 13 August for service on the Western Front. His battalion, as part of the 9th Brigade in the 3rd Division with Smith Dorrien's II Corps, was among the first to arrive in France, and proceeded directly to Mons where together with the 4th Middlesex they faced the first German attacks counting among their number Lieutenant M. Dease and Private S. F. Godley who were awarded the first V.C.s of the Great War for their defence of Y Company HQ at the Nimy railway bridge on 23 August 1914. After a fighting withdrawal south to trenches at Inchy, the Battalion was relieved by the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers on 26 August. They were in reserve positions during the Battle of Le Cateau but still suffered some casualties. The British War and Victory Medal Roll records Collins as presumed dead on 26 August 1914 and the CWGC officially records Collins date of death also to be 26 August 1914, however the British Army Registers of Soldiers' Effects states 'death presumed 29 October 1914'.

He was the husband of Elizabeth Collins, and having no known grave is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**60 Three: Acting Sergeant W. F. Freeman, 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), who fought with B Company in the Mons Salient on 23 August 1914, and was captured and taken Prisoner of War at Neuve Chapelle on 26 October 1914**1914 Star, with clasp (10640 Pte. W. Freeman. 4/R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (L-10640 A. Sjt. W. F. Freeman. R. Fus.) *good very fine or better (3)*

£300-£400

**William Frederick Freeman** attested for the Royal Fusiliers in 1903. Following the outbreak of the Great War he served with B Company of the 4th Battalion as part of the 9th Brigade, 3rd Division, II Corps with the original British Expeditionary Force, arriving at Havre, France on 13 August 1914. Ordered to advance forward towards Mons with the rest of the expeditionary force, the battalion reached the Mons-Condé Canal on 22 August where B (or X) and C (or Y) Companies were positioned at a broad loop in the canal as it skirted around Mons, thus creating a salient which was far from ideal to defend. Here also were two bridges, a rail bridge and a road bridge, which, if captured by the Germans, would necessitate a withdrawal of the entire British front line for fear of being surrounded. Positioned then at the critical point, the following morning, 23 August 1914, they were the first British unit to face an infantry attack in the Great War as the Germans launched their assault at 9am, flinging four battalions at the railway bridge.

F. Gaunt describes the scene facing the 4th Royal Fusiliers in the Mons Salient in his first hand account, *The Immortal First*:

'Then came the sound of trumpets from the enemy's lines, which was the order to advance, and they came on in vast numbers, ten to our one, and ten machine guns to a battalion to our two to a battalion. Each one of our men was equal to three of the enemy as regards shooting, the Germans firing from the hip, therefore causing the shot to go high. They were met by a very deadly fire from our two machine guns which were on the railway bridge...'

Despite the tremendous gallantry shown by the Battalion's machine-gunners, especially Lieutenant M. J. Dease and Private S. F. Godley, casualties mounted steadily, and shortly after 1pm the orders came for the Battalion to withdraw from their dangerous position across 250 yards of exposed open ground swept by shrapnel and machine-gun fire. Private Godley alone remained at his gun, maintaining a covering fire until all the Battalion had been successfully evacuated with minimal additional casualties. For their supreme valour both Dease and Godley were subsequently awarded the Victoria Cross- the first V.C.s awarded during the Great War. Taking part in the retreat from Mons, the battalion then held reserve positions at Le Cateau and fought at the Marne and the Aisne in September 1914.

Acting Sergeant Freeman was captured on 26 October 1914 at Neuve Chapelle during the Battle of La Bassée. The war diary for this date describes a failed night attack by the battalion which incurred high casualties. The very heavy losses in this period are also mentioned by Gaunt, 'We had suffered very heavily during the Battle of La Bassée from 19th to the 25th. When the Roll was called we had a total of 345 men and 5 officers left out of 975, which was the total strength before going into the battle.' (*ibid*)

Freeman was held prisoner of war at Munster, Germany and arrived in Holland as an internee on 15 March 1918, finally being repatriated to London on 24 October 1918. He was then immediately admitted to 1 London General Hospital, Camberwell where he was described as wounded.

Note: Freeman's 1914 Star medal roll entry and Medal Index Card state that he was captured on 23 August 1914 at Mons but his Prisoner of War Records state his place and date of capture to be Neuve Chapelle, 26 October 1914.

Sold together with two postcards sent by Freeman to his wife at 9 Nash Street, Abercynon, Glamorgan:

The first, postmarked Isle of Wight, 13 August 1914, confirms his unit to be B Company, 4th Battalion and describes how everyone is 'proper sunburnt' from drill marching order parades but also in 'the best of health and spirits' and 'shall be glad to get away from these barracks. we've had enough of Parkhurst.'

The second describes getting ashore at Havre and admits 'we don't know where we are for yet'.

**61** *Family Group:*

**Three: Private H. J. Tillbrook, 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), who was killed in action near Neuve Chapelle on 29 October 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (10789 Pte. H. Tillbrook. 4/R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (L-10879 Pte. H. J. Tillbrook. R. Fus.) *good very fine*

**Three: Acting Sergeant F. Tillbrook, 19th Hussars, later 9th Squadron, Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry), who was killed in action on the Western Front on 25 March 1918**

1914 Star (1662 Pte. F. Tillbrook. 19/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (1662 A. Sjt. F. Tillbrook. 19-Hrs.) *good very fine*

**Three: Private G. Tillbrook, 8th (Service) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, who was killed in action near St. Quentin on 22 March 1918, the second day of the German Spring Offensive**

1914-15 Star (4809 Pte. G. Tillbrook. E. Surr. R.); British War and Victory Medals (4809 Pte. G. Tillbrook. E. Surr. R.) *good very fine*

**Three: Sergeant W. Tillbrook, 8th (Service) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment**

1914-15 Star (4831 Pte. W. Tillbrook. E. Surr. R.); British War and Victory Medals (4831 Sjt. W. Tillbrook. E. Surr. R.) *good very fine (12)* *£500-£700*

**Herbert James Tillbrook** was born in 1882 at Wereham, Norfolk and attested for the Royal Fusiliers at Downham, Norfolk in 1903 or 1904. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he landed with the 4th Battalion at Le Havre on 13 August for service on the Western Front. His battalion, as part of the 9th Brigade in the 3rd Division with Smith Dorien's II Corps, was among the first to arrive in France, and proceeded directly to Mons where, together with the 4th Middlesex, they faced the first German attacks and could count among their number Lieutenant M. Dease and Private S. F. Godley who were awarded the first V.C.s of the Great War for their defence of Y Company HQ at the Nimy railway bridge on 23 August 1914.

In late October 1914, the 4th Royal Fusiliers were involved severe fighting near Neuve Chapelle which resulted in the battalion strength being reduced to just 8 officers and 350 other ranks and subsequent to which, on 29 October, Private Tillbrook was reported missing and presumed dead. He was the son of James and Kezia Tillbrook of Wereham, Norfolk and, having no known grave, is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

**Frank Tillbrook**, brother of the above, was born in 1887 at Wereham, Norfolk and attested for the 19th Hussars at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, in November 1907. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 September 1914 and having transferred to the Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry) on 27 June 1916, was killed in action on the Western Front whilst serving as an Acting Sergeant with the 9th Squadron on 25 March 1918. Having no known grave, he is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, France.

**Gilbert Tillbrook**, brother of the above, was born in 1889 at Wereham, Norfolk and served with the 8th (Service) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 July 1915. He was killed in action at Frieres-Faillouël, south of St. Quentin, on 22 March 1918, the second day of Operation *Michael* - the German Spring Offensive. Having no known grave, he is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, France.

**William Tillbrook**, brother of the above, was born in 1889 at Wereham, Norfolk and served with the 8th (Service) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 July 1915, advancing to the rank of Sergeant. Alone amongst his brothers he survived the War, and was discharged Class Z on 6 February 1919.

**62 Three: Private W. S. Blood, 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), who was killed in action during the First Battle of Ypres on 11 November 1914**

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (14576 Pte. W. Blood. 4/ R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (L-14576 Pte. W. S. Blood R. Fus.); Memorial Plaque (Warwick Spencer Blood) *minor spots of verdigris otherwise good very fine or better (4)*

£260-£300

**Warwick Spencer Blood** was born in 1894 at Marylebone and was a resident of Kensington. He attested for the Royal Fusiliers in 1911 at Hownslow and following the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 he landed with the 4th Battalion at Le Havre on 13 August for service on the Western Front. His battalion, as part of the 9th Brigade in the 3rd Division with Smith Dorrien's II Corps, was among the first to arrive in France, and proceeded directly to Mons where, together with the 4th Middlesex, they faced the first German attacks and could count among their number Lieutenant M. Dease and Private S. F. Godley who were awarded the first V.C.s of the Great War for their defence of Y Company HQ at the Nimy railway bridge on 23 August 1914.

Private Blood was killed in action with the 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers on 11 November 1914 during the First Battle of Ypres. On this date his battalion was at Herenthage Wood with Zouaves on their left and the Northumberland Fusiliers on their right:

'On the 11th came the last attempt of the Germans to cut through to the coast. The attack was expected; the battalion order issued before it took place is notable. The order, which was to be read to companies, ran as follows:—

"It may be assumed that we are about to fight the decisive battle of the war. The German Emperor has arrived to command his troops in person, and Sir John French hopes that the British Army will prove to him that they are better men than the Germans. Both armies are composed of regiments more or less exhausted, and short of officers, and the result will depend very much on the prolonged energy of every soldier in the fight and the endurance shown during the next few days. Fire must be carefully controlled at night, men must assist to the last, be ready to cover every movement with fire, well aimed and well sustained, and there must be no straggling or straying from the platoons to which men belong. The C.O. hopes that every man will sustain the great reputation that the Royal Fusiliers have already made during this war.

(Signed) G. O'Donel, Captain and Adjutant."

The morning dawned dull and misty, and about 6.30 a terrible shelling began, "much the most severe I (O'Donel) have ever seen." It continued for two and a half hours. The front trenches were knocked to pieces, and many of the men were killed or buried. Routley, in command, tried to send back a report of the plight of his men, but it was impossible to live in such a bombardment. Then followed the infantry attack by the twelve battalions of the Guard Division. The 4th (Queen Augusta's) Guard Grenadiers seem to have struck the Royal Fusiliers, and the little band of men received the first assault with the bayonet and hurled it back. Routley, about this time, was the only officer left, and he was wounded in the head. The Grenadiers delivered a second charge. Some of the men were driven from their trenches, and their appearance in the rear created a panic among the battalion supports, who appear to have been chiefly special reservists, a draft who arrived on the day before the battle and had not yet been organised into their platoons. Colonel McMahon went to them and tried to rally them. Suddenly he was seen to sink on one knee and begin to remove his legging as though hit in the leg. At that moment a shell burst close to him and killed him. He was a most gallant and distinguished officer, who impressed all who came into contact with him. "A Royal Fusilier," he said to the battalion on the eve of embarkation, "does not fear death. He is not afraid of wounds. He only fears disgrace; and I look to you not to disgrace the name of the regiment." Not merely the battalion and the regiment, but the army as a whole, lost by his death.

Part of the West Ridings had also been driven from their trenches, but a determined counter-attack on both sides of the Ypres-Menin road by the Sussex and Scots Fusiliers drove the German Guard back with heavy loss and partly restored the line. At 1:00 p.m. the remainder of the Royal Fusiliers were very much disorganised and scattered. In the evening only O'Donel and Second Lieutenant Maclean, with 50 men, could be collected.' (*The Royal Fusiliers in the Great War* by H. C. O'Neill, O.B.E. refers)

Private F. Gaunt of the 4th Fusiliers also spoke of the bombardment of the 11th November in his personal first hand record of the first hundred days of the Great War:

'On Wednesday, the 11th, we were heavily bombarded by artillery, which started at daybreak (6 am) and continued right up to 11 o'clock without a stop. During this time my Commanding Officer, Brigadier-General MacMahon, D.S.O., was struck by two pieces of shrapnel on the head and killed. His last words were: 'Don't retire the Fusiliers!'

About 9 am I was sitting down in the trench enjoying a bit of bread and Tickler's plum jam, when I got struck by a piece of shrapnel close to the spine; but I could not get out of the trench, owing to it being shelled too heavily. About one hour afterwards a shell burst close to me, and I felt something burst in my ear, which I found out was the drum of the ear.

At 11am the shells stopped, and then I was able to get out of the trench and have my wound dressed at the first dressing station, which was about two miles away; after that I had to walk four miles to the hospital, the road being heavily shelled while I was dragging along.' (*The Immortal First* by F. Gaunt. refers)

Warwick Spencer Blood was the son of James Warwick Blood and Clara Blood and having no known grave is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**63 A Great War 1918 'Béthune' French Croix de Guerre group of four awarded to Acting Sergeant L. M. Schwabacher, 10th (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), later attached Intelligence Corps**

1914-15 Star (Stk-225 Pte. L. M. Schwabacher R. Fus.) *first initial and last two letters of surname officially corrected*; British War and Victory Medals (Stk-225 A. Sjt. L. Maurice. R. Fus.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, all housed in an A. W. Baldwin fitted case, *good very fine and better (4)* **£100-£140**

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 7 January 1919.

The original citation (in French), dated 24 August 1918, states: 'From 10 April 10 to 1 May, 1918, during the period when Bethune was being regularly and violently bombed, he showed courage and dedication in helping to evacuate the population to safety, despite the ever-present danger.'

**Leslie Maurice Schwabacher** (later **Leslie Maurice**) was born in 1895 in St. Pancras, London into a family of Jewish diamond merchants who settled in London in the 19th Century. He served with the 10th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 July 1915 and was later attached to the Intelligence Corps, with which unit he was awarded the French Croix de Guerre for gallant services during the civilian evacuation of Béthune in 1918.

He changed his name to Leslie Maurice after the War and his British War and Victory Medals were issued under this name.

Sold together with rare original Citation for French Croix de Guerre.

64 *Family Group:***A Great War '1916' M.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Corporal F. H. Steward, 12th (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), who was killed in action during the Battle of Pilckem Ridge between 31 July and 3 August 1917**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (3125 Pte. F. H. Steward, 12/ R. Fus.); 1914-15 Star (G-3125 Pte. F. H. Steward. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (GS-3125 Pte. F. H. Steward. R. Fus.) *spot of verdigris to last, otherwise good very fine*

*Pair: Private W. J. Steward, Durham Light Infantry and Labour Corps*

British War and Victory Medals (251587 Pte. W. J. Steward. Durh. L. I.) mounted as worn, *minor edge cut to both, nearly very fine (6)* *£300-£400*

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 August 1916.

**Frederick Herbert Steward** was born in 1899 at Haggerston, Middlesex and resided at Stamford Hill. Serving with the 12th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers from 1 September 1915, he was awarded the M.M. in 1916 and was killed in action between 31 July and 3 August 1917 during the Battle of Pilckem Ridge. He was the son of Alfred and Louisa Steward and, having no known grave, he is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**William John Steward**, elder brother of the above, was born in 1889 at Shoreditch, London and died at Southend on Sea in 1974.

## 65

**Four: Private S. Homer, 4th Battalion, King's (Liverpool Regiment), late King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), who was killed in action at St. Jean, near Ypres on 27 April 1915**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (7306 Pte. A. Homer, RI: Lanc: Regt.); 1914-15 Star (26457 Pte. S. Homer. L'pool R.) with *flattened* named card box of issue; British War and Victory Medals (26457 Pte. S. Homer. L'pool R.) with *flattened* named card box of issue; Memorial Plaque (Samuel Homer) in card envelope, with Buckingham Palace enclosure and *torn* outer envelope addressed to 'Mrs. L. G. Homer, 1065 Tenth St., Trafford Park, Manchester.'; Memorial Scroll, 'Pte. Samuel Homer, Liverpool Regt.', *significantly torn down left side*, in OHMS transmission tube, similarly addressed, *medals and plaque nearly extremely fine or better (6)* *£300-£400*

**Samuel Joseph Homer** was born in 1882 in Cheetwood, Manchester, Lancashire and attested for the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment) in June 1900. He served with the 4th Battalion (Militia) in South Africa from September 1900 until July 1901 and was awarded the Q.S.A. with 3 clasps.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Homer re-enlisted in the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment) on 26 August 1914 (service number 3832). Posted to the 3rd Battalion, he was then discharged due to chronic pleurisy on 26 December 1914. Having subsequently successfully attested for the King's (Liverpool Regiment), he disembarked for service on the Western Front with the 4th (Extra Reserve) Battalion on 7 April 1915. Less than 3 weeks later, on 27 April, he took part in an attack by his battalion from trenches north-east of St. Jean, outside Ypres. The War Diary records:

'At 12 noon the Battalion formed up for the attack and assaulted the German positions, in support of 1/4th Gurkha Rifles.' *The History of the of the King's Regiment* by Everard Wyal states, 'The King's, splendidly led by their officers, advanced in short rushes, with the enemy pumping lead into them and men falling in heaps.' In the fighting, the battalion lost 1 officer killed and 8 officers wounded whilst 375 other ranks were either killed, wounded or missing.

Following the action, Homer was among the missing. He was presumed to have been killed on or since 27 April 1915 and his date of death for official purposes is given as 27 April 1915. He was the husband of Lily Homer and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

Sold together with a photograph of the recipient in uniform in a glazed metal frame, with the badge of the The King's (Liverpool Regiment) affixed to the lower part of the frame; transmittal letters for Great War medals; and other ephemera.

66 *Pair: Private A. G. Self, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, who was killed in action at Elouges during the Retreat from Mons on 24 August 1914*

British War and Victory Medals (8921 Pte. A. G. Self. Norf. R.) *the first dark toned, good very fine (2)* *£80-£120*

**Albert George Self** was born in 1894 at South Lopham, near Thetford, Norfolk and attested for the 4th Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, (Territorial Force) in 1911. He joined the 3rd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, Army Special Reserve at Diss, Norfolk in January 1913 and attested for the Regular Army in June 1913, being posted to the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Self travelled to France with the 1st Battalion as part of the 15th Brigade, 5th Division in the original British Expeditionary Force, arriving at Havre on 16 August 1914. Having advanced to positions along the railway line south of the Mons Condé Canal on 23 August, his battalion was withdrawn to Dour on the 24th and later sent forward again to positions west of Elouges, with the battalion's right on the Elouges-Quiévrain railway line and the 1st Cheshires occupying the ground west towards Audregnies. Attacked by a numerically superior enemy, Colonel Ballard ordered a retirement towards Bavai - an order which unfortunately failed to reach the Cheshires also under his command. The Norfolks lost 4 officers killed, 4 officers wounded and approximately 250 other ranks killed, wounded or missing but their short stand at Elouges and the sacrifice of the Cheshires had bought valuable time for the rest of the British Expeditionary Force during the retreat from Mons.

Private Self was among those killed. He was the son of James Self of Church Street, Diss, Norfolk, and is commemorated at Elouge Communal Cemetery, France.

**67** *Three: Private A. E. Moody, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, who was killed in action in the attack on the Chivy Spur, during the operations on the Aisne, on 14 September 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (8136 Pte. A. E. Moody. 1/Norf: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8136 Pte. A. E. Moody. Norf. R.); Memorial Plaque (Albert Edward Moody) *good very fine or better* (4) *£240-£280*

**Albert Edward Moody** was born in 1893 at Plaistow, Essex and enlisted for the Norfolk Regiment in London in 1910. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front arriving at Havre on 16 August.

Having advanced to positions along the railway line south of the Mons Condé Canal on 23 August, his battalion was withdrawn to Dour on the 24th and later sent forward again to positions west of Elouges, with the battalion's right on the Elouges-Quièvrain railway line and the 1st Cheshires occupying the ground west towards Audregnies. Attacked by a numerically superior enemy, Colonel Ballard ordered a retirement towards Bavai - an order which unfortunately failed to reach the Cheshires also under his command. The Norfolks lost 4 officers killed, 4 officers wounded and approximately 250 other ranks killed, wounded or missing but their short stand at Elouges and the sacrifice of the Cheshires had bought valuable time for the rest of the British Expeditionary Force during the retreat from Mons.

The 1st Norfolks were in a holding position two days later at Le Cateau and the following month fought at the Marne and the Aisne. During the latter operations, Private Moody was killed in action on 14 September 1914 as the Battalion attacked the enemy positions on the Chivy Spur - over 100 men of the battalion were killed, wounded or reported missing as a result of this action.

Private Moody was the son of George and Maria Moody of 13 Bathurst Avenue, Merton Park, Surrey. Initially he had no known grave and was named on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, Marne, France. His remains were later identified however and lie buried in Montcornet Military Cemetery, France.

Sold together with the recipient's *damaged* Imperial War Graves Commission Scroll (La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial).

**68** *Three: Corporal R. Gray, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of La Bassée on 30 October 1914*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (7116 L. Cpl. R. Gray. 1/Norf: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7116 Cpl. R. Gray. Norf. R.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£160-£200*

**Robert Gray** was born at Snape, Suffolk in 1885 and attested for the Norfolk Regiment on 2 November 1905. In 1911 he was ranked Lance Corporal and stationed at Belgaum, India with the 2nd Battalion.

Gray served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, arriving at Havre on 16 August. Having advanced to positions along the railway line south of the Mons Condé Canal on 23 August, the battalion was withdrawn to Dour on the 24th and later sent forward again to positions west of Elouges, with the battalion's right on the Elouges-Quièvrain railway line and the 1st Cheshires occupying the ground west towards Audregnies. Attacked by a numerically superior enemy, Colonel Ballard ordered a retirement towards Bavai - an order which unfortunately failed to reach the Cheshires also under his command. The Norfolks lost 4 officers killed, 4 officers wounded and approximately 250 other ranks killed, wounded or missing but their short stand at Elouges and the sacrifice of the Cheshires had bought valuable time for the rest of the British Expeditionary Force during the retreat from Mons.

The 1st Norfolks were in a holding position two days later at Le Cateau and the following month fought at the Marne and the Aisne, suffering over 100 casualties in the attack on the Chivy Spur at the latter. Having moved north with his battalion in October to the La Bassée front, Corporal Gray was killed in action on 30 October 1914 during a period in which his Brigade had been holding a line just east of Festubert and Givenchy under heavy bombardments and infantry attacks. He was the son of Frederick and Mary Elizabeth Gray of Cross Street, Hoxne, Diss, Norfolk and, having no known grave, is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

**69** *Three: Private T. J. Curtis, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, who was killed in action near La Bassée on 4 November 1914*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (6459 Pte. T. J. Curtis. 1/Norf: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6459 Pte. T. J. Curtis. Norf. R.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£200-£240*

**Thomas James Curtis** was born in 1882 in East Runton, Norfolk and attested for the Norfolk Regiment at North Walsham on 27 January 1903. Recalled from the Reserve on the outbreak of the Great War, he served with the 1st Battalion on the Western Front from 22 August 1914 and would have been with the first reinforcement group under Lieutenant A. C. O'Connor which joined the Battalion at Tournans, 20 miles south east of Paris, on 5 September. Ending its retreat, the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment fought at the Marne and the Aisne - suffering over 100 casualties in the attack on the Chivy Spur at the latter - and moved north in October to the La Bassée front.

Private Curtis was killed in action on 4 November 1914 during a period in which the 15th Brigade had been holding a line just east of Festubert and Givenchy-lès-la-Bassée under heavy bombardments and infantry attacks. He was the husband of Hannah Curtis and having no known grave is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

**70 Three: Captain and Adjutant R. E. Drake, 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was mortally wounded during a successful attempt made by the battalion to capture a German battery at the Battle of the Marne on 8 September 1914, and was posthumously Mentioned in Despatches**

1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (Capt: & Adj: R. E. Drake. Linc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. R. E. Drake.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £800-£1,200

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



**Robert Edward Drake**, the son of the Rev. John Drake, was born at Great Wratting, Suffolk in 1878. He was educated at Lancing College, Sussex and was in the 3rd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (Militia) from 1899-1900. In April of the latter year he received a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, becoming Lieutenant in May 1902 and Captain in August 1912.

He was appointed Adjutant of his battalion in November 1913 and following the outbreak of the Great War arrived in France as part of the original British Expeditionary Force on 13 August 1914. Having fought at Mons and Le Cateau, his battalion stopped retreating at Liverdy, outside Paris on 5 September and three days later had re-crossed the Marne and arrived at the village of Bezu.

Here, Captain Drake was mortally wounded as C and D Companies attacked and captured German guns west of the village. The regimental history provides the following details:

'Whilst the 1st Lincolnshire was halted in a field near Bezu, Lieut.-Colonel Smith, commanding the battalion, received a message from the Brigade, informing him that "a German battery was doing serious damage by shelling our column approaching the Marne," and telling him to try and capture it. The country north of the Marne is very hilly and wooded. In fact, the 14th Brigade of the 5th Division, "was swallowed up by the woods for more than an hour." (Official History Vol. 4 pp. 289, 290.)

Lieut.-Colonel Smith, with two companies, C and D, worked through the woods west of Bezu, crept up to within one hundred and fifty yards of the guns and shot down the German gunners, and their escort, almost to a man. Dashing out of the thicket to secure the guns, however, they were fired upon by the 65th (Howitzer) Battery, and compelled again to seek cover with a loss of four officers [Drake killed and 3 wounded] and some thirty men killed or wounded. This unfortunate mistake arose from the 65th Battery believing that the German battery had been silenced by some other British artillery and that the men of the Lincolnshire were German gunners returning to their abandoned guns. The guns were removed by the 5th Divisional Ammunition Column next morning and removed to Coulommiers, whence they were despatched to England. One of the guns was formerly to be seen at the Royal United Service Institution, but was removed to the depot of the Regiment at Lincoln in 1928.' (*The History of the Lincolnshire Regiment 1914-1918* edited by Major-General C. R. Simpson, C.B. refers)

Initially buried nearby by an unknown British officer, Drake's remains were later exhumed and, having been formally identified by his Lincolnshire Regiment collar badges and spurs and his boots made by J. J. Lillington of 88 High St. Portsmouth, were re-interred in November 1920 in Bezu-le-Guery Communal Cemetery, France. A plaque to his memory is in St. Mary's Church, Great Wratting.

**71 Three: Private J. Clark, 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was killed in action at Vailly during the Battle of the Aisne on 15 September 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (7829 Pte. J. Clarke. [sic] 1/Linc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7829 Pte. J. Clark. Linc. R.); Memorial Plaque (Joseph Clark) *nearly extremely fine* (4) £240-£280

**Joseph Clark** was born in Tattershall, Lincolnshire and attested there for the Lincolnshire Regiment in 1906. He embarked for India with the 2nd Battalion in December 1908, was with the 1st Battalion at Aden in 1911 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914. Having fought at Mons, Le Cateau, the Retreat from Mons, and the Marne, the 1st Lincolnshire Regiment crossed the Aisne at Vailly on 13 September and took up positions on the ridge south west of Rouge Maison Farm where, the following day, they were attacked by 'wave after wave' of the enemy. Major-General Simpson in his regimental history noted how many of the Battalion's rifles had become clogged with mud, making rapid defensive fire difficult. After a successful counter attack by B and D Companies, supported by the 4th Royal Fusiliers, escalating casualty rates forced the battalion to fall back across the river to a railway cutting. Here the survivors were heavily shelled and later returned north of the river to Vailly. Over 180 officers and men were killed, wounded or missing as a result of the encounter. The following day, 15 October 1914, Private Clark was one of 5 men of the battalion officially regarded as having been killed as the battalion moved forward again to support positions north of Vailly.

Joseph Clark's positively identified remains were exhumed from an unmarked grave at Vailly-sur-Aisne on 7 March 1923 and reburied by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission at Vailly British Cemetery, France.

**72 Three: Private F. Norman, 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was reported missing, presumed dead, following a counter attack on Wytschaete on 1 November 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (7865 Pte. F. Norman. 1/Linc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7865 Pte. F. Norman. Linc. R.); Memorial Plaque (Frederick Norman) *neat holes drilled in the plaque at 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock for mounting, otherwise extremely fine* (4) £240-£280

**Frederick Norman** was born in 1886 at Bow Brickhill, Bletchley, Buckinghamshire and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment in 1906. He served in the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914 and was reported missing, presumed dead on or since 1 November 1914.

His battalion had already fought and incurred heavy casualties (unusually for a single battalion) at all the major battles of 1914 - Mons, Le Cateau, the Marne, the Aisne, la Bassée, Messines and Armentières - prior to their taking part in a counter attack on Wytschaete on 1 November 1914 as the Battle of Messines began to merge with the First Battle of Ypres.

Private Norman was deemed, for official purposes, to have been killed in action on 1 November 1914. The son of George and Annie Norman of Bow Brickhill, Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, he has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.



**A superb Great War D.C.M. and Second Award Bar, M.M. group of five awarded to Second Lieutenant W. A. Tapsell, 2nd Battalion, later 6th (Service) Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was decorated with a trio of awards for gallantry on the Western Front in the summer of 1917. Commissioned in April 1918, he died five months later from wounds received in action with the 1st Battalion during the Second Battle of the Somme on 18 September 1918**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (8624 Cpl. W. A. Tapsell. 6/Linc: R.); Military Medal, G. V.R. (8624 Cpl. W. A. Tapsell. 6/Linc: R.); 1914 Star, with copy clasp (8624 Pte. W. A. Tapsell. 2/Linc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. W. A. Tapsell.); Memorial Plaque (William Algernon Tapsell) with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card envelope and *torn* OHMS transmission envelope addressed to, 'Mrs Tapsell, 3 Grove Road, Abbey Wood, S.E.'; together with two riband bars, the first comprising D.C.M., M.M. and 1914 Star, the second D.C.M. and M. M., *nearly extremely fine* (6) *£5,000-£7,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 17 September 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in assisting to dig out nineteen men who had been buried in a dug-out by a gas shell. Finding it impossible, owing to the darkness, to work in a gas helmet, at imminent risk of his life he removed his own, and by his efforts successfully extricated some of the men. The dug-out was full of lethal gas fumes, and six of the men affected subsequently died. He set a splendid example of fearless devotion and self-sacrifice.'

D.C.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 17 September 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of battalion scouts. Having been ordered to reconnoitre in front of our advancing patrols, his party came under heavy and unexpected rifle and machine-gun fire. In spite of this, however, after warning the patrols behind him, he continued to push forward until, owing to several casualties, further advance was impossible, whereupon he withdrew very skilfully with all his wounded back to our lines. Throughout the action he displayed splendid coolness and presence of mind and an utter disregard for personal safety.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 August 1917.

**William Algernon Tapsell** was born at Abbey Wood, Kent and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment in 1909. He was stationed at Aden with the 1st Battalion in 1911 and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 2nd Battalion from 5 November 1914. Having transferred to the 6th (Service) Battalion - after their arrival on the Western Front in July 1916 - he was promoted to Acting Sergeant and decorated three times for gallantry in the summer of 1917, the first award to be gazetted, his Military Medal, almost certainly being awarded in respect of gallantry during the attack at Messines Ridge on 7 June 1917. This was quickly followed by a D.C.M. and a Second Award Bar to the D.C.M., both awards being published in the 17 September 1917 edition of the *London Gazette*.

The following extract from the regimental history appears to reference the period relating to both awards, i.e. 17-27 July 1917:

'Two days later [17 July 1917] the battalion [6th] took over the front-line trenches. The opposing lines were so close together that when our guns were engaged in shelling the enemy's front line the Lincolnshire had to temporarily vacate their trenches. The enemy's retaliation was both systematic and heavy: he used large quantities of gas shells and for several nights box respirators had to be worn continually. Raids were carried out all along the line at this period and one attempted by the Lincolnshire was unsuccessful, as the Divisional Artillery, on the point selected, prevented entry. Relief came on the 24th/25th July, but on the night of the 26th/27th July the battalion was back in the front line.

It was reported on the 27th that the enemy had evacuated his front line; as the correctness of this information was doubted a very weak patrol was sent out by the Commanding Officer (Lieut-Colonel Gater) to verify it, which was met by heavy machine-gun and rifle-fire. Lieutenant Playle and five other ranks were wounded. The casualties would have been far heavier if the original report, based on aeroplane reconnaissance, had been accepted.' (*The History of the Lincolnshire Regiment 1914-1918* by C. R. Simpson refers)

Lieutenant Playle received the M.C. for his gallantry in this period - his award was published in the same edition of the *London Gazette* as both of Tapsell's D.C.M.s.

Subsequently discharged to a commission on 19 April 1918, Tapsell died at No. 8 General Hospital, Rouen on 18 September 1918 from wounds received in action on 24 August 1918 whilst serving with the 1st Battalion at the Battle of Albert during the Second Battles of the Somme. The son of Algernon and Mary Jane Tapsell of 3 Grove Road, Abbey Wood, London, he is buried in St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen, France.

Sold together with a War Office Certificate of Death describing the recipient's place and cause of death, dated 7 October 1918, and an original typewritten foolscap document detailing all three of the recipient's gallantry awards including both D.C.M. citations and also announcing the presentation of said awards by 'the General Officer Commanding Troops Woolwich, on Sunday, 20th. January, 1918.' - this in its OHMS envelope addressed to, 'Mr A. Tapsell, 3 Grove Rd. Abbey Wood, London SE2.'

**74 Three: Lance-Corporal W. H. Weekes, 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 4 January 1917**

1914 Star, with clasp (9395 Dmr: W. H. Weekes. 1/Devon: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9359 Pte. W. H. Weekes. Devon. R.); Memorial Plaque (William Henry Weekes) *good very fine* (4) £200-£240

**William Henry Weekes** was born in 1889 at Plymouth, Devon and attested for the Devonshire Regiment at Devonport in 1911. He served as a Drummer with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 August 1914. His battalion, in Jersey at the outbreak of war, initially served in France on the Lines of Communication but then saw action on the Aisne, and at the Battles of la Bassée and Armentières in 1914.

Advanced Lance Corporal, Weekes was killed in action on the Western Front on 4 January 1917. He was the son of William and Rosina Weekes, of Yealmpton, Devon and is buried in Gorre British and Indian Cemetery, France.

**75 Three: Private E. Lefevre, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who was killed in action during the 2nd Suffolks' important stand at the Battle of Le Cateau on 26 August 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (7129 Pte. E. Lefevre. 2/ Suff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7129 Pte. E. Lefevre. Suff. R.) *extremely fine* (3) £300-£400

**Ernest Lefevre** was born in 1890 at March, Cambridgeshire and attested there for the Suffolk Regiment in 1905. He was stationed with the 1st Battalion in Egypt in 1911 and following the outbreak of the Great War, he landed with the 2nd Battalion at Havre on 15 August 1914.

Having retreated from Mons on the night of 23 August, the battalion arrived at Le Cateau where, on the morning of 26 August, Lord Douglas Malise Graham (ADC to Divisional Commander) remarked to Major Peebles, 'you are going to fight it out here'. Brigadier-General S. P. Rolt (Commander 14th Brigade) then informed the Battalion, 'You understand, there is to be no thought of retirement.'

Tenaciously holding on to the high ground overlooking Le Cateau from the west, the 2nd Suffolks played a crucial role during the battle in enabling the 5th Division to withdraw down the Roman Road to the south west later in the day. A substantial effort was made by the Germans to dislodge the Suffolks who were exposed to heavy gunfire from the German batteries to their front and their flanks and also infiltration by infantry around their flanks:

'Many years later a German officer who fought with *7th Division of IV Corps* recalled the stubborn resistance of 2/Suffolks and 2/KOYLI on the ridge to the south of Le Cateau - 'I did not think it possible that flesh and blood could survive so great an onslaught. Our men attacked with the utmost determination, but again and again they were driven back by these incomparable soldiers.' (*The Mons Star* by David Ascoli refers)

Suffering heavy losses, the Suffolks were provided with re-enforcement and support, with great difficulty and high casualties, by the Argylls of 19th Brigade and the Manchesters of 14th Brigade. The Germans massed for a final attack at 2.30pm, and called upon the Suffolks to surrender. Attacks continued from the front and right flanks, but the battalion was only finally overrun when the Germans worked their way round to the rear of the Suffolks' positions.

The survivors got away to Bohain, and mustered for a roll call in St Quentin which only showed 2 Officers and 111 Other Ranks left. The majority of the losses were men who were wounded and taken prisoner; it is estimated that more than 500 men from the battalion became prisoners of war in this action.

Private Lefevre was initially reported missing after the battle but he was never traced as a Prisoner of War and was later officially confirmed as being killed in action on 26 August 1914. He was the son of William and Clara Lefevre of March, Cambridgeshire and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**76 Three: Private D. J. Sargeant, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who was killed in action during the 2nd Suffolks' important stand at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (6610 Pte. D. Sargeant. 2/Suff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6610 Pte. D. Sargeant. Suff. R.) nearly very fine (3) £300-£400

**David John Sargeant** was born at Great Waldingfield, Suffolk and attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Sudbury in 1903. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he landed with the 2nd Battalion at Havre on 15 August 1914. Having retreated from Mons on the night of 23 August, his battalion arrived at Le Cateau where, on the morning of 26 August, Lord Douglas Malise Graham (ADC to Divisional Commander) remarked to Major Peebles, 'you are going to fight it out here'. Brigadier-General S. P. Rolt (Commander 14th Brigade) then informed the Battalion, 'You understand, there is to be no thought of retirement.'

Tenaciously holding on to the high ground overlooking Le Cateau from the west, the 2nd Suffolks played a crucial role during the battle in enabling the 5th Division to withdraw down the Roman Road to the south west later in the day. A substantial effort was made by the Germans to dislodge the Suffolks who were exposed to heavy gunfire from the German batteries to their front and their flanks and also infiltration by infantry around their flanks:

'Many years later a German officer who fought with 7th Division of IV Corps recalled the stubborn resistance of 2/Suffolks and 2/KOYLI on the ridge to the south of Le Cateau - 'I did not think it possible that flesh and blood could survive so great an onslaught. Our men attacked with the utmost determination, but again and again they were driven back by these incomparable soldiers.' (*The Mons Star* by David Ascoli refers)

Suffering heavy losses, the Suffolks were provided with re-enforcement and support, with great difficulty and high casualties, by the Argylls of 19th Brigade and the Manchesters of 14th Brigade. The Germans massed for a final attack at 2.30pm, and called upon the Suffolks to surrender. Attacks continued from the front and right flanks, but the battalion was only finally overrun when the Germans worked their way round to the rear of the Suffolks' positions.

The survivors got away to Bohain, and mustered for a roll call in St Quentin which only showed 2 Officers and 111 Other Ranks left. The majority of the losses were men who were wounded and taken prisoner; it is estimated that more than 500 men from the battalion became prisoners of war in this action.

Private Sargeant was confirmed killed in action at Le Cateau on 26 October 1914. He was the son of David and Alice Sargeant of The Foule, Blackheath, Colchester and the husband of the late Alice Maud Sargeant. Having no known grave, he is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**77 Family Group:**

**Three: Private T. W. Mason, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who was killed in action at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914**  
1914 Star (7158 Pte. T. W. Mason. 2/Suff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7158 Pte. T. W. Mason. Suff. R.) good very fine

**Three: Private J. W. Mason, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who was captured at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914**

1914 Star (6823 Pte. J. W. Mason. 2/Suff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6823 Pte. J. W. Mason. Suff. R.) good very fine (6) £400-£500

**Thomas William Mason** was born in 1888 at Thetford, Cambridgeshire and attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Ely in 1905. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, landing at Havre on 15 August 1914. Having retreated from Mons on the night of 23 August, his battalion arrived at Le Cateau where, on the morning of 26 August, Lord Douglas Malise Graham (ADC to Divisional Commander) remarked to Major Peebles, 'you are going to fight it out here'. Brigadier-General S. P. Rolt (Commander 14th Brigade) then informed the Battalion, 'You understand, there is to be no thought of retirement.'

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The survivors got away to Bohain, and mustered for a roll call in St Quentin which only showed 2 Officers and 111 Other Ranks left. The majority of the losses were men who were wounded and taken prisoner; it is estimated that more than 500 men from the battalion became prisoners of war in this action.

Private Mason was initially reported missing after the battle and there was a report of him being in Cambrai Hospital in January 1915 but he was never traced as a Prisoner of War and was later officially confirmed as being killed in action on 26 August 1914. He was the son of John and Eliza Mason, of Little Thetford, Ely, Cambridgeshire and having no known grave, he is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**James W. Mason**, older brother of the above, was born in 1885 at Thetford, Cambridgeshire and attested for the Suffolk Regiment in 1904. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, landing at Havre on 15 August 1914, and was captured at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914. He was held prisoner of war at Doberitz.

**78** *Three: Private F. W. Lark, 1/4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (Territorial Force), who was killed in action on the Somme on 15 July 1916*

1914 Star (1890 Pte. F. W. Lark. 1/4 Suff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (1890 Pte. F. W. Lark. Suff. R.; Memorial Plaque (Frank William Lark), mounted in a contemporary glazed, wooden frame, *extremely fine* (4) *£160-£200*

**Frank William Lark** was born in 1895 at Beccles, Suffolk and enlisted for the 1/4th Suffolk Territorials at Ipswich in mid 1914. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 November 1914 although no action was seen by the battalion before 14 December (not entitled to clasp).

Lark was killed in action on 15 July 1916. On this date, his battalion, as part of the 98th Brigade, 33rd Division, moved north east from Fricourt/Mametz 'in support during attack on Switch Trench (15/7) - ground taken and held immediately in front of Bazentin-le-Petit. Casualties - over 200.' (*Tracing British Battalions on the Somme* by Ray Westlake refers)

Private Lark was the son of Frederick Eade and Ellen Maria Lark of 2 Pearce Villas, Heneker Road, Ipswich and having no known grave is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

**79** *Three: Private J. S. Hawkins, 1st Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), who was captured and taken Prisoner of War at Ligny, during the Battle of Le Cateau, on 26 August 1914*



1914 Star, with clasp (9373 Pte. J. S. Hawkins. 1/Som: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (9373 Pte. J. S. Hawkins. Som. L.I.) *good very fine* (3) *£200-£240*

**John Stanton Hawkins** was born in 1893 in Devon and attested for the Somerset Light Infantry in 1912. Following the outbreak of the Great War he sailed for France with the 1st Battalion on 21 August 1914 and three days later, as part of Hunter-Weston's 11th Brigade in General Snow's 4th Division, arrived at Le Cateau. After marching forward 7 miles towards Briastre, the 1st Somersets occupied high ground towards Solesmes where they engaged a German Cavalry patrol and together with 11th Brigade assisted in covering the retreat of II Corps and 19th Brigade following the Battle of Mons. Withdrawn overnight, the 4th Division then took up new positions on the left flank of the 3rd Division coming under the command of II Corps just as General Smith-Dorrien decided to make his stand in the rolling country around Le Caudry, to the west of Le Cateau - Smith Dorrien declaring, 'Very well, gentlemen, we will fight, and I will ask General Snow to act under me as well.' Smith-Dorrien's decision to fight this important delaying rearguard action may well have saved the British from destruction by the massive German onslaught during the general Allied retreat following sustained German successes at the four Battles of the Frontiers.

The location, a long ridge running west-east with Le Cateau at its eastern end, was far from ideal. The ground was soft, so easy for the troops to dig in, but it lacked cover, was dominated by a German-held ridge to the north and, worst of all, both flanks were open. The situation on the right flank, the hills around the Le Cateau valley, was perilous from the start, as the Germans infiltrated during the night. The west, held by 4th Division, was absolutely vulnerable to flanking movements designed to encircle II Corps.

Hunter-Weston's 11th Brigade spent most of the 26 August desperately holding the position in front of Ligny while coming under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. A feature of the fighting being the greater respect shown by the Germans for British rifle prowess than at Mons where they had suffered heavy casualties. New positions were established at the eastern end of Ligny in the afternoon and a first-aid post was set up at Haucourt Church where the wounded were taken. The 1st Somersets held the village of Ligny until about 4pm when they came under renewed heavy shell fire and were attacked by several enemy battalions. Although accurate rapid rifle fire, machine gun fire and artillery stopped this attack occasioning large numbers of German casualties, the 11th Brigade began to evacuate Ligny shortly afterwards and retired towards Maincourt with little further incident. The Somerset Light Infantry had suffered heavy casualties during the battle however: approximately 9 officers wounded, 19 other ranks killed, 150 wounded and 100 missing.

Private Hawkins was amongst those reported missing in action. Having been captured by the Germans at Ligny on 26 August 1914 he was transported to Senne prisoner of war camp where he remained for most of the war. He was discharged on 1 May 1919 and died at Paignton, Devon in 1965.

Sold with a copied portrait photograph of Hawkins in uniform taken at Senne prisoner of war camp on 3 January 1918.

**80** *Three: Private A. W. Giles, 1st Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), who was killed in action at St. Yves, near Armentières, on 10 November 1914*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (8731 Pte. A. W. Giles. 1/Som: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (8731 Pte. A. W. Giles. Som. L.I.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£160-£200*

**Arthur William Giles** was born in 1894 at Long Ditton, Surrey and, having attested for the Somerset Light Infantry at Stratford, Essex around 1909, is shown in the 1911 census as serving aged 16 years with the 1st Battalion, stationed at Verne Citadel Barracks, Portland.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Giles landed at Havre, France with the 1st Battalion on 22 August 1914, his battalion being heavily engaged four days later near Ligny during the Battle of Le Cateau as part of the 11th Brigade in Snow's 4th Division. They again saw action at the Marne and the Aisne, crossing the latter on 13 September and taking part in the attack on Bucy-de-Long. Committed once more the following month during the Battle of Armentières, the 1st Somersets notably took part in an attack on La Gheer from Ploegsteert Wood on 21 October in which they advanced via the eastern edge of the wood and cleared the enemy, who were Saxons, from the village at the point of the bayonet.

Private Giles was killed in action on 10 November 1914, a date on which his battalion was occupying trenches north-west of St. Yves, between Armentières and Ypres. He is buried at Strand Military Cemetery, Belgium.

**81**



**A Great War 1918 'Flanders Offensive' M.M., Belgian Croix de Guerre group of four awarded to Sergeant F. W. C. Douglas, 17th (Service) Battalion (2nd Leeds), Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (54077 Sjt. F. W. C. Douglas. 17/ W. York. R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (54077 Sjt. F. W. C. Douglas. W. York. R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (54077 Pte. F. W. C. Douglas. W. York. R.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, *very fine* (4) *£300-£400*

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

Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 4 September 1919.

**Frederick William Charles Douglas** was born in 1899 at St. Pancras, London and served during the Great War on the Western Front initially with the 17th (Service) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, and then from 7 December 1917 with the amalgamated 15/17th Battalion. He was awarded the M.M. and Belgian Croix de Guerre for gallantry in Flanders, late August to early October 1918. Discharged to the Class Z Reserve on 1 July 1919, he died at Southend on Sea in 1981.

Sold with the recipient's Croix de Guerre certificate, measuring 50cm x 41cm, in scroll tube, which states that the award - 'for courage and dedication during the Flanders Offensive' - was presented on 13 December 1918.



**A Great War 1916 'Somme' M.M. group of four awarded to Acting Sergeant F. E. Hermann, 10th (Service) Battalion (1st Hull), East Yorkshire Regiment (Hull Commercial) who died on 17 November 1916 of wounds received in action on 13 November, the opening day of the Battle of the Ancre**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1029 Cpl. F. E. Hermann. 10/ E. York: R.); 1914-15 Star (10-1029 Pte. E. F. Hermann. E. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (10-1029 A. Sgt. E. F. Hermann. E. York: R.); Memorial Plaque (Frans Edgar Hermann) the whole contained in a contemporary bronze display frame, *extremely fine* (5) £600-£800

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

**Frans Edgar Hermann** was born in 1890 at Sculcoates, Hull, Yorkshire and attested for the 10th (Service) Battalion, (1st Hull), East Yorkshire Regiment on 11 September 1914. This unit, a Pals Battalion known as the 'Hull Commercial' made up of local clerks, teachers and businessmen, had been formed at Hull on 29 August by Lord Nunburnholme and the East Riding Territorial Force Association.

Embarking on 8 December 1915 from Devonport, Hermann arrived with his battalion at Port Said, 22 December, to defend the Suez Canal at Qantara with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. Moving to join the British Expeditionary Force in France, the battalion arrived at Marseilles on 7 March 1916 and proceeded with the 92nd Brigade, 31st Division to the Somme area on the Western Front. Hermann was appointed Lance Sergeant on 4 June 1916.

Although fortunate to be in reserve for 1 July 1916, the 92nd (Hull Pals) Brigade would still hold the divisional frontage and the 10th Battalion were required to hold the front line from 24 June until 'Z' hour on the 1 July, the date for the start of the Somme offensive. Serre, their division's objective, was one of the strongest of the German positions to be attacked - it being covered by defence works consisting of thick barbed wire entanglements, protected gun emplacements and elaborate deep dugouts which were not affected by the British bombardment. German retaliatory shells obliterated the front line and communication trenches, making movement by day extremely difficult, resulting in the death of Lieutenant Flintoff and eight other ranks of the battalion.

The battalion history records that, as zero hour approached, the 10th Battalion's preparations on the night of 30 June involved: 'providing parties to cut "lanes" through our own wire to give our attacking troops a quick means of egress into No Man's Land.' After this the battalion pulled back to allow the attacking troops to come forward.

The 92nd Brigade was pulled out of the line with the rest of the shattered 31st Division on 2 July and sent north to Bethune to refit. For his service during this period, Acting Sergeant Hermann was awarded the M.M. and he was promoted Acting Sergeant on 28 July.

The Brigade then spent August and September with alternate spells in and out of the trenches South East of Richebourg L'Avoue with casualties continuing to mount in this supposedly quieter area. Duty in the line was marked by trench raids and occasional awards for bravery.

A highly successful raid by the Hull Commercials on German trenches at Boar's Head near Richebourg on the night of 18/19 September saw Hermann of C Company suffer multiple wounds:

'The raid on the 18/19th was to be unorthodox. For a week prior to the raid the division had practised a non-offensive policy with the intention of duping the enemy into thinking that they had a peace-loving division opposite them. Lieutenant-Colonel Stapledon, in the face of opposition from his superiors, insisted that there should be no artillery prior to the attack; stealth would be used to position the troops and Bangalore torpedoes used at the last minute to open up the German wire. One officer and twenty five men from each company would take part under the command of Captain Lambert. In the report written after the raid the aims of the raid were stated as: 'to enter enemy's trenches, capture and kill any of the enemy, bomb his dugouts and do as much damage as possible.' This was to be achieved by entering the enemy's trenches at: 'four separate points as silently as possible, with 4 parties, each party not to be more than 36 strong, enemy's wire being cut by a bangalore torpedo at each point of entry, the moment before entry.'

The four raiding parties waited in No Man's Land until midnight when the Bangalore torpedoes went off and the raid started. C Company was in position at 11.57 and at midnight when the torpedo exploded rushed into the trench under the cover of the smoke. The party entered a bay occupied by four sentries, three of whom were killed and the other taken prisoner. Flank parties bombed their way down the trench while a third party bombed another trench (Kampe Strasse) causing the Germans to run down the trench and out into the open at the back of the trenches. At 12.10 the raiding party left the trenches leaving behind an estimated ten dead Germans with an unknown number wounded. C Company casualties were light, with one officer and three men slightly wounded. There was no enemy retaliation of any sort after the raid.

The raid was a great success and congratulations were received from all quarters. Battalion orders for the 20th gave details of the compliments: 'I should be glad if you will ask the G.O.C. 31st Division to convey to Brig. Gen. Williams, Commanding the 92nd Infantry Brigade, my congratulations to all ranks of the 10th East Yorkshire Regiment, under Major C.C. Stapledon, who took part in the successful raid carried out last night. The casualties inflicted on the enemy and the capture of prisoners and a machine gun, proved that the raid was not only prepared in the most careful manner, but that it was carried out with fine energy, determination, and gallantry by the officers and men of the East Yorkshire. The capture of the prisoners has enabled us to establish some identifications which are of the utmost importance at the present time to the whole of the allied armies. (signed) R. Haking, General Commanding, First Army.' (*Hull Pals - 10th, 11th, 12th & 13th (Service) Battalions of the East Yorkshire Regiment - A History of 92 Infantry Brigade 31st Division* by David Bilton refers.)

Having been wounded in action during the raid, Hermann was admitted to hospital at Wimereaux on 23 September 1916 with wounds to his left hand, neck and legs. Sufficiently recuperated, he rejoined his unit in the field back on the Somme on 9 November 1916 and was wounded again four days later on the opening day of the Battle of the Ancre during which the 10th provided flank guards and carrying parties as opposed to the 12th and 13th battalions who suffered terribly in the main attack to the north of Serre.

Acting Sergeant Hermann died of his wounds on 17 November 1916. He was the son of Niels Christian Hermann and the husband of Elizabeth Mary Hermann of 5 Eldon Grove, Beverley Road, Hull and is buried in Couin British Cemetery, France.

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**83** *Three: Corporal H. H. Shuttle, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, who was killed in action at the Battle of Le Cateau on 26 August 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (9734 Cpl. H. H. Shuttle. 1/Bedf: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9734 Cpl. H. H. Shuttle. Bedf. R.); Memorial Plaque (Harold Henry Shuttle); Memorial Scroll, 'Cpl. Harold Henry Shuttle, Bedfordshire Regiment'; together with a Bedfordshire Regiment cap badge, *nearly extremely fine* (5) *£260-£300*

**Harold Henry Shuttle** was born on 18 December 1894 at Chigwell, Essex and attested for the Bedfordshire Regiment in 1911. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War as part of the 15th Brigade, 5th Division, on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. "A" and "B" Companies engaged the enemy at Wasmes on 23 August 1914, coming under fire from enemy field guns, their shallow trenches offering little protection. The Battalion then reunited at Paturages on 24 August and beat off the advancing enemy whilst inflicting heavy casualties. Withdrawing to Bavai and then Le Cateau on 26 August, they then took up a position near Troisville facing Le Cateau-Cambrai road, the 5th Division holding the right of the line from a point halfway between Le Cateau and Reumont, to Troisville, with the 15th Brigade covering the left half of the line, just east of Troisville.

As they waited for the inevitable onslaught, the men tried to deepen their trenches:

'The mist started clearing mid morning and the first German guns opened up on the British positions. Although it started slowly, the bombardment gradually picked up pace and determination until the sheer scale of it almost overwhelmed the thin British lines. The weight of the German attack fell on the right and centre of the 5th Division's lines, to the right of the Bedfordshires, which was II Corps most vulnerable flank with the least support. As the afternoon wore on, rifle and machine gun fire increased in intensity, especially on the right flank, and column after column of German infantry assaulted the British positions.

In a replay of events at Mons, intense and accurate British rifle fire and field guns firing over open sights from positions alongside the infantry held the Germans back. During the assault, the Bedfords themselves were spared the attentions of the German Infantry and contented themselves with providing supporting fire to the units on their right when the opportunity arose...

By 4pm the bulk of the 5th Division was already retiring and orders reached the Bedfordshires to 'retire by bounds' if possible. They were to make their rearguard action deliberately slow and ensure the advancing enemy paid dearly, thereby allowing the main body to get away as unmolested as possible. To their right the King's Own Scottish Borderers retired and A, B and C Companies followed suit in small groups. D Company on the extreme left was pinned down by intense machine-gun fire but got away eventually, Captain William Wagstaff from D Company being wounded in the thigh during the withdrawal.' (*1st Bedfordshires Part 1: Mons to the Somme* by Steven Fuller refers)

The War Diary records casualties as being mercifully light - around 30 killed or wounded, Private Shuttle being among those killed. He was the son of Frederick and Emma Matilda Shuttle, of 5, Smeaton Road, Woodford Bridge, Essex and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**84 Three: Private J. H. Chapman, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, who died of wounds during the Battle of La Bassée on 22 October 1914**

1914 Star (9527 Pte. J. H. Chapman. 1/Bedf: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9527 Pte. J. H. Chapman. Bedf. R.); Memorial Plaque (John Henry Chapman) *nearly extremely fine* (4) £240-£280

**John Henry Chapman** was born in 1890 at Ely, Cambridgeshire and attested there for the Bedfordshire Regiment in 1910. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914 as part of the 15th Brigade, 5th Division in Smith-Dorrien's II Corps, his battalion coming under fire at Mons on 23 August and also three days later in a stand at Troisville during the Battle of Le Cateau in which the 5th Division won 3 Victoria Crosses. After services on the Marne and the Aisne they were rushed north by train and bus towards Flanders and the opening of the Battle of La Bassée.

Taking over trenches at Givenchy on 12 October, the 1st Bedfords suffered terribly, the War Diary for the 13 October stating: '13 October 1914. Heavy bombardment of trenches & village all day. About midday cannonade became terrific. Practically every house damaged & neighbourhood of church continually shelled. Our front trenches, in continuation of Dorsets, unable to hold on in afternoon after Dorsets were enfiladed & withdrew. Smoke of shells & dust of falling houses made it impossible to see clearly what was going on to flanks. Enemy attacked front & flanks & Battalion retired about 300 yards in rear of village & reformed on new line holding road to Pont Fixe in continuation of Dorsets. Norfolks on our left. Losses 7 officers & 140 other ranks.'

After a relative lull in the fighting, Chapman died of wounds on 22 October 1914 (1914 Star Medal Roll refers). The War Diary entry for 19 October provides the following insight into Private Chapman's likely fate:

'19 October 1914. Quiet. 'B' Company sent to join Cheshire Regiment on our left near Violaines. Subsequently at dawn on 22nd inst. were in support close to Cheshire front trenches when the latter were rushed by Germans, who came through on to 'B' Company. Lieutenants Coventry & Litchfield missing, believed to be killed. About 40 other ranks killed, wounded or missing.'

The War Diary entry for 22 October reports no further fatal casualties for the battalion that day and so it is likely that Chapman together with the Lieutenant Coventry, Second Lieutenant Litchfield and the 14 other men of the battalion whom the CWGC records as having died on 22 October were all killed or died of wounds received in B Company's support of the 1st Cheshires at Violaines.

He was the son of William Chapman, of 5, Nutholt Lane, Ely, Cambridgeshire and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

**85 Three: Private W. Clayden, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, who was killed in action near Gheluvelt during the First Battle of Ypres on 7 November 1914**

1914 Star (7682 Pte. W. Clayden. 1/Bedf: R.) in named card box of issue; British War and Victory Medals (7682 Pte. W. Clayden. Bedf. R.) in *slightly damaged* named card box of issue; Memorial Plaque (Walter Clayden) in card envelope, *extremely fine* (4) £240-£280

**Walter Clayden** was born in 1882 at Lexden, Essex and enlisted in the Bedfordshire Regiment at Colchester in September 1903. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914 as part of the 15th Brigade, 5th Division in Smith-Dorrien's II Corps, his battalion coming under fire at Mons on 23 August and also three days later in a stand at Troisville during the Battle of Le Cateau in which the 5th Division won 3 Victoria Crosses. After services on the Marne, the Aisne and at the Battle of La Bassée, the 1st Bedfords took over trenches in a wood south of the Ypres-Menin road at Gheluvelt on 6 November. The following day the enemy gained part of the line on their left which was reclaimed in a counter attack the same day, the fighting coming at a cost of the lives of 49 men of the battalion, including that of Private Clayden. Another source notes the loss of 7 officers and 140 other ranks killed, wounded or missing on 7 November 1914. Bob Pigg of the 1st Bedford's later wrote of this day:

'The fighting at Ypres was terrible. We had eighteen days in the trenches and I can tell it put years on me. The first day we got there we had to do a charge, a thing I shall never forget. We lost 332. I saw as many as 12 buried in one grave.'

He was the wife of Agnes Laura Clayden of 55 Maidenburgh Street, Colchester, Essex and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

**86 Three: Drummer B. E. Robertson, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, who was killed in action near Gheluvelt during the First Battle of Ypres on 16 November 1914**

1914 Star (9234 Dmr: B. E. Robertson, 1/Bedf: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9234 Pte. B. E. Robertson. Bedf. R.) *good very fine* (3) £140-£180

**Bertram Ernest Robertson** was born in 1892 at Slough, Berkshire and resided in Godalming, Surrey prior to attesting for the Bedfordshire Regiment in 1908. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914 as part of the 15th Brigade, 5th Division in Smith-Dorrien's II Corps, his battalion coming under fire at Mons on 23 August and also three days later in a stand at Troisville during the Battle of Le Cateau in which the 5th Division won 3 Victoria Crosses.

After services on the Marne, the Aisne and at the Battle of La Bassée, the 1st Bedfords took over trenches in a wood south of the Ypres-Menin road at Gheluvelt on 6 November. A section of the line on the left was lost to the Prussian Guard on the 7th and reclaimed at considerable cost (150 officers and men killed or wounded) in a counter attack the same day.

Men continued to fall to the regular shelling and smaller German assaults over the following week with Drummer Robertson being one of five men of the battalion killed on 16 November 1914. He was the husband of Dorothy Rachel Robertson and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**87 Three: Private T. Dennis, 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, who died as a result of a motor accident on 17 December 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (8547 Pte. T. Dennis, 2/Bedf: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8547 Pte. T. Dennis. Bedf. R.); Memorial Plaque (Thomas Dennis); Memorial Scroll 'Pte. Thomas Dennis, Bedfordshire Regt.'; together with a photograph of the recipient in uniform, the whole contained in a contemporary glazed wooden frame, *extremely fine* (5) £140-£180

**Thomas Stanley Dennis** was born in 1887 at Clerkenwell, Middlesex and attested for the Bedfordshire Regiment at Stratford in 1906. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 October 1914 and died on 17 December 1914 at Home Hospital, Landguard, Suffolk, from injuries sustained in a motor accident. His sole legatee was his sister, Mrs. Florence Louisa Prince, and he is buried in Felixstowe (Walton) Cemetery, Suffolk.

**88** *Three: Private G. Spriggs, 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, who died from wounds received in action near Bois Grenier during the Battle of Armentières on 26 October 1914*

1914 Star (6879 Pte. G. Spriggs. 1/Leic: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6879 Pte. R. Spriggs. Leic. R.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£200-£240*

**George Spriggs** was born in 1886 at Market Harborough, Leicestershire and attested for the Leicestershire Regiment at Leicester in 1903. He served in India with the 2nd Battalion from February 1905 and, extending his term of engagement to 12 years, remained there until January 1914 at which time he returned home to England.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Spriggs served with the 1st Battalion on the Western Front from 9 September 1914, initially in trenches near Vailly, on the Aisne. Having moved forward to Bois Grenier, south of Armentières, on 18 October, his battalion relieved the West Yorkshire Regiment on 21 October at the Chemical Factory at Rue du Bois. Colonel Wyllie in the regimental history notes that a report was then received from the Officer Commanding 1st Leicestershire that hostile shelling had compelled the battalion to evacuate a section of the line from just south of the Rue de Bois to Le Quesne and that his men were lying in the open along the railway line. The enemy then gathered in strength and attacked around the Le Quesne Distillery at dawn on 26 October. The regimental history now notes that the Leicester's line was intact at Rue de Bois to the barricade at the level crossing south of the station and that 'close hand-to-hand fighting took place throughout the day'.

Casualties between 21 and 26 October were Officers: four killed or mortally wounded, five wounded; other ranks: 47 killed, 134 wounded; 106 missing - the largest number of casualties occurring on 25 October.

Private Spriggs died on 26 October 1914 from wounds received in the above described fighting. He was the son of John and Mary Ann Spriggs, of 22, Bath St., Market Harborough and is buried in Erquinghem-Lys Churchyard Extension, France. He is also commemorated on the following memorials: St. Nicholas's Churchyard Memorial, Little Bowden, Leicestershire; the Market Harborough Memorial, Leicestershire; St. Hugh's Church Memorial, Market Harborough, Leicestershire; and the Cottage Hospital War Memorial, Market Harborough, Leicestershire.

**89** *Three: Private M. E. Layton, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, who was wounded and taken prisoner of war on the Aisne in September 1914*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (9549 Pte. M. E. Layton. R. Ir. Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (9549 Pte. M. E. Layton. R. Ir. Regt.) *good very fine or better (3)* *£200-£240*

**Michael E. Layton** was born in 1889 at East Ham, Essex (some sources say Waterford, Ireland) and attested for the Royal Irish Regiment at Stratford, Essex in July 1908. He deserted from His Majesty's Service whilst garrisoned with the 2nd Battalion at Guernsey in 1911 but returned, seeing service with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914. His battalion fought at Mons where they, 'moved forward (23rd) and took part in fighting on the outskirts of Mons. Heavily engaged around the cemetery before falling back to Nouvelles. Casualties - Captains Mellor, Forbes, Second Lieutenants Gibbons and Shine killed or mortally wounded, 16 other ranks killed, 5 officers, 58 other ranks recorded as wounded or missing, Major Long and 226 other ranks missing, 1 officer taken prisoner.' (*British Battalion in France and Belgium 1914* by Ray Westlake refers).

Following the Retreat from Mons, the 1st Royal Irish began their advance to the Aisne on 6 September, crossing the river south of Vailly under heavy fire on 14 September. Private Layton suffered bullet wounds in both knees and was captured on 15 September. In common with many Irish prisoners, he was held prisoner of war at Limburg in Germany where the Germans concentrated Irish Prisoners from December 1914 in order to give the Irish nationalist Sir Roger Casement the opportunity to recruit men for his Irish Brigade.

**90** *The 1914 Star awarded to Sergeant D. Walsh, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, who was killed in action at Mons on 23 August 1914, the British Expeditionary Force's first full day of fighting on the Western Front*

1914 Star (4969 Sjt. D. Walsh. R. Ir: Regt.) *good very fine* *£180-£220*

**Denis Walsh** was born in 1875 at Cappoquin, County Waterford, Ireland and attested for the Royal Irish Regiment at Dungarvon, County Waterford in 1893. He served with the 2nd Battalion on the North West Frontier and was awarded the India General Service Medal with clasps for Punjaub Frontier 1897-98 and Samana 1897.

Following the outbreak of the Great War he sailed for France on 13 August as a Sergeant in the 2nd Battalion and, having landed at Boulogne, moved forward with his battalion as part of the 8th Brigade, 3rd Division into Belgium and on to St. Symphorien, just south-east of Mons, on 22 August. Advancing further the following morning, the 2nd Royal Irish Regiment took part in fighting on the eastern outskirts of Mons and were heavily engaged around the cemetery before they fell back to Nouvelles having sustained casualties of around 300 officers and men either killed, wounded or missing.

Sergeant Walsh was initially reported missing on 23 August 1914 but was later confirmed killed in action. He was the son of Denis Walsh, of Afane, Cappoquin and the husband of Margaret Walsh (nee Lenane), of The Green, Villierstown, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford, and is buried in St. Symphorien Military Cemetery, Belgium.

**91** *Three: Corporal C. Burgess, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, who was killed in action at the Battle of the Aisne on 14 September 1914*

1914 Star (7205 Cpl. C. Burgess. R. Ir. Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (7205 Cpl. C. Burgess. R. Ir. Regt.); Memorial Plaque (Charles Burgess) *extremely fine (4)* *£240-£280*

**Charles William Burgess** was born around 1883 at St. Andrews, Manchester and attested for the Royal Irish Regiment at Guildford, Surrey in January 1902. He was stationed at Agra in India in 1911 with the 1st Battalion and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914. Burgess would have been present for his battalion's fighting at the Battle of Mons on 23 August where they were heavily engaged around the cemetery; at the rearguard action at Solesmes on 25 August; during the retreat at Caudry (Battle of Le Cateau) on 26 August; and at the success on the Marne, 6 to 12 September where over 540 prisoners were taken by the battalion.

Whilst advancing towards the Aisne on the morning of 13 September, the battalion came under heavy shell-fire leaving Ancienne Wood. During the afternoon, they crossed the Aisne south of Vailly again under heavy fire and proceeded to St. Pierre. Corporal Burgess was killed in action the following day as the battalion took part in the fighting around the Chateau and in the woods on the high ground north of Vailly.

He was the son of Thomas George and Eliza Ann Burgess and is commemorated on La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**92** *Four: Acting Corporal W. Breakspear, 6th Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, late Royal Berkshire Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (3063 Pte. W. Breakspear. RI: Berks: Regt.); 1914-15 Star (1919 Pte. W. Breakspear [sic], R. Ir. Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (1919 A. Cpl. W. Breakspear [sic]. R. Ir. Regt.) *slight edge nicks to QSA, otherwise good very fine or better (4)* *£140-£180*

**William Breakspear** was born in 1872 at East Hanney, Berkshire, the son of William and Martha Breakspear. He attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment on 22 November 1890 at Reading and served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment during the Boer War from 30 April 1902 (entitled to QSA with clasps for Cape Colony and South Africa 1902). Having returned to England on 19 July 1902, he was discharged on 21 November 1902 on the termination of his first period of engagement.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Breakspear enlisted for war-time service with the Royal Irish Regiment and served with the 6th (Service) Battalion on the Western Front from 17 December 1915, subsequently transferring to the Labour Corps and advancing to Corporal. He was discharged to the Class Z Reserve on 27 March 1919.

**93** *Pair: Private W. J. Grinham, 2nd Battalion, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), who was killed in action near Kruiseecke, during the First Battle of Ypres, in October 1914*

1914 Star (10111 Pte. W. J. Grinham. 2/York: R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (10111 Pte. W. J. Grinham. York. R.) *good very fine (2)* *£120-£160*

**William James Grinham** was born in London and attested for the Yorkshire Regiment on 8 January 1913. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he was stationed with them in the Channel Islands at time of the outbreak of the Great War and returned with his battalion to Southampton on 28 August. The battalion joined the 21st Brigade, 7th Division at Lyndhurst in September and arrived at Zeebrugge on 5 October.

The 2nd Green Howards reached Ypres on 14 October 1914 and advanced to positions on the crossroads at Nieuwe Kruiseecke where, from 19 to 27 October, they held the line under heavy shellfire and continuous enemy attack. The War Diary of the 7th Division entry for the 23 October states 'The tenacity of the battalion [2nd Green Howards] during this and the following days of heavy fighting was worthy of all praise. Though subjected to violent shell fire and continued infantry attacks, they fought steadily on. When blown out of one trench, they moved on to the next, and never wavered.'

The battalion was relieved temporarily by the Coldstream Guards on 27 October but A and C Companies were sent forward again on the 29th to support the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers near Zandvoorde along the Kruiseecke Ridge. Here, a breakthrough by the enemy prompted Colonel King to lead a counter attack in which former positions were reclaimed and an additional 200 yards gained. A withdrawal to positions near Gheluvelt then took place after 30 October.

17 year old Private Grinham was killed in action during this period of fighting. The Register of Soldiers' Effects describes his death as being 'near Ypres between 22 and 30 October 1914'; the Commonwealth War Graves Commission states his date of death to be 30 October 1914. He was the brother of Mr. Charles Grinham of 102 Cornwall Rd., Lambeth, London and having no known grave is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.



*Family Group:*

**A Great War 1916 'Battle of Flers Courcellette' M.M. group of four awarded to Lance Corporal T. Craddock, 6th (Service) and 9th (Service) Battalions, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), who was killed in action during the attack on Le Sars on 7 October 1916**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (10610 L. Cpl. T. Craddock. 9/York: R.); 1914-15 Star (10610 Pte. T. Craddock. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (10610 Pte. T. Craddock. York: R.); Memorial Plaque (Thomas Craddock) in card envelope and torn outer OHMS transmission envelope addressed to 'Mr T. Craddock, Clifton, Bedale, Yorkshire.', *extremely fine*

**Three: Lance Corporal A. Craddock, 6th (Service) Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, who died of wounds at Gallipoli on 18 August 1915**

1914-15 Star (18201 Pte. A. Craddock. E. Lan: R.); British War and Victory Medals (18201 Pte. A. Craddock. E. Lan: R.); Memorial Plaque (Albert Craddock) with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card envelope and outer OHMS transmission envelope addressed to 'Mr Craddock, Clifton Lodges, Bedale, Yorks.', *extremely fine*

**Three: Gunner A. Craddock, 59th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, who died of disease at Alexandria, Egypt, on 23 August 1915**

1914-15 Star (99386 Gnr. A. Craddock. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (99386 Gnr. A. Craddock. R.A.); Memorial Plaque (Amos Craddock) with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card envelope and outer OHMS transmission envelope addressed to 'Mr T. Craddock, Clifton Lodges, Bedale, Yorkshire.', *extremely fine* (13) **£800-£1,200**

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 September 1916:

'For great gallantry and devotion to duty on the afternoon of Sept. 19th 1916. During a hostile attack on Prue and Starfish Trenches (near Martinpuich) this man, though badly shaken by a bomb explosion, picked up German bombs, which were lying in the trench and attacked the enemy with them. For some time he held the trench quite alone; later he stood up on the parapet and directed fire on a party of the enemy. It was with difficulty that he was restrained from attacking them single handed, as he was under the impression that they had captured one of his officers who was wounded.'

**Thomas Craddock** was born in 1894 at Clifton, Bedale, Yorkshire, the son of Tobias and Isabella Craddock. He enlisted at Richmond, Yorkshire and served with the 6th (Service) Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment in Gallipoli theatre from 14 July 1915. Landing at Suvla Bay on the night of 6 August, the Battalion commenced an attack on Lala Baba, the first assault to be made by any unit of the New Army in Gallipoli. Made under conditions that, according to the *Official History of the Great War*, 'would have tried the mettle of highly experienced troops', the attack resulted in 16 officers and 250 other ranks becoming casualties by noon the next day. Withdrawn to Imbros in December due to severe casualties from combat, disease and harsh weather, the Battalion was evacuated to Alexandria on 7 February 1916 and was employed in defence of the Suez Canal.

Having transferred to the 9th (Service) Battalion, Craddock served with them on the Western Front in 1916 and was decorated for gallantry on 19 September in repelling an enemy attack on 'C' Company in Prue and Starfish Trenches near Martinpuich during the Battle of Flers Courcellette. On 7 October 1916, still on the Somme, he was killed in action during the 68th Brigade's successful attack on Le Sars, where the 9th Green Howards captured the village up to the central crossroads amid hand-to-hand fighting. Having no known grave, he is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold with an original typed copy of the recipient's M.M. citation signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Benfield des Voeux Wilkinson, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, 23rd Division and a letter, hand-written and signed by Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. S. Prior, sent to the recipient's mother, accompanying the recipient's M.M. riband and expressing sympathies, together with its OHMS envelope addressed to, 'Mrs Craddock, Clifton Lodge, Bedale, Yorks. England.'

**Albert Craddock**, brother of the above, was born in 1888 at Bedale, Yorkshire and enlisted during the Great War initially with the 3rd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment at Blackburn, Lancashire. Transferring to the 6th (Service) Battalion, he sailed with them on 14 June 1915 to serve in the Dardanelles Campaign. A member of the Battalion Pioneer Company, his 1914-15 Star medal roll entry gives a first and second date of disembarkation in the Gallipoli theatre - one on 29 June and the other on 1 August. He died of wounds at Gallipoli on 18 August 1915 and is buried in Alexandria (Chatby) Military and War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt.

**Amos Craddock**, brother of the above, was born in 1897 at Bedale, Yorkshire and enlisted during the Great War with the Royal Field Artillery at Richmond, Yorkshire. Posted to 'A' battery, 59th Brigade, he was ordered with his unit to the Gallipoli theatre, sailing from Liverpool in late June 1915 and first disembarking in Egypt on 14 July 1915. His Brigade landed near Lala Baba at Suvla Bay on 6 and 7 August. Gunner Craddock died of disease on 23 August 1915 at the 17th General Hospital, Alexandria and is buried in Alexandria (Chatby) Military and War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt.



*Family Group:*

**A Great War O.B.E. group of seven awarded to Major M. Higgin-Birket, Lancashire Fusiliers, a Boer War veteran who was wounded with the 2nd Battalion in 1914 and was three times Mentioned in Despatches for his services whilst on attachment as Cipher Officer with G.H.Q. Staff, British Salonika Force, 1915-17**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. M. Higgin-Birket, 5/Lanc: Fus.); 1914 Star, with copy clasp (Major M. Higgin-Birket. Lan. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major M. Higgin-Birket.); **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of the White Eagle, Civil Division, Fourth Class breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *significant damage to blue pendalia enamel and upper right quadrant of red enamel*; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze star emblem on riband, *generally very fine*

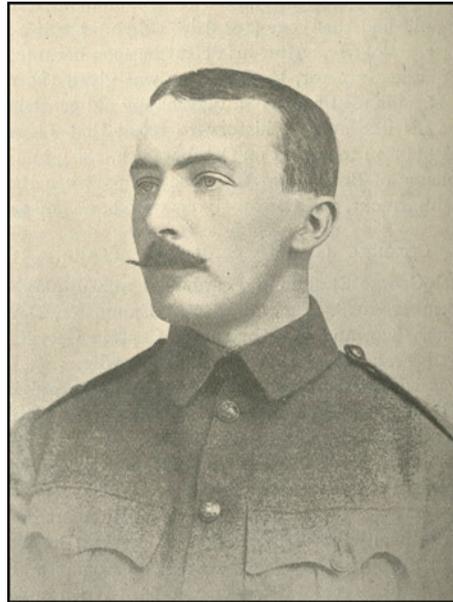
**Four: Captain W. Higgin-Birket, Lancashire Fusiliers, who, having served with the 5th Battalion during the Boer War, was wounded and then missing, presumed killed, serving with the 2nd Battalion at the Battle of Armentières on 28 October 1914**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. W. Higgin-Birket, 5/Lanc. Fus.); 1914 Star, with clasp (Capt. W. Higgin-Birket. Lan. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. W. Higgin-Birket.) *edge bruise to QSA, very fine (11)* *£1,400-£1,800*

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 15 March 1918:

'For services in connection with the war in Salonika.'

Serbian Order of the White Eagle, Fourth Class *London Gazette* 7 June 1919.



**Myles Higgin-Birket** was born in 1873 at Richmond, Surrey, the son of William Higgin-Birket and Elizabeth Hilbro Higgin-Birket of Birket Houses, Winster, Westmorland and was educated at Heversham Grammar School and University College School, Hampstead. Commissioned Second Lieutenant into the 5th and 6th Battalions, Lancashire Fusiliers on 28 March 1898, he was advanced Lieutenant, 30 November 1899 and Captain, 16 March 1901. He served with the 5th Battalion in South Africa, 1901-02 where he was present at the Operations in Orange River Colony, June to July 1901 and the operations in Cape Colony, July 1901 to May 1902, receiving the Queen's South Africa Medal with 5 clasps. He retired with the Honorary rank of Major on 10 May 1913 but rejoined for service with the Special Reserve as Captain (Hon. Maj. Ret.) in the 3rd Battalion of his old regiment, proceeding to France with the 2nd Battalion on 28 September 1914.

Wounded on 12 November, Higgin-Birket returned to London and was attached to the Foreign Office, March to October 1915 before being posted to Salonika on attachment with the General Staff of the General Headquarters. For his services as Cipher Officer, G.H.Q., Salonika Force, Captain (Hon Major) Higgin-Birket was awarded the O.B.E., and personally decorated by the Crown Prince of Serbia with the Order of the White Eagle, 4th Class. For these services he was also three times Mentioned in General Milne's Despatches (*London Gazettes* 6 December 1916; 21 July 1917; and 28 November 1917). After the war, from November 1918 to March 1920, he served as Camp Commandant G.H.Q. Salonika and G.H.Q. Army of the Black Sea, Constantinople.

French Croix de Guerre unconfirmed.

**William Higgin-Birket**, younger brother of the above, was born in 1878 at Richmond, Surrey. Commissioned Second Lieutenant into the 5th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers on 12 July 1900, he was promoted Lieutenant on 16 March 1901 and served with the 5th Battalion during the Boer War in South Africa, 1901-02, where he was present at the Operations in Orange River Colony, June to July 1901, and the operations in Cape Colony, July 1901 to May 1902, receiving the Queen's South Africa Medal with 4 clasps.

Higgin-Birket was advanced Captain on 5 September 1903 and was still serving with the 5th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers on the outbreak of the Great War. Proceeding to France with the 2nd Battalion, he served with B Company on the Western Front from 14 September 1914. Having crossed the Aisne under heavy fire in September, his battalion, as part of the 12th Brigade of the 4th Division, was engaged during the Armentières and Messines operations in October, Higgin-Birket first gaining mention in the Regimental History for his part in the attack on Le Touquet on 18 October:

'Early in the morning, "B" (Captain W. Higgin-Birkett) and "C" (Captain R. Luker) Companies advanced on the left of the Le Bizet-Le Touquet road, with "A" Company in support and "D" Company in reserve. The village was strongly held, the houses were loopholed and trenches were dotted about over open ground outside the village. Moreover the enemy was able to bring a cross-fire of artillery and rifles from the east bank of the River Lys and from the loopholed buildings of Frélinghien. As a result, progress was very slow, "B" and "C" Companies lost touch and a platoon of "A" Company was sent up to restore contact. But the enemy's fire was so heavy that it was found necessary to reinforce this platoon...'(The History of the Lancashire Fusiliers 1914-1918, Volume I, by Major-General J. C. Latter, C.B.E., M.C. refers)

On 28 October 1914, Higgin-Birket was reported missing presumed killed after he had been wounded in leading his Company in a successful counter attack against German infantry of the XIII Corps divisions and Infantry regiments 107 and 179 from XIX Corps. The German units had infiltrated through ruined buildings and overrun a battalion of the 18th Brigade holding a salient east of the La Bassée-Armentières railway near Rue du Bois:

'Again, scarcely had the relief been completed when, at 2am on the 28th, the enemy attacked the 2nd Essex Regiment on the right of the battalion, which went to its support and helped to repel the assault. A second attack was made on the 1st East Yorkshire Regiment of the 18th Brigade, but it was held up in the wire between the first and second lines of trenches and was driven back by a counter-attack launched by the East Yorkshire Regiment and "B" Company of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers. The enemy's losses were estimated to be at least 200 killed. The battalion's losses during the day were 4 men killed and Captain W. Higgin-Birket and 7 men wounded. Higgin-Birket had been hit in the head and started to walk back to the dressing station alone; nothing was ever heard from him again.' (ibid)

Captain William Higgin-Birket has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.



*Family group:*

**Three: Acting Sergeant A. E. Lockett, 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, who served in Gallipoli and was subsequently killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916**

1914-15 Star (1912 Pte. A. E. Lockett. Lan. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (1912 A. Sgt. A. E. Lockett. Lan. Fus.)  
*nearly extremely fine*

**Three: Private P. H. Lockett, 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was killed in action during the Third Battle of Krithia, Gallipoli, on 4 June 1915**

1914-15 Star (2071 Pte. P. H. Lockett. Lan. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (2071 Pte. P. H. Lockett. Lan. Fus.)  
*nearly extremely fine (6)* *£400-£500*

**Arther Edward Lockett** was born in 1891 at Camberwell, Middlesex, the son of William and Sarah Lockett of 11 Bedford Road, East Ham, Essex. He attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers in 1909 and served with the 1st Battalion on Gallipoli from 25 April 1915 where they were engaged in actions at the Battles for Krithia and the Achi Baba heights. The battalion suffered casualties of 33 officers and 584 other ranks during the campaign before it was finally withdrawn to Egypt in January 1916. Embarked for France in March 1916, the battalion remained with the 86th Brigade, 29th Division on the Somme. Acting Sergeant Lockett was killed in action serving with F Company during the battalion's attack on the heavily fortified village of Beaumont-Hamel on 1 July 1916, the first day of the Battle of the Somme.

On 29 June the Divisional Commander Major General H. de B. de Lisle had addressed the main body of the battalion and said, 'to you has been set the most difficult task - that of breaking the hardest part of the enemies shell'. The battalion formed up at a sunken road part way towards their objective and began their assault following a huge artillery barrage and a massive mine being detonated at the Hawthorn redoubt. The setting off of the mine unfortunately alerted the Germans to the men formed up in the sunken road and subjected them to a tremendous cross fire from the front and both sides as they attacked.

On 1 July 1916, the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers suffered casualties of 7 officers killed and 14 wounded, 156 Other ranks killed and 298 wounded with 11 missing presumed dead. 4 Military Crosses and 8 Military Medals were won by the battalion that day.

Having no known grave, Acting Sergeant A. E. Lockett is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

**Percy Harold Lockett**, younger brother of the above, was born in 1893 and attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers in 1910. He served with the 1st Battalion on Gallipoli from 25 April 1915 and was killed in action on 4 June 1915 during the Third Battle of Krithia.

The activities of the battalion that day can be summarised as follows:

'British bombardment (4th) recorded as falling short and causing high casualties. Machine gun section put out of action. "A" and "B" Companies attacked in centre on Gully Spur 12 noon - heavy casualties from rifle and machine gun fire - most men hit while climbing parapet, few got forward not more than a few yards. "D" and "B" Companies followed and also swept by fire. Major-General J. C. Latter, C.B.E., M.C. in his 1914-1918 history of the Lancashire Fusiliers records how Captain H. R. Clayton was killed while leading "D" Company, his body being found in the Turkish wire 2 months later. Relieved and to Pink House in reserve (6th). Casualties - 14 officers, 500 other ranks.' (*British Regiments at Gallipoli* by Ray Westlake refers)

Private P. H. Lockett is buried in Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery, Gallipoli, Turkey.

Sold together with the following items: 2 studio portrait photographs of either A. E. or P. H. Lockett in Lancashire Fusiliers uniform. A studio portrait photograph of either A. E. or P. H. Lockett in Lancashire Fusiliers uniform, together with a woman (likely to be elder sister, Emily); studio portrait photograph of a soldier in tropical uniform wearing Q.S.A. with 4 clasps. (likely the recipients' father, William Lockett. A man of this name served with the 18th Bn.(Sharpshooters) Imperial Yeomanry during the Boer War and received the Q.S.A. with 4 clasps.); a letter written by A. E. Lockett (B Company, 1st Lincs. Fus.) to younger brother David, sent from Napier Barracks, Karachi, India, dated 8 January 1914; a letter written by P. H. Lockett (1st Lincs. Fus. attached 1 H.L.I.) to younger brother David, sent from Ambala City, India, dated 1 January 1914; Record Office transmittal letters for all 3 medals awarded to P. H. Lockett; Record Office transmittal letters for 1914-15 Star and BWM awarded to A. E. Lockett; outer OHMS envelope for medals addressed to 'Mrs J. J. Lockett, 11 Bedford Rd. East Ham, London.'

**97 Three: Private A. D. Pettengall, 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was killed in action at the Battle of Le Cateau on 26 August 1914**

1914 Star (2024 Pte. A. D. Pettengall. 2/Lan. Fus.) with *torn* OHMS outer envelope addressed to, 'Mrs C. Pettengall, 45 Benwell Rd. Drayton Park, Holloway, London'; British War and Victory Medals (2024 Pte. A. D. Pettengall [*sic*]. Lan. Fus.) with *flattened* named lid of card box of issue and *torn* OHMS outer envelope, similarly addressed; Memorial Plaque (Albert Daniel Pettengall) in card envelope, *extremely fine* (4) £280-£320

**Albert Daniel Pettengall** was born in Marylebone, London and attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers at Bury, Lancashire in February 1910. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he entrained with 'A' Company of the 2nd Battalion for Southampton on 21 August and embarked on the S.S. *Saturnia*, arriving at Boulogne, France on 23 August 1914 as part of the 12th Brigade in General Snow's 4th Division. The following day the battalion travelled by train to Bertry then marched to Ligny. Here on 25 August they were ordered to advance to Viesly but later withdrew during the night to positions just north-west of Ligny before coming under the command of II Corps just as General Smith-Dorrien decided to make his stand in the rolling country around Le Caudry, to the west of Le Cateau, declaring, 'Very well, gentlemen, we will fight, and I will ask General Snow to act under me as well.' Smith-Dorrien's decision to fight this important delaying rearguard action may well have saved the British from destruction by the massive German onslaught during the general Allied retreat following sustained German successes at the four Battles of the Frontiers.

The location, a long ridge running west-east with Le Cateau at its eastern end, was far from ideal. The ground was soft, so easy for the troops to dig in, but it lacked cover, was dominated by a German-held ridge to the north and, worst of all, both flanks were open. The west, held by 4th Division, was absolutely vulnerable to flanking movements designed to encircle II Corps. Snow now set up his Division HQ at the village of Haucourt with 12th Brigade furthest forward on the left near Esnes and Longsart and the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers on a line of high ground near Longsart Farm between Haucourt and Wambaix. Coming under attack during the early morning of 26 August, they suffered heavy casualties but, managing to rally, held the extreme left of the British line until the B.E.F. was able to retreat, only later falling back to positions on a ridge south-west of Haucourt.

Six officers of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers were recorded killed at Le Cateau but Major-General J. C. Latter, C.B.E., M.C., in the War Diary of the Lancashire Fusiliers was uncertain of the number of other ranks killed. Some 3 officers and 86 other ranks had been wounded and 6 officers and 402 other ranks were listed as missing. Private Pettengall was later confirmed among the dead.

He was the son of John and Charlotte Pettengall of 45 Benwell Road, Drayton Park, Holloway, London and having no known grave, is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

Sold together with the following items of ephemera: the recipient's 'Soldiers' Small Book'; an envelope, post dated 13 Sep 13 addressed to 'Pte A. Pettengall, No. 2024. D Company, 2nd Lanc. Fusiliers, Military Hospital, Dover'; Record Office letters of transmission for 1914 Star, Victory Medal and 1914 Clasp; the recipient's parent's marriage certificate; and a poignant letter written by the recipient to his mother on 21 August 1914, five days before his death:

'Dear Mother,

I write these few lines to let you know I am going to embark for the front probably tonight. We shall probably be going over the water tonight. You must not upset yourselves over me but keep up the best spirits as it is a thing that cannot be helped and I only hope that I shall come back safe to you. I will write whenever it is possible for me to do to you so as to let you know how I am getting on. This is to give you no anxiety. When you write to me put the address I have written on top of the letter then it will find me wherever I am. Give my best love to Dad and Jacky also my dear little sister whose photo I am taking with me and I hope I shall come back to you for good.

From your loving son, Albert. xx

P.S. Good bye and God Bless you all. Forgive me for all my past wrongs so I can go happy and easy at mind. From Albert.

Write soon for I do not know when I shall get your letter and keep up best of spirits all of you. Good bye for the present.'

**98 Three: Private J. Street, 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, a Boer War veteran who was killed in action at the Battle of Le Cateau on 26 August 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (6494 Pte. J. Street. 2/Lan. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (6494 Pte. J. Street. Lan. Fus.) very *fine* (3) £200-£240

**James Street** was born at Heaton Norris, Lancashire and attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers at Bury, Lancashire in 1898. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Boer War in South Africa (Q.S.A. with 5 clasps and K.S.A. with 2 clasps).

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Street entrained with the 2nd Battalion for Southampton on 21 August 1914 and embarked on the S.S. *Saturnia*, arriving at Boulogne, France on 23 August 1914 as part of the 12th Brigade in General Snow's 4th Division. The following day the battalion travelled by train to Bertry then marched to Ligny. Here on 25 August they were ordered to advance to Viesly but later withdrew during the night to positions just north-west of Ligny before coming under the command of II Corps just as General Smith-Dorrien decided to make his stand in the rolling country around Le Caudry, to the west of Le Cateau, declaring, 'Very well, gentlemen, we will fight, and I will ask General Snow to act under me as well.' Smith-Dorrien's decision to fight this important delaying rearguard action may well have saved the British from destruction by the massive German onslaught during the general Allied retreat following sustained German successes at the four Battles of the Frontiers.

The location, a long ridge running west-east with Le Cateau at its eastern end, was far from ideal. The ground was soft, so easy for the troops to dig in, but it lacked cover, was dominated by a German-held ridge to the north and, worst of all, both flanks were open. The west, held by 4th Division, was absolutely vulnerable to flanking movements designed to encircle II Corps. Snow now set up his Division HQ at the village of Haucourt with 12th Brigade furthest forward on the left near Esnes and Longsart and the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers on a line of high ground near Longsart Farm between Haucourt and Wambaix. Coming under attack during the early morning of 26 August, they suffered heavy casualties but, managing to rally, held the extreme left of the British line until the B.E.F. was able to retreat, only later falling back to positions on a ridge south-west of Haucourt.

Six officers of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers were recorded killed at Le Cateau but Major-General J. C. Latter, C.B.E., M.C., in the War Diary of the Lancashire Fusiliers was uncertain of the number of other ranks killed. Some 3 officers and 86 other ranks had been wounded and 6 officers and 402 other ranks were listed as missing.

Private Street was confirmed among those killed in action. He was the son of James and Alice Street, of 154, Stockport Rd., Cheshire and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**99** *Three: Private J. Murphy, 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, who died of wounds near Ste. Marguerite, on the Aisne, on 17 September 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (217 Pte. J. Murphy. 2/Lan: Fus.) in named card box of issue with transmission letter; British War and Victory Medals (217 Pte. J. Murphy. Lan. Fus.) in named card boxes of issue with transmission letters; Memorial Plaque (John Murphy) *extremely fine* (4) £240-£280

**John Murphy** was born in 1885 and attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers in 1904. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 August 1914, and died of wounds at a Field Ambulance near Ste. Marguerite on 17 September 1914.

Four days earlier his battalion had crossed the Aisne under heavy shell-fire at Venizel from where they advanced via Bucy-de-Long and through Ste. Marguerite to a wood just east of the village. From here they held positions under rifle and machine-gun fire from enemy trenches in front of Chivres and the western slopes of the Chivres Spur until relieved that night by the 2nd Manchesters. The battalion had sustained casualties of over 100 officers and men either killed, wounded or missing as a result of the operation.

John Murphy was the husband of Catherine Foster (formerly Murphy) and is buried in the North East corner of Ste. Marguerite Churchyard, France.

**100** *Three: Lance Corporal E. J. Hinde, 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was killed in action at St. Yves, near Messines, on 4 November 1914*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (7872 Pte. E. J. Hind [sic]. 2/Lan: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (7872 Pte. E. J. Hinde. Lan. Fus.) *good very fine* (3) £200-£240

**Edmond John Hinde** was born in 1878 at Pendleton, Lancashire and attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers at Manchester in February 1900. Having been mobilized on the outbreak of the Great War, he served with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 7 October 1914. After seeing heavy fighting at Meteren and Le Touquet in October during the Battle of Armentières, the Battalion took over trenches on 2 November at St. Yves where Lance Corporal Hinde was killed by shelling on 4 November. Before moving on to Ploegseert Wood on 6 November, shelling had cost the battalion 1 officer and 4 other ranks killed and 19 other ranks wounded.

He was the son of John and Ida Hinde and the husband of Mary Hinde and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium. He is also remembered on a memorial at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption in Latchford, Cheshire.

**101** *Three: Private W. Willoughby, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was killed in action at the Battle of Mons on 23 August 1914, the British Expeditionary Force's first full day of fighting on the Western Front*

1914 Star, with clasp (7975 Pte. W. Willoughby. 1/R. Sc: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (7975 Pte. W. Willoughby R.S. Fus.) *good very fine* (3) £200-£240

**William Charles Willoughby** was born in 1887 at Reading, Berkshire. He first attested for the Royal Scots Fusiliers in 1904 and served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, disembarking at Havre in France as part of the British Expeditionary Force on 14 August 1914.

Entrenched at Jemappes on the south bank of the Mons-Conde Canal on 23 August, his battalion held off enemy attacks until 3pm, suffering 52 casualties (wounded or killed). In a more sanguinary version of events, Private James Hoskins, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, describes being one of a company of 224 men who, in their efforts to guard a bridge at Mons on 23 August, were engaged by an overwhelming force of Germans for over seven hours, and saw their Company reduced to nine men (copy of related newspaper cutting with lot).

Under increasing pressure, the Battalion withdrew at 3pm via Flenu to the northern edge of Frameries. The war diary describes how the Germans then attacked once more, opening fire from the coal dumps south of Frameries. Having had no time to entrench, a further 2 officers were killed and 100 other ranks killed or wounded.

Private Willoughby was reported missing, presumed dead after the fighting at Mons on 23 August 1914 and subsequently assumed killed in action on that date. He was the husband of Florence Hannah Willoughby, of Excelsior Villa, Church Road., Crowthorne, Berkshire and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**102** *The 1914 Star awarded to Private C. Starkie, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was captured by the enemy at Mons on 23 August 1914 - the British Expeditionary Force's first full day of fighting on the Western Front - and was held prisoner of war in Germany until after the armistice*

1914 Star (9256 Pte. C. Starkie. 1/R. Scots: R.) *good very fine* £100-£140

**Charles Starkie** was born in 1888 at Bethnal Green, London and attested for the Royal Scots Fusiliers in London in 1906. Transferring to the Reserve in 1913, he was mobilized following the outbreak of the Great War and served with the 1st Battalion overseas from 14 August 1914, disembarking at Havre in France as part of the 9th Brigade, 3rd Division in the British Expeditionary Force.

Entrenched at Jemappes on the south bank of the Mons-Conde Canal on 23 August, his battalion held off enemy attacks until 3pm, suffering 52 casualties (wounded or killed) before withdrawing via Flenu to the northern edge of Frameries. The battalion war diary describes how the Germans then attacked once more, opening fire from the coal dumps south of Frameries. Having had no time to entrench, a further 2 officers were killed and 100 other ranks killed or wounded.

Private Starkie was reported missing after the fighting on 23 August 1914 and was later confirmed to be a prisoner of war at Senne, Germany. He was wounded in the leg whilst incarcerated (ill-treatment) on 12 August 1918 and treated in Dormunde Hospital, Westphalia. Following the cessation of hostilities, he was repatriated on 27 November 1918 and was discharged Class Z on 29 March 1919.

**103 The British War Medal awarded to Lance-Corporal C. W. Hogg, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was killed in action at the Battle of Mons on 23 August 1914, the British Expeditionary Force's first full day of fighting on the Western Front**

The British War Medal 1914-20 (83-4 Pte. C. W. Hogg. R. S. Fus.) *second digit weak, third digit defaced, slight edge damage, good fine* £100-£140

**Charles William Hogg** was born in 1885 at Brentwood, Essex. He attested for the Royal Scots Fusiliers in 1904 in London and served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, disembarking at Havre in France as part of the British Expeditionary Force on 14 August 1914.

Entrenched at Jemappes on the south bank of the Mons-Conde Canal on 23 August, his battalion held off enemy attacks until 3pm, suffering 52 casualties (wounded or killed) before withdrawing via Flenu to the northern edge of Frameries. The battalion war diary describes how the Germans then attacked once more, opening fire from the coal dumps south of Frameries. Having had no time to entrench, a further 2 officers were killed and 100 other ranks killed or wounded.

Lance Corporal Hogg was among those killed in action that day. He was the husband of Mary Jane Hogg and is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**104 Three: Private G. Scarlett, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was killed in action at Vailly, on the Aisne, on 15 September 1914**

1914 Star (8817 Pte. G. Scarlett. 1/R. Sc: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (8817 Pte. G. Scarlett. R. S. Fus.); Memorial Plaque (George Scarlett) *good very fine (4)* £240-£280

**George Scarlett** was born in 1886 at Ipswich, Suffolk and attested there for the Royal Scots Fusiliers in 1906. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he served with the 1st Battalion on the Western Front from 27 August 1914 and crossed the Aisne with his Battalion near Vailly on 13 September. The following day the 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers were in action around Rouge Maison and suffered casualties of 1 officer killed, 3 officers wounded, 8 other ranks killed, 67 wounded and 90 missing, before withdrawing and entrenching. Private Scarlett was among those reported missing and was later assumed to have been killed. His date of death for official purposes was recorded as 15 September 1914 but it is likely that he was killed in the fighting on 14 September 1914.

He was the son of Harry and Ann Scarlett and the husband of Beatrice Mary Elizabeth Scarlett and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**105 Three: Private H. W. Foreman, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who died from wounds received on the Western Front on 27 October 1914**

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (8849 Pte. H. Foreman. 1/R. Sc: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (8849 Pte. H. Foreman. R.S. Fus.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £200-£240

**Harold William Foreman** was born in Hatton Garden, London in 1888 and attested for the Royal Scots Fusiliers in 1906. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he served with the 1st Battalion as part of the original British Expeditionary Force in France from 14 August 1914. Entrenched at Jemappes on the south bank of the Mons-Conde Canal on 23 August, his battalion held off enemy attacks until 3pm, suffering 52 casualties (wounded or killed) before withdrawing via Flenu to the northern edge of Frameries. The battalion war diary describes how the Germans then attacked once more, opening fire from the coal dumps south of Frameries. Having had no time to entrench, a further 2 officers were killed and 100 other ranks killed or wounded. The 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers saw further heavy fighting at the Marne where 600 prisoners were taken and also on the Aisne in September and La Bassée and 1st Ypres in October.

Private Foreman died of wounds at Base Hospital, Armstrong College at Durham University (now Newcastle University) on 27 October 1914. The Coroner's Certificate stated that his injuries were received at the seat of war (i.e. at the front line). He was the son of Eliza Haag (formerly Foreman) of 201 Cowick Road, Tooting, London and the late Samuel Foreman and is buried in St. Andrew's and Jesmond Cemetery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**106 Three: Private J. Monger, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was killed in action near Ypres on 23 October 1914**

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (10648 Pte. J. Monger. 2/R. Sc: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (10648 Pte. J. Monger. R. S. Fus.) *good very fine or better (3)* £200-£240

**Joseph Monger** was born in 1891 at Wolverhampton and attested for the Royal Scots Fusiliers in 1912. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 October 1914 and was killed in action on 23 October 1914. His battalion had arrived at Ypres on 14 October and and four days later found itself in a battle for its existence:

'Moved forward to Tirhand (18th) and engaged enemy. Major Ian Forbes wrote that the battalion was now constantly under fire and it was difficult to tell the difference between night and day. The enemy were persistent in their attacks, he recalls, and came on time after time; 4 or 5 to one as - "...rows and rows of canon fodder." A ditch in front of the Battalion's line, roughly 6 feet deep, 10 feet across and about 100 yards long, became filled with German dead. Withdrew during evening (19th) and dug in on line between Reutel and Poezelhoek. Held line under constant bombardment and attack. War Diary records (21st) that "D" Company were enfiladed by machine-gun fire and the enemy broke through between them and 2nd Yorkshire, forcing a withdrawal. "A" Company led counter-attack (22nd) but although the houses in Poezelhoek were cleared - was unable to regain lost ground. Major Forbes recalls the death of Captain F. Fairlie and that for days he could see the bodies of his men lying in front of the trenches. War Diary records enemy attacking "C" Company's position 5.30am (24th). Some 40 German prisoners were taken, but the company was eventually forced to retire having been reduced to a strength of 2 officers and 75 men.' (*British Battalions in France and Belgium 1914* by Ray Westlake refers)

Monger has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.



**Three: Drummer P. Hughes, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was killed in action at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle on 10 March 1915**

1914 Star (10031 Dmr: P. Hughes. 2/R. Sc: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (10031 Pte. P. Hughes. R. S. Fus.) ring suspension missing from Victory Medal, with replacement suspender now also detached, Memorial Plaque (Peter Hughes), medals heavily worn, therefore fine, the plaque somewhat better (4) £140-£180

**Peter Hughes** was born in Govan, Glasgow and attested for the Royal Scots Fusiliers at Paisley in 1909 or 1910. He served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 2nd Battalion from 6 October 1914 and was killed in action on 10 March 1915, the first day of the Battle of Neuve Chapelle. His Dependant's Pension was awarded to Agnes O'Brien Hughes and, having no known grave, he is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

Sold with a cut out photograph of the recipient wearing a Glengarry cap.

**108 Three: Lieutenant C. A. Campbell, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, who was killed in action near Audregnies during the Retreat from Mons on 24 August 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (Lieut C. A. Campbell, Ches. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieutenant C. A. Campbell.); Memorial Plaque (Charles Arthur Campbell); together with a Cheshire Regiment cap badge and a framed portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform, this last contained in a small bronze oval frame, plaque with small drill holes at 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock, otherwise extremely fine (4) £1,400-£1,800

**Charles Arthur Campbell** was born on 3 June 1891 at Paddington, London. He was the eldest son of Arthur and Annabella Campbell of Wye House, Downview Road, West Worthing, Sussex and was educated at Downside School and the Royal Military College Sandhurst where he became a Gentleman Cadet. Having entered the Cheshire Regiment as a Second Lieutenant on 11 October 1911, he was posted to the 1st Battalion in Ireland and received advancement to Lieutenant on 4 April 1914.

With the onset of war, Campbell landed at Havre with his battalion on 16 August 1914 and a week later was entrenched with D Company, under Captain E. R. Jones, astride the Mons Road. Pressured into a withdrawal, on 24 August Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Boger, in command of the battalion, deployed his companies in an unprepared defensive line in open fields between the 1st Norfolk's positions to the north east in front of Elouges and the 9th Lancers at Audregnies. Here then, under orders to hold up the enemy advance to allow the bulk of the 5th Division to retreat, this rearguard started to come under attack from four enemy regiments, each of three battalions, advancing from Quiévrain and Bois de Déduit to the north. Failing to receive the order to retire from his superior - Colonel Ballard of the 1st Norfolks - Boger believed his Battalion was to hold its ground at all costs, thus condemning it to virtual annihilation. D Company, positioned on the right flank straddling the railway line near Elouges and close to the Norfolks, became aware of the order to retire sooner than most however - as described in the regimental history of the Cheshire Regiment:

'Captain Jones, with support platoons of "D" Company on the right, must have received early news of the withdrawal, either from the groups of cavalry which were retiring through his position or from the left company of the 1st Norfolks. Although it is impossible to say with any accuracy at what time the various occurrences took place - everyone was too fully occupied to glance at their watches - it seems clear that these platoons started to retire down the mineral railway about the same time as the two left platoons of "B" Company withdrew from the left flank (3 p.m.)'

Captain Jones, Lieutenant Campbell and other men from D Company are known to have retreated to the Audregnies-Elouges Road and at some point in the confusion of the afternoon they encountered Major Chetwynd-Stapleton, the senior regimental major who, recognising the dangerous position of B Company on the left and the importance of Audregnies for the security of the left flank, was trying to find Lieutenant-Colonel Boger. As he left, Chetwynd-Stapleton gave orders for Lieutenants Campbell and Matterson to reinforce Captain Shore of B Company on the left. Campbell was shot and killed shortly afterwards:

'Matterson led the way, with Campbell about a yard behind him, and in passing an exposed gap, where the bank was low and exposed to fire, Campbell - a most popular young officer - was shot through the head by machine gun bullets. He was temporarily buried near to where he fell and a few days later removed to the cemetery at Audregnies. (*The Cheshire Regiment and the Miniature Colour at Mons* by F. Simpson refers)

Lieutenant Matterson's own account of the Battle at Audregnies came to light in 2015 when it was made available by his granddaughter. Written in his diary just seven days after the battle whilst he was already a prisoner at Fort Bruckenhopf, Torgau, Matterson's account provides further valuable insight into the proceedings that day and contains the following extracts pertaining to Campbell:

'12.30pm. At about this hour we were lying flat, trying to answer the fire, and we couldn't see the Germans advancing, whilst thousands of shells screamed over us. Pte Corcoran, lying beside me, was hit and I took his rifle and fired with it. The order then came to retire to the sunken road, and I waited with a few men till the last, then ran back under heavy fire.

When I got to the road, I found Capt Jones and Lt Campbell and men of their Coy, and I realised that I had been very lucky to get back unhit, as they were firing very wildly from a bad position and several bullets from our men barely missed us.

I found that our position was more hopeless than ever - a very bad field of fire, in fact we had to kneel on the top of the bank to see at all. This I did using Corcoran's rifle. Major Stapleton was on our left with Capt. Dyer, Jolliffe and Massy etc. I moved off to see what was going on.

1pm. I met Major Stapleton who said that he wanted the left reinforced i.e. Shore who was in or near Audregnies. I volunteered to go to the left flank with Campbell and we started to go to where Lt. Jacobs was commanding a platoon. I said, "Come on, Jock, we'll reinforce the left", and Campbell answering, ran after me. Two paces behind me he fell, hit through the head, and he died almost at once.'

'4.30pm. I then helped in looking after the wounded. I found many killed. Jolliffe was hit very badly twice and Massy once. The rest of the evening we spent tending the wounded. At sunset we buried Campbell together with Garston [sic Garstin], a subaltern of the 9th Lancers. I then went out to look for Jackson, who I heard was wounded, and found him, doing what I could for him. I got a doctor to him but I fear he died. I spent the most awful night of my life on the field, midst the dead and dying.'

At roll call that night at Les Bavay there were 6 Officers, a Warrant Officer and 199 men - a loss of 78%, most of which was caused in the withdrawal. Three Officers and 54 men were killed in action that day and a further 15 Officers and 490 other ranks reported missing, many wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Ballard of the Norfolk Regiment later commented, 'I had no intention of sacrificing the Cheshire - but I firmly believe now that the sacrifice saved the 5th Division. ... It was due to the gallantry of these two Battalions [1st Cheshires & 1st Norfolks] that the Division was able to extricate itself.'

Campbell's remains were later re-interred in Cement House Cemetery, Belgium.

**109 Three: Drum Major F. J. Brashaw, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, who was captured during the Retreat from Mons on 24 August 1914 and awarded an M.S.M. for services rendered whilst a prisoner of war**

1914 Star (9219 Cpl. F. J. Brashaw. Ches: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9219 Cpl. F. J. Brashaw. Ches. R.) polished with light pitting and some scratches, therefore good fine (3) £200-£240

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

'In recognition of devotion to duty and valuable services rendered whilst a prisoner of war or interned, which services have been brought to notice in accordance with the terms of Army Order 193 of 1919. To be dated 5th May 1919'

**Frederick Joseph Brashaw** was born in 1895 at Madras, India, the son of Colour Sergeant A. Brashaw of the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, stationed at Bellary, India 1895-97. He was enlisted as a Boy into the Cheshire Regiment in 1909 in Belfast and appears in reports of the 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment sports day at Ballykinler in 1911 as Boy Brashaw, winning the 220 yards handicap for enlisted boys. Also an accomplished lightweight boxer, he was already participating in Belfast prize fights as Boy Brashaw at the age of 17.

Following the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, Brashaw disembarked in France with D Company of the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment on 16 August and early on the morning of 21 August, his battalion, as part of the 15th Brigade of the 5th Division, began its march north-eastwards towards the Mons area to face the might of Von Kluck's First German Army. As the inequality in the fighting strengths of the respective forces became apparent, an inevitable retreat was ordered by Sir John French on the evening of 23 August, although it came as something of a shock to the British troops who were conscious of having inflicted heavy losses on the Germans that day during the fighting around Mons and on the Mons-Condé canal. During the following day, as the withdrawal of the British force from its predicament was successfully carried out, it was only on the left that the fighting was heavy. Here, in open fields near Audregnies, on 24 August, the 1st Cheshires, together with the 1st Norfolks were exposed to the brunt of four German Regiments, each of three battalions, while acting as flank guard to the 5th Division. The Cheshires' actions caused them to suffer 78% losses in one day due to men killed, wounded and taken prisoner of war but bought valuable time for the rest of the British Expeditionary Force during the retreat. Afterwards Brigadier-General Count Gleichen, commander of 15th Infantry Brigade, paid tribute to the Cheshires, saying: 'The battalion behaved magnificently in the face of terrible odds and immense difficulty, one could not expect more of them. They did their duty, and did it thunderingly well, as I should have expected from such a gallant battalion, and I am only grieved that they had such terrible losses.'

Corporal Brashaw was captured on 24 August 1914 at Mons and was held prisoner of war for the remainder of the war. Initially incarcerated at Merseberg, it was reported in British newspapers in October 1916 that Brashaw was among a group of 22 British soldiers who volunteered their services as nursing orderlies during the Typhus epidemic that devastated the internment camp at Garderlegen. Twenty of these volunteers caught Typhus and two died. Repatriated after the war, arriving at Hull on 27 November 1918, he married Marjorie Farmer at Knockin, Shropshire in August 1919 and was awarded the M.S.M. for his reported services as a prisoner of war. Remaining in the Army, he advanced to Drum-Major and later settled back in Northern Ireland.

In August 1964, on the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Mons, Brashaw returned with a party of 18 old comrades to the village of Audregnies where the men were given a reception and, following a procession, several wreaths were laid at a British Memorial. A photograph of Brashaw accompanied the *Belfast Telegraph's* report on the visit and an article in the *Cheshire Observer*, 4 September 1964 commented:

'The Last Post was sounded by Drum-Major F. J. Brashaw who was present at the battle 50 years ago. Mr Brashaw, who retired in January 1932 had not played a bugle since he left the Army.'

Brashaw died in Belfast in 1971.

**110 Three: Private J. Barry, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who was killed on 19 September 1914**

1914 Star (9010 Pte. J. Barry. S' Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (9010 Pte. J. Barry. S. Wales Bord.) very fine (3) £140-£180

**John Barry** was born in 1886 at Kensal Green, Middlesex and attested for the South Wales Borderers on 4 January 1906. Deployed overseas to Pretoria, South Africa with the 2nd Battalion in December 1910, he subsequently served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 August 1914. Private Barry's Medal Index Card states that he was killed in action on 19 September 1914 whereas the Army Registers of Soldiers' Effects records that he was killed on that date by accidentally falling from a train. He was the son of Timothy Barry of 237, 7th Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, U.S.A. and the late Margaret Barry and is buried in Les Gonards Cemetery, Versailles, France.

**111 Three: Private T. Hurley, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who was killed in action at Vendresse on 7 October 1914**

1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (9619 Pte. T. Hurley, S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (9619 Pte. T. Hurley. S. Wales Bord.) nearly extremely fine (3) £160-£200

**Thomas Hurley** was born in 1890 at Crumlin, Newport, Monmouthshire and attested for the South Wales Borderers at Brecon, Wales in September 1907. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914 and, following his battalion's very fierce fighting during the operations above Troyon and on the Mont Faucon Ridge in September, was killed in action on 7 October 1914 whilst still on the Aisne, occupying support trenches at Vendresse. He was the husband of Florence Mary Hurley and is buried in Vendresse Churchyard, France.

**112** *Three: Sergeant E. W. Slater, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who was killed in action in the attack on Poelcapelle, during the Battle of Langemarck, on 21 October 1914*

1914 Star (9219 Sjt. E. W. Slater. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (9219 Sjt. E. W. Slater. S. Wales Bord.)  
*nearly extremely fine (3)* £200-£240

**Ernest William Slater** was born in 1886 at Holborn, London and enlisted for the South Wales Borderers in London in 1906. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914 and, following his battalion's very fierce fighting during the operations above Troyon and on the Mont Faucon Ridge on the Aisne in September, entrained and travelled north to billets at Hondeghem.

The 1st South Wales Borderers entrained for Cassel on 17 October and moved forward to Langemarck in the Ypres Sector on 21 October, taking part in the attack on Poelcapelle at a cost of 2 officers killed, 1 officer wounded, 19 other ranks killed, 62 wounded and 65 missing. The battalion then held the line under heavy fire at Poelcapelle, repulsing several enemy infantry attacks - Atkinson's Regimental History quotes one officer present as saying 'they came on in masses of 200 and simply got cut to pieces'.

Private Slater was among those killed on 21 October 1914. He was the son of William G. and Eliza Slater of 1 Franklin Street, South Tottenham, London and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**113** *Family group:*

*Three: Sergeant J. H. Lowe, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who was killed in action at Gheluvelt on 31 October 1914*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (8159 Sjt. J. H. Lowe. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (8159 Sjt. J. H. Lowe S. Wales Bord.) *good very fine*

*Pair: Private E. Lowe, Northumberland Fusiliers, later Labour Corps*

British War and Victory Medals (50302 Pte. E. Lowe. North'd Fus.) *good very fine (5)* £240-£280

**James Harling Lowe** was born in 1884 at Norton, Derbyshire and attested for the South Wales Borderers in 1903. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914 in the rank of Sergeant, and was recorded as missing presumed dead following the fighting by the battalion around Gheluvelt Châteaux on 31 October 1914. He was the son of Thomas and Maria Lowe of Rectory Villa, Low Edges, Norton, Sheffield and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**Edward Lowe**, younger brother of the above, was born in 1887 at Sheffield, Yorkshire and served during the Great War in the Northumberland Fusiliers, later transferring to the Labour Corps.

**114** *Three: Lance Corporal A. E. Ellis, 1st Battalion, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), who was killed in action near La Boutillerie during the Battle of Armentières on 22 October 1914*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (11030 L. Cpl. A. Ellis. 1/ Sco: Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (11030 Pte. A. E. Ellis. Sco. Rif.); Memorial Plaque (Albert Edward Ellis) *good very fine (4)* £240-£280

**Albert Edward Ellis** was born in Fulham, London in 1893 and attested for the Middlesex Regiment on 10 April 1911. He was discharged, however, on 8 July 1911 - 'not likely to become an efficient soldier'. Undeterred, he attested for the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) at Liverpool in 1913 and following the outbreak of the Great War, he sailed with the 1st Battalion for France, disembarking at Havre on 15 August 1914. Advancing on the 23 August to positions on the Mons-Condé Canal near Condé, the battalion received an order to hold the position at all costs but was ordered to retire at 2:00 a.m. on 24 August and withdrew to Jenlain.

On 13 October 1914, at the commencement of the Battle of Armentières, the 1st Scottish Rifles as part of the 19th Brigade became attached to the 6th Division - then tasked with holding a line from Radinghem to Ennetières. Dug-in at Bas Maisnil near Fromelles on 20 October and facing desperate and mutually costly attacks by the German 6th Army, the 1st Scottish Rifles were then heavily shelled on 22 October, and fell back to trenches in front of La Boutillerie where they held the position under continued heavy shell-fire accompanied by infantry attacks. 4 officers and 45 other ranks of the battalion were either killed, wounded or missing during the day's fighting, Ellis being among those killed.

He was the son of Mrs Elizabeth Ellis of 99 Swaton Road, Bromley, Bow, London and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

**115** *Three: Captain C. C. Thompson, 2nd Battalion, sometime attached 4th (Extra Reserve) Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was killed in action near Ovillers during the Battle of the Somme on 14 July 1916*

1914 Star, with clasp (Lieut: C. C. Thompson. R. Innis: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. C. C. Thompson.) *good very fine (3)* £300-£400

**Cecil Cuthbert Thompson** was born in 1890 at Monk Bretton, Barnsley and was educated at Barnsley Grammar School and Reading University. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant (on probation) into the 4th Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers from the Reading University College Contingent Officers' Training Corps on 13 July 1912 and following university he was appointed a master at Handsworth Grammar School, Birmingham, and admitted as a member of the Royal Geographical Society.

Thompson served as a Lieutenant with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 2 November 1914, his battalion occupying trenches near Ploegsteert Wood and participating in several assaults to attempt to recover lost trenches during the month of November. The following year he was promoted Temporary Captain and attached to the 4th (Extra Reserve) Battalion (15 June 1915).

Captain Thompson was killed in action on 14 July 1916 during the 2nd Battalion's attack at Ovillers on the Somme. The regimental historian, Sir Frank Fox, records that in the attack, which began on 13 July, 2 companies, co-ordinating with the 17th Highland Light Infantry, gained their objectives but suffered heavy casualties and were forced to withdraw to Bouzincourt the following day.

He was the son of Samuel and Fanny Thompson, of Wakefield, Yorks and the husband of Mary Thompson (nee Ward), of 18, Monmouth Road, Bayswater, London and is buried in Ovillers Military Cemetery, Somme, France. He is also commemorated on a family grave headstone in Barnsley Cemetery which also bears the name of his brother, A. H. Thompson, who fell on the first day of the Battle of the Somme.

**116** *Family group:***The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Sergeant H. J. Crockett, 4th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, who was killed in action during the Great War with the 1st Battalion at Hill 60 on 12 April 1915**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (1504 Serjt: H. Crockett. E. Surrey Regt.) *nearly extremely fine*

**Three: Private A. J. Crockett, 12th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), who was captured at Loos on 27 September 1915 and held prisoner of war in Germany for the remainder of the war**

1914-15 Star (5162 Pte. A. Crockett. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (GS-5162 Pte. A. J. Crockett. R. Fus.) mounted as worn, *very fine or better* (4) £200-£240

**Henry Joseph Crockett** was born in 1878 at Mile End, London, Middlesex and attested for the East Surrey Regiment on 7 June 1900. He served with the 4th Battalion during the Boer War in South Africa (QSA with 2 clasps) gaining rapid promotion to Lance Corporal on 11 September 1900, Corporal on 6 October 1900 and Sergeant on 20 February 1902.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, he attested once more for the East Surrey Rifles on 3 September and served as a Private with No. 1 Platoon of No. 1 Company, 1st Battalion (service number 326) on the Western Front from 4 December 1914. He was killed in action at Hill 60 on 12 April 1915, the battalion having taken over trenches the previous day half a mile south-east of Verbrandenmolen and south of the railway line across from Hill 60. He was the eldest son of Henry Thomas Crockett and Catherine Crockett and the husband of Florence Crockett and is buried in Chester Farm Cemetery, Belgium.

**Augustus James Crockett**, brother of the above, was born in Stepney, London in 1890, and was a clerk by occupation. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he attested for the Royal Fusiliers at Hounslow on 16 September 1914 and was posted to the 12th Battalion, serving with B Company on the Western Front from 1 September 1915. Captured by the Germans at Loos on 27 September 1915, he was incarcerated at Münster and Friedrichsfeld bei Wesel prisoner of war camps and was repatriated on 10 December 1918. He was discharged Class Z on 8 March 1919.

*Note:* Two more Crockett brothers served with the British Army during the Great War: E. R. Crockett, 11th Rifle Brigade; and W. T. Crockett, Royal Field Artillery, Howitzer Battery, wounded. A fifth brother, A. T. Crockett, served with the Legion of Frontiersmen, Winnipeg.

Sold with a considerable quantity of postcards, photographs and letters including four postcards written and sent by the recipient to his wife from Friedrichsfeld bei Wesel prisoner of war camp; a quantity of postcard photographs of the recipient in uniform and additional photographs of fellow prisoners; a small artistic rendering of the Friedrichsfeld camp and other cards hand painted by the recipient; and a postcard with decorative floral background overlaid by framed and captioned portrait photographs all five Crockett brothers in uniform.

**117** *Six: Regimental Sergeant Major F. S. Gaiger, 6th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment (Territorial Force)*

British War and Victory Medals (146 T.W.O. Cl.1. F. S. Gaiger. E. Surr. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (146 C. Sjt. F. S. Gaiger. E. Surr. R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (240016 R.S. Mjr. F. S. Gaiger. 1/6 E. Surr. R.); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (1019 Serjt. F. S. Gaiger. 3rd V. B. E. Surrey Regt.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (240016 T.S.Mjr. F. S. Gaiger. 6/ E. Surr. R.) *good very fine or better* (6) £300-£400

**Frederick Samuel Gaiger** was born at Chertsey, Surrey and attested there for the 6th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment on 10 April 1908. Embarked with his battalion for India in October 1914, Gaiger was granted the substantive rank of Warrant Officer Class II and appointed Company Sergeant Major on 1 May 1915 and Temporary Warrant Officer Class I as Temporary Regimental Sergeant Major (for the duration of the war), dated 17 June 1915.

The 6th Battalion embarked from Bombay bound for service in Aden on 20 May 1917 and after a period of security duty back in Agra from January 1918, returned to England in 1919. Gaiger was demobilized at Hanwell on 8 January 1920 and died at Chertsey in 1934.

**118** *Four: Sergeant J. Robinson, 9th (Service) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, who was killed in the attack on Ale Alley and Beer Trench near Ginchy on 3 September 1916*

British War and Victory Medals (192 Sjt. J. Robinson. E. Surr. R.) with flattened named card box of issue and transmission slip, in damaged outer envelope addressed to, 'Mrs. J. Robinson, 55 White Hart Line, Barnes, SW'; Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (192 Sjt. J. Robinson. E. Surr. R.) with *flattened* named card box of issue and transmission slip in *damaged* outer envelope similarly addressed; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (192 Sjt. J. Robinson. 5/E. Surr. Regt.); Memorial Plaque (Jacob Robinson) with Buckingham Palace enclosure and *damaged* outer envelope, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £300-£400

**Jacob Robinson** was born in 1879 at Putney, Surrey and resided at Tottenham, Middlesex prior to attesting for the East Surrey Regiment at Wimbledon, Surrey. He served during the Great War ranked Sergeant in the 5th Battalion (Territorial Force) in India for one year and seven months after which he was posted to the 9th (Service) Battalion in France where he was killed on 3 September 1916, one month after his arrival, during the attack on Ale Alley and Beer Trench near Ginchy:

'On 3 September, 7th Division, on the right of 24th Division was to attack Ginchy, half a mile south-east of 9/East Surrey. Germans in Ale Alley and Hop Alley could enfilade units advancing on Ginchy. The battalion was ordered to assist by attacking, at noon, Ale Alley from the north-west, whilst a bombing party from the brigade on the right would attack from the south. The battalion was also to capture Beer Trench, which was then lightly held. However, the neighbouring brigade declared a change of plan, so that their bombers would attack Hop Alley instead. Captain Ingrams and Second Lieutenant Tetley led around forty men attacking Ale alley at noon, with a second attack 40 minutes later. Unfortunately, the attack by the brigade on the right did not progress and the Surrey men failed to break into the two Alleys. Captain Ingrams was killed and Lieutenant-Colonel de la Fontaine was very severely wounded leading an attack. An officer and three men crawled forward to a shell hole and sniped at Germans, who they reported to be holding Ale and hop Alleys in strength. Part of Beer Trench was, however, seized and thirty Germans advancing towards it were badly hit by Lewis gun fire. The war diary complained of the support given to the battalion's attack. 'Our own artillery did not assist us very much. Our heavy guns were throwing shells into our trench instead of Ale Alley. Our stokes guns failed to fire anywhere near the enemy trench and the T.M. firing smoke bombs stopped firing much too soon.' (*The Journey's End Battalion: The 9th East Surrey in the Great War* by Michael Lucas refers).

Sergeant Robinson's T.F.E.M. was issued posthumously under Army Order 143 of 1920. He was the husband of Charlotte Amy Robinson, of 99, Archway Street, Barnes, London and having no known grave is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

**119** *Pair: Major W. St. John-Spencer, 9th (Service) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, late Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, a veteran of the North-West Frontier and the Boer War he was wounded eight times and invalided out of the Army in 1916*

British War and Victory Medals (Major W. St. John-Spencer.) *good very fine (2)*

*£140-£180*

**William St. John-Spencer** was born in 1876 and served during the Boer War in South Africa as a Lieutenant in Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry (Q.S.A. with 3 clasps and K.S.A. with 2 clasps). With the onset of the Great War in 1914 he was a Lieutenant on the Territorial Force General List (Poplar Battalion, National Reserve) and he was appointed Temporary Captain in the 12th (Bermondsey) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment on 12 July 1915.

St. John-Spencer served during the Great War on the Western Front in the rank of Temporary Major as second in command of the 9th (Service) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment from 28 August 1916, and was invalided to England on 18 November 1916. Admitted to Mill Bank Hospital, London with a head wound on 21 November 1916, he was discharged 1 month later with permanent injuries.

Following his death in 1937, a number of newspaper articles and obituaries stated that Major St. John-Spencer had been aide-de-camp to H.M. King George VI when he was Duke of York and that he had been wounded eight times in all throughout his service in the Boer War, the Great War and on the North-West Frontier of India.

**120** *Four: Sergeant W. F. Jones, East Surrey Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (200060 Sgt. W. F. Jones E. Surr. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (864 Pte. W. F. Jones. E. Surr. R.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (200060 Sgt. W. F. Jones 5-E. Surr. R.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine (4)*

*£200-£240*

**William Frank Jones** was awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal per Army Order 51 in February 1922.

Sold with the recipient's two metallic identity tags.

**121** *Three: Private J. C. Adams, 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who was killed in action at the First Battle of the Aisne on 14 September 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (7347 Pte. J. Adams. 1/D. of Corn: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (7347 Pte. J. C. Adams. D. of Corn. L.I.); Memorial Plaque (Joseph Adams) *nearly extremely fine (4)*

*£240-£280*

**Joseph Charles Adams** was born in 1883 at Homerton, Middlesex. He attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 20 April 1903 and served with 1st Battalion during the Great War from 20 August 1914. He was killed in action at the Battle of the Aisne on 14 September 1914, aged 31 years. He was the husband of Edith Maud Adams, 19, 'P' Block, Peabody Buildings, Stamford Street, Blackfriars, London and is buried in Vauxbuin French National Cemetery, France. His headstone bears the inscription, 'In loving memory of my dear husband from wife and son'.

**122** *Three: Private T. Letten, 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who was killed in the attack on the Chivres Spur, during operations on the Aisne, on 14 September 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (7798 Pte. T. Letten. 1/D. of Corn: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (7798 Pte. T. Letten. D. of Corn. L.I.) *nearly extremely fine (3)*

*£200-£240*

**Thomas Letten** was born in 1886 at Butts Green, Hornchurch, Essex. He attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Romford in 1903 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War from 20 August 1914. Following their retreat from Mons, his battalion began advancing toward the Aisne on 6 September, crossing the river a week later, north of Chacrise. On 14 September, the 1st D.C.L. I. took part in the attack on the German positions on the Chivres heights but heavy machine-gun and rifle fire forced their withdrawal to Missy. 151 officers and men of the battalion were killed or wounded on this date. Private Letten was among the dead.

Private Letten was the husband of Elizabeth Emily Letten and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**123** *Four: Private W. Kirk, 2nd Battalion, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), who was killed in action near Veldhoek Chateau during the First Battle of Ypres on 11 November 1914*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6411 Pte. W. Kirk. W. Riding Regt.); 1914 Star, with clasp (6411 Pte. W. Kirk. 2/W. Rid: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6411 Pte. W. Kirk. W. Rid. R.) *first with slight edge bruising, good very fine and better (4)*

*£260-£300*

**William Kirk** was born in 1877 at Lincoln, and resided in Undercliffe, Yorkshire. He attested for the Duke of Wellington's Regiment at Bradford, Yorkshire in June 1900 and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War from 31 May 1901 to 27 March 1902 (QSA with 3 clasps). This was followed by 4 years in India with the 2nd Battalion and, having extended his terms of service in 1904 to complete 8 years with the colours, he was transferred to the reserve in 1908.

Mobilized from the reserve at Halifax on 5 August 1914 following the outbreak of war, he served with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 11 September 1914. The 2nd West Riding saw action in the attack on Violaines (22 October 1914) during the Battle of La Bassée, and then moved through Ypres on 5 November. They were next engaged in a fierce attack near Hermitage Chateau to regain lost trenches before moving to new positions at the Veldoek Chateau on 10 November - the woods of these two old estates being separated by the Ypres-Menin Road.

The enemy then attacked in force the following morning at about 8 am; Major E. G. Harrison kept a diary which noted:

'Exceptionally heavy shelling started 7 a.m., practically all shrapnel, covering the whole position from the firing line to the reserves, continuing the bombardment till 8 a.m., when it abated. At this time a message came to me by an orderly from Lieut. R. O. D. Carey, saying, "Am very hard pressed but will hang on as long as possible." I then advanced with the remainder of my force. We found the Germans had advanced past the Veldoek Chateau, but we managed to repulse them, gaining back the ground, being nearly as far as our old firing line, which Lieut. R. O. D. Carey with D Company had been driven out of. We could have actually regained these trenches if the troops on the right and left of us had been up.'

The battalion had suffered casualties between 5 and 15 November of 7 officers and approximately 380 other ranks with Private Kirk being among those killed in action. Having no known grave, he is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**124 Three: Private E. Davies, 2nd Battalion, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), who was reported missing after the action at Wasmes on 24 August 1914; re-joining his regiment on 3 November he was killed in action during the First Battle of Ypres on 11 November 1914**

1914 Star, with copy clasp (7305 Pte. E. Davies. 2/W. Rid. R.); British War and Victory Medals (7305 Pte. E. Davies. W. Rid. R.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£240-£280*

**Enoch Davies** was born in Hull, Yorkshire in 1883 and attested for the West Riding Regiment at Halifax on 27 November 1902. He served in India February 1904 to November 1905 and transferred to the Army Reserve on the expiration of his period of Army Service on 30 November 1905. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he was mobilised from the Reserve at Halifax on 5 August 1914 and posted to the 2nd Battalion, disembarking with them at Havre, France on 15 August.

Billeted in the market place at Hornu on the night of the 22 August, Davies' battalion moved forward the following day and fought at the Battle of Mons on the British Expeditionary Force's first main day of fighting. Deployed along the canal at St. Ghislain, the battalion's rifle fire took a terrible toll on the advancing Germans, as testified to by Lieutenant Ince:

'I think it was about 8 or 8.30 p.m., when at about 500 yards we saw a German company in fours marching down a road on our right flank towards the British positions. We immediately opened fifteen rounds rapid into them, together with one of our Vickers guns. We practically wiped out the German company, though they did the only thing they could do, that was to extend and immediately open fire on us. Most of them were either killed or wounded, and a few retired rapidly. Our casualties were unfortunately two killed and one or two slightly wounded.'

And also by Lieutenant O'Kelly:

'About an hour later (3 o'clock afternoon) we saw the enemy advancing in a great mass several hundreds strong, while we were about 50 only. We opened rapid fire and did terrible damage, the enemy's front ranks falling fast, but always filling up. Each man must have fired some hundreds of rounds that evening.'

That night the battalion withdrew via Hornu to Wasmes where they came under heavy shell fire at daybreak, followed by an infantry assault later in the morning by German III Corps who advanced in columns and were 'mown down like grass' by British rifle fire and machine-gun fire. The 2nd West Riding Regiment together with other battalions of the 13th Brigade then held off repeated German attacks on the village of Wasmes, incurring heavy casualties of their own, and then retreated in good order to St. Vaast around midday.

Brigadier-General C. D. Bruce, C.B.E. records in the regimental history a number of first hand accounts from those present at Wasmes; one survivor, a Corporal in C Company describes how Lieutenant Russell's No. 12 Platoon of C Company met their end:

'The Germans were all round his front, right, and rear, and at very close quarters. More Germans were advancing across the cornfield in which the platoon was situated, carrying stacks of corn as shields in front of them. Mr. Russell and his platoon were all firing the 'mad minute' with their bayonets fixed. I saw the Germans charge the platoon, who fought to the last with the bayonet, and were all either killed or wounded. The Germans were piled in heaps all around them. All our officers were either killed or wounded.'

Private Davies was reported missing after the fighting at Wasmes on 24 August but he rejoined his regiment on 3 November 1914 just as they moved to billets near Dranoutre. Having moved through Ypres on 5 November, the 2nd West Riding Regiment were then engaged in a fierce attack near Hermitage Chateau to regain lost trenches before moving to new positions at the Veldoek Chateau on 10 November - the woods of these two old estates being separated by the Ypres-Menin Road.

The enemy then attacked in force the following morning at about 8am; Major E. G. Harrison kept a diary which noted: 'Exceptionally heavy shelling started 7 a.m., practically all shrapnel, covering the whole position from the firing line to the reserves, continuing the bombardment till 8 a.m., when it abated. At this time a message came to me by an orderly from Lieut. R. O. D. Carey, saying, "Am very hard pressed but will hang on as long as possible." I then advanced with the remainder of my force. We found the Germans had advanced past the Veldoek Chateau, but we managed to repulse them, gaining back the ground, being nearly as far as our old firing line, which Lieut. R. O. D. Carey with D Company had been driven out of. We could have actually regained these trenches if the troops on the right and left of us had been up.'

Private Davies was reported missing after the day's action which had caused the battalion over 300 casualties. He was later confirmed to have been killed on or since that date. He was the son of Harriet Davies and the husband of Sarah Davies and having no known grave is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**125 Three: Private R. G. Smith, 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment, who was killed in action at Kruseecke Hill, during the First Battle of Ypres, on 26 October 1914**

1914 Star (7611 Pte. R. G. Smith. 2/Bord. R.); British War and Victory Medals (7611 Pte. R. G. Smith. Bord. R.) *toned, good very fine (3)* *£160-£200*

**Robert George Smith** was born at Ratcliffe, London and attested for the Border Regiment at Stratford, Essex in 1904. Following the outbreak of the Great War he served with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 5 October 1914, his battalion moving forward to Ypres on 14 October then on to Zillebeke on 15 October and entrenched on Kruseecke Hill on 20 October with the battalion's front covering over 2 miles.

As the enemy began their attack in force on 24 October, the battalion was given the order that - 'trenches were to be held at all costs': 'Battalion's positions came under heavy bombardment - trenches being commanded on three sides by enemy artillery, particularly from guns situated on America Ridge about 1 mile to the south-east. One officer calculated 1500 enemy shells during a 10 hour period. Colonel Wylly notes that it was impossible to leave the trenches by day, rations and supplies having to be brought up by night. There were no telephonic communications - messages being carried by runners, and enemy snipers were operating from 300 yards. Machine-gun section blown out of its position during night and one gun buried. Detachment under Lieutenant Wilson forced to retire to second position. Lieutenant Watson led his party back during night (25th) and upon seeing the enemy advancing in large numbers moved his gun to a more forward position where his section inflicted high casualties from 300 yards throughout the day. party of some 200 Germans entered line to the left of "B" Company and indicated that they wished to surrender. However, when Major Allen and six men moved out to bring them in he was killed with one other man. Front-line trenches held by "A" and "B" Companies taken (26th) - 70 survivors driven to the rear... later with Headquarters personnel, held off further enemy advance. "C" Company under Captain Molyneux-Seel brought up in support. Battalion ordered to retire to Zandvoorde during evening.' (*British Battalions in France and Belgium 1914* by Ray Westlake refers)

Private R. G. Smith was recorded killed on or since 26 October 1914. He was the husband of Elizabeth Smith and is buried in Zantvoorde British Cemetery, Belgium.



**Pair: Sergeant A. Spicksley, 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment, who was killed in action at Kruseecke Hill, during the First Battle of Ypres, in October 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (6312 Sjt. A. Spicksley. 2/Bord: R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (6312 Sjt. A. Spicksley. Bord. R.); Memorial Plaque (Alfred Spicksley) *good very fine* (3) *£160-£200*

**Alfred William Spicksley** was born in 1882 at New Barnet, Hertfordshire and attested for the Border Regiment in October 1900. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War and was awarded the Q.S.A. with 4 clasps.

Following the outbreak of the Great War he served with 14 Platoon in the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 5 October 1914, his battalion moving forward to Ypres on 14 October then on to Zillebeke on 15 October and entrenched on Kruseecke Hill on 20 October with the battalion's front covering over 2 miles. Second Lieutenant Clancy was killed on 22 October and Captain Gordon and around 14 men were killed on 23 October.

As the enemy began their attack in force on 24 October, the battalion was given the order that - 'trenches were to be held at all costs': ;Battalion's positions came under heavy bombardment - trenches being commanded on three sides by enemy artillery, particularly from guns situated on America Ridge about 1 mile to the south-east. One officer calculated 1500 enemy shells during a 10 hour period. Colonel Wyllly notes that it was impossible to leave the trenches by day, rations and supplies having to be brought up by night. There were no telephonic communications - messages being carried by runners, and enemy snipers were operating from 300 yards. Machine-gun section blown out of its position during night and one gun buried. Detachment under Lieutenant Wilson forced to retire to second position. Lieutenant Watson led his party back during night (25th) and upon seeing the enemy advancing in large numbers moved his gun to a more forward position where his section inflicted high casualties from 300 yards throughout the day. party of some 200 Germans entered line to the left of "B" Company and indicated that they wished to surrender. However, when Major Allen and six men moved out to bring them in he was killed with one other man. Front-line trenches held by "A" and "B" Companies taken (26th) - 70 survivors driven to the rear...later with Headquarters personnel, held off further enemy advance. "C" Company under Captain Molyneux-Seel brought up in support. Battalion ordered to retire to Zandvoorde during evening.' (*British Battalions in France and Belgium 1914* by Ray Westlake refers)

The Registers of Soldiers' Effects and CWGC both state that Spicksley was killed in action on 23 October 1914 whereas the 1914 Star medal roll states that he was killed in action on 26 October 1914. He was the son of James Spicksley, of New Barnet, Herts and the husband of Jeanie Hall Spicksley, of Braeport, Dunblane, Perthshire. Having no known grave, he is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium, and on the East Barnet Valley War Memorial, New Barnet.

Sold together with a large quantity of photographs and postcards relating to the recipient, his family and the Border Regiment including a portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform and a postcard of 14 Platoon, 2nd Border Regiment, 27 August 1914, sent by the recipient to his mother post dated Pembroke Dock, 11 September 1914; a ticket to the opening ceremony of the Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres on 24 July 1927 and an associated medallion; A Border Regiment shoulder title; and a booklet entitled '*Introduction to the registers of the Ypres (Menin Gate) and Tyne Cot, Passchendaele, Memorials, Belgium.*'

**127** *Three: Sergeant E. Day, 2nd and 6th Battalions, Border Regiment, who died on 28 August 1918 from wounds received on the Piave Front - he had earlier been severely wounded during the First Battle of Ypres and also at Gallipoli, for which latter campaign he was also Mentioned in Despatches*

1914 Star, with copy clasp (8210 L. Cpl. E. Day. 2/Bord: R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (8210 Pte. E. Day. Bord. R.); Memorial Plaque (Edward Day) in card envelope, with Buckingham Palace enclosure; Memorial Scroll, 'L/Cpl. Edward Day Border Regt.', in OHMS transmission tube addressed to, 'Mrs T. Day, 235 Parkes Street, Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne', *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£300-£400*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 28 January 1916.

**Edward Day** was born in 1887 at Byker, Northumberland and was a brass moulder by trade. He attested for the Border Regiment at Leicester on 23 January 1906. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he served in Gibraltar August 1906 to October 1908 and afterwards in Rangoon and Maymyo, Upper Burma until December 1912, at which time he was brought home and transferred to the Reserve on the expiration of his Army Service. Following the outbreak of the Great War he was mobilised from the Reserve on 8 August 1914 and appointed Lance Corporal, his former rank, in the 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment and served with them on the Western Front from 5 October.

Day suffered a gun shot wound to the head during the First Battle of Ypres and was admitted to No. 3 Casualty Clearing Station on 4 November from where he was invalided back to England. Day's wounds were without doubt sustained in the heavy fighting on 2 November at Veldhoek. On this day, the Germans launched a major attack and were driven back with great casualties, the 2nd Border Regiment having held their fire until the last moment. Another attack on the right later in the day was similarly repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. The battalion were relieved that night.

News of the Border Regiment's stubborn defence prompted the G.O.C., 7th Division, Major-General T. Capper to send the following effusive commendation to the Battalion via the Brigade Commander:

'2nd Battalion Border Regiment. This Battalion held a portion of the Kruiseecke position in front of Ypres during which it was exposed to particularly heavy shell fire for 3 days and nights. Many of the trenches were blown in, but no trench was given up by any portion of this battalion. On 2nd November this Battalion formed the right of the Brigade at Veldhoek. Owing to troops on the right giving way the enemy was able to occupy some woods and so surround the right of the Border Regiment. Nevertheless the Battalion held its line for some hours until the enemy could be driven from these woods by relieving troops. During the fighting this Battalion lost very heavily. The devoted and firm conduct of this Battalion repeatedly calls forth the admiration of the Brigadier and of officers in other battalions in the same brigade; and I myself, can testify to its fortitude and determination to maintain its position at all costs; a spirit which saved a difficult and critical situation. It is impossible to praise this Battalion too highly for its firmness and battle discipline.'

Day was promoted Sergeant in March 1915 and, upon recuperation, posted to the 6th Battalion. He served with C Company in Gallipoli from 1 July 1915 where he suffered a bullet wound to his right side and was admitted to 149th Field Ambulance on 22 August 1915 before being transferred via trawler to a Hospital Ship, dangerously ill. Returning to England on 11 November 1915, he was hospitalised for seven months before returning to light duty. For his services in Gallipoli he was Mentioned in General Hamilton's despatch of 11 December 1915.

Arrested by the Civil Powers for a misdemeanour, he was sentenced to jail with 15 months hard labour in May 1917, the sentence being later partially remitted. Day was, however, reduced to the ranks. Posted to rejoin the 2nd Battalion with the British Expeditionary Force in Italy on 10 February 1918, he was wounded in action at the Piave River and admitted to hospital on 9 August 1918 with multiple gun shot wounds and a fractured skull, dying of his wounds on 28 August 1918. He was the son of Alan and Elizabeth Day and the husband of Thomasina Day of 235 Parker Street, Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne and is buried in Bordighera British Cemetery, Italy.

Sold together with the recipient's M.I.D. certificate, dated 11 December 1915; the recipient's 'Soldiers' Small Book' and Army Form 45B sent to the recipient's widow, regarding personal effects.

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**128** *Three: Lance Corporal W. J. Jupp, 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action at Klein Zillebeke during the First Battle of Ypres on 7 November 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (10196 Pte. W. J. Jupp. 2/R. Suss: R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-10196 Pte. W. J. Jupp R. Suss. R.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£200-£240*

**Wilfred John Jupp** was born in 1894 at Brighton, Sussex and attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment at Chichester in 1913. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1914.

After the Retreat from Mons, his battalion experienced heavy fighting above Troyon during the operations on the Aisne in September, and at Shrewsbury Forest and Bodmin Copse during the struggle for Gheluvelt, 30-31 October 1914. They were then moved to Klein Zillebeke on 7 November and were in action the same day losing Second Lieutenant G. Moore and approximately 20 men killed, wounded or missing. Lance Corporal was among those killed.

He was the son of Charles and Caroline Jupp of 96 Elm Grove, Brighton and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

Sold together with a copied photograph of the recipient as an infant.

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**129** *The 1914 Star awarded to Private E. J. Newbold, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, who was killed in action during the retreat from Mons on 24 August 1914*

1914 Star (9484 Pte. E. J. Newbold. Dorset: R.) *good very fine* *£100-£140*

**Ernest James Newbold** was born at Alverstoke, Hampshire in 1894 and attested for the Dorsetshire Regiment at Gosport, Hampshire in December 1912.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, he embarked from Belfast with the 1st Battalion, as part of the 15th Brigade, 5th Division, arriving at Le Havre on 16 August. Reaching Dour, some 10 miles south west of Mons, on 22 August, his Battalion split and Headquarters, B and D Companies moved forward via Bois de Bossu on 23 August. Leaving the road, they travelled along the railway line to a bridge on the north side of Wasmes and, having dug in facing Hornu, were advised that the 3rd Division were withdrawing from Mons, and that the Battalion, with the other three Battalions of 15th Brigade were to take up a blocking position that allowed for the 3rd Division to pass through.

German shelling started at 5pm and about twenty minutes later, grey uniformed scouting parties were spotted about 1000 yards in front of the Dorsetshires who then fired on the advancing enemy into the evening, incurring no casualties. The following day, with A and B Companies now in support, the battalion came under increasing shell and machine gun fire and engaged the enemy at 200 yards before making a fighting withdrawing over some 11 miles through Blaugies to St. Waast. The casualty list for 24 August was 3 officers wounded and taken prisoner, 12 other ranks killed, 49 wounded and 69 missing.

Newbold was among the 20 men of the battalion who were finally assessed to have been killed on 24 August 1914. The son of John Henry and Kate Ellie Newbold, of Gosport, Hampshire, he is buried in Hautrage Military Cemetery, France.

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**130** *Pair: Private W. Clark, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, who was killed in action during the Retreat from Mons on 24 August 1914*

British War and Victory Medals (8741 Pte. W. Clark. Dorset. R.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£80-£120*

**Walter Clark** was born at Blandford, Dorset in 1891 and attested for the Dorsetshire Regiment at Dorchester on 30 July 1909. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he embarked from Belfast with the 1st Battalion, as part of the 15th Brigade, 5th Division, arriving at Le Havre on 16 August. Reaching Dour, some 10 miles south west of Mons, on 22 August, the Battalion split and Headquarters, B and D Companies moved forward via Bois de Bossu on 23 August. Leaving the road, they travelled along the railway line to a bridge on the north side of Wasmes and, having dug in facing Hornu, were advised that the 3rd Division were withdrawing from Mons, and that the Battalion, with the other three Battalions of 15th Brigade were to take up a blocking position that allowed for the 3rd Division to pass through.

German shelling started at 5:00 p.m. and about twenty minutes later, grey uniformed scouting parties were spotted about 1000 yards in front of the Dorsetshires who then fired on the advancing enemy into the evening, incurring no casualties. The following day, with A and B Companies now in support, the battalion came under increasing shell and machine gun fire and engaged the enemy at 200 yards before making a fighting withdrawing over some 11 miles through Blaugies to St. Waast. The casualty list for 24 August was 3 officers wounded and taken prisoner, 12 other ranks killed, 49 wounded and 69 missing. Private Clark was among the 20 men of the battalion who were finally assessed to have been killed on 24 August 1914.

He was the son of George and Elizabeth Clark of Blandford, Dorset and, having no known grave, is commemorated on La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**131** *Three: Private F. Rideout, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of La Bassée on 13 October 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (5967 [sic] Pte. F. Rideout. Dorset: R.); British War and Victory Medals (5987 Pte. F. Rideout. Dorset: R.) *good very fine (3)* £200-£240

**Frederick Rideout** was born in 1879 at Fontmell Magna, Dorset and attested for the Dorsetshire Regiment at Shaftesbury, Dorset in June 1899, with Regimental number 5987. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914 and, following his battalion's participation in the fighting at Mons (and the Retreat), the Marne and the Aisne, he was killed in action on 13 October 1914 during the Battle of La Bassée. On this date his battalion had been heavily engaged in fighting along the La Bassée Canal, advancing from positions along the Pont Fixe-La Plantin road and engaging the enemy in front of Givenchy. Over 400 officers and men were reported killed, wounded or missing in the fighting with the bodies of some 130 of the latter later being found by a burial party.

Ray Westlake in *British Battalions in France and Belgium 1914* summarises a few incidents described in the regimental history that occurred during the fighting on 13 October 1914:

'A number of Germans came forward from Givenchy carrying lances and were at first taken to be French cavalry. Another group, about a battalion, advanced with hands up as if to surrender. The battalion ceased fire in order to allow the men to come in, but upon reaching the Dorsetshire line, the Germans rushed their positions and opened fire. The history also notes how Lieutenant-Colonel Bols fought alongside of Lieutenant Pitt, the officers taking up rifles from the dead and firing into the oncoming enemy. The Colonel was wounded and subsequently taken prisoner. However, having been told to lie on a stretcher and wait to be attended by a doctor, he managed to escape back to his battalion at Pont Fixe.'

Private Rideout was the son of Henry and Mary Rideout of Fontmell Magna and, having no known grave, is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

**132** *Three: Private H. J. Lucas, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, a Boer War veteran who was killed in action near Violaines during the Battle of La Bassée on 22 October 1914*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (5816 Pte. H. J. Lucas. Dorset: R.); British War and Victory Medals (5816 Pte. H. J. Lucas. Dorset: R.) *good very fine (3)* £200-£240

**Harry John Lucas** was born in Ludwell, Dorset in 1880 and attested for the Dorsetshire Regiment at Dorchester, Dorset in 1899. He served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War and was awarded the Queen's Medal with 3 clasps and the King's Medal with 2 clasps. Having transferred to the 1st Battalion at the end of the campaign, he was back with the 2nd Battalion at Poona, India by the time of the 1911 Census.

After the outbreak of the Great War, he served with the 1st Battalion on the Western Front from 16 August 1914 and, following his battalion's participation in the fighting at Mons (and the Retreat), the Marne and the Aisne, he was recorded missing presumed dead on 22 October 1914 during the Battle of La Bassée. On this day the 'enemy broke through the 1st Cheshire's line at Violaines (22nd) and Cheshires fell back to a new line being dug by company of 1st Dorsetshire - Regimental History records - "Our composite company, who were digging in rear, could do nothing; as the remains of the Cheshires started falling back on them." Withdrew to la Quinque Rue then at 8pm to Festubert. Casualties - 7 killed, 24 wounded, 103 missing.' (*British Battalions in France and Belgium 1914* by Ray Westlake refers). He has no known grave, and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

**133** *Three: Private H. Robinson, 2nd Battalion, Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), who was killed in the action at Rouge Maison during the Battle of the Aisne on 20 September 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (7799 Pte. H. Robinson. 2/S. Lan: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7799 Pte. H. Robinson. S. Lan: R.); Memorial Plaque (Harold Robinson) *drill holes in plaque at 9 and 3 o'clock otherwise extremely fine (4)* £240-£280

**Harold Robinson** was born in 1886 at Leamington, Warwickshire and attested for the South Lancashire Regiment at Coventry in 1904. He served with D Company of the 2nd Battalion during the Great War from 14 August 1914.

The Battalion took up a defensive position on a low ridge just south of Mons between Cijly and Frameries on 23 August and, having been attacked at 5am the next day by the advancing German forces, "C" and "D" Companies on the left in Frameries were enfiladed by machine guns situated along the railway line and compelled to retire after suffering great loss.

Following the retreat from Mons, the battalion began its advance to the Aisne on 6 September, crossed the river east of Vailly on 14 September and took up Brigade Reserve positions. On 19 September, two companies were sent up to reinforce the firing line further north at Rouge Maison where the following day an attack in force by the enemy required the rest of the battalion to move up to strengthen the line. Eight officers and 141 other ranks were killed, wounded or missing with Private Robinson among those killed.

He was the son of Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Robinson, of 1 Chesham Terrace, Chesham St., Leamington Spa and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.



*Family group:*

**Four: Captain Sir Edward A. Stewart-Richardson, Bart., 1st Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), late Queensland Mounted Infantry, who died on 28 November 1914, from the effects of wounds received the previous month at Ypres**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Driefontein, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, *the date clasp a tailor's copy* (Capt: Sir E. A. S. Richardson. Q'land M.I.); 1914 Star, with clasp (Capt Sir E. A. Stewart-Richardson. Bt: R. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. Sir E. A. Stewart-Richardson. Bt.) *nearly extremely fine*

**Four: Major I. R. H. Stewart-Richardson, 1st Battalion, Irish Guards, who was seriously wounded and Mentioned in Despatches for the Battle of the Campoleone Salient, Anzio, January 1944**

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. Oak Leaf, with Army Council enclosure and Army Medal Office enclosure in card box of issue addressed to 'Major Sir I. R. H. Stewart-Richardson, Lyndale, Longcross, Surrey'; together with the related four mounted miniature awards; King's Badge in box of issue; and wartime issued smaller bronze M.I.D oak leaf emblems (2) to be worn on uniform, the last with War Office letter giving instructions for wearing, *extremely fine*

**The mounted group of six miniature dress medals attributed to Temporary Captain C. T. H. Richardson, M.C., Royal Field Artillery, who was decorated for gallantry at Tobruk, 1941**

Military Cross, G.V.I.R.; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine (lot)* *£2,000-£3,000*

**Sir Edward Austin Stewart-Richardson, 15th Baronet**, the eldest son of Sir James Stewart-Richardson, 14th Bart., of Pentcaitland, Pitfour Castle, Perth, was born at Edinburgh on 24 July 1872 and was educated at Rugby School and Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire. In September 1890 he joined the 3rd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, being promoted Lieutenant in March 1892, and Captain in February 1900. From 1899 to 1902 he was A.D.C. to Lord Lamington, the Governor of Queensland. In the South African War he served with the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch and with the Queensland Mounted Infantry, taking part in the operations in the Orange River Free State, including the action at Vet River, and in the Orange River Colony, including the actions at Rhenoster River, Wittebergen, and Wittepoort, for which he received the Queen's Medal with five clasps.

On volunteering for service in the Great War, he was attached to the 1st Battalion of his old regiment, the Black Watch, arriving with them in France on 22 September 1914, and died in London on 28 November the same year, of wounds received at Gheluvelt on 27 October during the First Battle of Ypres. He had married Lady Constance Mackenzie, younger daughter of Francis, 2nd Earl of Cromartie, in 1904, and left two sons. (*The Bond of Sacrifice* by Col. L. A. Clutterbuck refers).

**Sir Ian Rorie Hay Stewart-Richardson, 16th Baronet**, the eldest son of the above, was born on 25 September 1904 and was educated at the Imperial Service College, 1919-1922. Prior to the Second World War he travelled widely - adventures which are alluded to in the *History of the Irish Guards in the Second World War* by Major D. J. L. Fitzgerald, M.C.:

'Then came Major Rory Stewart-Richardson. He was almost too cheerful. His large face, with sandy hair all over it, glowed, and he began to fill in the time by telling a familiar story of one of his macabre adventures in New Guinea. He had once, it seems, found a gold mine in some desolate jungle. "Unfortunately, my two companions died of fever on the way back," it always ended, and he could never understand why everybody always laughed.'

Commissioned Second Lieutenant into the Irish Guards on 12 October 1939, he served with them during the Second World War initially in North Africa receiving promotion to War Substantive Lieutenant 12 April 1941, Temporary Captain 8 January 1942, War Substantive Captain 19 September 1942 and Temporary Major 19 September 1942. In command of No. 1 Company, 1st Battalion during Operation *Shingle* - the Allied amphibious landing at Anzio - his unit was among the first onto the beach on 22 January 1944. Meeting stronger than expected resistance in the attempted breakout and driven back to the beachhead, the 1st Irish Guards were involved in heavy fighting at Carroceto, 25-26 January 1944 repelling several enemy attacks and also experienced heavy casualties in the Battle of the Campoleone Salient, 30 January - 3 February 1944. Although inflicting heavy losses on the German forces, at Campoleone the 1st Irish Guards became surrounded and, confronting armour, were forced to fight their way back through to allied lines, Major Stewart-Richardson being among the wounded:

"When the companies got the order to withdraw," wrote Major FitzGerald afterwards, "the situation was not very bright. We decided to take the obvious route back down the railway line. As we were quietly leaving our positions a German officer came running towards us flourishing a revolver. He was duly killed, but the shots attracted the attention of a nest of machine-guns." Whole belts of bullets swept across the open stretch of ground that lay between the sunken road and the nearest cutting on the railway line. Only a man who could run had any chance of surviving. The wounded were collected in the safest place, under the bridge over the sunken road.

The remainder, under Major Rory Stewart-Richardson, made a dash for the embankment. "The Bren gun covering fire was not very effective, because of the long range and the number of German machine guns, and the companies received rather heavy casualties getting into the embankment. The Companies paused in the embankment while they prepared to fight their way back down the railway line. The only help they could get was smoke. Lieutenant Patrick Da Costa led off the first platoon. He was killed almost immediately and his platoon broken into small parties by a German attack. Lance-Corporal O'Brien took command of the largest fragment and brought them back to No. 4 Company by bounds. He himself, with a Bren gun, provided the covering for each bound, running the gauntlet every time to catch up with his party and cover them over the next stretch of open ground. The other platoons followed by slightly different routes. Lieutenant Stephen Preston was killed by machine-gun fire from the flank as he came out of the first railway cutting with the second platoon. Major Stewart Richardson, following behind, was wounded over the eye by a mortar fragment, but could still see enough to gather the platoon and return the Germans' fire, while Lieutenant Bartlet, behind him, led his platoon slightly left down a gully. Lieutenant Brand, with the last platoon and Company H.Q., joined Major Stewart-Richardson and together they launched an attack down the railway line. It was a bloody little battle. Squads of Germans dotted along the railway, who had lain low during the night, now resisted savagely. The German mortars fired indiscriminately along the railway line. They did not seem to care whether or not they hit their own troops, but they must have done, and they certainly killed and wounded numbers of Guardsmen. The German 88-mm. guns by the cross-roads joined in firing air bursts. Through this turmoil of mixed fire, over the bodies of their friends who had been killed the night before, the Guardsmen attacked post after post, driving the Germans back before them into the waiting arms and muzzles of No. 4 Company. Slightly less than half of the two companies who had set out the previous night reached No. 4 Company that morning.

Major Gordon-Watson and Major Stewart-Richardson met under the railway bridge for a consultation. Battalion H.Q. found "the new position not much of an improvement on their old ditch." Indeed, the whole force—the two companies and Battalion H.Q.—was now surrounded and overlooked. Tank shells from the hill were whistling right under the bridge and exploding on both sides of it, and the whole road was swept by direct machine-gun fire. Heavy 105-mm. shells fell monotonously into the sunken road, blowing in the slit trenches in the banks. One shell alone killed and buried a complete section.

Major Stewart-Richardson intended to lead No. 1/2 Company back to No. 4 on the west side of the railway line, the way it had come in the first night attack. He met Lieutenant Aikenhead and, with him, climbed to the top of the cutting. "There," wrote Lieutenant Aikenhead, "we were bowled over by a shell. Stewart-Richardson was badly hit in the left arm, under the arm-pit. He could not pick himself up. I put him on his back, and he started to fight, and then stopped. I thought he was dead, but it proved to be otherwise. I dressed his wound, gave him morphia, placed him on a stretcher and covered him with blankets."

The wounded were lifted into the carriers, the unwounded piled on board. Lieutenant John Bell and Captain Young started the engines and the overloaded -carriers drove "flat out" down the track past No. 3 Company's old positions to reach the Scots Guards or Grenadiers by Carroceto. Just after they started, Captain Simon Combe noticed a large form lying by the roadside covered by a tarpaulin, heaving like a stranded whale. There could be only one such form on the beach-head. He jumped off the carrier. It was as he thought—Major I. Stewart-Richardson. The huge bulk was bundled on to the carrier and they started off again, rocking from side to side. The Germans made no special effort to stop the convoy; they may have fired at it, but there was already so much metal in the air that nobody would have noticed a little more.

No. 1 Company, under Captain David O'Cock, crossed the valley to "Carrier Farm." Captain O'Cock had been second-in-command of No. 1 Company for six months in Africa and Italy, but "when I took over No. 1 Company on 5th February," he wrote, "there were very few faces among them familiar to me. Major Rory Stewart-Richardson, the Company Commander, had been wounded. Of the platoon commanders, Da Costa was dead, shot through the head, and Grace had his legs broken. Replacements for these two had been John Vesey and Robert Aikenhead, but they were now both missing. The officers I now had were Lieutenants Charles Bartlet and Gallwey. C.S.M. Gilmore—that splendid man—had been killed so that C.Q.M.S. Smilie was made my Sergeant-Major, and Sergeant Moore imported as C.Q.M.S. There had been such heavy losses that there were only twenty-three left of the original 120 who went to make up the Company." (ibid)

Twice wounded and Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 11 January 1945), Major Stewart-Richardson relinquished his commission on account of disability and was granted rank of Honorary Major.

**Cathal Torquil Hugh Stewart-Richardson**, younger brother of the above, was born in 1909 and was educated at Bradfield College. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the Royal Field Artillery on 11 September 1939, he served with them during the Second World War advancing to War Substantive Lieutenant on 1 March 1941. He was awarded the Military Cross for his services the same year during eight months under siege at Tobruk and especially subsequently while taking part in a sortie from Tobruk in support of the Royal Horse Artillery, 20 November to 12 December 1941, and was promoted to Temporary Captain on 8 March 1943.

His Military Cross was announced in the *London Gazette* of 9 September 1942:

'This Officer has displayed outstanding powers of leadership and determination at all times while in command of his troop especially during the period from 20 November to 12 December while taking part in the sortie from Tobruk in support of the R.H.A. On frequent occasions while in position for action and also on the move he and his men were subjected to heavy shell fire but he always set a fine example and his coolness, personality and complete disregard for his own safety were largely responsible for maintaining the excellent morale of his troops in very trying conditions. Prior to this period he had commanded his troop for eight months in the besieged Garrison of Tobruk and at all times showed the same tenacity and devotion to duty.'



**Three: Private F. Allman, 5th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who was severely wounded on the Somme in August 1916 and was killed in action serving with the the 2nd Battalion during the Second Battle of Cambrai on 8 October 1918**

1914-15 Star (10808 Pte. F. Allman. Oxf. & Bucks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (10808 Pte. F. Allman. Oxf. & Bucks. L. I.); Memorial Plaque (Frank Allman) *extremely fine* (4) *£180-£220*

**Frank Allman** was born in 1894 at Devizes, Wiltshire and was a resident of Hazlemere, Buckinghamshire. He enlisted in the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on the outbreak of the Great War in August 1914 and served with the 5th (Service) Battalion on the Western Front from 20 May 1915. He was in the Battle of the Somme and being severely wounded by shrapnel on 24 August 1916, he was sent to hospital in England. Having made a good recovery he was again drafted to France on 27 April 1917 and was posted to the 2nd Battalion as servant to Lieutenant T. Tyrwhitt-Drake.

Private Allman was killed in action on 8 October 1918, the opening day of the Second Battle of Cambrai. His mother, Ellen Mary Allman received a letter [original with lot], informing her of her son's death, from Lieutenant Tyrwhitt-Drake on 14 October 1918, extracts of which are given below:

'I regret to have to tell you that your son 10808 Pte. Allman has been killed. He suffered no pain and knew nothing about it. A shell came through the roof of the room in which he was sleeping and he died instantaneously. He was my servant. He was an extraordinarily good officer's servant and a very fine soldier. He was an excellent fellow in every way. Many will miss him here on earth and it is sad that he has been taken away from us, but I have no doubt that God has something better in store for him. Expressing to you my deepest sympathy. I am, yours very sincerely, T. T. Drake.'

Another friend wrote soon afterwards, 'I can truly say he was liked by everyone in the regiment and we shall miss him very much, we have lost one of the best men that ever stepped in France.'

Private Allman was the son of Edwin and Ellen Mary Allman, of St. John's Lodge, Hazlemere, High Wycombe, Bucks. He also left five brothers and sisters and a fiancée, Miss A. Barnwell, at Hazlemere. He is buried at Noyelles-sur-L'Escaut Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

Sold with the following paper ephemera: hand-written 3 page letter from Lieutenant T. Thyrwitt-Drake to Mrs Allman, informing her of the death of her son and the associated circumstances, the envelope postmarked 10 October 1918; hand-written letter from the recipient to his mother, dated 5 October, the envelope dated October 1918; transcript of an obituary article dated 22 October 1918, source unknown; three Field Service Post Cards sent by the recipient to his mother, dated 1 December 1917, 31 March 1918 and 29 May 1918; Record Office forwarding letter for 1914-15 Star; War Office Form E (1), dated 18 March 1919, informing Mrs E. Allman of the location of the recipient's grave.



**An outstanding Great War 1918 'Battle of Epehy' D.C.M., 1917 'Battle of Cambrai' M.M. and 1918 'Western Front' Second Award Bar, Belgian Croix de Guerre group of six awarded to Sergeant F. L. Livings, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, an 'Old Contemptible' who was bombed, bayoneted, shot and gassed during the course of his distinguished service on the Western Front**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (23186 Sjt. F. Livings. M.M. 9/Essex R.); Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (23186 Cpl.-Sjt. - F. Livings. 9/Essex R.); 1914 Star, with clasp (7433 Pte. F. Livings. 2/Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (7433 Sjt. F. Livings. Essex R.); **Belgium, Kingdom, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, good very fine**  
*£3,000-£4,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 18 February 1919, citation published 10 January 1920:

'For most conspicuous gallantry and initiative. On 24th September, 1918, the enemy made a determined attack on our positions east of Epehy, and succeeded in entering our trench. He immediately collected a few men with bombs and a Lewis gun and rushed forward, bombing the enemy, who fled towards their own line. He thereupon seized the Lewis gun and advanced along the parapet, firing on the enemy, who left a machine gun and thirteen dead.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 March 1918.

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 12 June 1918.

Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 12 July 1918.

**Frederick Louis Livings** was born on 8 January 1888 at North Weald, Essex, and attested for the Essex Regiment on 2 January 1903 at Warley, Essex, declaring himself to be aged 18 years and 11 months. The subject of regular entries in the Regimental Defaulter Sheet, his catalogue of offences ranging from neglect of equipment and absenteeism to drunkenness and insolence. Returning home he was transferred to the Reserve on 14 October 1906 having completed 3 years of qualifying service and yet still only 18 years of age.

Mobilised for duty in 1914 following the outbreak of war, Livings disembarked on 24 August at Havre, France with the 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment. He was appointed Acting Corporal on 4 September 1914 and Acting Sergeant on 21 October 1914 seeing action with his battalion at Le Cateau, the Marne, the Aisne and Messines during the opening months of the war. On 13 May 1915 he received bayonet wounds to the stomach and a gun-shot wound to the left thigh during the 2nd Battalion's successful counter-attack near St. Jean on a 1000 yard frontage of front line from Shelltrap Farm to Fortuin-Weltje Road. John Burrows in his history of the 2nd Essex records how, 'within ten minutes (8.30am) A and B Companies moved forward, the attack being splendidly carried out in quick time and marked by great dash and determination. Subjected to shrapnel and high explosive shell-fire, they reached the ridge, when heavy machine gun fire swept them, but they never faltered. Within 300 yards of the objective the men charged at the double. The counter-attack of the Essex was carried out in full view of the London Rifle Brigade, who stood up in their trenches to cheer as the Pompadors went forward. The casualties were 37 killed, 94 wounded and 49 missing.'

Hospitalised at Versailles and then repatriated via Hospital Ship to England, he was discharged to light duty with the 3rd Battalion and underwent an operation to extract shrapnel from his abdomen in November 1915. Upon recovery, Livings rejoined his regiment with the B.E.F., disembarking in Boulogne on 20 July 1917. Posted to the 9th Battalion, he proceeded to the front and joined his battalion for duty on 16 August. He was promoted Sergeant (A Company) on 11 December 1917, immediately after his battalion's participation in the Battle of Cambrai and was awarded the Military Medal, his M.M. being published in an edition of the gazette which almost exclusively carried awards for the Cambrai operations. The battalion war diary's report of their attack on the Hindenburg Line on 20 November 1917 during the Battle of Cambrai emphasises the difficult work carried out by A Company, of which Livings was a Platoon Sergeant, and contains the following extracts:

'On 20 November 1917 the Battalion, in conjunction with many other troops, took part in a large attack on the Hindenburg Line in co-operation with tanks. One company of tanks, i.e. 12 tanks, were allotted to the battalion for the operation. Our objective was two line of trenches in front of the Hindenburg Line known as Bleak Trench and Barrack Support. Zero was set for 6.30am. At zero-10 the tanks started and a heavy barrage was put down on all the enemy trenches and batteries. All Companies after this delay [initially some tanks became stuck] reached and consolidated their objectives. Many Boches were killed or captured and in addition a vast supply of all kinds of ammunition and stores including heavy mortar, two medium, three heavy M.G.s and two light light ones and several grenaten-werfer. The Boche made no immediate counter attack. 'A' Company under Captain Capper had the most difficult consolidation but this was well carried out by this officer.'

A few months later Livings received a Second Award Bar to his M.M and the Belgian Croix de Guerre; these awards are likely to have been made in connection with the 9th Battalion's robust defence of the line at Albert, 26 March - 9 April, during the German Spring Offensive on the Somme. Severely wounded in the field on 13 July 1918, he was hospitalised for some time at Rouen and rejoined his Battalion on 9 September.

On 24 September 1918, during the Battle of Epehy, Sergeant Livings repulsed a German attack on the Battalion's trenches and was recognised with the award of the D.C.M. The uncensored post war citation revealing the date and place of the action. The Battalion war diary for the day in question adds further detail: 'At 3am the enemy again attempted to take our front line in the vicinity of Heythorp Post and Little Preill Farm. One battalion of the 3rd Guards Division advanced on our trenches and entered them between the posts, Sgt. Livings of 'A' Company with 2 or 3 men ejected them causing many casualties to the enemy'. Badly wounded again on 28 September, he was admitted to a field hospital with severe bomb wounds to the head, face and right thigh. Discharged on the termination of his period of engagement on 31 March 1920, his pension accounting for service aggravated deafness, abdominal gunshot wounds, gunshot wounds to left thigh, concussion, bomb wounds and shortness of breath caused by mustard gas. He died in 1976 at Poplar, London.

**137 Three: Private E. Burls, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, who was killed in action at the Battle of Le Cateau on 26 August 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (7756 Pte. E. Burls. 2/Essex R.) in named card box of issue with outer envelope addressed to 'Mrs M. M. Burls, Cadhay Dairy, Ottery St. Mary's, Devon'; British War and Victory Medals (7756 Pte. E. Burls. Essex R.) both in named card boxes of issue and outer OHMS envelope addressed to, 'Mrs M. M. Burls, 34 Mill St., Ottery St. Mary, Devon.'; Memorial Plaque (Ernest Burls) with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card envelope and OHMS outer envelope similarly addressed, *virtually mint state* (4) £260-£300

**Ernest Burls** was born in 1886 at Great Easton, Dunmow, Essex and attested for the Essex Regiment at Braintree, Essex. He served with A Company of the 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front, landing at Le Havre, France on 24 August 1914 and entraining the same night for Bertry near Le Cateau, arriving on 25 August. The battalion then marched to Prayelle from where A and B Companies moved to Longsart.

The enemy attacked the A and B Company positions on Longsart Ridge, near Esnes on 26 August and, despite support from C and D Companies, a withdrawal was ordered and the Battalion fell back to positions on the Hancourt-Esnes Road. Here they came under shell fire and later in the day retired via Selvigny to Vendhuile having suffered Captain Vandeleur and Lieutenant Northey killed, Lieutenant Round mortally wounded, 90 other ranks killed, 1 officer and 40 other ranks wounded and 98 missing.

Private Burls was among those missing, presumed dead and was later officially recorded as having died on 26 August 1914.

He was the son of Charles and Sarah Burls, of Parsonage Downs, Dunmow, Essex and the husband of Maud Mary Burls, of 9, Cornhill, Ottery St. Mary, Devon. Having no known grave, he is commemorated on La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France and the Great Easton and Tilty War Memorial, Essex.

**138 Three: Corporal W. Mitchell, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Aisne on 13 September 1914**

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (7309 Cpl. W. Mitchell. 2/Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (7309 Cpl. W. Mitchell. Essex R.); Memorial Plaque (William Mitchell) in card envelope, with Buckingham Palace enclosure, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £240-£280

**William Mitchell** was born in Cambridge in 1886 and attested there for the Essex Regiment in November 1902. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 August 1914 and was killed in action at the crossing of the Aisne on 13 September 1914:

'On September 13th, in pouring rain, the Battalion crossed the Aisne. They left the bivouac at 7 a.m., the unit being ordered to march via Billy-sur-Aisne and Venizel to Ste. Marguerite. After an hour's rest, Venizel was reached at 9 a.m and the Battalion was temporarily halted in column in a field by the roadside, in readiness for crossing first the railroad and then the river bridge. The girders of the latter had been cut, but the reinforced concrete of the roadway was strong enough to take infantry. Whilst waiting to pass over, enemy shell-fire was active and the machine gun teams had a number of casualties, heavier losses being avoided because one of the companies had just moved to shelter in a sunken road...

The Pompadours, after crossing, traversed the two miles of water meadows to Bucy-le-Long in extended order, ten paces interval, at 100 yards distance, and though the shell-fire was heavy, the casualties were slight. " D " Company brought up the rear...

The Essex were ordered to cover an attack upon Chivres trenches by the Lancashire Fusiliers. The effort was not successful owing to heavy fire from the south of Chivres village and the western slopes of the Chivres spur. The Pompadours then held the high ground north of Ste. Marguerite, with their right thrown back along the eastern side of the wood before-mentioned. There they dug in and remained for the night, Lancashire Fusiliers on the right and the King's Own on the left. The position possessed elements of anxiety owing to enemy activity and for a time small arms ammunition ran short, but this danger was relieved at 6.25 p.m., when three cart-loads were received. The casualties were light, comprising ten killed and 32 wounded.' (*Essex Units in the Great War 1914-1919 Vol 2. 2nd Bn. The Essex Regt.* by John Wm. Burrows, F.S.A.)

He was the son of John Mitchell and husband of Maud Elizabeth Alice Thomas (formerly Mitchell) of 6 Stone Terrace, Stone St., Cambridge. Having no known grave, he is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**139 Family group:****Three: Private R. D. Webb, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, who was killed in action near Chapelle d'Armentières on 3 November 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (7959 Pte. R. D. Webb. 2/Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (7959 Pte. R. D. Webb. Essex R.); Memorial Plaque (Robert David Webb) *reverse of plaque bearing scars from metal fixtures, since removed*; Memorial Scroll 'Pte. Robert David Webb, Essex Regiment.', *nearly extremely fine*

**Three: Private A. E. Webb, 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was killed in action at Neuve Chapelle on 12 March 1915**

1914 Star, with clasp (8436 Pte. A. E. Webb. 2/Linc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8436 Pte. A. E. Webb. Linc. R.); Memorial Plaque (Alfred Edward Webb) *reverse of plaque bearing scars from metal fixtures, since removed*; Memorial Scroll 'Pte. Alfred Edward Webb, Lincolnshire Regt.', *nearly extremely fine* (10) £400-£500

**Robert David Webb** was born around 1885 at Ipswich, Suffolk and attested there for the Essex Regiment in 1904. He served with D Company of the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 August 1914 as part of the 12th Brigade in the 4th Division. Having participated in the battles of Le Cateau and the Aisne, his battalion moved north to Hazebrouck and was then involved in a series of actions near Armentières and Messines in October 1914.

Private Webb was killed in action on 3 November 1914 during a period when his battalion successfully repulsed enemy attacks on the firing line south of Pont Edal Farm railway crossing, near Chapelle d'Armentières. He was the son of Robert and Sarah Webb of 54 Wykes Bishop St., Ipswich and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Meemorial, Belgium.

**Alfred Edward Webb** was born around 1890 at Ipswich, Suffolk and attested there for the Lincolnshire Regiment in 1908. He served with the 2nd battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 November 1914 as part of the 25th Brigade, 8th Division and was killed in action on 12 March 1914 - two days after his battalion's attack on Neuve Chapelle.

The regimental history describes how a shrapnel shell was the likely cause of his death:

'On the 12th the Germans launched their counter-attack but similarly they gained little. The Lincolnshire Diary records that the battalion remained in its trenches "all day and all night (12th/13th)"; forward Battalion Headquarters were with C Company. That night, at about 8pm, Captain C. G. V. Wellesley rejoined the Battalion (he had been ill and away from it). He was coming up with the ration party when a shrapnel shell pitched into it, mortally wounding the officer and twelve other ranks about thirty yards from Battalion headquarters.' (*The History of the Lincolnshire Regiment 1914-1918* edited by Major-General C. R. Simpson, C.B.)

**140 Three: Private W. Scrivener, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, who was killed in action near Messines on 23 October 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (8229 Pte. W. Scrivener. 2/Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (8229 Pte. W. Scrivener. Essex R.); Memorial Plaque (Walter Scrivener) *good very fine* (4) £240-£280

**Walter Scrivener** was born in 1884 at Billericay, Essex and attested for the Essex Regiment at Maldon, Essex in 1904. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he served with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 22 August 1914 as part of the 12th Brigade in the 4th Division. Having participated in the battles of Le Cateau and the Aisne, his battalion moved north to Hazebrouck and was then involved in a series of actions near Armentières and Messines in October 1914.

Private Scrivener was killed in action in the Messines Sector on 23 October 1914. He was the husband of Christina Scrivener of 29 Church St., Maldon, Essex and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

**141 Three: Private A. Johnson, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, who was killed in action near Armentières, during the First Battle of Ypres, on 22 November 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (7116 Pte. A. Johnson. 2/Essex R.) in *partially flattened* named card box of issue and outer OHMS transmission envelope addressed to 'Mrs. A. L. Palmer, 49 Cramphorn Road, Chelmsford'; British War and Victory Medals (7116 Pte. A. Johnson. Essex R.) in *partially flattened* named card box of issue and outer OHMS envelope, similarly addressed; Memorial Plaque (Archibald Johnson) in inner envelope and outer card envelope with Buckingham Palace enclosure, *extremely fine* (4) £200-£240

**Archibald Johnson** was born at Shoreditch, Middlesex and attested for the Essex Regiment at Romford, Essex in 1902. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 September 1914 and was killed in action on the final day of the First Battle of Ypres, 22 November 1914, during a period when his battalion was occupying trenches between Warnave and Touquet, near Armentières. His sole legatee was James Richard Palmer of Cramphorn Road, Chelmsford and, having no known grave, he is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

**142 Four: Private A. Farley, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, who served in the Boer War and was killed in action during the Great War near Ploegsteert, Flanders on 13 March 1915**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (6477 Pte. A. Farley. Essex Regt); 1914 Star (7286 Pte. A. Farley. 2/Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (7286 Pte. A. Farley. Essex R.); Memorial Plaque (Albert Farley) in card envelope, with *slightly torn* Buckingham Palace enclosure; Memorial Scroll, 'Pte. Albert Farley Essex Regt.', in contemporary glazed frame, *extremely fine* (6) £300-£400

**Albert Victor Farley** was born in 1885 in the Parish of St. Botolph, near Colchester, Essex. Having just turned 17 years of age, he served with the 3rd Battalion, Essex Regiment in South Africa during the Boer War from 9 March 1902 until 14 September 1902, and was awarded the Q.S.A. with 3 clasps. Returning to England he attested for the Essex Regiment at Colchester on 3 November 1902, now aged 17 years and 9 months, and commenced his service towards limited engagement. Posted to the 2nd Battalion on 15 April 1902, he was stationed on Malta from April 1904 to April 1907 and whilst there was appointed Drummer in October 1904. Discharged to the Reserve in 1910 after completing 8 years with the colours, he was working as a travelling musician in 1911.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Farley was recalled from the Reserve and served with the 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment on the Western Front from 14 September 1914, his battalion seeing action at the Battles of the Aisne, Messines and Armentières in 1914. He was killed in action on 13 March 1915 near Ploegsteert in the Le Touquet Sector where the 2nd Essex, as part of the 12th Brigade, 4th Division, had been alternately occupying trenches in the front line and taking rest at Le Bizet and Nieppe since January 1915.

He was the son of Robert and Frances Farley of 26 Albion Grove, Colchester, and husband of Mabel Farley, of Thorrington Street, Stoke-by-Nayland, Colchester and he is buried in Calvaire (Essex) Military Cemetery, Belgium.

Sold together with the recipient's 'Soldiers' Small Book', a riband bar for the Great War medals; and an illuminated certificate presented to the recipient's wife by the Stoke-by-Nayland Branch of the Girls Friendly Society on the occasion of her marriage on 6 April 1912.

**143 Pair: Private H. F. Blackwell, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, who died of wounds in France on 14 August 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (401308 Pte. H. F. Blackwell. Essex R.) with *flattened* named card box of issue and transmittal slip; Memorial Plaque (Harold Fred Blackwell) with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card envelope with O. H.M.S. outer envelope addressed to, 'Mrs E. Blackwell, 23 Craigdale Rd, Romford, Essex.', *extremely fine* (3) £140-£180

**Harold Fred Blackwell** was born in 1879 at Dulverton, Somerset and was a tailor shopkeeper by occupation, residing in Romford. He served with the 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front and died of wounds in France on 14 August 1918 at the 32nd Stationary Hospital, Wimereux, France, having suffered a gunshot wound to his left arm which necessitated amputation. He was the son of Fred and Elizabeth Blackwell, of Alcombe, Somerset and husband of Eleanor Blackwell, of 23, Craigdale Rd., Romford, Essex, and is buried in Terlincthun British Cemetery, Wimille, France.

Sold together with 3 Post Office Telegraphs sent to the recipient's wife, communicating the grave condition and subsequent death of her husband; Army Form B.104-80, dated 15 August 1918, addressed to the recipient's wife regarding condition of her husband and denying permission to visit; Army Form B.104-82, addressed to the recipient's wife communicating the death of her husband; the recipient's Army Book 136 with much content; 2 Field Service Postcards sent by the recipient to his wife, dated May 1918; illustrated booklet advertising the recipient's business 'H. F. Blackwell, High-class Tailor, 62 South Street, Romford'; the recipient's leather bound *London and Provincial Bank Ltd.* Bank Book; and a further quantity of ephemera.



**An important 1914 'Le Cateau' D.S.O. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-General Sir Basil F. Burnett-Hitchcock, K.C.B., Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), who, whilst a Captain on the Staff of the 4th Division, was decorated for gallantry in rallying disordered troops and leading them against the enemy at Haucourt, 26 August 1914 - seven times Mentioned in Despatches for the Great War, he subsequently rose to command the 55th (West Lancs) Division and the Deccan District (4th Indian Division)**

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (Capt. B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, Derby: Regt.); 1914 Star, with clasp (Capt: B. Burnett-Hitchcock Notts: & Derby: R.); British War and Victory Medals (Brig. Gen. B. F. Burnett Hitchcock.); **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *chip to white enamel*; **Italy, Kingdom**, Order of St Maurice and St Lazarus, Officer's breast badge, gold, silver-gilt, and enamel, *slight enamel damage*; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze palm, *nearly extremely fine unless stated (8)* £5,000-£7,000

*Provenance:* Sotheby's, July 1975 (when sold together with K.C.B. Knight Commander's badge and breast star).

K.C.B. (Military) *London Gazette* 3 June 1932.

C.B. (Military) *London Gazette* 1 January 1918:  
'For services rendered in connection with the war'

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 9 December 1914:

'On 26th August, at Haucourt, France, for gallantry in rallying troops in disorder and leading them against the enemy, thereby ensuring an orderly evacuation of the village.'

French Legion of Honour *London Gazette* 3 November 1914:

'For gallantry during the Operations between 21st and 30th August 1914'

Italian Order of St Maurice and St Lazarus *London Gazette* 1 April 1919.

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 9 April 1920.

M.I.D. *London Gazette*s 19 October 1914; 17 February 1915; 1 January 1916; 15 June 1916; 4 January 1917; 15 May 1917; 12 February 1918

**Basil Ferguson Burnett-Hitchcock** was born on 3 March 1877, at Chatham, son of the late Colonel T. Burnett-Hitchcock, of Week Manor, Winchester, Hants, and Amelia Burnett-Hitchcock. Educated at Harrow and Sandhurst (Sword of Honour, Anson Memorial Sword, 1st passing out), he made two first-class appearances for Hampshire in the 1896 Country Championship before being commissioned Second Lieutenant into the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment) on 20 February 1897. Promoted Lieutenant on 12 April 1898, he served during the Boer War in South Africa, 1899-1901, with the 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, Mounted Infantry, and on the Staff, taking part in the operations in the Orange Free State, February to May, 1900; in Orange River Colony, May to 29 November 1900; also in Cape Colony 1899-1900; again during operations in Orange River Colony and Cape Colony 30 November 1900 to February 1901 (Queen's Medal with three clasps). Advanced Captain 12 March, 1901, he attended Staff College, 1903-4 and was Staff Captain, Eastern Command, 1905-9; General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Bermuda, 1910-12 and Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, 4th Division, Eastern Command in 1912.

#### **Great War - The 4th Division at the Battle of Le Cateau**

On the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Burnett-Hitchcock, whilst still a Captain in the 2nd Sherwood Foresters, was Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General on the Staff of General T. D'O. Snow's 4th Division. Although initially held back in England to counter any German landing, the division was soon despatched to France, arriving just in time to play a valuable part in the retreat from Mons.

At Le Havre, the 4th Division (10th, 11th and 12th Brigades with light artillery) entrained for Le Cateau from where, on 25th August, it marched to Solesmes to cover the retirement of II Corps after the Battle of Mons. Having arrived at Solesmes amid chaotic scenes of retreating British soldiers and long lines of civilian refugees, the wet and weary 4th Division fell back through the villages of Briastre and Le Coquelet before coming under the command of II Corps just as General Smith-Dorrien decided to make his stand in the rolling country around Le Caudry, to the west of Le Cateau - Smith Dorrien declaring, "Very well, gentlemen, we will fight, and I will ask General Snow to act under me as well." Smith-Dorrien's decision to fight this important delaying rearguard action may well have saved the British from destruction by the massive German onslaught during the general Allied retreat following sustained German successes at the four Battles of the Frontiers.

The location, a long ridge running west-east with Le Cateau at its eastern end, was far from ideal. The ground was soft, so easy for the troops to dig in, but it lacked cover, was dominated by a German-held ridge to the north and, worst of all, both flanks were open. The situation on the right flank, the hills around the Le Cateau valley, was perilous from the start, as the Germans infiltrated during the night. The west, held by 4th Division, was absolutely vulnerable to flanking movements designed to encircle II Corps. Snow now set up his Division HQ at the village of Haucourt with 12th Brigade further forward on the left near Esnes and Longsart and 11th Brigade forward to the right in front of Ligny. 10th Brigade remained in reserve around Haucourt.

Wilson's 12th Brigade was attacked in force early on 26 August and suffered heavy casualties, but managed to rally and held the extreme left of the British line until the B.E.F. was able to retreat. The 1st Battalion, King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment suffered in particular. Surprised just as breakfast was being served, they came under heavy machine gun and artillery fire. The battalion was nearly destroyed as a fighting unit, the commanding officer and many others being killed, with many more wounded or taken prisoner of war.

Meanwhile, Hunter-Weston's 11th Brigade spent most of the day desperately holding the position in front of Ligny while coming under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. A feature of the fighting being the greater respect shown by the Germans for British rifle prowess than at Mons where they had suffered heavy casualties.

One unfortunate consequence of 4th Division's rapid deployment to France was that it lacked a Signal Company (as well as cavalry, cyclists and Royal Engineers) to provide its commander and his brigadiers with the information necessary to control their units. Burnett-Hitchcock's employment as a messenger for General Snow during the early part of the Battle is documented in a statement published by Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Mainwaring, commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 10th Infantry Brigade at Le Cateau (Mainwaring and Lieut. Col. Elkington, 1st Royal Warwickshires were notoriously cashiered out of the service for cowardice at St. Quentin just days after Le Cateau.):

'During the first part of the action I received two messages from the divisional staff, both verbal, and sent the one already referred to above to the 10th Brigade, in which I described our positions. The first was delivered by the A.D.C. to the G.O.C. IV Division. Captain Allfrey said to me, "The General says he wishes you to hold on here to the end." Then, turning in his saddle, he added, "General Snow told me to say that this is a personal message from him to the regiment." I answered that the General might rely on us to do what he said. Later on Captain Burnett-Hitchcock, of the same staff, said, "It's only going to be a case of long bowls; no retirement." Again I said there should be none.'

Soon the shelling of the British hastily prepared positions started and it was during these early stages of the fighting that Burnett-Hitchcock distinguished himself in rallying disordered groups of troops and leading them back towards the front line under shell-fire. General Snow recalls this episode in his memoirs:

'I felt, however, I should like to see what was going on in the front line before the battle commenced. I snatched a cup of tea and an egg and ran out into the courtyard but found my car was not ready. Colonel Bowes had just driven up, and I jumped into his car and started off for Cattenieres. In getting out of the village we overshot the turning and found ourselves on the road to Esnes. As we were turning to retrace our steps the road we had intended to take was swept by a outburst of shrapnel, and at the same time I saw shells bursting all along the position, and soon afterwards a good many stragglers began coming back from the ridge. Haucourt village was also being shelled; so we left the car and walked across the field to a grove of trees, west of Haucourt. There we met Captain Allfrey, who told me that the rumour was that I had been killed and that General Milne had taken command. Gradually the staff rejoined me, and I was told that Captain Burnett-Hitchcock had done a very gallant act in rallying the stragglers whom I had noticed, and on horseback leading them back to the firing line.' (*The Confusion of Command, The War Memoirs of Lieutenant General Sir Thomas D'Oyly Snow, 1914-1915* edited by Dan Snow and Mark Pottle refers)

#### **Withdrawal and Fighting at Haucourt**

Despite all intentions, overwhelming German attacks during the early afternoon inevitably led to Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's decision to break off the action and resume his retreat. The line began to thin out around 5pm as units were ordered off the field - the 10th Brigade, still around Haucourt, being detailed as rear guard. 4th Division Headquarters, also at Haucourt, overseeing the withdrawal, had been shelled earlier with the the General's A.D.C. and several men being hit - sadly the 4th Division, having no Field Ambulance, had great difficulty in getting any of its wounded away; a first-aid post was established at Haucourt Church and the wounded were taken prisoner later that night. Division H.Q. was now also finding the transmission of orders extremely difficult as its units became disarranged. The 10th and the retreating 12th Brigades in particular had broken into smaller groupings some of which were intermixed. Half of the King's Own (12th Brigade), receiving no orders to retire, remained in position at Haucourt, covering the retirement of the artillery. As the German 13th Reserve Infantry Brigade infiltrated the village supported by extensive artillery fire, and street fighting continued into the evening, the King's Own are known to have delivered several bayonet charges one of the most brilliant being led by Captain Clutterbuck, who, with a handful of men, routed four times their number. He paid for the price of his gallantry with his life.

Sir Arthur Conan-Doyle in *'The British Campaign In France And Flanders 1914'* presents his own picture of some of the remarkable events at Haucourt on 26 August as the bulk of the 4th Division made good their escape:

'One of the regiments of the Twelfth, the 2nd Royal Lancasters, together with about three hundred Warwicks, from, the Tenth Brigade, and some detachments of other regiments, were, by some mischance, isolated in the village of Haucourt with no definite orders, and held on until ten o'clock at night, when the place was nearly surrounded. They fought their way out, however, in a most surprising fashion, and eventually made good their retreat. One party, under Major Poole of the Warwicks, rejoined the Army next day. Another, which consisted of about sixty of the Royal Lancasters under Major Parker, were surrounded in a barn and fought on until the Germans blew in the gate with a Field-gun. Instead of surrendering, they then made a desperate sally, and, dashing out with their bayonets, they charged down the village street, which was full of German infantry. They actually cut their way through and got away into the open country.'

#### **Subsequent Army Career**

For his gallantry at Haucourt, Burnett-Hitchcock was mentioned in Sir John French's despatch of 8 October 1914, was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order and was made a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour. He went on to serve at the Marne, the Aisne, the First Battle of Ypres, Festubert (1915), Second Battle of Ypres, Loos and Battle of the Somme. He was given the Brevet of Major 18 February 1915, became Major 1 September 1915; was given the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel 3 June, 1916 ; and was given the Brevet of Colonel 1 Jan. 1917.

Burnett-Hitchcock's war services, 1915-1918, are referred to by Alan H. Maude in *'The 47th (London) Division 1914 - 1919'*:

'Major B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, D.S.O., Sherwood Foresters, joined us as G.S.O.2 in France on March 25th, 1915, and after a short absence as A.Q.M.G. of the IVth Corps, returned to us as G.S.O.i on August 20th, 1915, and remained with us till June 15th, 1916, when he left us to become a Brigadier-General and D.A. and Q.M.G. of an Army Corps, and later a Major-General and Director of Mobilisation at the War Office. It fell to him to work out and control the whole process of demobilisation at the end of the war.'

For the Great War Burnett-Hitchcock was Mentioned in Despatches seven times, created a C.B. in 1918, was made an Officer of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (Italy), 1918 and awarded the Croix de Guerre (France), 1920. He was appointed Temporary Brigadier-General in France in 1916; Director of Mobilisation at the War Office, with rank of Temporary Brigadier-General, 1917, and Director-General of Mobilisation, with temporary rank of Major-General, 1918; and promoted Major-General 3 June, 1919. In charge of Administration, Aldershot Command 1921-25, he commanded the 55th (West Lancs) Division, Western Command, 1926-28 and was Officer Commanding the Deccan District (4th Indian Division) 1928-30. Advanced Lieutenant-General, 1930, he was placed on half-pay, 1930-32, and was created a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in 1932. He retired in 1933 and died at Westminster, London on 23 November 1938.

**145** *Three: Lance-Corporal J. H. Barnes, 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), later Army Cyclist Corps, who was killed in action whilst attempting to carry a despatch through the German lines at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle on 9 March 1915*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (11076 Pte. J. H. Barnes. 1/Notts: & Derby: R.); British War and Victory Medals (11076 Pte. J. H. Barnes. Notts & Derby. R.) with O.H.M.S. outer envelope addressed to 'Mr. J. Barnes, Clapgun Street, Castle Donington, Nr Derby.'; Memorial Plaque (James Henry Barnes) in card envelope, *good very fine* (4) £240-£280

**James Henry Barnes** was born in 1890 at Castle Donington, Leicestershire and was a Motor Engineer by occupation prior to attesting for the Sherwood Foresters at Nottingham on 13 January 1909. He served with the 1st Battalion in India from October 1909 until called home in October 1914 to fight in the Great War. He served in France with the 1st Battalion from 4 November 1914 and was appointed Paid Lance Corporal In the Field on 11 November 1914. Having transferred to the 8th Divisional Company, Army Cyclist Corps, as a despatch rider, on 8 January 1915, he was killed in action on 9 March 1915:

'He was the only man to volunteer to carry a despatch through the German lines during the Battle of Neuve Chapelle. Although warned of the great danger, he was willing to take the risk and was killed when within 100 yards of the German lines.' (Newspaper cutting with lot).

Lance Corporal Barnes was the eldest son of James and Rhoda Barnes of Clapgun Street, Castle Donington. James Barnes senior had himself served in the army as a Bandsman for 12 years, including during the First Boer War, when 'he was one of the first to respond to the call for volunteers from his regiment, the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, for the assault on Majuba Hill.'

Barnes has no known grave and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France, although a hand-written Red Cross note with the lot states 'He was buried 100 yards south of the cross roads, which lie south of Chapigny near Aubers in Flanders. It is on the Battlefield marked Square M.29 b.7.6.'

Sold also with the following items: a hand-written note from Corporal W. Evans, 1384, 8th Divisional Cyclist Corps, dated 16 March 1915: 'Herewith please find the personal effects of 1385 L Cpl J. Barnes, please acknowledge receipt and oblige. Yours sincerely.'; an *empty* Princess Mary 1914 Christmas Tin; a photograph of the recipient's father, 72mm x 107mm; an embroidered depiction of a cenotaph with flags and wreaths, on black background, cotton, 65 cm x 65 cm, with the words, 'In loving memory of James H. Barnes. Killed in action March 12, 1915. Aged 26 years. R.I.P.'; various newspaper cuttings and copied research.

**146** *Three: Private H. Trussell, 2nd Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), who was captured and taken prisoner of war when his battalion was overwhelmed by superior numbers at Ennetières during the Battle of Armentières on 20 October 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (8727 Pte. H. Trussell. 2/Notts: & Derby: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8727 Pte. H. Trussell. Notts. & Derby. R.); together with a Sherwood Foresters cap badge, *good very fine* (3) £200-£240

**Harry Trussell** was born in 1886 at Ilkeston, Derbyshire and attested for the Sherwood Foresters in 1903. He served with "C" Company in the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 September 1914, joining his battalion shortly after the fighting on the Aisne. The battalion entrained for St. Omer on 9 October and moved into the Vieux Bergin area three days later. Crossing the Lys, they cleared the enemy from Sailly and continuing to advance, relieved the 2nd Durham Light Infantry at Ennetières on 18 October. The enemy, which German sources estimate to have been one entire Division plus one Brigade, then attacked the battalion who were ordered to fall back to the high ground at La Vallée. The retiring troops became surrounded during the retreat and were forced to surrender. A small group of survivors from the battalion, 2 officers and 49 other ranks managed to hold a ridge near the La Vallée Windmill and drove off the Germans last attack at 7.30pm before retiring to Fetus.

Brigadier-General W. N. Congreve, V.C. (O.C. 18th Brigade) afterwards wrote to the Colonel of the Sherwood Foresters describing how his 2nd Battalion had held their line at Ennetières under constant attack for 48 hours and on 20 October were, 'just worn out and overwhelmed by superior numbers.'

Approximate casualty numbers for the 2nd Sherwood Foresters during the period 18-20 October were: Officers - 3 killed, 3 wounded and 10 captured; Other ranks - 710 either killed, wounded or captured. Private Trussell was among those captured at Ennetières on 20 October 1914, and was held prisoner of war for the remainder of the conflict at Münster, Germany.

**147** *Three: Private J. Paradise, 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in the attack at Troyon, during the battle of the Aisne, on 14 September 1914*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (9397 Pte. J. Paradise. L. N. Lan: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9397 Pte. J. Paradise. L. N. Lan. R.); Memorial Plaque (John Paradise) *nearly extremely fine* (4) £240-£280

**John Paradise** was born in 1891 at Hammersmith, Middlesex and attested for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at Dover, Kent in 1908. He served with 'B' Company in the 1st Battalion as part of the 2nd Infantry Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1914 and was killed in action in the attack at Troyon on 14 September 1914 - a day of bitter fighting sometimes referred to as the 'real battle of the Aisne'. On this day, Haig's immediate objective was the Chemin Des Dames above Troyon and, to this end, the 2nd Brigade were tasked with taking the sugar factory at the crossroads north of Troyon. Here the Germans has established a strong position with many machine guns in enfilading lines of fire and with formidable artillery to the rear:

'This was at 10.30am on the 14th, and two and a half companies of the Battalion were sent up the right of the 2nd King's Royal Rifles, one company was ordered to support the Royal Sussex, the remaining half-company being held in reserve at Vendresse.

The position was reached, the factory carried and held; but the enemy was in great strength and counter attacked heavily, while the Battalion ammunition began to run out, and the 2nd Brigade was ordered to fall back to the ridge previously occupied, arriving there about 3pm and 'digging in'.

The losses incurred this day by the Battalion, in this its first general action of the war, amounted to fourteen officers and over 500 non-commissioned officers and men killed, wounded and missing, and in "B" Company alone three officers out of five and 175 out of 220 other ranks were casualties.' (*Loyal North Lancashire Regiment 1914-1919* by Colonel H. C. Wylie refers)

Private Troyon was initially reported wounded and missing on 14 September 1914 and only later confirmed killed in action on this date. He was the husband of Harriet Paradise and is buried in Vendresse British Cemetery, France.

Sold together with a photo of the recipient's headstone and three photos of the Vendresse British Cemetery.



**Seven: Warrant Officer Class 2 W. Waterhouse, 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who was wounded and Mentioned in Despatches during the Boer War, and was also Mentioned for services on the Aisne during the Great War, prior to being taken prisoner of war on 31 November 1914**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4929 Pte. W. Waterhouse, 1: L. N. Lanc: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4929 Corpl: W. Waterhouse. L. N. Lanc: Regt.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'c', reverse engraved 'Sergt. Waterhouse. L. N. Lancs.', lacking integral top riband bar; 1914 Star, with clasp (4929 C.S.Mjr. W. Waterhouse. L.N. Lan: R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (4929 W.O. Cl.2. W. Waterhouse. L.N. Lan. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4929 C.Q.M. Sjt.: Waterhouse. L.N. Lanc: Regt.) QSA and KSA nearly very fine, the rest good very fine (7) £600-£800

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 20 August 1901:

'For good service during attack on convoy to Ventersdorp, 23 May 1901.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 October 1914

**Walter Waterhouse** was born in 1875 at Accrington, Lancashire, the son of David and Isabella Waterhouse. He attested for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment in 1895 at Preston and embarked for Ceylon with the 1st Battalion in October 1896, gaining promotion to Lance Corporal in March 1898. His battalion was posted to South Africa in February 1899 and he served there for the entirety of the Boer War. Waterhouse was among the four companies of the battalion that were sent to Kimberley on 20 September 1899 and did important work during the siege of that town between 12 October 1899 and 15 February 1900. He then gained advancement to Corporal in March 1900 and was mentioned in despatches and wounded on 23 May 1901 at Kalfontein whilst in defence of a convoy which was heavily attacked whilst en-route for Ventersdorp.

Returning home to England in September 1902 Waterhouse was promoted to Corporal in 1904, Sergeant in 1906, Colour Sergeant in 1912, Company Quarter Master Sergeant in 1913 and Company Sergeant Major in June 1914. He was awarded his Army L.S. & G.C. medal per Army Order 99 in 1914.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Waterhouse served on the Western Front from 12 August 1914 and was Mentioned in Field Marshal Sir John French's Despatch of 8 October 1914 from the Aisne. He was one of 4 officers and 5 men of the Battalion mentioned in this Gazette in which the mentions relate to 'services rendered from the commencement of the campaign up to the present date [8 October 1914].' Given that the 1st Loyal North Lancs took no real part in the fighting at Mons or Le Cateau and were held mostly in reserve at the Marne, Waterhouse's Mention is therefore almost certainly in connection with services on the Aisne where his battalion's attack on Troyon, on 14 September 1914, resulted in over 500 officers and men of the battalion being either killed, wounded or missing.

On 18 October 1914, Waterhouse's battalion moved up to take part in the bitter fighting around Ypres, taking part in a successful charge with fixed bayonets to clear enemy trenches near Pilckem on 23 October - 600 prisoners were taken. However, later in the month heavy casualties were sustained, particularly at Gheluvelt on 31 October.

Company Sergeant Major Waterhouse was captured on 31 November 1914 and taken prisoner of war, spending the remainder of the war in Germany. He was advanced Warrant Officer Class 2 on 29 January 1915 and finally repatriated on 18 November 1918. He was discharged on the termination of his engagement on 19 April 1921.

**149** *Four: Corporal J. Freeman, 8th (Service) Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who suffered gunshot wounds to the shoulder and hand during the German attack on Vimy Ridge on 21 May 1916, during which action Lieutenant R. B. B. Jones, of the same Battalion, was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross*

1914-15 Star (15597 Cpl. J. Freeman. L. N. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (15597 Cpl. J. Freeman. L. N. Lan. R.); Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (John Freeman) *good very fine (4)* *£80-£120*

**John Freeman** was born in 1880 at Garston, Liverpool and attested for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at Seaforth, Liverpool on 10 September 1914. Posted to the 8th (Service) Battalion, he was promoted Corporal on 1 October 1914 and served on the Western Front from 25 September 1915. Whilst serving with B Company, during the battalion's first action - in defence of the German attack on Vimy Ridge on 21 May 1916 - he received gunshot wounds to the shoulder and hand and was invalided to England.

Lieutenant R. B. B. Jones, of the same battalion, was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross for gallantry at Vimy on 21 May 1916. A digest of his citation reads:

'On 21st May 1916 at Broadmarsh Crater, Vimy, France, Lieutenant Jones was in charge of a platoon holding the position recently captured from the enemy. Forty yards away the enemy exploded a mine and isolated the platoon by a heavy barrage of fire. Being attacked by overwhelming numbers, the platoon was in great danger, but Lieutenant Jones organised his men and set a fine example by shooting 15 of the enemy as they advanced. When all his ammunition had been used, he was about to throw a bomb when he was shot through the head.'

Corporal Freeman was transferred to the 2/2 Battalion, Monmouthshire Regiment and permanently discharged on 13 June 1917 in consequence of further aggravating an old knee injury and no longer being physically fit for war service. He was awarded a Silver War Badge.

Sold with the recipient's discharge certificate and an original hand written letter sent to the recipient on 27 May 1916 from 4285 Sgt. Horrocks, B Company, 8th Loyal North Lancs., which opens as follows:

'Dear Jack

I was very glad last night to hear that a letter had been received from you as I have wondered many times whether you had arrived safely at the dressing station or not. I ought really to have sent someone with you but as you know we had not many men left when you got wounded and I could not spare a chap to help you along.

I want to thank you personally Jack for the brave manner in which you behaved and for the splendid example you set the men under heavy shell fire and each and all of us agree that you were about the coolest and most collected man of the party.

After you got hit we kept plodding on till the following morning when we were relieved and sent back to pylines for a sleep though the party had altered very much in numbers for we started with 42 and left with about 16 most of whom have since left us and gone to hospital with shell shock.'

**150** *Three: Private G. Cripps, 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, who died of wounds received at the Battle of the Aisne on 17 September 1914*

1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (6869 Pte. G. Cripps. 1/North'n R.); British War and Victory Medals (6869 Pte. G. Cripps. North'n R.); Memorial Plaque (George Cripps) *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£240-£280*

**George Cripps** was born in 1886 at Evenley, Northamptonshire and attested for the Northamptonshire Regiment at Brackley, Northamptonshire in 1903. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 August 1914 and was reported wounded and missing on 17 September 1914 during the battle of the Aisne. He was later officially recorded as having died of wounds on 17 September 1914.

He was the husband of Emily Jane Cripps of 92 Banbury Road, Oxford and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the La Ferté-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**151** *Family Group:*

*Three: Private C. Coyne, 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, who died of wounds whilst a prisoner of war on 24 November 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (3-9783 Pte. C. Coyne. 1/North'n R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-9783 Pte. C. Coyne. North'n. R.); Memorial Plaque (Charles Coyne); Memorial Scroll (Private Charles Coyne, Northamptonshire Regt.) in OHMS transmission tube, addressed to 'Mrs Coyne, 287 Walpole St., Peterborough.' *nearly extremely fine*

Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**John Coyne, 9th October 1883. (Duplicate.)**) with integral top riband buckle, *good very fine (6)* *£300-£400*

**Charles Coyne** was born in 1895 in March, Cambridgeshire. Originally enlisted into the 3rd (Special Reserve) Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, he was called to the colours on the outbreak of war in August 1914 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 September 1914. He died of wounds on 24 November 1914, aged 19 years, whilst being held as a prisoner of war. His heavily depleted Battalion had witnessed fierce fighting during First Ypres at Pilckem Ridge, Bodmin Copse and Shrewsbury Forest, and came out of the line on 15th November with 350 ranks and five officers commanded by a Special Reserve Subaltern.

He was the son of John and Louisa Coyne of 287 Walpole Street, New England, Peterborough and is buried in Tourcoing (Pont-Neuville) Communal Cemetery, France. Sold together with Army Form B. 104-82, informing the recipient's father of the death of his son, dated 24 April 1915.

**John Coyne**, father of the above, was born in March, Cambridgeshire in 1865. He was employed as an 18 year old Parcel Postman at the time of the award of his Royal Humane Society Medal:

'R.H.S. Case No. 22176: 'John Coyne, at great personal risk, rescued Mrs Vanson from drowning in the river March, Cambridge, on 9 October 1883. Bronze medal.'

The rescue of Mrs Vanson, aged 73, took place at noon when an omnibus in which the old lady was travelling had backed into the river due to restlessness of the horses. A duplicate medal was issued to Coyne on repayment as his original medal was lost.

**152 Three: Private A. J. Payne, 1st Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), who was killed in action near Zonnebeke during the First Battle of Ypres on 26 October 1914**

1914 Star (7378 Pte. A. J. Payne. 1/R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7378 Pte. A. J. Payne. R. Berks. R.)  
*contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* **£200-£240**

**Albert James Payne** was born at Compton, Berkshire, and attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment at Reading in September 1903. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 September 1914 and was killed in action on 26 October 1914. On this date, his battalion were in support of an attack by the 1st King's Liverpool Regiment to clear the remaining Germans from Molenaarschoek, 1 mile south-east of Zonnebeke, after which they continued their advance up the Becelaere Road.

He was the son of David and Martha Payne and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**153 Pair: Private H. W. Bradley, 1st Battalion, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), who was killed in action at Wasmes during the retreat from Mons on 24 August 1914**

1914 Star (L-8123 Pte. H. W. Bradley. 1/R. W. Kent R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (L-8123 Pte. W. H. Bradley. R. W. Kent. R.) *good very fine (2)* **£140-£180**

**Henry William Bradley** (later known as William Henry) was born in 1886 at Stone, near Dartford, Kent and attested for the Royal West Kent Regiment at Maidstone on 8 September 1905. He served with the 1st Battalion as part of the 13th Infantry Brigade, 5th Division, II Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914 and was killed in action during the retreat from Mons on 24 August 1914.

On 24 August at 2:00 a.m., II Corps were ordered to retreat into France to a defensible position along the Valenciennes to Maubege road, fighting a number of sharp rearguard actions against the pursuing Germans as they did so. At Wasmes, units of the 5th Division came under a heavy assault from German Artillery which began bombarding the village at dawn, followed a few hours later by an infantry assault by German III Corps who advanced in columns and were 'mown down like grass' by British rifle and machine gun fire. Soldiers of the 1st West Kents, 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, 2nd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, and 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment held off repeated German assaults on the village, and then, despite taking heavy casualties, retreated in good order to St. Vaast at midday.

**154 Three: Private F. Slack, 1st Battalion, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), who was killed in action at Wasmes during the Retreat from Mons on 24 August 1914**

1914 Star (L-7415 Pte. F. Slack. 1/R. W. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-7415 Pte. F. Slack. R. W. Kent R.); Memorial Plaque (Frederick Slack) *very fine (4)* **£240-£280**

**Frederick Slack** was born in 1886 at Nottingham and attested for the Royal West Kent Regiment at Maidstone, Kent in 1904. He served with the 1st Battalion as part of the 13th Infantry Brigade, 5th Division, II Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914 and was killed in action at Wasmes during the retreat from Mons on 24 August 1914.

Prior to this, the 1st Royal West Kents had engaged the enemy at Mons on 23 August. A German Grenadier present that day with the 1st Battalion, 12th Brandenburg Regiment wrote of his encounter with the Slack's Battalion, south of Tertre, outside Mons:

'The Brandenburgers deployed and advanced by rushes, fired at by an always invisible foe and losing men every time they rise... the enemy seems to have waited for the moment of a general assault. He has artfully enticed us to close range in order to deal with us more surely and thoroughly. A hellish fire broke loose and in thick swathes the deadly leaden fire was pumped on our heads, breasts and knees. Wherever I looked, to the right and left, nothing but dead, and blood-streaming, sobbing, writhing wounded.' (*The Advance from Mons* by Walter Bloem)

The enemy continued to advance however, shelling the 1st Royal West Kents from close range necessitating the order to retire to be given at 7pm. Later that night at 2am, II Corps were ordered to retreat into France to a defensible position along the Valenciennes to Maubege road, fighting a number of sharp rearguard actions against the pursuing Germans as they did so. At Wasmes, units of the 5th Division came under a heavy assault from German Artillery which began bombarding the village at dawn, followed a few hours later by an infantry assault by German III Corps who advanced in columns and were 'mown down like grass' by British rifle and machine gun fire. Soldiers of the 1st West Kents, 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, 2nd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, and 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment held off repeated German assaults on the village, and then, despite taking heavy casualties, retreated in good order to St. Vaast at midday.

Private Slack was the husband of Jessie E. Gallant, (formerly Slack) of 19 Banstead St., Nunhead, London and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**155 Family group:****Three: Private C. G. Lovell, 1st Battalion, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), who was wounded and taken prisoner of war at Mons in August 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (L-7139 Pte. C. G. Lovell. 1/R. W. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-7139 Pte. C. G. Lovell. R. W. Kent. R.) *nearly extremely fine*

**Three: Private A. W. Lovell, 1/5th Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) (Territorial Force), who was killed in action at Kut-al-Amara on 13 January 1916**

1914-15 Star (1391 Pte. A. W. Lovell. E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (1391 Pte. A. W. Lovell. E. Kent R.); Memorial Plaque (Augustus William Lovell) *nearly extremely fine (7)* **£300-£400**

**Charles George Lovell** was born in 1886 at Goudhurst, Kent, the son of Albert and Caroline of Clay Hill Mount Goudhurst, Kent and attested for the Royal West Kent Regiment in 1902 or 1903. Following the outbreak of the Great War he sailed for France with the 1st Battalion on 14 August 1914 and fought at Mons where he was wounded and taken prisoner of war. He was still in Germany on 26 February 1916 according to a report in the *Maidstone Telegraph* of that date.

**Augustus William Lovell**, younger brother of the above, was born in 1892 at Goudhurst, Kent and attested for the 1/5th Battalion, Buffs (East Kent Regiment) in October 1914. He sailed with the battalion for India in November 1914 and continued to serve with them in the Mesopotamia Theatre from 9 December 1915. A good stringed instrumentalist, he had for many years been a member of the Goudhurst Village Band, and while stationed in India played the Euphonium in the regimental band. He was killed in action on 13 January 1916 near Kut al Amara during the attempted relief of the besieged British forces, and is buried in the Amara War Cemetery.



**Three: Private J. E. Baker, 1st Battalion, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), who was killed in action during his battalion's epic defence of its isolated trench near Neuve Chapelle on 24 October 1914**

1914 Star, with copy clasp (L-8183 Pte. J. E. Baker. 1/R.W. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-8183 Pte. J. E. Baker. R.W. Kent. R.); Memorial Plaque (John Ernest Baker) with Buckingham Palace enclosure; together with a brass 'Bed Plate' inscribed, 'The Queen's Own. Royal West Kent Regt. 8183. J. Baker.', good very fine (5) £300-£400

**John Ernest Baker** was born in 1887 at Woolwich, Kent. He attested for the Royal West Kent Regiment at Maidstone in 1905 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, landing at Le Havre on 15 August 1914. He was killed in action during the Battle of La Bassée on 24 October 1914 during one of the most epic actions of the 1914 campaign, when his Battalion successfully defended its isolated trench near Neuve Chapelle against overwhelming odds for six consecutive days, 23 to 29 October 1914, losing 13 of its 15 officers and over 450 men, and being brought out of action by two junior subalterns, both of whom were afterwards awarded the D.S.O. In consequence of their heroic defence, the Battalion was the subject of some flattering remarks on the part of General Sir Horace Dorien-Smith, 'there is one part of the line which has never been retaken, because it was never lost. It was the particular trenches which your battalion held so grimly during those terrific ten days.' In addition, four men of the battalion were awarded the D.C.M. for this action.

Such was the chaos during the period 20 - 31 October, the War Diary of the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment for the month of October 1914 is prefaced by the following note by the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, 'Owing to the diary having been in the possession of Capt. & Adj. G. B. Legard at the time he was killed it has been found impossible to complete it since the 20 October 14 except that part compiled by memory by Lieut. H. B. H. White and 2nd Lieut. J. R. Russell, the two surviving officers with the Battalion who recovered the Diary but were unable to find the appendices referred to.'

C. T. Atkinson in 'The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment 1914-1919' describes the circumstances on 23/24 October: 'In the new line the battalion was assigned a position which was to become famous in the annals of the Regiment. Just south of Neuve Chapelle the Rue de Bois running W.S.W. to E.N.E. joins the main road from La Bassée, which runs about S.S.E. to N.N.E. towards Estaires. From the road junction (afterwards known as 'Port Arthur') a road goes off about N.E., practically continuing the Rue de Bois to Neuve Chapelle. The main road marked the right of the battalion's line, which extended 400 yards to the left, the front line being 250 yards east of the Port Arthur - Neuve Chapelle road, West of which Battalion Headquarters and the reserve company's trenches were placed.

To the front, turnip fields and ploughed land stretched for about 400 yards to the hamlet of Ligny le Petit, while to the left front and more opposite Neuve Chapelle itself was the Bois de Biez, in those days affording plenty of cover to attacking forces, so that its nearness to the British line was a serious disadvantage. Trenches of sorts had been begun, but they needed all available labour to improve them. Fortunately the delay of the Germans in advancing gave time for the work. It was 2.30 p.m. before their leading scouts reached the houses in front, and soon after that the troops in the front trenches were pretty briskly engaged, finding targets in the Germans who were attempting to establish themselves in the houses, and being heavily fired on in return, though as yet there was little shelling. Of that plenty was to come.

During the night of the 23rd/24th B Company heard what sounded like digging going on close to their front, a heavy fire was therefore opened, and the noise soon ceased. At daybreak a good many German corpses along the line of an intended advanced trench testified to the effectiveness of B's shooting, and during early morning the enemy attempted no advance. But early in the afternoon his guns opened fire, not only field guns, but large howitzers, 6 inches in calibre and more, whose shells, descending at a steep angle, wrecked completely anything they struck. Luckily the soil was soft, which diminished considerably the effect of the bursts, but fire-trenches and dug-outs such as the battalion had been able to make proof against shrapnel could not compete with these 'Black Marias', and when these guns got the range of the British Line, as they did on the 26th, the trenches were blown to pieces and many casualties sustained. Luckily more than one alternative position was available and by shifting men about, casualties were to some extent kept down. But the ordeal to which the men were subjected was a severe one, alike for those in the firing-line and for those, equally exposed, in support or reserve. But the worst of it was that the damage done to the trenches by these heavy shells very much diminished the protection they afforded against shrapnel, and gave opportunities to the German snipers and machine-gunners. To repair trenches or to dig out men buried under the débris meant exposure to a stream of bullets.'

Private Baker was the son of Mr and Mrs Edward Baker, latterly of Starbuck House, Giants Grave, Britton Ferry, Glamorgan and, having no known grave, is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

Sold with copied research and two postcard portrait photographs of the recipient in uniform.

**157** *Three: Lance Corporal J. F. Sullivan, 1st Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), who was killed in action at La Boutilleries during the Battle of Armentières on 30 October 1914*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (L-14650 L. Cpl. J. F. Sullivan. 1/Middx: R.); British War and Victory Medals (L.14650 Pte. J. F. Sullivan. Midd'x R.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £200-£240

**John Frederick Sullivan** was born in 1896 at Hounslow, Middlesex and attested for the Middlesex Regiment in London in September 1913. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he served with the 1st Battalion on the Western Front from 11 August 1914, his battalion seeing action in 1914 at the battles of Mons (and subsequent Retreat), The Marne, The Aisne, la Bassée, Messines and Armentières.

Sullivan was killed in action on 30 October 1914 during the Battle of Armentières. In the days leading up to his death, the 1st Middlesex had been holding trenches in front of La Boutilleries (23 to 29 October), suffering casualties under heavy shell-fire and sniping. The enemy broke through between C and D Companies on 30 October and in response B Company made a successful counter attack and cleared the enemy from the lost trenches:

'This attack, in which every man was used - servants, pioneers, cooks, etc., who were carrying ammunition or fighting with "B" Company - was entirely successful. Every German who had penetrated the line was killed - 37 being accounted for in this way - or captured. And on the following morning over 200 dead Germans were counted lying out in No Man's Land in front of the trenches. But "B" Company practically ceased to exist.

In this very gallant little fight, the 1st Middlesex lost 16 other ranks killed and 25 wounded, including Lieut.-Colonel Rowley, Capt. Gibbons and 2nd Lieut. Shaw. "Where all ranks behaved well," said Colonel Rowley, "it was hard to single out any for reward, but at any rate all had the satisfaction of worthily upholding the name of Die-Hards.

The Battle of Armentières closed on 2nd November, with the 1st Middlesex still holding the line at La Boutilleries.' (*The Die-Hards in the Great War. Vol I. 1914-16* by Everard Wyrall refers).

Lance Corporal Sullivan was the son of John Ernest and Augusta Sullivan, of 147, St. Albans Avenue, Bedford Park, London and is buried in Rue-David Military Cemetery, Fleurbaix, France.

**158** *Three: Private E. J. Miller, 1st Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), who was reported missing, presumed dead, near La Boutilleries, during the Battle of Armentières, on 31 October 1914*

1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (L-12132 Pte. E. J. Miller. 1/Midd: R); British War and Victory Medals (L-12132 Pte. E. J. Miller. Midd'x R.) *good very fine* (3) £200-£240

**Edwin John Miller** was born in 1890 at Hove, Sussex and attested for the Middlesex Regiment in London in 1908. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he was posted to the 1st Battalion and served with them on the Western Front from 11 August 1914, his battalion seeing action in 1914 at the battles of Mons (and subsequent Retreat), The Marne, The Aisne, la Bassée, Messines and Armentières.

Miller was reported missing on 31 October 1914 during the Battle of Armentières and later presumed to have been killed in action on or since that date. His date of death for official purposes was deemed to be 31 October 1914 although it is likely that he was killed in the heavy fighting which took place on 30 October.

His battalion had been holding trenches in front of La Boutilleries between 23 and 29 October, suffering casualties under heavy shell-fire and sniping, when the enemy broke through between C and D Companies on 30 October. B Company then made a successful counter attack and cleared the enemy from the lost trenches:

'This attack, in which every man was used—servants, pioneers, cooks, etc., who were carrying ammunition or fighting with "B" Company—was entirely successful. Every German who had penetrated the line was killed—37 being accounted for in this way—or captured. And on the following morning over 200 dead Germans were counted lying out in No Man's Land in front of the trenches. But "B" Company practically ceased to exist.

In this very gallant little fight, the 1st Middlesex lost 16 other ranks killed and 25 wounded, including Lieut.-Colonel Rowley, Capt. Gibbons and 2nd Lieut. Shaw. "Where all ranks behaved well," said Colonel Rowley, "it was hard to single out any for reward, but at any rate all had the satisfaction of worthily upholding the name of Die-Hards.

The Battle of Armentières closed on 2nd November, with the 1st Middlesex still holding the line at La Boutilleries.' (*The Die-Hards in the Great War. Vol I. 1914-16* by Everard Wyrall refers).

Miller's body was later found and identified and lies buried in Le Trou Aid Post Cemetery, Fleurbaix, France. He was the son of Joseph Henry and Eliza Miller (nee Hammond) of 9 Reeves Place, Hoxton, London.

**159** *Family group:*

**Three: Private W. Larkins, 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), who was killed in action at Neuve Chapelle in March 1915, and was posthumously Mentioned in Despatches**

1914 Star, with copy clasp (L-11005 Pte. W. Larkin [*sic*]. 2/Middx: R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-11005 Pte. W. Larkins. Midd'x R.); Memorial Plaque (William Larkins); Memorial Scroll, 'Pte. William Larkins, Middlesex Regiment' in flattened OHMS transmission tube, *nearly extremely fine*

**Three: Gunner G. Larkins, Royal Artillery, who died of disease caused by exposure while on active service on 27 November 1916**

1914-15 Star (41413 Gnr: G. Larkins. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (41413 Gnr. G. Larkins. R.A.) *good very fine (8)* *£300-£400*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 June 1915

**William Larkins** was born in Limehouse, Middlesex and attested for the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) at Stratford, Essex in 1906. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 November 1914, and was killed in action between 10 and 14 March 1915, during which period the 2nd Middlesex Regiment attacked and occupied the German trenches at Neuve Chapelle. The battalion was relieved from its consolidated position on 14 March having suffered casualties of 473 killed, wounded or missing. Larkins was posthumously mentioned for gallant and distinguished services in the field by Field Marshal French in his Despatch of 31 May 1915. Larkins' date of death was recorded for official purposes as 14 March 1914 and having no known grave, he is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

**George Larkins**, brother of the above, who was born in 1888 at Limehouse, Middlesex, and attested for the Royal Regiment of Artillery at 'St. Paul's Churchyard' on 16 October 1914. He served during the Great War on the Western Front with the Royal Field Artillery from 22 December 1914. He was hospitalised in the field and repatriated on 29 January 1915 to England where he was diagnosed with chronic albuminuria caused by exposure while on active service. Gunner Larkins was discharged permanently unfit on 29 July 1915 and died on 27 November 1916. He is buried in Leytonstone (St. Patrick's) Roman Catholic Cemetery.

Sold together with a quantity of ephemera relating to William and George Larkins including original M.I.D. certificate named to 'Middlesex Regiment, 11005 Pte. W. Larkins, (died)', mounted on card, in very poor condition; photographs, letters, original army documents. Also together with ephemera relating to a third brother Alfred Larkins - who served with the Rifle Brigade on the Western Front from 21 September 1914 and was taken prisoner of war at Juvincourt on 27 May 1918 - including Buckingham Palace welcome home letter and a number of Army Forms and documents.

**160** *Three: Sergeant S. F. Blundell, 2nd Battalion, later 11th (Service) Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), who was killed in action in the attack on Observation Ridge, during the First Battle of the Scarpe, on 9 April 1917*

1914 Star (L-13101 Pte. S. Blundell. 2/Middx: R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-13101 Sjt. S. Blundell. Midd'x R.); Memorial Plaque (Sidney Blundell) *the Star somewhat polished, otherwise very fine (4)* *£200-£240*

**Sidney Frederick Blundell** was born in 1893 at Islington, London and attested for the Middlesex Regiment at Mill Hill on 21 September 1910 having previously served 5 months in the 5th Middlesex Regiment Special Reserve. Posted to the 2nd Battalion on 1 December 1910, he then served with the 1st Battalion in Aden from November 1912 until December 1913. This was followed by a posting to Malta with the 2nd Battalion until September 1914.

Blundell served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 November 1914 and was invalided to England having suffered a scalp wound on 9 January 1915, whilst in trenches north of Neuve Chapelle in the Rue de Bacquerot sector. On 29 June, his wounds sufficiently healed, he was posted back to France to join the 11th (Service) Battalion of his Regiment and was promoted Corporal on 8 March 1916 and Sergeant on 9 August 1916. He suffered a gun shot wound to the right leg on 10 October 1916 during the Battle of Le Transloy Ridges, where the battalion moved up to the front line on 7 October and incurred heavy casualties under sustained shelling.

Blundell was killed in action in France on 9 April 1917 during the 36th Brigade's attack on Observation Ridge at the First Battle of the Scarpe. The War Diary of the 11th Battalion stating:

'The Battalion went over the top as practised on the training ground. The Artillery work was splendid and never really gave the Bosche a chance. Our fellows took full advantage of the different barrages and quickly captured the objectives i.e., the Black Line (Hertford Trench).'

The losses during the day were 6 officers and approximately 100 other ranks killed, wounded and missing.

He was the son of Mrs Laura Ann Blundell, of 103 Tollington Rd., Holloway, London and having no known grave is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

Sold together with the recipient's Soldier's Small book; Army Form B. 104-82, dated 28 April 1917, informing the recipient's mother of his death; Record Office transmittal letter for British War and Victory Medals; and the recipient's brother's August 1919 death certificate.



**The historically important 1914 Star awarded to Private J. Parr, 4th Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), who was killed in action near Mons on 21 August 1914 - believed to be the first British soldier to be killed in action during the Great War**

1914 Star, with copy clasp (L-14196 Pte. J. Parr. 4/Midd'x R.) *nearly extremely fine*

*£1,800-£2,200*

**John Parr** was born in 1897 at Finchley, Middlesex, the son of Edward and Alice Parr and, having left his job as a caddie at North Middlesex Golf Club, attested for the Middlesex Regiment in 1912, aged 15 years.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, still aged just 17, he embarked for France with the 4th Battalion of his regiment as part of the 8th Brigade in the 3rd Division, arriving in France among the first units of the British Expeditionary Force on 14 August 1914.

On 21 August, as the forward units of the British Army approached Mons and suspected some proximity to the advancing Germans, Parr, in his role as a reconnaissance cyclist, together with another cyclist, was sent forward towards the village of Obourg, north-east of Mons, to locate the German positions. It is thought that Parr and his fellow cyclist then encountered an Uhlan patrol from the German First Army and that Parr was killed in an exchange of fire whilst holding off the enemy in an attempt to allow his companion to return and report their findings.

The precise circumstances of Parr's death are not entirely clear; however, he is considered to be, and recorded as, the first British Army soldier to have been killed in action during the Great War.

On 23 August, as the British Army began its long retreat following the Battle of Mons, Parr's body was left behind and his death was not to be confirmed by the British War Office until much later. His body was buried by the Germans in a battlefield grave which was subsequently located by the Imperial War Graves Commission and he now lies buried in St. Symphorien Military Cemetery, near Mons, Belgium. Symbolically, his grave is opposite that of George Edwin Ellison, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, who was killed in action on 11 November 1918, and is thought to be the last British soldier to be killed in action during the Great War.

**Three: Private J. Cokley, 4th Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), who was posted missing, presumed killed in action at the Battle of Mons on 23 August 1914, the British Expeditionary Force's first full day of fighting on the Western Front**

1914 Star, with clasp (L-6498 Pte. J. Cokley. 4/Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-8498 Pte. J. Cokley. Midd'x R.) *toned, nearly extremely fine (3)*

*£200-£240*

**John Cokley** was born at Poplar, Middlesex and attested for the Middlesex Regiment at Stratford, Essex in 1903. He served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 August 1914 and was present at the Battle of Mons, 23 August 1914, on the British Expeditionary Force's first main day of action. On this day the Battalion was charged with the defence of Obourg Railway Station, a key point on the Mons-Conde canal. Two Companies were placed along the canal, with "D" Company in the railway station area, and another Company in reserve in the woods. The Germans pressed hard against these positions, inflicting heavy losses with artillery from the higher positions on the opposite side of the canal. One account recalls:

'To the right of Nimy Bridge the 4th Middlesex were in the meanwhile putting up a no less stubborn defence, and against equally desperate odds. Major Davey, whose company was on the left, in touch with the right of the Royal Fusiliers, had fallen early in the day, and the position at that point finally became so serious that Major Abell's company was rushed up from the reserve to support it. During this advance Major Abell himself, Captain Knoles and Second Lieutenant Henstock were killed, and a third of the rank and file fell, but the balance succeeded in reaching the firing line trenches and, with this stiffening added, the position was successfully held for the time being.'

However, later in the day the line faltered and the enemy began to outflank the battalion which began a withdrawal through the Bois d'Harve, the wood to the south of Obourg Railway Station. A rear-guard was fought at the railway station, with an unknown private firing from the station roof until he was finally hit and killed. Total casualties for the battalion on this day were 9 Officers and 453 other ranks killed, wounded, or taken Prisoner of War.

Like many men of the B.E.F. killed at Mons, Cokley was initially reported only as being missing on 23 August 1914. After the war the Army Council finally concluded that he had died on (or since) that date and he is recorded by the CWGC as having died on 23 August 1914. He was the husband of Lilian May Cokley and, having no known grave, is commemorated on La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

Sold together with the recipient's daughter's marriage certificate, dated 26 March 1932; War Office Effect's Form No. 45, dated 30 May 1923, acquainting the recipient's wife with a sum of money from the recipient's brother's estate, the latter (William Coakley) having been killed serving with the 7th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, in October 1917; Army Form B. 104-82A, dated 3 June 1919 informing the recipient's wife of the Army Council's decision to conclude that her husband was dead and that his death had occurred on 23 August 1914 (or since).

**163** *Three: Private E. J. Simmonds, 4th Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), who was killed in action at the Battle of Mons on 23 August 1914, the British Expeditionary Force's first full day of fighting on the Western Front*

1914 Star, with clasp (L-9431 Pte. E. J. Simmonds. 4/Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-9431 Pte. E. J. Simmonds. Midd'x R.); Memorial Plaque (Edward James Simmonds) all mounted within a contemporary frame, *good very fine or better (4)* *£300-£400*

**Edward James Simmonds** was born in 1884, at Islington, Middlesex and attested for the Middlesex Regiment in London in 1904. Following the outbreak of the Great War he was mobilized from the reserve at Mill Hill on 5 August 1914 and served with the 4th Battalion on the Western Front from 14 August 1914. He was killed in action at the Battle of Mons, 23 August 1914, on the British Expeditionary Force's first main day of action. On this day the Battalion was charged with the defence of Oburg Railway Station, a key point on the Mons-Conde canal. Two Companies were placed along the canal, with "D" Company in the railway station area, and another Company in reserve in the woods.

Like many men of the B.E.F. killed at Mons, Private Simmonds was initially reported only as being missing on 23 August 1914. His presumptive death 'on or about' that date was confirmed the following year however, on the evidence of Private W. Greenhill, an exchanged prisoner of war. He was the husband of Margaret Mary Ann Simmonds of 27 Tiber Road, Caledonian Road, London, and is buried in St. Symphorien Military Cemetery, Belgium.

Sold together with an enlarged painted oval photograph of the recipient in a card mount.

**164** *Three: Private H. E. Speller, 4th Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), who was killed in action at the Battle of Mons, 23 August 1914, the British Expeditionary Force's first full day of fighting on the Western Front*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (L-14083 Pte. H. E. Speller. 4/Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-14083 Pte. H. E. Speller. Midd'x R.) *good very fine (3)* *£240-£280*

**Horace Edward Speller** was born in 1895 at Enfield Wash, Middlesex and attested for the Middlesex Regiment at Ponders End, Middlesex in 1912. He served with B Company in the 4th Battalion on the Western Front from 14 August 1914 and was killed in action at the Battle of Mons, 23 August 1914, on the British Expeditionary Force's first main day of action. On this day the Battalion was charged with the defence of Oburg Railway Station, a key point on the Mons-Conde canal. Speller's "B" Company covering Lock No. 5 to Nimy on the left, was one of two Companies placed along the canal, with "D" Company in the railway station area, and another Company in reserve in the woods.

Private Speller was the son of Mrs. Annie Speller, of 13, King Edward's Road, Ponders End, Middlesex and is buried in St. Symphorien Military Cemetery, Belgium.

**165** *The 1914 Star awarded to Private C. Lurie, 4th Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), who was killed in action at Mons on 23 August 1914, the British Expeditionary Force's first full day of fighting on the Western Front*

1914 Star (L-8687 Pte. C. Lurie. 4/Midd'x R.) *good very fine* *£120-£160*

**Charles Lurie** was born in 1885 at Shoreditch, Middlesex and attested for the Middlesex Regiment in London on 7 March 1903. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he embarked from Southampton with the 4th Battalion as part of the 8th Brigade of the 3rd Division, arriving in France on 14 August 1914 and was killed in action at the Battle of Mons on 23 August 1914, the British Expeditionary Force's first main day of action. On this day the Battalion was charged with the defence of Oburg Railway Station, a key point on the Mons-Conde canal. Two Companies were placed along the canal, with "D" Company in the railway station area, and another Company in reserve in the woods.

Private Lurie was the husband of Jane Lurie and is buried at Mons (Bergen) Communal Cemetery, Belgium.

*Note:* The CWGC, De Ruvigny's Roll of Honour, Soldiers Died in the Great War and the British Jewry Book of Honour 1914-1920 all state Laurie's date of death to be 23 August 1914, however, the Register of Soldier's Effects gives Lurie's place and date of death to be Mons, 28 August 1914. It is therefore possible that Lurie was wounded at Mons on 23 August and died as a Prisoner of War five days later.

**166** *Three: Private A. W. G. Ratty, 4th Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), who was taken prisoner of war at the Battle of Mons on 23 August 1914, the British Expeditionary Force's first full day of fighting on the Western Front*

1914 Star (L-13798 Pte. A. W. G. Ratty. 4/Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-13798 Pte. A. W. G. Ratty. Midd'x R.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£240-£280*

**Alfred William George Ratty** was born in 1894 in London and attested for the Middlesex Regiment in 1912. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he embarked from Southampton with the 4th Battalion as part of the 8th Brigade of the 3rd Division, arriving in France on 14 August 1914, and was captured at the Battle of Mons on 23 August 1914, the British Expeditionary Force's first main day of action. On this day the Battalion was charged with the defence of Oburg Railway Station, a key point on the Mons-Conde canal. Two Companies were placed along the canal, with "D" Company in the railway station area, and another Company in reserve in the woods.

Ratty was amongst those captured, and he was held at prisoner of war for the remainder of the Great War at camps in Hammerstein and Senne in Germany.

**167** *Three: Second Lieutenant G. T. H. Morse, 4th Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), who was killed in action near La Bassée on 13 October 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (2. Lieut: G. T. H. Morse. Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. G. T. H. Morse.) *good very fine* (3) £600-£800



**Gordon Thomas Harcourt Morse** was born in 1893 at Mian Meer, Punjab, India, the second son of Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Ricketts Morse and Kathleen Morse (later of Chargrove House, Cheltenham) and was educated at Cheltenham College - where he rose to be a prefect - and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst where he was an Honorary King's Cadet.

Gazetted Second Lieutenant into the 4th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment on 8 August 1914, he served with them in France during the Great War from 12 September 1914 and was killed in action in his battalion's attack on Croix Barbée near La Bassée on 13 August 1914. The war diary records that on this date the enemy were pushed through Croix Barbée and the Battalion entrenched for the night in the rear of the village. His Colonel wrote that he was killed instantaneously being shot while leading his platoon in an attack, and that 'during the short time he was with the regiment he had become popular with both officers and men.'

Morse was 1 of 4 officers to be killed or mortally wounded in the attack. 2 officers were wounded and 45 other ranks were either killed or wounded. After his death his former college housemaster said of him: 'He was industrious at work, fearless at games, loyal to his friends, and esteemed by all.'

Initially buried at Rouge Croix, he now lies in Vieille-Chapelle New Military Cemetery, Lacouture, France.

**168** *The 1914 Star awarded to Private J. H. Mullins, 4th Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), later Machine Gun Corps, whose medal entitlement was revoked following his conviction for cowardice in the face of enemy in 1916, but later reinstated*

1914 Star (S-6361 Pte. J. H. Mullins. Midd'x R.) *good very fine* £70-£90

**John Henry Mullins** attested for the Middlesex Regiment in 1900 and served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 November 1914. He later transferred to the Machine Gun Corps.

On 23 May 1916 Private Mullins was convicted of cowardice in the face of the enemy and sentenced to 5 years penal servitude. This is stated on the 1914 Star Medal Roll (with the words 'no medal') and on his Medal Index Card (later scored out). The 1914 Star Medal Roll contains a resubmitted entry, however, under the name James Henry Mullins (all other details correct), dated 1 April 1921, confirming entitlement. His medal index card notes the change of Christian name on 7 April 1921.

He was discharged Class Z on 30 September 1919.

**169** *Family group:*

*Pair: Private E. Pearce, 21st Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), who was killed in action on the Western Front, at 16 years of age, on 24 July 1916*

British War and Victory Medals (G-15516 Pte. E. Pearce. Midd'x R.); Memorial Plaque (Edward Pearce) *nearly extremely fine*

Memorial Plaque (**Alfred James Pearce**) *nearly extremely fine* (4) £160-£200

**Edward Pearce** was born in 1900 at Islington, London and attested for the Middlesex Regiment at Holloway, Middlesex. He served with the 21st (Service) Battalion (Islington) during the Great War and was killed in action on the Western Front on 24 July 1916 aged 16 years. The son of Matthew Charles and Rosa Elizabeth Pearce of 21 Magdala Road, Highgate, London, he is buried in Maroc British Cemetery, Grenay, France.

**Alfred James Pearce**, brother of the above, was born in 1893 at Islington, London and enlisted in the Royal Artillery at Wood Green, North London. He served during the Great War as a Driver with the 37th Divisional Ammunition Column, No. 2 Section, Royal Field Artillery and died at Tadworth on 15 May 1915. He is buried in Highgate Cemetery.

**170** *Three: Rifleman F. W. Andrews, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed in action on the Aisne on 16 September 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (11174 Pte. F. W. Andrews. 1/K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (11174 Pte. F. W. Andrews K. R. Rif. C.) *good very fine* (3) £200-£240

**Frederick William Andrews** was born in 1895 at New Cross, Surrey and was an outdoor porter by occupation prior to attesting for the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Winchester on 12 August 1913. He served with the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914 and was killed in action on 16 September 1914 at the First Battle of the Aisne, following his battalion's earlier participation, also with the 6th Brigade in the 2nd Division, at the Battle of Mons, the subsequent retreat, and the operations on the Marne. He was the son of Arthur and Annie Andrews of 251 New Cross Road, Surrey and is buried at Vailly British Cemetery, France.

171



**Three: Private W. Edwards, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who served as a member of the original British Expeditionary Force, was wounded at the First Battle of Ypres, and was killed in action at Givenchy on 10 March 1915**

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (11009 Pte. W. Edwards. 1/K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (11009 Pte. W. Edwards. K.R. Rif. C.) *extremely fine* (3) *£200-£240*

**William Edwards** was born in 1894, the son of Alfred Edwards, a Liverpool-born Tinsmith Cannister Maker and his wife Margaret. Unlike his eleven London born British siblings, William was born in Montreal, Canada, and his nationality in the 1911 census is given as Canadian.

A resident of Whitechapel, London, he attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps in London in 1913 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914. As part of the 6th Brigade in the 2nd Division of the original British Expeditionary Force, his Battalion fought at the Battle of Mons, the subsequent retreat and the operations on the Marne, The Aisne and the First Battle of Ypres during which B, C and D Companies were surrounded and overwhelmed losing a total of 1027 men either killed, missing or wounded in just 6 weeks. In relation to this period of fighting, the casualty list of 26 November 1914 lists Edwards among those wounded.

Private Edwards was killed in action on 10 March 1915 during a failed assault by the 6th Brigade on the enemy's trenches at The Bluff, near Givenchy-lès-la-Bassée. In regards to this attack, which cost the battalion a total of 256 men killed, wounded or missing, the battalion war diary states, 'if gallantry and determination could have commanded success it would have been theirs.' He has no known grave, and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

**172 Three: Lance Corporal C. C. Rand, 1st Battalion, Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), who died from wounds received near Vailly during the Battle of the Aisne on 23 September 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (6380 Pte. C.C. Rand. 1/Wilts. R.); British War and Victory Medals (6380 Pte. C. C. Rand. Wilts. R.); Memorial Plaque (Charles Cecil Rand) *edge bruise to VM and some staining, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (4) *£240-£280*

**Charles Cecil Rand** was born in 1881 at Brixton, London, the son of Charles Joshua and Mary Rand. He first attested for the Wiltshire Regiment in September 1903 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 August 1914.

The battalion was heavily shelled facing Mons on 23 August and suffered approximately 100 casualties at Caudry three days later. Following the retreat from Mons, the 1st Wiltshire moved forward to high ground east of Chassemy on 14 September, crossing the Aisne later the same day and entrenched in a defensive line under heavy shell-fire north-east of Vailly. The enemy attacked in large numbers on 20 September:

'The War Diary records that the Battalion's right was seriously threatened - enemy getting to within 50 yards - "during this time a lot of close fighting took place." Enemy eventually driven back. Captain H. C. Reynolds killed, Second Lieutenant H. W. Roseveare mortally wounded, 1 other officer wounded, approximately 80 other ranks killed, wounded or missing. Relieved by 1st Norfolk and 1st K.S.L.I. (22nd) and via Vailly to billets at Braine.' (*British Battalions in France and Belgium 1914* by Ray Westlake refers.)

Lance Corporal Rand was among those wounded in the fighting near Vailly and died of his wounds in the Aisne Valley on 23 September 1914. He was the husband of Elizabeth Jane Darcy (formerly Rand) of 2 Sperricombe Cottages, Tenby and is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

Sold together with Buckingham Palace enclosure for Memorial Plaque and Record Office transmission slip for British War and Victory Medals - both previously mounted and in fragile condition.

**173 Four: Lance Corporal W. G. Cottle, 1st Battalion, Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), who died on 25 October 1914 from wounds received during the Battle of La Bassée**

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* (5600 Pte. W. G. Cottle. Wilts.: Regt.); 1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (5600 Pte. W. G. Cottle. 1/Wilts. R.); British War and Victory Medals (5600 Pte. W. G. Cottle. Wilts. R.); Memorial Plaque (William George Cottle) in card envelope, *good very fine or better* (5) *£300-£400*

**William George Cottle** was born in 1883 at Oxford. He attested for the Wiltshire Regiment on 19 September 1900 at Kilworth, Wiltshire and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Boer War. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he served on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion, as part of the 7th Brigade, 3rd Division, from 21 September 1914. He died of wounds at No. 6 Clearing Hospital, Bethune on 25 October 1914 - in the days before his death, his Battalion had seen heavy fighting at Neuve Chapelle during the Battle of La Bassée.

He was the husband of Sarah Ann Cottle, of the Causeway, Winterslow, Salisbury and is buried in Bethune Town Cemetery, France.

**174** *Three: Major T. Roche, 1st Battalion, Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), a Boer War veteran who went out to France with the original British Expeditionary Force on 14 August 1914 and was killed in action at Hooge during the First Battle of Ypres on 17 November 1914*

1914 Star (Major T. Roche. Wilts: R.); British War and Victory Medals (Major T. Roche.) *nearly extremely fine (3)*

*£400-£500*

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 10 September 1901; 17 February 1915

**Thomas Roche** was born in 1874 at Annakissa House, Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, the son of Thomas Roche J.P., and was educated at Eastman's Academy, Southsea and Fawcett's School, Cork. He joined the Wiltshire Regiment from the Militia in 1895, becoming Lieutenant in November 1896 and Captain in 1900. After five years in India, he proceeded to South Africa in September 1900 and served in the Boer War, being present at operations in the Transvaal and Cape Colony, for which he was Mentioned in Despatches and received the Queen's medal with four clasps.

Returning to India, Roche was Adjutant of his battalion, 1902-06, and then, after passing through the Staff College, was Brigade-Major from 1909 to 1913, obtaining his majority in April of the latter year, having earlier been awarded the Delhi Durbar 1911 medal.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Roche served with the 1st Battalion on the Western Front from 14 August 1914. The 1st Wiltshire was heavily shelled facing Mons on 23 August and suffered approximately 100 casualties at Caudry three days later. Following the retreat from Mons, they began their advance from Châtres on 6 September and crossed the Aisne on 14 September, suffering heavy losses near Vailly (14 -22 September) and also the following month at Neuve Chapelle during the battle of La Bassée - Roche was promoted Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel on 21 October 1914.

Roche was killed in action by a shell near Hooge on 17 November 1914 during the First Battle of Ypres. The War Diary of the 1st Wiltshire Regiment described the day's activities as follows:

'In action. 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment are in trenches at Hooge. Shelling started about 9am. In fantry attack about 10.30am. At noon about 150 Germans got into D Company's trenches. At 12.10 a platoon of D Company executed a bayonet charge against them, and drive them out killing about 50 Germans, and wounding many others. They then started to shell D Company very heavily, also using mortar. Major Roche killed by a Shell. Lieutenant Browne seriously wounded. 2nd Lieutenant Chandler killed by bullet wound. Lieut. Goodhart took over duties of Adjutant vice Lieut. Browne wounded. 11 killed, 15 wounded.'

Temporary-Lieutenant Colonel Roche was initially buried 200 yards north-east of the Chateau south of the Menin-Ypres Road near Hooge. He was forty years old when he was killed and was posthumously Mentioned in Sir John French's Despatch of 14 January 1915. He now lies buried in Artillery Wood Cemetery, Belgium.

**175** *Three: Private P. G. Smith, 1st Battalion, Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), who was killed in action at Hooge, during the First Battle of Ypres, on 17 November 1914*

1914 Star (9061 Pte. P. G. Smith. 1/Wilts: R.) in named card box of issue with Record Office transmission slip and outer OHMS envelope addressed to, 'Mrs T. Smith, Telfont Magna, Nr Salisbury, Wilts.'; British War and Victory Medals (9061 Pte. P. G. Smith. Wilts. R.) in named card boxes of issue with Record Office transmission slip and outer OHMS envelope, similarly addressed; together with brass 'Bed Plate' inscribed, 'P. G. Smith. 9051. Wiltshire. Regt.' and a portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform, *extremely fine (3)*

*£200-£240*



**Percy Gordon Smith** was born in Telfont Magna, Wiltshire and having attested for the Wiltshire Regiment in September 1913, he served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 August 1914. His battalion was heavily shelled facing Mons on 23 August and also when they suffered approximately 100 casualties at Caudry three days later. Following the retreat from Mons, the 1st Wiltshires began their advance from Châtres on 6 September and crossed the Aisne on 14 September, suffering heavy losses near Vailly (14 -22 September) and also the following month at Neuve Chapelle during the battle of La Bassée.

Private Smith was killed in action on 17 November 1914 during the First Battle of Ypres. The War Diary of the 1st Wiltshire Regiment described the day's activities as follows:

'In action. 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment are in trenches at Hooge. Shelling started about 9am. In fantry attack about 10.30am. At noon about 150 Germans got into D Company's trenches. At 12.10 a platoon of D Company executed a bayonet charge against them, and drive them out killing about 50 Germans, and wounding many others. They then started to shell D Company very heavily, also using mortar. Major Roche killed by a Shell. Lieutenant Browne seriously wounded. 2nd Lieutenant Chandler killed by bullet wound. Lieut. Goodhart took over duties of Adjutant vice Lieut. Browne wounded. 11 killed, 15 wounded.'

Private P. G. Smith was the son of Thomas and Margaret Smith, of Telfont Magna, Salisbury and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**176** *Five: Private W. F. Oram, 1/4th Battalion, Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment) (Territorial Force), later Gunner, Royal Garrison Artillery*

British War and Victory Medals (200516 Pte. W. F. Oram. Wilts. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (200516 Pte. W. F. Oram. Wilts. R.); Jubilee 1935 (1414829 W. F. Oram. R.A.) contemporarily engraved naming; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (1414829 Gnr. W. F. Oram. R.A.) mounted as worn, *small edge bruise to last, nearly very fine and better (5)*

*£200-£240*

**William Frank Oram** was born in 1895 in Amesbury, Wiltshire.

**177 The Memorial Plaque to Private D. J. Nicholas, 2/8th (Ardwick) Battalion, Manchester Regiment (Territorial Force), who was killed in action on the Western Front on 20 October 1918**Memorial Plaque (David John Nicholas) *nearly extremely fine*

£80-£120

**David John Nicholas**, a native of Goodwick, Pembrokeshire, Wales, attested for the Manchester Regiment on 15 January 1916 aged 19 years and was posted to the 2/8th (Ardwick) Battalion (Territorial Force) on 29 August 1916. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front and later transferred to the 1/10th Battalion (Territorial Force.) He was killed in action serving in France on 20 October 1918, and is buried in Belle Vue British Cemetery, Briastre, France.

Sold together with the recipient's Soldiers' Pay Book (cover muddied) with the following interesting hand written message inside the back cover:

'New Zealand Forces - Finder of this book on the 25 October 1918 No. 2/1621 Dvr. C. E. Hamill, 1st N.Z. D.A.C., France.

Perhaps this book may be of some interest to you, so I thought I might send it along with a few of the photos that were in another wallet. Hamill'

**178 Three: Private H. E. Allcock, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, who was killed in action at Radinghem on 18 October 1914 - positively identified 100 years later as one of the 'Beaucamp Ligny Fifteen', he was finally laid to rest in 2014 at Y Farm Military Cemetery, Bois Grenier**1914 Star, with clasp (6774 Pte. H. E. Allcock. 2/York: & Lanc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6774 Pte. H. E. Allcock. Y. & L. R.); Memorial Plaque (Herbert Ernest Allcock) in card envelope, *extremely fine* (4) £400-£500

**Herbert Ernest Allcock** was born in 1882 at St. Simon's, Leeds, the son of Charles and Emma Allcock. He attested for the York and Lancaster Regiment at Pontefract in June 1902 and served eight years with the Colours, three years being spent in India. He rejoined at the outbreak of the Great War and served in France with the 2nd Battalion from 9 September 1914, the battalion initially seeing action during the 'Race to the Sea' in October at the Battle of Armentieres. On 18 October 1914, the 2nd Battalion along with the 1st Battalion, Buffs (East Kent Regiment), both of the 16th Infantry Brigade, 6th Division, advanced and took the village of Radinghem in a fast reconnaissance in force before coming under fierce enemy machine gun fire. The two battalions were forced back by an aggressive German counterattack but according to Marden's *Short History of the 6th Division*, the situation was saved by Major Bayley's company from the Yorks and Lancs, who worked their way around the left flank of the Germans, forcing them to halt their attack. The German regiment opposite was probably the 179th (Saxon) Infantry Regiment of the German Army's 24th Division.

The War Diary of the 2nd York and Lancs tells the story in reasonable detail and a brief personal account from the diary of Sergeant Lewis Sylvester survives in the York and Lancaster Regimental Museum:

'Radinghem Sunday 18 October. Drove enemy out of positions at bayonet point. Company Casualties 60. Entrenched. Brother wounded by shrapnel.

Monday 19 October. Handed over the position to the Buffs who were very severely handled by the enemy but who kept them back.'

During the engagement on 18 October, the 2nd Yorks and Lancs in fact lost 13 killed, 93 wounded and 27 missing (of whom 21 are believed also to have been killed). 32 of the 34 dead were commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial to the Missing, the other two being buried in Bois Grenier cemetery. Private Allcock was one of those killed in action whose body was never found.

In 2009, multiple human remains were discovered during an excavation near the crossroads between Radinghem and Beaucamps Ligny. After extensive DNA testing, 11 of the 15 bodies, including that of Allcock were positively identified. The 11 identified men were: Private Herbert Allcock, Private John Brameld, Private William Butterworth, Corporal Francis Dyson, Private Walter Ellis, Private John Jarvis, Private Leonard Morley, Private Ernest Oxer, Private John Richmond, Private William Singyard, and Lance-Corporal William Warr

In 2014, all 15 men were finally laid to rest in a ceremony at Y Farm Military Cemetery, Bois-Grenier, France, attended by many proud descendants. The personal inscription on Allcock's headstone reads, 'Husband of Ethel, father of Ellen and Winifred, remembered always.'

**179 Three: Private W. Adams, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Duke of Albany's), who died of wounds on 6 November 1914**1914 Star (817 Pte: W. Adams. 1/Sea: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (817 Pte. W. Adams. Sea. Highrs.); Memorial Plaque (Walter Adams); Memorial Scroll 'Pte. Walter Adams, Seaforth Highlanders', *the scroll with a small tear and slightly worn at the edges having previously been mounted, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (5) £260-£300

**Walter Adams** was born in 1892 at St. Peters, Leicester. A blacksmith by trade, he attested for the Seaforth Highlanders in 1911 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War from 12 October 1914. Although delayed by the slow transport vessels and the activities of the German raiders *Emden* and *Konigsberg* operating in the Indian Ocean, he arrived in France, direct from India, with the rest of his Battalion and other regiments belonging to the Dehra Dun Brigade of the 7th Meerut Division on 12 October 1914. The division was swiftly engaged during the 'Race to the Sea' campaign, after which the 1st Seaforth Highlanders occupied trenches at La Bassée near Neuve Chapelle, from 29 October, having relieved the 1st Royal West Kent Regiment following their epic six day stand. Private Adams died on 6 November 1914 of wounds received in action. He was the son of Samuel Adams of 20 Derwent Street, Leicester and is buried in Beuvry Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

**180** *Family group:***Four: Private W. Brown, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, who died on 30 October 1914 from wounds received on 26 October near Fauquissart during the Battle of La Bassée**

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (758 Pte. W. Brown. 1/ Gord: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (758 Pte. W. Brown. Gord. Highrs.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R, bronze, with palm emblem on riband, together with a Gordon Highlander's cap badge and the recipient's riband bar with rosette and palm emblem, *traces of verdigris to CdeG, otherwise nearly extremely fine*

**Pair: Corporal J. Brown, 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, late 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders**

British War and Victory Medals (12041 Pte. J. Brown. H.L.I.); together with 3 Gordon Highlanders boxing medals, silver, one with obverse, '2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders' and reverse, 'Presented to Pte. Brown, Battalion Feather Weight Champion 1909'; another with obverse featuring two pugilists within a wreath and the words, '2nd Bn The Gordon Highlanders India' and reverse, 'Won by Pte J. Brown Gordon Hrs. Feather Weight Champion Boxer of Cawnpore June 1910'; and the third with Gordon Highlanders badge obverse and on the reverse, 'Company Championship "E" Company', 1 clasp, '1912', the edge inscribed, 'No. 10354 Pte. J. Brown'; together with the recipient's riband bar and miniature Great War awards, Imperial Service Brooch; Gordon Highlanders cap badge and a Gordon Highlanders cloth badge, *good very fine (lot)* *£260-£300*

**William Brown** was born in 1894 at Barony, Lanarkshire and attested for the Gordon Highlanders in 1911 at Glasgow. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914 and would have been present at the Battle of Mons and also at Le Cateau where the order to retire reached the Gordons some hours late by which time the main body of the British Expeditionary Force were some distance away. The Gordons, with two companies of 2nd Royal Irish, then attempted to follow, but ran into a strong German force on the outskirts of Bertry and after an hour's fierce fighting many men became casualties and large numbers were forced to surrender. The Battalion as part of the 8th Brigade, in the 3rd Division of Smith-Dorrien's II Corps, was also engaged at the Battle of La Bassée, during which, on the 24th October, it was holding a defensive line at Fauquissart when the Germans attacked, breaking through the 1st Gordon's line.

Cyril Falls in his regimental history notes that the assault was carried out with great determination, the Gordons being driven through the orchards of Fauquissart onto the Neuve Chapelle - Armentières road. A portion of the 4th Middlesex came up later and together with the 1st Gordons in support managed to regain the lost trenches. In this period of fighting, the Battalion's casualties of 7 Officers and 197 other ranks included Brown who was wounded on 26 October 1914. He died of his wounds three days later on 30 October 1914. He was the son of Robert Moore Brown and Isabella Ross Brown of Dromore, County Down, Northern Ireland and is buried in Bethune Town Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

*Note:* Belgian Croix de Guerre unconfirmed.

**John Brown**, older brother of the above, was born at Glasgow, Lanarkshire around 1887 and attested for the Gordon Highlanders in 1907. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he served in India, 1908-1912, where the battalion garrisoned Calcutta, February 1908 to December 1909 and Cawnpore, January 1910 to November 1911. He attested for the Highland Light Infantry in January 1913 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War.

**181** *Three: Corporal J. M. Yule, 1st Battalion, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, who was killed in action in the assault on Chemin des Dames, on the Aisne River, on 14 September 1914*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (8955. Cpl. J. Yule. Cam'n: Highrs); British War and Victory Medals (8955 Cpl. J. Yule. Cam'n Highrs.) *very fine (3)* *£200-£240*

**John Mackie Yule** was born at Montrose, Forfarshire and attested for the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders at Dundee in 1903. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, arriving at Havre on 14 August 1914 with the original British Expeditionary Force.

Deployed to serve as Army Troops attached to General Headquarters, Headquarters 1st Army and Headquarters 2nd Army, Yule's battalion took part in the Retreat from Mons in this capacity. Relieved from duties with the General Headquarters in early September, it became part of 1st Brigade, 1st Division and engaged the enemy at the Marne and the Aisne, moving forward through Moulins and Vendresse on 14 September and taking part in the attack along the Chivy Valley towards the German positions at the Chemin des Dames. After heavy fighting the battalion moved back and entrenched in woods above Vendresse. The casualties on 14 September were: 9 officers killed, 8 officers wounded, 151 other ranks killed (including Corporal Yule) or died of wounds and many more wounded.

Private Ross Tollerton, of the same battalion, was awarded the V.C. for conspicuous bravery on this day:

'On 14 September 1914 at the First Battle of the Aisne, France, Private Tollerton carried a wounded officer (Lieutenant J. S. M. Matheson), under heavy fire, as far as he was able, into a place of greater safety. Then, although he himself was wounded in the head and hand, he struggled back to the firing line where he remained until his battalion retired. He then returned to the wounded officer and stayed with him for three days until they were both rescued.'

Corporal Yule was the son of Stuart and Jessie Wood Yule, of 76, James St., Dundee and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**182** *Three: Private W. H. Mackintosh, 1st Battalion, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, who, having been killed in action on the Aisne, was 'found dead' on 2 October 1914*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (9331 Pte. W. Mackintosh. Cam'n: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (9331 Pte. W. H. Mackintosh. Cam'n Highrs.) *very fine* (3) *£140-£180*

**William Hugh Mackintosh** was born in 1894 at Inverness and attested for the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders at Dumfries in 1912. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, arriving at Havre on 14 August 1914 with the original British Expeditionary Force. Deployed to serve as Army Troops attached to General Headquarters, Headquarters 1st Army and Headquarters 2nd Army, his battalion took part in the Retreat from Mons in this capacity. Relieved from duties with the General Headquarters in early September, it became part of 1st Brigade, 1st Division and engaged the enemy at the Marne and the Aisne, taking part in heavy fighting at the Chemin des Dames.

Private Mackintosh was 'found dead' on 2 October 1914. The Registers of Soldiers' Effects clarifies that he had been killed in action. He was the son of Alexander and Ellen Mackintosh of 14 Springwell Place, Edinburgh and is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**183** *Three: Private C. C. Ferguson, 1st Battalion, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, who was killed in action at the Battle of Nonne Boschen, during the First Battle of Ypres, on 11 November 1914*

1914 Star (9583 Pte. C. Ferguson. Cam'n: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (9583 Pte. C. C. Ferguson. Cam'n Highrs.) *extremely fine* (3) *£200-£240*

**Charles Craig Ferguson** was born c.1892 in Govan, Glasgow, Lanarkshire and attested for the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders at Glasgow in 1913. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, arriving at Havre on 14 August 1914 with the original British Expeditionary Force.

Deployed to serve as Army Troops attached to General Headquarters, Headquarters 1st Army and Headquarters 2nd Army, Ferguson's battalion took part in the Retreat from Mons in this capacity. Relieved from duties with the General Headquarters in early September, it became part of 1st Brigade, 1st Division and engaged the enemy at the Marne and the Aisne, taking part in heavy fighting at the Chemin des Dames. Having continued to see costly engagements throughout October at Ypres, Langemarck and Gheluvelt, the 1st Cameron Highlanders were moved to trenches around Veerbeek Farm where, on the night of 11 November, they faced the final German attempt to break through the British lines around Ypres. This attack, preceded by a prolonged and heavy artillery bombardment, was mostly turned back by accurate British rifle fire but the Prussian Guard emerging from the morning mist, succeeded in breaking through the lines of the British 1st Guards Brigade (Scots Guards, Cameron Highlanders and Black Watch) in a rare bayonet attack. Accurate artillery fire and isolated points of British resistance then took any further momentum out of the Germans who withdrew into the Nonne Boschen woods, thus giving this battle, the last major German offensive of First Ypres, its name.

Initially reported missing, Private Ferguson was later confirmed among the 137 men of the Battalion to be killed on 11 November 1914. He was the son of Mr and Mrs Thomas Ferguson of 8 Mathieson St., Govan, Glasgow and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

**184** *Three: Private W. J. Molloy, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, who died from wounds received in action at Rue Tilleloy near Laventie on 17 November 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (9147 Pte. W. J. Molloy. 1/R. Ir.: Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (9147 Pte. W. J. Molloy. R.I. Rif.); Memorial Plaque (William John Molloy) *BWM dark toned, good very fine or better* (4) *£220-£260*

**William John Molloy** was born in Shankhill, Belfast and attested for the Royal Irish Rifles at Lisburn, County Antrim in 1908. He served with "A" Company in the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 November 1914 and died of wounds at No. 6 Clearing Hospital on 17 November 1914. The war diary records that 1 man was killed and 1 man mortally wounded (possibly Molloy) as the battalion took over trenches for the first time at Rue Tilleloy near Laventie on 15 November 1914. The battalion was relieved by the 2nd Lincolns on 22 November having suffered casualties of 10 killed, 29 wounded and 2 missing.

Molloy was 25 years of age and the son of Thomas and Sarah Molloy of 2 Alexander Street, Belfast. He is buried in Merville Communal Cemetery, France.

**185** *Three: Private R. Delaney, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action at Neuve Chapelle during the Battle of La Bassée on 26 October 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (8267 Pte. R. Delaney. R. Ir: Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (2-8267 Pte. R. Delaney. R. Ir. Rif.) *nearly very fine* (3) *£200-£240*

**Richard Delaney** was born in 1884 at Ballymachugh, County Cavan, Ireland and attested for the Royal Irish Rifles at Armagh in 1906. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914 and would have been present with his Battalion at the Battle of Mons, Caudry (Le Cateau) on 26 August, and at the Aisne. On 12 October 1914 the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles deployed at La Bassée, with the 7th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Division, as part of II Corps' plan to protect the Channel Ports. There followed two and a half weeks of bitter and bloody fighting in and around the village of Neuve Chapelle where the battalion was engaged in repelling heavy attacks from Jagers and dismounted German cavalry units.

Delaney was killed in action on 26 October 1914 - a day the Regimental History describes as the worst of all:

'The Battalion still clung on to Neuve Chapelle, but it was now a grievous case. In the last two days it had lost Captains Reynolds and Kennedy and Lieutenant Rea killed, and Lieutenants Lowry and Lavelle wounded. Major Daunt had already been wounded, and the command devolved upon Captain C. S. Dixon, who had not more than four or five officers left with his thinned companies. Two of these, "A" and "C" were moved back to Richebourg St. Vaast for a short rest on the morning of the 26th. This was the blackest day of all. An enemy attack swept into the village from the north-east corner. "B" and "D" Companies were simply swallowed up, Lieutenants Finlay and Innes-Cross, the only officers with them, and every soul in their ranks, being reported missing. About 6.30pm a counter-attack reoccupied half the village, and the rest of the Battalion, hastily summoned from Richebourg, took its place in the line.' (*The History of the First Seven Battalions, The Royal Irish Rifles in the Great War vol 2* by Cyril Falls refers).

Richard Delaney was the son of James and Julia Delaney of Mount Nugent, County Cavan; he has no known grave and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

**186** *Three: Private W. J. Shields, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, who was taken prisoner of war at Neuve Chapelle, during the Battle of La Bassée, on 27 October 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (8568 Pte. W. J. Shields. R. Ir. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (8568 Pte. W. J. Shields. R. Ir. Rif.) *good very fine* (3) £200-£240

**William John Shields** was born in 1890 in Carrickfergus, County Antrim, Ireland and attested for the Royal Irish Rifles at Newtownards in March 1907. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he was mobilized from the Reserve at Belfast on 5 August 1914 and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War from 14 August 1914.

John Lucy was in this Battalion and describes in detail in his book - *There's a Devil in the Drum* - the retreat from Mons, including the fighting at Caudry on 26 August, on the Aisne (14-22 September) - 'this was a holocaust' - and the overwhelming German attacks during the Battle of La Bassée, particularly at Neuve Chapelle (23-27 October) - the War Diary recording that by 24 October the battalion was 'practically without officers' and by the 27th no further trace could be found of "B" and "D" Companies. "A" and "C" Companies, having then been recalled to the line succeeded in driving the enemy back but were forced later on 27 October to withdraw to Neuve Chapelle with only 2 officers and 46 men succeeding in getting back.

*The History of the First Seven Battalions, The Royal Irish Rifles in the Great War vol 2* by Cyril Falls, gives the following account of the worst of the fighting on 26 and 27 October:

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

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

Rifleman Shields was among those reported missing after the fighting at Neuve Chapelle on 27 October 1914. He was later confirmed to have been captured by the enemy and was held prisoner of war in Germany for the remainder of the war. He was repatriated on 4 December 1918 and transferred to the Class Z Reserve on demobilization on 29 March 1919.

**187** *Three: Private W. J. Byrne, 1st Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), who was killed in action at Le Ruage during the Battle of Armentières on 18 October 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (11265 Pte. W. Byrne. R. Ir.: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (11265 Pte. W. Byrne. R. Ir. Fus.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) £200-£240

**William Joseph Byrne** was born in 1895 at Dublin, Ireland. He attested for the Royal Irish Fusiliers at Dublin on 9 June 1913 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 August 1914. His battalion, as part of the 10th Brigade in the 4th Division, suffered heavy casualties in the area of Harcourt at the Battle of Le Cateau, 26 August, and were again in action at the Battles of the Marne and the Aisne in September.

Private Byrne was killed in action on 18 October during the battle of Armentières, at a time when the 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers were involved in fighting near Le Ruage, 17-19 October 1914. Having earlier made good ground from Armentières - where the local inhabitants welcomed the men with gifts of bread, coffee and chocolate - Captain M. B. C. Carbery of C Company was killed on 17 October near Le Ruage and Private Byrne was one of eight men of the battalion killed in action the following day. The battalion was relieved after dark on 19 October and returned to Houplines.

William Joseph Byrne was the son of Patrick and Annie Byrne, of 31, Blackhall St., Dublin and is buried in Houplines Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

**188** *The Victory Medal awarded to Private J. Markey, 2nd Battalion, Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment, who was captured at Premesques, during the Battle of Armentières, in October 1914*

Victory Medal 1914-19 (10011 Pte. J. Markey. Leins. R.) *heavily polished with slight edge bruising, good fine* £60-£80

**John Markey** served with the 2nd Battalion, Leinster Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 September 1914. He was captured before 10 November 1914 and sent to Limburg prisoner of war camp (*Leinster Reporter* articles dated 2 January 1915 and 15 May 1915 confirm.)

Private Markey was undoubtedly captured at Premesques on 20 October 1914 when the Leinsters, having taken the village two days earlier, were completely surprised and overrun by a German counterattack. 155 men of the 2nd Leinsters were killed and 300 were wounded or taken prisoner. It was the Leinsters' only major action of 1914.



**Four: Staff Sergeant H. W. Jordan, 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, who was wounded and taken prisoner of war at Etreux, the scene of his Battalion's epic rearguard action during the retreat from Mons, on 27 August 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (9990 Pte. H. Jordan. R. Muns: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (9990 Pte. H. W. Jordan. R. Muns. Fus.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (7658070 S. Sjt. H. W. Jordan R.A.P.C.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (4)* **£400-£500**

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 January 1920.

**Horace Walter Jordan** was born in 1885 at Camberwell, London and attested for the Royal Munster Fusiliers in 1913. Following the outbreak of the Great War, he disembarked with B Company of the 2nd Battalion at Havre on 14 August 1914 and moved forward to Mons where the battalion was held in reserve for the fighting on 24 August.

During the retreat, the 2nd Munsters occupied the position of honour as rearguard to the 1st Guards Brigade which, in turn, acted as rearguard for the 1st Division commanded by Major General Lomax. On the morning of Thursday 27 August 1914, the Irishmen, supported by two 18-pounders of the 118th Battery R.F.A. and a troop of the 15th Hussars, held the villages of Fesmy and Bergues, together with two important road junctions in that immediate area. Approaching them in an arc from North to East was an entire German Army Corps preceded by masses of cavalry and backed by an impressive array of artillery. Early in the afternoon, having inflicted savage casualties on 12 battalions of the German 2nd Guards' Reserve Division which had attacked Fesmy, the Munsters began to withdraw to the South to the village of Oisy, and on to Etreux. At 5.30pm the battalion was located at a crossroads just east of Oisy. Jordan's "B" Company, however, was missing and the retreat was held up. The company reappeared at about 6.30pm but the delay, according to Captain McCance's regimental history, proved 'fatal to the battalion'.

Approaching the village of Oisy, the battalion came under heavy fire from the houses on the northern outskirts, followed by salvos from eight German field guns positioned south-east of the village. Now, for the first time, the Irishmen began to fall thick and fast and although the one remaining 18-pounder promptly came into action, its ammunition was nearly exhausted. After a series of desperate bayonet attacks, and with the artillerymen all dead and wounded about their gun, the gallant Munsters fell back to an orchard on the west of the road. Despite a further bayonet charge, at odds of fifty to one, which had temporarily held the enemy, the orchard was now ringed by Germans against whom the survivors, lining the four sides of the orchard, made every shot count.

Ultimately, due to appalling casualties, lack of ammunition and the overwhelming superiority of enemy numbers, the survivors of the Battalion were compelled to surrender around 9pm. They had been fighting for 12 hours and their senior surviving officer was a Lieutenant but their sacrifice had ensured that Haig's 1 Corps could continue unharassed on its way.

Jordan was wounded in the heel and taken prisoner of war at Etreux on 27 August 1914. He was initially held at Gardelegen prisoner of war camp and was later sent to Merseburg. Upon his return to England after the war he was Mentioned in Despatches for valuable services rendered whilst a prisoner of war.

**190** *Three: Private S. Willoughby, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was killed in action near Clary on 27 August 1914*

1914 Star (8966 Pte. S. Willoughby. R. Dub: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (8966 Pte. S. Willoughby. R. D. Fus.); Memorial Plaque (Samuel Willoughby) in card envelope, *good very fine* (4) *£300-£400*

**Samuel Willoughby** was born at Hacketstown, Co. Carlow, Ireland, and first attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers in February 1902. He was discharged after 21 days 'owing to mis-statement as to age on enlistment' but successfully re-attested at Carlow in 1904.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Willoughby arrived at Boulogne on 23 August 1914 with "A" Company in the 2nd Battalion and entrained for Le Cateau. On 25 August, the battalion fired its first shots at enemy cavalry, reportedly bringing two down. On the morning of 26 August, the battalion took up a position on the right of the 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment around the Cattenières-Caullery bridal path, as part of the 10th Brigade in Snows' 4th Division. As the Battle of Le Cateau wore on, "A" and "D" Companies moved to occupy a defensive line east of Haucourt. Enemy shelling on Haucourt began at 2pm, followed later by an infantry attack and at this point troops around Haucourt began to withdraw in some confusion, and in small, mixed detachments. 'A' and 'D' companies (about 400 men) commanded by Major H Shewan, of the Dublin Fusiliers, were left behind and retired about midnight on the 26-27th August. On approaching Clary, they came under fire. Captain Trigona believed the fire may be from British troops and signalled that they were Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to which the response was "Dublin Fusiliers, right, come on". However, German uniforms were spotted and the detachment began to fall back on Ligny. Whilst the detachment was fully engaged with the enemy and being surrounded, small 'rushes' were made to get away, but each of these suffered heavier casualties than the last. At the end of the day, the 400 strong detachment had been reduced to two Officers and 30 men who'd escaped. One officer was killed, 6 officers taken prisoner, and 44 men killed or mortally wounded, the remainder became prisoners of war.

Private Willoughby was reported missing presumed dead on 27 August 1914. He was the son of Samuel and Anne Willoughby, of Church Rd., Hacketstown and the husband of Annie Willoughby, of Mill St., Hacketstown, Co. Carlow. Having no known grave, he is commemorated on the La Ferte-sous-Jouarre Memorial, France.

**191** *Pair: Lieutenant G. P. N. Thompson, 8th (Service) Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was awarded the 16th (Irish) Division Gallant Conduct Certificate, and was killed in action near Hazebrouck on 4 May 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. P. N. Thompson); Memorial Plaque (Gerald Pittis Newman Thompson) in card envelope; Memorial Scroll, 'Lieut. Gerald Pittis Newman Thompson, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.', *nearly extremely fine* (4) *£300-£400*

**Gerald Pittis Newman Thompson** was born in 1898 on the Isle of Wight, the only son of Dr. C. I. and Mrs. Thompson, of Bradley Lodge, Newport, Isle of Wight and the nephew of Mr. Newman Thompson, First Auditor of the Bank of Ireland. He was educated at Aldwick House, Bognor, Epsom and Sandhurst and was commissioned Second Lieutenant from the latter college to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 19 July 1916. He served on the Western Front with the 8th/9th Royal Dublin Fusiliers and was awarded Major-General Hickie's Irish Brigade Certificate for his gallant conduct during 1917.

Having been advanced Lieutenant on 19 January 1918, Thompson was killed in action near Hazebrouck on 4 May 1918 while serving on attachment with the 8th (Service) Battalion, and is buried in Nieppe-Bois (Rue-du-Bois) British Cemetery, Vieux Berquin, France.

Sold together with the recipient's Irish Brigade Gallant Conduct Certificate (*very good condition*), in envelope dated 21 February 1918, and signed by 'W. B. Hickie', Major-General, Commanding 16th Irish Division, reading, '2nd Lieut. G. P. N. Thompson 8/9th R. Dublin Fusiliers, I have read with much pleasure the reports of your regimental commander and brigade commander regarding your gallant conduct and devotion to duty in the field during 1917 and have ordered your name and deed to be entered in the record of the Irish Division'.

*Note:* Major General Hickie instituted the 16th (Irish) Division Gallant Conduct Certificate in February 1916, announcing it during an inspection of battalions returning from a period of instruction in the trenches alongside more experienced units. On 17 February, whilst praising the performance of the 9th Royal Munster Fusiliers, he is known to have declared that whenever the name of a man came before him for having performed a meritorious deed he would have the fact recorded "...on a parchment sheet specially prepared in Dublin, so that a heritage worth preserving might be passed onto future generations to the glory of the Irish Brigades in France in 1916."

Hickie's parchment certificate was always awarded in addition to, rather than instead of, any other decoration that was awarded. It was produced in two versions. The second type, of which Thompson's certificate is an example, was awarded from the latter part of 1917 and differs from the first version in that it was additionally inscribed across the top with 'Everywhere and Always Faithful', had an added border, and the first letter of the main text was enlarged and decorated with an oak leaf design.

Also sold with a letter to the recipient's father from the Director of Graves Registration and Enquiries, informing the former of the whereabouts of his son's grave.



**A Great War 1916 'Battle of Ginchy' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant A. Smith, 9th (Service) Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, whose meritorious deeds also resulted in the award of the 16th (Irish) Division Gallant Conduct Certificate**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (8222 Sgt. A. Smith. 9/R. Dub: Fus:); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (8222 Sgt. A. Smith. R. D. Fus); together with a Silver War Badge, the reverse numbered 'B151301', medals mounted as worn and contained in a fitted leather case, *good very fine* (3) *£800-£1,200*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 20 October 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. When all his officers had become casualties, he rallied the remains of the platoon and led them forward to the final objective.'

**Arthur Smith** was born in 1893 and first attested for the Royal Dublin Fusiliers in 1910. He served in the rank of Sergeant with the 9th (Service) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front and was decorated for gallantry at Ginchy on 9 September 1916 during the Battle of the Somme. On this day, Ginchy was captured by the 16th Division and several German counter-attacks were defeated. The loss of Ginchy deprived the Germans of observation posts, from which they could observe all of the battlefield and eliminated the salient at Delville Wood, which had been costly to defend, due to observed German artillery-fire from three sides. Smith's battalion, as part of the 48th Brigade helped clear the western part of the village. In addition to the award of his D.C.M., Sergeant Smith also received a '16th (Irish) Division' Gallant Conduct Certificate for Ginchy. He was discharged on 20 February 1919 on account of being permanently unfit due to aggravated melancholia, his address at the time of discharge being, '3 Charlemont Row, Harcourt Road, Dublin.'

Neither M.I.D. or Silver War Badge entitlement confirmed.

Sold with the recipient's Irish Brigade Gallant Conduct Certificate, on folded card backed parchment, upper section cut away, signed by 'W. B. Hickie', Major-General, Commanding 16th Irish Division, reading, 'No. 8222 Sgt. A. Smith. D.C.M. 9th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, I have read with much pleasure the reports of your regimental commander and brigade commander regarding your gallant conduct and devotion to duty in the field on Sept. 9th 1916 and have ordered your name and deed to be entered in the record of the Irish Division'.

*Note:* Major General Hickie instituted the 16th (Irish) Division Gallant Conduct Certificate in February 1916, announcing it during an inspection of battalions returning from a period of instruction in the trenches alongside more experienced units. On 17 February, whilst praising the performance of the 9th Royal Munster Fusiliers, he is known to have declared that whenever the name of a man came before him for having performed a meritorious deed he would have the fact recorded "...on a parchment sheet specially prepared in Dublin, so that a heritage worth preserving might be passed onto future generations to the glory of the Irish Brigades in France in 1916."

Hickie's parchment certificate was always awarded in addition to, rather than instead of, any other decoration that was awarded. It was produced in two versions. The first type, of which Smith's certificate is an example, was awarded between February 1916 and the early Summer of 1917 and was inscribed across the top with 'The Irish Brigade' in Celtic script together with a green shamrock. This upper section is missing from Smith's certificate.

After the Battle of Ginchy, the award of the parchment certificate was accompanied by a hollow, dark green felt diamond, known as the 'Ginchy Diamond', to be worn on the right upper sleeve of the uniform.

**193** *Three: Corporal R. Roseveare, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), who was killed in action at Strazeele, during the opening stages of the Battle of Armentières, on 13 October 1914*

1914 Star, with copy clasp (2881 Cpl. R. Roseveare. 3/Rif: Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (2881 Cpl. R. Roseveare. Rif. Brig.) *good very fine (3)* £200-£240

**Richard Roseveare** was born in 1888 at Plymouth, Devon and attested there for the Rifle Brigade in 1907, gaining promotion to Corporal in 1912. He served with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from the time of their disembarkation at St. Nazaire on 10 September 1914 and would have been present with them through a period of heavy fighting north of Soupir on the Aisne, 22 - 30 September. Entrained for St. Omer on 10 October, the battalion moved forward from Hazebroeck three days later and took part in the action around Strazeele in the opening phase of the Battle of Armentières. The war diary records that all four battalions of the Rifle Brigade were engaged along the Bailleul Ridge on 13 October with the 3rd Battalion incurring casualties of 3 officers wounded, 11 other ranks killed and 65 wounded.

Corporal Roseveare was among those killed. He was the son of Annie Roseveare of 67 Jubilee St., Plymouth, Devon and is buried in Meteren Military Cemetery, France.

**194** *Three: Rifleman T. W. Donald, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), who was killed in action at Porte Egal Farm during the Battle of Armentières on 23 October 1914*

1914 Star, with copy clasp (5088 Pte. T. Donald, 3/Rif: Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (5088 Pte. T. W. Donald. Rif. Brig.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £200-£240

**Thomas William Donald** was born in 1894 at Bow, Middlesex and resided at Clerkenwell. He attested for the Rifle Brigade at Stratford, Essex in 1913 and served with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 September 1914. Soon into action at the Aisne, his battalion relieved the 1st Royal Berkshires in trenches 2 miles north of Soupir on 21 September. The following month, on 18 October, they took part in the attack on Pérenchies outside Armentières, followed by a withdrawal, three days later, to a new line near Porte Egal Farm. Here an enemy attack was repelled with large numbers of Germans killed on 22 October.

Another German attack the following day caused heavy casualties among the 3rd Rifle Brigade however, particularly among C Company. The battalion losses that day were Lieutenant D. B. Landale killed, 17 other ranks killed and 43 wounded. Rifleman Donald was among those killed. The son of Caroline Sarah Donald of 64 Shaftsbury Road, Brighton, he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

**195** *Three: Corporal A. Lawler, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), who was Mentioned in Despatches for gallant and distinguished services during the Battle of Armentières in 1914 and died of wounds at Ypres on 6 September 1915*

1914 Star (1087 Pte. A. Lawler. 3/ Rif: Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (1087 Cpl. A. Lawler. Rif. Brig.); Memorial Plaque (Albert Lawler) in card envelope, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £240-£280

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

**Albert Lawler** attested for the Rifle Brigade in 1905 and served with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 September 1914, his battalion seeing action in 1914 during the operations on the Aisne and at the Battle of Armentières. Lawler was Mentioned in connection with the latter battle in Field Marshal French's Despatch of 14 January 1915 - this despatch submitted the names men of brought to notice for gallant and distinguished service performed at La Bassee, Messines, Armentières and Ypres in October/November 1914.

Corporal Lawler died of wounds at Ypres on 6 September 1915 and is buried at Poperinghe New Military Cemetery, Belgium.

**196** *Four: Private W. Pippett, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), who was discharged in May 1916 due to wounds received in action near Ypres in May 1915*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (5594 Pte. W. Pippett. Rifle Brigade); 1914 Star, with clasp (Z-2244 Pte. W. Pippett. 3/Rif: Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (Z-2244 Pte. W. Pippett. Rif. Brig.) mounted as worn, *the first with edge bruise and nearly very fine, the Great War awards better (4)* £260-300

**William Pippett** served with the 5th Battalion, Rifle Brigade during the Boer War (QSA with 3 clasps). Following the outbreak of the Great War, he re-enlisted in the Rifle Brigade on 3 September 1914 and served with the 3rd Battalion on the Western Front from 13 November 1914. On 12 June 1915, he was admitted to Rouen Hospital with a gunshot wound to the left arm and repatriated to England where he was discharged due to wounds on 5 May 1916, being awarded a Silver War Badge.

At the time Rifleman Pippett's wounds were inflicted, his battalion was carrying out tours in the Ypres Sector north-east of La Brique and near St. Jean.

**197** *Five: Company Quartermaster Sergeant F. Frost, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)*

1914 Star, with clasp (8219 Sgt. F. Frost. 3/Rif: Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (8219 C. Sgt. F. Frost. Rif. Brig.); General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, N.W. Persia (8219 C. Sgt. F. Frost. Rif. Brig.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (8219 C.Q.M. Sgt. F. Frost. Rif. Brig.) *good very fine (5)* £240-£280

**Frank Frost** attested for the Rifle Brigade in 1901 and served with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 September 1914. He later served with the 1st Battalion in Iraq, 1919-20 and in NW Persia, 1920. His Army L.S. & G.C. medal was awarded in 1921 under Army Order 443.



**A Great War 1918 'Final Advance' M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal C. Brown, 21st Battalion, Machine Gun Corps**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (45794 Pte. A. Cpl. - C. Brown. 21/M.G.C.); British War and Victory Medals (45794 Cpl. C. Brown. M.G.C.) *small edge nick to M.M. otherwise nearly extremely fine (3)* £260-£300

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 July 1919.

**Charlie Brown** was born in 1890 and attested for General Service with the British Army on 9 December 1915. He was mobilised on 23 February 1916, posted to 3/4th Somerset Light Infantry and transferred to the Machine Gun Corps at Bridgewater on 29 July 1916. Embarked for France, he joined 110 Company with the British Expeditionary Force in France on 24 September 1916 and was posted to the 21st Battalion in September 1918. He was promoted Corporal on 4 November 1918. A note in his 'Soldier's Pay Book' states that he was awarded the Military Medal on 3 December 1918 - the award reflecting gallantry with the 21st Battalion, Machine Gun Corps most likely at the Battle of the Selle during the final advance in Picardy. He returned to England on 29 December 1918 and was discharged Class Z on 5 March 1919.

Sold together with the recipient's 'Soldier's Pay Book for use on Active Service' containing an original Army Form C.2123 - the typed instructions time-stamped 08.30am on 11 November 1918 informing the members of the 21st Battalion that 'hostilities will cease at 11am today Nov 11th. Defensive precautions will be maintained. There will be no intercourse of any description with the enemy. Moves ordered in Divisional Order No. 2626 will take place.'

**199 Pair: Private A. King, 149th Company, Machine Gun Corps, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 3 August 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (87202 Pte. A. King. M.G.C.) with *flattened* named card box of issue; Memorial Plaque (Albert King) with OHMS outer envelope addressed to 'Mrs Louisa J King, 37 Dumfries St., Luton, Beds.'; Memorial Scroll, 'Pte. Albert King, Machine Gun Corps', in OHMS transmittal tube, similarly addressed together with Machine Gun Corps and Tank Corps Records enclosure slip, *extremely fine (4)* £140-£180

**Albert King** was born on 9 September 1892 at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, and served with the 149th Company, Machine Gun Corps during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 3 August 1917. The husband of Louisa Jane King of 37 Dumfries Street, Luton, he is buried in Hibernia Trench Cemetery, Wancourt, France.

Sold together with an official photograph of the recipient's original wooden cross grave in Hibernia Trench British Cemetery, Wancourt provided by the Director of Graves Registration and Enquiries in an OHMS envelope addressed to the recipient's widow; a section of a letter written describing a visit to the grave shortly after the war; and Record Office transmittal slip for the recipient's medals.

**200 Pair: Lance-Corporal C. W. Britton, Machine Gun Corps, late Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), who was killed in action on the Western Front on 8 June 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (65653 Pte. C. W. Britton. M.G.C.); Memorial Plaque (Charles William Britton); Memorial Scroll, 'L/Cpl. Charles William Britton, Machine Gun Corps', all mounted in an ornate gilded wooden glazed display frame with Buckingham Palace enclosure pasted to the reverse, *extremely fine (4)* £160-£200

**Charles William Britton** was born in 1884 at Walthamstow, Essex. He attested for the Rifle Brigade at Hammersmith and served with them during the Great War (No. 21583) prior to transferring to the Machine Gun Corps. He was killed in action on 8 June 1918 whilst serving on the Western Front with 62nd Battalion, Machine Gun Corps. The son of Charles and Elizabeth Britton and husband of Augusta Fanny Britton, of 3, Brooklyn Rd., Shepherd's Bush, London, he is buried in Gommecourt British Cemetery No. 2, Hebuterne, France.

Sold together with a mounted contemporary professional photograph of the recipient's grave and another of Gommecourt No. 2 Cemetery; 4 Field Service Postcards and 8 hand-written letters (all envelopes stamped by Field Censor) sent by the recipient to his father in 1917 and 1918 and a patriotic postcard featuring union flags and the words 'Your country called, you answered. God be with you.'

**201** *Pair: Rifleman W. Cresswell, 8th Battalion (Post Office Rifles), late 5th (City of London) Battalion (London Rifle Brigade), London Regiment, who was killed in action on 3 October 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (306264 Pte. W. Cresswell. 5-Lond. R.) in paper packets in *damaged* named card box of issue, all in outer OHMS transmission envelope addressed to 'Mrs Cresswell, 91 Wellington Road, Bromley by Bow'; Memorial Plaque (William Cresswell) *extremely fine* (3) £200-£240

**William Cresswell** was born in Colchester and resided in Bow, London. He served with the 5th (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade) on the Western Front from 3 August 1918. Posted to the 8th Battalion (Post Office Rifles) on 10 August, he was killed in action by a machine gun bullet on 3 October 1918 at the start of the Fifth Army's Final Advance in Artois.

He was the son of Arthur and Martha Cresswell of 91 Wellington Road, Bow, Bromley, London and is commemorated on the Vis-en-Artois Memorial, France.

Sold together with a card framed photograph, 80mm x 130mm, thought to be of the recipient in uniform; a canvas wallet, stamped to the front 'L.R.B. France, 1918'; two letters, dated 18 September 1918 and 28 September 1918, written by the recipient whilst on active service in France with Y Platoon, 8th London Regiment, and sent to his mother, one written on YMCA B.E.F. Paper with matching envelope; a letter dated 6 October 1918 from 2nd Lieut. F. R. Julian, Y Platoon, B Company, 8th London Regt., to the recipient's mother offering condolences and providing details relating to her son's death, burial, grave location and personal effects; a letter of condolence dated 1st November 1918 to the recipient's mother on paper with letter heading 'Baltic House, 27 Leadenhall Street, London' - signature illegible; a letter dated 21 November 1919 to the recipient's father from Lieut W. L. Taggart-Webb, late 17th London Regt, regarding the burial location of the recipient; a birthday card to the recipient's mother from the recipient's brother, Jim; War Office Form No. 1A; Army Form W. 3171A; Dependent's Form F; and Dependent's Form 4K, all forms with reference to the recipient.

**202** *Pair: Private L. P. Hewett, 1/14th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (London Scottish), who was reported missing, presumed dead, after heavy fighting at Messines Ridge on 31 October 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (1310 Pte. L. P. Hewett. 14/Lond: R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (1310 Pte. L. P. Hewett. 14-Lond. R.); Memorial Plaque (Leonard Percy Hewett) with Buckingham Palace enclosure; Memorial Scroll, 'Pte. Leonard Percy Hewett 14 London Regt.' in OHMS transmission tube, address label torn off, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £160-£200



**Leonard Percy Hewett** was born on 16 July 1894 in Paddington, London and was a resident of Hanwell. He served with H Company of the London Scottish during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 September 1914 and was reported missing on 1 November following fighting at Messines the previous day. His date of death was recorded for official purposes as 1 November 1914.

Ray Westlake in *British Battalions in France and Belgium 1914* uses a mixture of war diary extracts and eyewitness accounts to describe the multiple difficulties confronting the London Scottish at Messines on 31 October 1914:

'Advanced up slopes of Messines Ridge to firing line just east of Messines-Wytschaete road. Heavy casualties among leading companies at crest of ridge. Enemy attacked about 9pm and were driven back by rifle fire and a series of charges. The rifles in use had been issued at Abbots Langley and were Mark 1 pattern converted to take Mark VII ammunition. Battalion records show that not a man had opportunity to fire the new weapons. It would soon be discovered that the magazines had springs too weak and that front stop clips were the wrong shape for Mark V II rounds. The rifles could only be used as single-loaders. However, Lieutenant Colonel Lindsay notes that - "steady shooting beat off the attack." A second attack was also repulsed - "remembered it was Hallowe'en... saw a party of men in kilts in our rear. Did not know if they were our men or Germans. They got within a dozen yards, when we saw they were wore spiked helmets, and shot them. Were attacked in both front and rear.", wrote one man present. A third attack forces the Scottish back - "they advanced in quarter column with a brass band playing at their head, playing the Austrian National Anthem."

Another eyewitness mentions seeing the Medical Officer, Captain A. Mac Nab, bayoneted and killed whilst attending to the wounded. Forward trenches almost surrounded. Reserve line at Enfer charged the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay records - "a prolonged and confused struggle... there was hard fighting, bayonets were crossed, fire was exchanged at close quarters... officers, sergeants and men had to act on their own initiative."

The following extract is from *War Service of the Staff of Coutts & Co. 1914-1918*:

'Leonard Percy Hewett entered the service of Coutts Bank at 440 Strand on the 14th October 1912, and in 1914 was employed in the Securities Department. He joined the London Scottish in 1910 at the age of 16 years 6 months, and at the outbreak of war was mobilised with that Battalion. A short time after, he proceeded to France with them and took part in the First Battle of Messines in October, after which engagement he was reported missing on the 1st November 1914. No further tidings being received, the War Office in due course presumed his death.'

Hewett was the son of Mr. L. W. Hewett, of 10, Milton Rd., Hanwell, London and, having no known grave is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium and also on the Coutts Bank War Memorial, The Strand, Charing Cross, London.

Sold together with an old photograph of the Coutts Bank War Memorial.

**203** *Three: Private L. G. M. Wilkins, 1/14th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (London Scottish), who was wounded and captured at Messines on 31 October 1914, and died in captivity on 7 March 1915*

1914 Star, with clasp (2235 Pte. L. G. M. Wilkins. 14/Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2235 Pte. L. G. M. Wilkins. 14-Lond. R.); Memorial Plaque (Leslie Guy Millward Wilkins) *nearly extremely fine (4)* £240-£280

**Leslie Guy Millward Wilkins** was born in 1894 at Wimbledon, Surrey and attested for the London Scottish in August 1914, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 September 1914.

Having performed various duties in St. Omer, his battalion travelled to Ypres on London buses and then marched to Wytschaete on the morning of 31 October - from there they advanced up the slopes of Messines Ridge to the firing line just east of the Messines-Wytschaete road:

'Heavy casualties among leading companies at crest of ridge. Enemy attacked about 9pm and were driven back by rifle fire and a series of charges. The rifles in use had been issued at Abbots Langley and were the Mark 1 pattern converted to take Mark VII ammunition. Battalion records show that not a man had the opportunity to fire the new weapons. It would soon be discovered that the magazines had springs too weak and that the front stop clips were the wrong shape for the Mark VII rounds. The rifles could only be used as single-loaders. However, Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay notes that "steady shooting beat off the attack".

A second attack also repulsed - "remembered it was Hallowe'en... saw a party of men in kilts in our rear. Did not know if they were our men or Germans. They got within a dozen yards, when we saw they wore spiked helmets, and shot them. Were attacked in both front and rear", wrote one man present.

A third attack forced the Scottish back - "they advanced in quarter column with a brass band playing at their head, playing the Austrian National Anthem."

Another eyewitness mentions seeing the Medical Officer, Captain A. MacNab, bayoneted and killed whilst attending to the wounded. Forward trenches almost surrounded. Reserve line at Enfer charged the enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay records - "a prolonged and confused struggle... there was hard fighting, bayonets were crossed, fire was exchanged at close quarters... officers, sergeants and men had to act on their own initiative.' (*British Battalions in France and Belgium 1914* by Ray Westlake refers)

A withdrawal towards Wulveringham was ordered the following day (1 November). After the fighting at Messines, Paul Maze, a liaison officer with the 2nd Cavalry Division, saw the battalion and later wrote: 'His kilt in rags, looking utterly exhausted, a Sergeant of the London Scottish was forming up his men who stood like sailors being photographed on a shore within sight of their wreck' (*A Frenchman in Khaki* by Paul Maze refers)

Having suffered casualties of 394 (all ranks) at Messines, the battalion's commanding officer received telegrams of congratulation from Field Marshal Sir John French and Brigadier-General C. E. Bingham, 4th Cavalry Brigade, the latter writing, 'I venture to ask you to convey to your Regiment my deepest gratitude and admiration for the work they performed on October 31 and through the following night. No troops in the world could have carried out their orders better, and while deploring the losses you have incurred, I unhesitatingly affirm that the Allied Armies in France owe to the London Scottish a place of high honour amongst their heroes'

Private Wilkins was wounded and captured at Messines on 31 October 1914. He died of his wounds whilst a prisoner of war at Lille on 7 March 1915. He was the son of Francis and Emilie of 4 Malcolm Road, Wimbledon and is buried in Lille Southern Cemetery, France. He is also commemorated on a plaque in the Warrior Chapel, St Mary's Church, St Mary's Road, Wimbledon.

**204** *Three: Bugler W. A. Marshall, 1/14th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (London Scottish), later 11th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers (Territorial Force)*

1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (1856 BgI. W. A. Marshall. 14/Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (1856 Pte. W. A. Marshall. 14-Lond. R.); together with a London Scottish Reel Club medallion, silver and enamel, the reverse inscribed 'Juniors Sword Dance. Bugler W. A. Marshall.', *good very fine or better (4)* £120-£160

**William Alfred Marshall** was born in 1893 in Bethnal Green, London, the son of James and Rebecca Marshall, and attested for the London Scottish in 1913. He served with them as a Bugler during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 September 1914, later transferring to the 11th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers (Territorial Force).



**A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Lance Sergeant P. W. Turner, 17th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Poplar and Stepney Rifles) (Territorial Force) who died of wounds on the Western Front on 30 June 1916**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2779 L. Sjt: P. W. Turner. 17/Lond: R. - T.F.); 1914-15 Star (2779, Pte. P. W. Turner, 17-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2779 Cpl. P. W. Turner. 17-Lond. R.); Memorial Plaque (Percy William Turner) with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card envelope; Memorial Scroll, 'L. Serjt. Percy William Turner London Regt.' the surname amended to 'Jackson', in its OHMS scroll tube, addressed to, 'Mr. W. Jackson', *slight edge bruise to M.M. otherwise good very fine or better* (6) £400-£500

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

**Percy William Jackson**, *alias Percy William Turner*, was born in 1893 at Harston, Cambridgeshire, the son of William and Amy Ann Jackson. He attested for the Poplar and Stepney Rifles at Bow, London in October 1914 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 March 1915. He died of wounds on the Western Front on 30 June 1916 and was awarded the Military Medal, the latter being notified in an edition of the *London Gazette* carrying retrospective 'non-immediate' awards mostly for the period March to June 1916. He is buried in Barlin Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

Sold together with the Imperial War Graves Commission commemorative scroll for Barlin Communal Cemetery Extension, France in its tube, named to 'Jackson (served as Turner)...'; the recipient's card identity tag with string, named, '2779 Rfn. W. P. Turner. C.E. 17 London'; together with the recipient's father's Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes medal, metal, open book on cross with crossed swords suspension and letters RAOB, registered manufacturer EH, with buffalo horns top bar, in original box, engraved to the reverse, 'G.C.K.P. W. Jackson. Companion. 1923.'



**A fine Great War April 1918 'Aveluy Wood' D.C.M., 1916 'Somme' M.M. and 1919 'North Russia Archangel Command' Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Sergeant J. Johns, 1/22nd (The Queen's) Battalion, London Regiment, later 46th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (682490 Sjt. J. Johns. M.M. 1/22 Lond: R.); Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (5238 L.Cpl. J. Johns. 1/22 Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (5238 Sjt. J. Johns. 22-Lond. R.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* *£2,400-£2,800*

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a counter-attack by his company. After all the officers and the warrant officer of his company had become casualties, he took command, and later extricated the company from a dangerous position without a casualty.' (Annotated Gazette states 'Near Aveluy Wood, 9 April 1918.')

M.M. London Gazette 9 December 1916

M.M. Second Award Bar London Gazette 22 January 1920:

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

**Joseph Johns** was a native of Bethnal Green and served with the 1/22nd (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Queen's) during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 June 1916. He was awarded the Military Medal for services with his Battalion on the Somme, September - October 1916, during which period his Battalion captured High Wood and Eaucourt l'Abbaye and made attacks on the Butte de Warlencourt, as part of the 142nd Brigade, 47th (2nd London) Division.

Having been promoted to Sergeant, he was awarded the D.C.M., the annotated London Gazette stating that it was for gallantry near Aveluy Wood on 9 April 1918. A close inspection of the battalion War Diary reveals that it was on 5 April that the battalion was involved in heavy fighting near Aveluy Wood, matching the citation:

'Martinsart - 5 April - The enemy attacked at 7.50am and drove back the outposts in the front line held by the 23rd Battn.

The right flank of the 24th Battn. (holding the left front line of the Brigade sector) was compelled to fall back owing to enemy pressure.

At 4.15pm A and D Companys counter-attacked to regain this lost ground. They were unsuccessful however owing to heavy machine-gun fire, especially from the right flank of the position.

Officer casualties: Lts. Wicker and Boyer killed; Captain Dudley, Lt. Anderson, 2nd Lts Grosin, Benwell, Owens and Boxall wounded.'

The battalion was then relieved from the line on 7 April. The diary later states that on 10 May 1918, at Warloy, following inspections and refittings, the Field Marshall Commander in Chief awarded the D.C.M. to both Johns and Colour Sergeant Edwin Sullivan.

After the cessation of hostilities on the Western Front, Johns' appetite for more active service led him to re-enlist in the 46th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. This battalion, which in April 1919 was just forming for service with the North Russia Relief Force, consisted of volunteers, mostly battle hardened veterans from the Western Front. It included a large number of Australian troops who had been awaiting demobilisation and a number of Officers who had relinquished their commissions to serve in the ranks. One member of the 46th battalion would write on the 'very mixed crowd in action with him - a testimony to the multinational character of the anti-Bolshevik forces'.

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

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

Appointed Corporal and given the regimental number 129110, Johns distinguished himself in action once more in Russia, adding a Bar to his Military Medal. The award was approved by Brigadier-General L. W. de V. Sadleir-Jackson, Commanding Dvina Force, on 21 August 1919 and was gazetted the following January by which time Johns had been restored to his Great War rank of Sergeant.

**207 Three: Private P. J. Robinson, 1/1st Battalion, Hertfordshire Regiment (Territorial Force), who met his death by shell-fire near Ypres on 17 November 1914 - the first member of his regiment to be killed in action during the Great War**

1914 Star, with clasp (2636 Pte. P. J. Robinson. 1/1 Herts: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2636 Pte. P. J. Robinson. Herts. R.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£200-£240*

**Philip James Robinson** 'was the only son of Mr and Mrs Robert Robinson of 75 New Road. Philip, know as "Buff", was a Sunday School teacher at St. Mary's and a member of the choir. He joined the Territorial Force at Hertford with the first group of volunteers a few weeks after war broke out. "Buff" went to France in November 1914 [6 Nov] and was the first member of the 1st Battalion, Hertfordshire Regiment to be killed in action. He met his death by shell-fire on 18 November 1914 whilst his "C" Company rested outside Ypres having just come out of the front line. His parents received the following letter from Major Page Croft, the Commanding Officer of "C" Company: 'I deeply regret to have to inform you that Private Robinson lost his life from the effects of a German shell yesterday, November 18th. His death was instantaneous, and he could not have suffered pain. He was a splendid young fellow, full of pluck and good spirits, and having known him for so many years I feel his loss keenly. He was the first of our Regiment to die for his country, and I trust it may be a small consolation to you to know that he won the esteem of all officers and men, and that his devotion to duty was an example to his countrymen. Believe me, yours in deepest sympathy - H. P. Croft, Major' "Buff" was 22 years old when he died.' (*Our Boys: Ware Men in the First World War* by Derek Armes refers).

Close examination of the war diary of the 1/1st Hertfordshire Regiment reveals that the date of Private Robinson's death was in fact 17 November 1914. This is also the date of death accepted by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. He has no known grave, and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**208****Three: Corporal A. E. Boardman, 1/1st Battalion, Hertfordshire Regiment, who was killed in action near Ypres on 18 November 1914 - a member of 12 Platoon, E Company, he is clearly identifiable in the well known photograph of his unit taken at Letchworth Train Station immediately following the outbreak of War**

1914 Star (2270 Cpl. A. E. Boardman. 1/1 Herts: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2270 Cpl. A. E. Boardman. Herts. R.); Memorial Plaque (Arthur Ernest Boardman) with Buckingham Palace enclosure, *nearly extremely fine (4)* *£240-£280*

**Arthur Edwin Boardman** was born in 1893 at Hove, Sussex and was a resident of Herne Hill, Surrey. He attested for the Hertfordshire Regiment, Territorial Force, on 26 June 1912 and was promoted Corporal in June 1913. A Journalist by profession, he was mobilised on the outbreak of war and served with E Company of the 1/1st Battalion, Hertfordshire Regiment on the Western Front from 6 November. He was killed in action in the early hours of the morning on 18 November as he went from trench to trench with ration supplies, close to Zillebeke, near Ypres. Shortly before his death he was warned, 'Watch out for the machine guns - they are lively tonight,' to which he is said to have replied, 'Never mind that - I have to look after feeding the men.'

He was the son of Leonard Duncan and Eliza Ann Boardman of 238 Croydon Road, Caterham Valley, Surrey and, having no known grave, is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

Corporal Boardman and his comrades in 12 Platoon, E Company, 1st Hertfordshire Regiment were photographed standing in full kit on the platform at Letchworth train station immediately after the outbreak of war in August 1914. Having been called to their war stations on 4 August 1914, the Territorials in this famous photograph were waiting for a train to take them to Norfolk to complete three months of training, after which they joined the British Expeditionary Force. Boardman was the first member of the platoon to be killed after their arrival on the Western Front. A copy of a *Daily Mail* article re the aforementioned photograph is with the lot.

Also sold together with a photograph of the recipient in uniform, 53mm x 36mm; named Record Office enclosure for the 1914 Star; named Record Office enclosure for the British War and Victory Medals; a 1914 Princess Mary Christmas Card with envelope.



**An important early aviator's Great War group of three awarded to Major F. G. 'Freddy' Small, Connaught Rangers, attached Royal Flying Corps: a member of the original British Expeditionary Force, on 26 August 1914 he delivered a message to Haig's H.Q. by audaciously landing between the lines of I Corps and the pursuing Germans, and was the first Royal Flying Corps airman to shoot down an enemy aircraft with a machine-gun**

1914 Star (Lieut. F. G. Small. C. Rang. Attd: R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major F. G. Small. R.F.C.); together with a bullet, 7.65mm, the tip of which has been bent on impact, capped with gold inscribed 'December 6th 1914' - the date that he received his active-service career-ending wounds, *good very fine* (3)

£2,000-£3,000

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

**Francis Gordon Small** was born in Keynsham, Somerset on 7 March 1890. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Connaught Rangers on 20 April 1910 and was promoted Lieutenant in December 1911. Having obtained his Royal Aero Club Aviators' Certificate on 22 October 1912, he was appointed Flying Officer in the Royal Flying Corps, Military Wing, on 17 April 1913 - less than a year after its formation - and was posted to No. 5 Squadron.

On 14 August 1914, following the outbreak of the Great War, Small left Southampton bound for Maubeuge, France - 13 miles south of Mons. Here 2, 3, 4 and 5 Squadrons all gathered at the R.F.C.'s forward base for the purposes of conducting their principal role of reconnaissance. Less than 2 weeks later, on 26 August, as the British Expeditionary Force was in full retreat from the advancing Germans, Lieutenant Small and Lieutenant Borton were lucky to escape after being forced to land their plane between the lines of I Corps and the pursuing Germans on the far side of the Sambre:

'On the British right, close to Le Cateau, the danger was now acute. It was harder than ever to get in touch with Haig, whose I Corps was going back, as we have seen, on the far side of the Sambre with relatively undisturbed spells of retreat and halt, retreat and halt. To try to find Haig, two of the Royal Flying Corps Fifth Squadron, Lieutenants Borton and Small, were sent out. They could not find a landing-ground at the rear of I Corps, so they came down between the firing lines in a field protected against the enemy fire by a rise of ground. A nearby cavalry patrol offered a solution of sorts: the riders promised to deliver the message to Haig's HQ and the lieutenants went back to their aircraft, starting it up and flying away just as two Uhlans rode into the field.' (*Farewell Leicester Square - The Old Contemptibles 12 August - 20 November 1914* by Kate Caffrey refers)

Although there are competing claims for the title of 'first R.F.C. airman to shoot down an enemy aircraft', with Lieutenant C. E. C. Rabagliati often credited, the R.A.F. Museum maintains that this honour belongs to Lieutenant Strange and his gunner Lieutenant F. G. Small. In any case, it appears beyond doubt that Strange and Small were the first to use a machine-gun to bring down an aerial opponent:

'22 November - The first enemy aircraft is shot down by a British aircraft. Lieutenants L. A. Strange and F. G. Small in an Avro biplane of No. 5 Squadron engaged a German Albatros. The Avro was fitted with a machine gun in spite of orders for Strange to desist from machine-gun experiments. Two drums were emptied into the enemy aircraft, which made a forced landing behind Allied lines near Neuve-Église. The two German crew members were uninjured and were captured by the British aviators who landed nearby. The Albatros had been hit 20 times by the British fire.' (*rafmuseum.org.uk*)

A more graphic account of this seminal episode of aerial combat - in which Small was also wounded - is to be found in Ralph Barker's '*The Royal Flying Corps in World War 1*':

'Against orders, he [Strange] fitted a cross bar against the centre section struts over which a rope was slung, so that a Lewis machine-gun, mounted on top of the fuselage decking, could be hauled up on a pulley in mid-air, free to fire in all directions. A chance to use it came on the morning on 22 November when, on reconnaissance with observer Lieutenant Freddy Small, they spotted a German reconnaissance machine heading for St. Omer at about 7000 feet. Recognising it as an Aviatik, Strange climbed and turned in front of it, manoeuvring for position. When he gave the signal, Small fired two long bursts, after which Strange closed the range to 50 feet only to see the German observer taking pot shots at them with a Mauser pistol. Small was in the act of changing a drum, standing up immediately in front of Strange, when his face suddenly contorted and Strange saw blood oozing from his gloved hand. Nevertheless Small completed the drum-change, and after another long burst the Aviatik pulled up, stalled, and side-slipped before flattening out and coming down near some reserve trenches on what appeared to be the British side of the line.

Landing at an aerodrome nearby, Strange delivered Small for first aid before cadging a motorcycle to see what had happened to the Aviatik, convinced that Freddy Small had shot it down. He found it just where he expected, with twenty bullet holes in it but apparently capable at the very least of having continued into friendly territory. Presumably the pilot thought that he had crossed the lines. His observer and superior officer, of the Prussian Guard, was furious at being captured, and when discovered his NCO pilot was uninjured he broke away from his captors and knocked him down, and began kicking him viciously before he was overpowered and dragged away.'

Lieutenant Small was wounded a second time on 6 December 1914 and was Mentioned in Sir John French's Despatch of 14 January 1915. Both A. E. Borton and L. A. Strange were mentioned in the same despatch. Remaining on attachment to the Royal Flying Corps, he was unfit to fly during 1915 and was appointed Commander of No. 47 Squadron (Home Defence) on 21 March 1916. He took up duties as an instructor in July 1916 and was advanced Temporary Major in May 1917, being confirmed in the rank on 5 June 1919. He relinquished his commission in 1923 and died in 1970.

**210 A fine Great War group of three awarded to Miss Emily J. Haswell, St. John Ambulance Association and French Flag Nursing Corps, who served as Matron-in-Chief of the British Committee of the French Red Cross in 1918**

1914 Star (E. J. Haswell. B.R.C.S & O.St.J.J.); British War and Victory Medals (E. J. Haswell); together with a British Red Crescent Society 1913 medallion with brooch bar; a Bulgarian Red Cross badge; a French Flag Nursing Corps badge; a Great War Paris 1914-16 'Médaille Gallieni'; and a Princess Marie Jose of Belgium medallion, *the Great War campaign awards nearly extremely fine (8)* *£300-£400*

**Miss Emily Jane Haswell** was born in 1875 at Bootle, Lancashire and trained at the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool, later acting as Sister at Leicester Royal Infirmary.

In response to an appeal from the British Red Crescent Society, she served in Turkey and Bulgaria during the Balkan War of 1913 and in 1914, in response to a request of the Belgian Red Cross Society, she was one of a party sent from London by the St. John Ambulance Association which arrived in Brussels one day ahead of the Germans. She was taken prisoner but permitted to nurse in a hospital for two months before being sent home under the terms of the Geneva Convention - an adventurous journey which of which Miss Haswell was placed in charge. The route chose was via Denmark and Norway where they received great welcomes and boundless hospitality before arriving back in London.

Shortly afterwards she was commanded by Queen Alexandra to Marlborough House, a command which she was unable to obey as she was already back at the front in France as a member of the French Flag Nursing Corps, a corps of British nurses accepted by the French Minister of War to serve French sick and wounded in French military hospitals. Miss Haswell was posted as Matron in charge of the large military hospital annexe at Talence, Bordeaux; later going to Paris to assume the duties of Matron-in-Chief of the British Committee of the French Red Cross, which she held until 1919.

After the war Miss Haswell visited the United States where she was warmly received in the nursing schools and on her return to Europ she worked with the Rockefeller Foundation in Paris. Then came some years of work in Liverpool, together with her sister, where they successfully managed a busy nursing home and were privileged to work alongside the celebrated surgeon, Sir Robert Trent Jones. A nurse of real international flair, she attended a number of the Congresses of the International Council of Nurses, notably those held in London (1909), Geneva, Paris, Montreal and London (1937) and was elected a Member of the council of the British College of Nursing in 1940. She died in 1946.

**211 The British War Medal awarded to Elisabeth M. Stewart, Scottish Churches Huts**

British War Medal 1914-20 (E. M. Stewart.) mounted as worn; together with a silver identity bracelet 'Martin Stewart, Scottish Churches Huts, France, 12-3-17.', *extremely fine, scarce* *£60-£80*

**Elisabeth M. Stewart** (presumably the wife or sister of Martin Stewart) served with the Scottish Churches Huts during the Great War on the Western Front from March 1917.

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**A Great War M.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant T. H. Brown, Royal Canadian Dragoons, who saw earlier campaigning with the 7th Dragoon Guards in South Africa and Somaliland**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (23 Sjt. T. H. Brown. R. Can: Dns.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4475 Pte. T. Brown. 7/D. Gds.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4475 Pte. T. Brown. 7/D. Gds.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (4475 Pte. T. Brown 7/D. Gds.); 1914-15 Star (23 Cpl. T. H. Brown. R. Can: Dns:) *the number 3 appearing impressed as an inverted 2*; British War Medal 1914-20 (23 Sjt. T. H. Brown. R.C.D.) *generally nearly very fine (6)* *£500-£700*

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

**Thomas Henry Brown** was born in 1880 in South Bermondsey, Surrey and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment at Hertford on 12 September 1898. He was immediately transferred to the 7th Dragoon Guards and served with them during the Boer War in South Africa from February 1900. Remaining in South Africa after the conclusion of hostilities he was posted to Somaliland in January 1903 and served there until July, taking part in the expedition against Muhammed bin Abdullah under Brigadier General W. H. Manning. He returned to England for 9 months and, having extended his service, was reposted to the 5th Dragoon Guards. Embarking for South Africa once more in May 1904, he remained there until December 1908, and returning home was discharged in September 1910 after 12 years with the colours, his conduct being described as exemplary.

Brown served during the Great War with the Royal Canadian Dragoons. He advanced to Sergeant and was awarded the Military Medal. The Royal Canadian Dragoons disembarked in France on 5 May 1915 and fought dismounted in an infantry role as part of Seely's Detachment with the 1st Canadian Division. The regiment remounted on 24 January 1916 and returned to its cavalry role as part of the 1st Canadian Cavalry Brigade, continuing to fight in France and Flanders until the end of the war.

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**Pair: Private J. K. Hull, 3rd Battalion, Australian Imperial Force**

British War and Victory Medals (5111 Pte. J. K. Hull. 3 Bn. A.I.F.) *spots of verdigris to reverse of VM, otherwise very fine* (2) **£100-£140**

**John Kendall Hull** was born in 1893 and was a native of St. Peters, Sydney, Australia. He attested for the Australian Imperial Force on 3 January 1916 and served with A Company, 16th Reinforcements, 3rd Battalion on the Western Front.

Sold together with an album containing the recipient's Soldier's Pay Books (2) and a large quantity of Great War period photographs, postcards, letters, cuttings and other ephemera relating to the recipient. Also sold with the recipient's identity discs (3), 2 card and 1 aluminium; Rising Sun collar badges (2); 'Australia' shoulder titles (2); and '3 Inf' shoulder titles (2)

**214 Three: Lieutenant A. V. Warrington, 28th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who was wounded in action in August 1916 and April 1917 whilst serving in France and gassed in 1918**

1914-15 Star (2333 Cpl. A. V. Warrington. 28 Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. V. Warrington. A.I. F.) *last with correction to name and unit, very fine* (3) **£280-£320**

**Alfred Victor Warrington** was born in 1883 at Altrincham, Cheshire. Having emigrated to Australia in 1911, he enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force during the Great War at Bunbury, Western Australia on 26 July 1915 and embarked from Australia with 28 Infantry Battalion on 13 October 1915. In mid-March 1916, his battalion was transferred from Egypt to France as part of the first body of Australian troops to deploy to the European battlefield.

The following is a summary of Warrington's service:

- 14 April 1916 - promoted Lance Corporal
- 14/16 August 1916 - wounded in action, France
- 21 August 1916 - admitted East Suffolk Hospital with gun shot wounds to shoulder and legs
- 2 April 1917 - wounded, France (2nd occasion)
- 9 April 1917 - embarked on H.S. *Cambrai* for England with gun shot wound to left side
- 19 December 1917 - appointed Second Lieutenant and posted General Infantry Rfts. (A.I.F. List 275)
- 7 January 1918 - proceeded overseas to France
- 22 January 1918 - taken on strength of 11th Battalion
- 19 March 1918 - promoted Lieutenant
- 28 March 1918 - gassed and invalided
- 12 April 1918 - admitted hospital 3rd occasion - 3rd London General
- 18 July 1918 - proceeded overseas to France
- 16 July 1918 - taken on strength 11th Battalion
- 27 September 1918 - seconded for duty as Gas Officer, 3rd Infantry Brigade
- 10 February 1919 - admitted 2nd Field Ambulance with influenza
- 14 February 1919 - admitted 14th General Hospital with influenza
- 29 September 1919 - demobilized and relinquished appointment from the Australian Imperial Force.



**A Great War 'French Resistance' Allied Subjects' Medal and Croix de Guerre pair awarded to Madame Jeanne Cleve, who 'hid 150 British prisoners of war in an attic and guided them to the coast right under enemy noses'**

Allied Subjects' Medal, bronze, unnamed as issued; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, the reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze star emblem on riband, together with the recipient's riband bar, *good very fine* (2) **£600-£800**



**Jeanne White née Cleve** was born in Maroilles, France in 1885. Her wartime exploits are summarised in the following article, published in the *Thurrock Gazette* in 1971:

'Jeanne White, 86, can be pardoned for drifting into daydreams as she does occasionally, for as a French Resistance fighter, playing a perilous game of cat and mouse in the First World War, she has more than most to remember.

Jeanne married a British soldier and came to live in Rosedale Road, Grays, in 1926. The soldier was Alfred White one of 150 British prisoners of war who Jeanne hid in an attic and then guided to the coast right under enemy noses.

She lived with her mother and sister in a large rambling farmhouse at Lille. When her father was killed in the Resistance while blowing up a bridge, and she saw her beloved France "shaking under the enemy's boots" she joined the hundreds of French, members of the underground movement, who devoted their lives to sabotage.

"I did it for revenge," she added, banging a small wrinkled fist on the arm of the chair.

Jeanne is a delightful old lady with flashing blue eyes undulled by age, a penchant for cognac and an impressive flow of French invective. She is independent in the extreme and longs for the day she can leave Thurrock Hospital and go back to her home. She has been hospital-bound for a year now because of a fractured hip.

She felt she could not kill or handle a gun but suggested to her mother that the farmhouse, which had a huge attic running its entire length, was an ideal place to hide British PoWs while they waited for a boat to cross the Channel to safety.

Her mother agreed and soon they had the first group of men hidden and were busy sorting through the clothes that would turn the men into French peasants for their dangerous journey. The clothes were taken along to the farmhouse at night, as was the extra bread which Jeanne persuaded the mayor to give her.

"I would accompany the man as wife or sister because most of them could not speak French," said Jeanne. "We never had any trouble on the journey, although a soldier had to kill two Germans who searched the farmhouse because they found him hiding in the attic."

Of the 150 soldiers Jeanne helped to safety not one of them was caught. "I heard from them all once after the war," she said. "But that's all." "Alfred was one of the last to go," she added. "He wanted me to go with him to England - but I was too frightened because I couldn't speak a word of English - imagine that."

So Jeanne the resistance fighter waited seven years to pluck up enough courage to come to Grays and marry her soldier sweetheart in Grays Parish Church.'

Sold together with wooden glazed framed certificate from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs informing the recipient - 'Mademoiselle Jeanne Cleve' - of the award of her Bronze Medal, 'specially instituted by His Majesty' - 'with appreciation of the valued services which you have rendered to British Prisoners of War in the course of the Great War' ... 'for the timely help which you gave to our distressed comrades' ... 'in recognition of the signal services which you have thus given' ... 'as a token of gratitude for such assistance to his subjects'. Also sold with two (identical) portrait photographs of the recipient as a young lady and two more taken in later life; the recipient's Republique Francaise Passeport a l'Étranger with photograph, dated September 1923; Republique Francaise Sauf Conduit document authorising the recipient to travel from Rouen to Paris on 5 July 1918; the recipient's marriage certificate, dated 8 May 1926; the recipient's husband's birth certificate, dated 27 April 1893; and a newspaper cutting.

## Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

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**The 'mine rescue' George Cross (exchange Edward Medal) awarded to Sydney Blackburn, a Shotfirer at the Barnsley Main Colliery, Yorkshire, who guided survivors to safety and gave assistance to injured men after an explosion occurred at the mine in May 1947, killing 9 men and injuring 23**

George Cross (Sydney Blackburn 1947) mounted on original investiture pin and in its *Royal Mint* case of issue; Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued in its *Royal Mint* card box of issue; together with St John Ambulance Association re-examination medal (A156023 Sidney Blackburn) with 7 dated bars 1954-62, all named, and The Carnegie Hero Fund Trust, certificate on vellum 'Presented by the Trustees to Sidney Blackburn, Worsborough Bridge, near Barnsley, in recognition of Heroic Endeavour to Save Human Life on 7th May 1947', *extremely fine* (2) **£10,000-£12,000**



*Blackburn having received his Edward Medal at Buckingham Palace*

Edward Medal *London Gazette* 21 November 1947:

'The King has been pleased to award the Edward Medal to Harry Crummack and Sydney Blackburn in recognition of their gallantry in the following circumstances:-

An explosion occurred at Barnsley Main Colliery at about 12.15 p.m. on Wednesday the 7th May last. Harry Crummack, Chageman Filler, and Sydney Blackburn, Shotfirer, were at the end of the face away from the resulting flame; Crummack was blown over by a great gust of wind caused by the explosion but quickly recovered and with Blackburn, despite fumes and dust, assembled men who had scrambled from the face and led them to a place of safety. Returning they found a number of injured men to whom they gave assistance and then proceeded through fumes and clouds of dust in search of others. Both men, while taking every reasonable precaution, continued to disregard their own personal safety in their efforts to ensure that none of the victims were left unattended in the danger area.'

Harry Crummack and Sydney Blackburn were both decorated with the Edward Medal by King George VI and an Investiture at Buckingham Palace on 16 December 1947. Only Sydney Blackburn lived long enough for his Medal to be converted to the George Cross, which took place at an Investiture at Buckingham Palace on 8 November 1972, when he received the G.C. from the Queen.

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

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



**Sydney Blackburn** was born on 15 July 1908, in Barnsley, South Yorkshire, one of ten children of Samuel and Lucy Blackburn (née Ashmore). Sadly three of the children died as infants, two during the 1926 Miner's Strike. The surviving children other than Sydney, were Annie, Edna, Samuel, Cyril, Arthur and Olive. Syd, as he preferred to be known, attended St Thomas' Church School in Worsbrough Dale. At the age of 14, he left school to begin work in the pits, as a tramer for his father at Barrow Colliery.

He received no wages for his job, only a small sum from his father, and this enabled him to earn more as he was paid by the tram load. Syd married Norah Jagger in 1932, and they had a daughter, Wendy. Syd soon moved on from Barrow Colliery, and began work at Barnsley Main Colliery as a shotfirer, and it was there that on 7 May 1947, his gallantry action would take place.

On 21 November 1947, the London Gazette announced the award of Edward Medals in Bronze to Harry Crummack and Sydney Blackburn. He received his medal alongside Harry at Buckingham Palace in December 1947. Syd returned down the pits at Barnsley Main soon after the incident, and remained in the occupation until an accident left him with a broken neck and lucky to be alive. He had recently become a Deputy and was part of the NACODS Trade Union, and decided that having cheated death, it was time to retire.

In 1971, following the change of the Royal Warrant, Syd elected to exchange his Edward Medal for a George Cross. He donated the Edward Medal to Leeds City Museum. In retirement, he enjoyed gardening and spending time with his brothers Sam and Cyril at Barrow Working Men's Club. Syd passed away on 15 December 1991, in Barnsley and was cremated at Barnsley Crematorium. His ashes were scattered in the North Glade.

Sold with a quantity of original documents including named award certificate for Jubilee Medal; Home Office letters advising of award of E.M. and investiture for same; National Coal Board letter of congratulations on award of E.M.; Investiture admission pass; Home Office letter of 11 April 1969, advising of entitlement to a tax-free annual gratuity of £100; Home Office letter of 17 November 1972, advising Blackburn that his Edward Medal, in exchange for the George Cross, has been presented to the Leeds City Museum in accordance with his wishes; 13 contemporary news cuttings concerning the award of the "Miners' V.C. for Barnsley Main men" and two later ones of him receiving the exchange G.C. in 1972; 23 photographs covering the original investiture, the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to Yorkshire in September 1948, on which occasion Blackburn was presented to them both, as well as others of the later investiture in 1972 and various V.C. and G.C. Association ceremonies; a good quantity of Christmas Cards and invitations from the V.C. and G.C. Association to various receptions, reunion dinners, services of remembrance and re-dedication, etc.; together with a signed copy of Allan Stanistreet's 'Gainst All Disaster with in excess of 50 V.C. and G.C. autographs.



**A scarce 'Relief of Chitral 1895' C.B. group of three awarded to Major-General H. B. 'Jackal' MacCall, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who commanded the 1st Battalion in the battle of the Malakand Pass**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with swivel-ring bar suspension and ribbon buckle; Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (Ens: H. B. MacCall, 4/60 Regt.); India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (Lt. Coll: H. B. MacCall 1st Bn. K.R. Rifle Corps) *the first with chipping to both wreaths, otherwise good very fine and better (3)* £3,000-£4,000

C.B. *London Gazette* 21 January 1896:

'In recognition of services during the operations of the Chitral Relief Force.'

One of 10 officers of the 4/60th to receive the Canada G.S. medal, the clasp 'Fenian Raid 1866' in combination with that of 'Relief of Chitral 1895' is unique.

**Henry Blackwood MacCall** was born on 15 August 1845, son of Colonel George MacCall. He was appointed Ensign, by purchase, in the 60th K.R.R.C. on 16 February 1864, and served with the 4th Battalion in Canada 1865-67 (Medal with clasp). He served in India from 1868 to 1903, with the 3rd Battalion 1868-72, and as Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion 1873-81, becoming Captain in 1875 and A. D.C. to Commander-in-Chief, East Indies [General Sir Frederick Haines] in 1880-81. He was promoted to Major in the 4th Battalion in 1881, and to Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the 1st Battalion, in July 1891, serving with the Isazai Expedition in 1892 [No medals awarded for this expedition].

MacCall commanded the 1st Battalion throughout the operations of the Chitral Relief Force in 1895, serving with the leading brigade under Brigadier-General A. A. Kinloch. The Battalion highly distinguished itself in the battle of the Malakand Pass on the 3rd of April, and again in the action at Khar on the following day, thereby adding 'Chitral' to the honours of the Regiment.

Despatches, *London Gazette* 15 November 1895: 'Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. MacCall, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who, by skilfully using his opportunities, brought his battalion to the main position of the enemy and joined the King's Own Scottish Borderers in the final rush and capture of the main position.' (C.B.; Medal with clasp). He was commanding the 41st Regimental District, Cardiff, 1897-98, and was appointed Deputy Adjutant General in India in February 1899, commanding 2nd Class District, India, 1901-02. He retired in August 1902 and was promoted to Hon. Major-General in September 1917. Major-General MacCall, who was affectionately known as 'Jackal' in the regiment, died on 22 July 1921.



**A post-War C.S.I., inter-War C.I.E. group of six awarded to Lieutenant A. H. Layard, Royal Sussex Regiment and Indian Civil Service**

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, C.S.I., Companion's neck badge, gold and enamel, with central onyx cameo of a youthful Queen Victoria, the motto of the Order set with small diamonds, with silver star and ring suspension, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 3rd type neck badge, gold and enamel, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London* case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. H. Layard); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, the last four mounted as worn, *good very fine and better* (6) *£3,000-£4,000*



C.S.I. *London Gazette* 1 January 1948 (backdated to 14 August 1947).

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 1 February 1937.

**Austen Havelock Layard** was born on 20 February 1895, the son of Sir Charles Layard, Chief Justice of Ceylon, and was educated at Rugby and King's College, Cambridge. During the Great War he was commissioned a Lieutenant and served with the Royal Sussex Regiment, attached to the 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, in Egypt and Salonika. After the war he entered the Indian Civil Service and, having been called to the Bar at Grays Inn, was appointed a Deputy Commissioner in 1926; other appointments included Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, 1932-38; Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, 1942; Officiating Commissioner, 1943-45; Officiating Chief Secretary, 1946; and Secretary to the Governor of Central Provinces, 1946-47. He retired from the Indian Civil Service in 1948, and for his services he was awarded the C.I.E. in 1937 and C.S.I. in 1947. Post-independence of India, he held appointments in the Office of the High Commissioner for the U.K. in India, at Delhi and Calcutta, 1948-49. He died on 24 March 1956.

Sold with a CD of related family photographs including the recipient receiving the C.S.I. from Lord Mountbatten in the last investiture he held before leaving India.



A fine Second War 'Tobruk' Brigade Major's D.S.O., Order of St. John, group of eight awarded to Major G. Bestford, 6th South African Infantry Brigade Headquarters, 2nd South African Division, a veteran of the Great War who was wounded in action whilst serving in the ranks of the 20th (Service) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (1st Tyneside Scottish) on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme. Subsequently commissioned in to the 25th (Service) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (1st Tyneside Irish), Bestford joined the South African Police after the Great War. He was mobilised for service during the Second War, and was taken prisoner of war at the Fall of Tobruk, 21 June 1942. Bestford returned to the South African Police after the war, rose to District Commandant of Durban, and played a prominent role during the Royal Visit to South Africa in 1947

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially dated '1946', with integral top riband bar; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's, breast badge, silver and enamels; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. G. Bestford.) severe edge bruise to BWM; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Africa Service Medal, Second War campaign awards all officially impressed (SAP195478 G. Bestford) mounted as originally worn, and subsequently additionally mounted on card for display, generally nearly very fine or better (8)

£2,800-£3,200



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25																								
Personalkarte I: Personelle Angaben																				Bestätigung bei Entlassung				
Kriegsgefangenen-Stammlager:																				Nr. 00119				
Name: BESTFORD																				Einheitsangehörigkeit: SOUTH AFRICAN				
Vorname: GEORGE																				Dienstgrad: MAJOR				
Geburtsort und -ort: 1. 10. 1897 GATESHEAD ENGLAND																				Truppenteil: D. I. F. Kamp. Nr. 1				
Religion: C of E																				Militär Nr. (Einheits- und Dienstnummer): 195478				
Vorname des Vaters: THOMAS																				Schlangennamen (Vor- und Nachname): LIBYA. 21.6.42				
Familienname der Mutter: REED																				Ob gefangen, freige, verwundet einget.: 500				
Höhere Dienststellenbeschreibung																				Erläuternde Bemerkungen				
																				Name und Wohnort bei in besonderen Fällen in der Einheit bei Kriegsausbruch MAJ. D. C. BESTFORD NORTHERLAND STREET UMTATA CAPE SOUTH AFRICA				
Statement I hereby promise not to try to escape while taking walks outside the camp as well as to do nothing which could facilitate or favor my own escape or that of any other POW. Especially, I undertake to abstain during this walk from any action which could prejudice the German Reich in any way whatsoever. G. Bestford																				Promotion of the Order of the O.V.W. (dated 19.1.40) Nr. 15.11.41 des O.V.W. Befehls v. 10. Promulgation				

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 19 December 1946:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services at Tobruk in 1942.'

The original recommendation, given by Brigadier F. W. Cooper, O.C. 6 SA Bde, states:

'From 10 Jan 42 to 21 Jun 42 Major Bestford was my [Brigadier F. W. Cooper, O.C. 6 SA Bde] Brigade Major. During that period he carried out his duties with entire disregard for his own comfort under what at times were very trying and dangerous conditions. He was mentioned in despatches for his work during operations at Sollum and Halfaya in Jan 42. During the period the brigade was attached to 1 S.A. Div. at Gazala - Mar - Apr 42 and during the period prior to the fall of Tobruk - Apr - Jun 42 his conduct was an example to all the work he put in over the six months, especially during the two vital days prior to the surrender, entitles him, in my opinion, to a D.S.O. for which I recommend him.'

Order of St John, Serving Brother, *London Gazette* 2 January 1953.

M..I.D. *London Gazette* 15 December 1942:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East during the period November, 1941, to April, 1942.'

**George Bestford** was one of six sons born to Thomas Bestford, and was born in Gateshead, County Durham in October 1897. He was educated at the local Higher Grade Secondary School, and aged 17 falsified his age to enlist in the 20th (Service) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (1st Tyneside Scottish), 26 October 1914.

Bestford advanced to Sergeant, and served with the Battalion in the French theatre of war from 9 January 1916. The Battalion served as part of the 102nd Infantry Brigade on the Somme, and Bestford was wounded in action, 1 July 1916. On the latter date the Battalion were fighting in tandem with the 4th Tyneside Scottish:

'Owing to the artillery barrage and the intense machine gun fire and the distance (800 yds) of no man's land to be traversed, the two battalions were almost wiped out, though the positions of the dead showed that they pushed on to the enemy's second line of trenches before they were annihilated.' (Battalion War Diary refers)

On the first day of the Battle of the Somme the 20th Battalion suffered casualties of 16 officers and 337 other ranks killed, and 10 officers and 268 other ranks wounded. Bestford was amongst the latter, and was evacuated back to the UK. His South African Police service files show that he subsequently received a G.O.C.'s Divisional Commendation in recognition of his gallantry on 1 July 1916.

Whilst recuperating from his wounds, Bestford would have received news that his brother William had been killed in action whilst serving with the Royal Engineers, 21 July 1916. The following month Bestford transferred as Acting Company Quartermaster Sergeant to the 29th (Reserve) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers. He was subsequently posted to the 3rd Battalion, and then attached to the 84th Training Reserve Battalion at Hornsea. Major A. E. Ken recommended Bestford for a commission in March 1917:

'This N.C.O. came very much under my observations, while at Home he attended several Courses of Instruction and on each one did very well indeed, on one occasion he came under the notice of the Brigadier who complimented him through his C.O. on his success...

On Service he was even better, as a leader of men he is a success, I never knew him to shirk any danger or fatigues, and his coolness under Shell and Rifle fire is splendid.

I regret to say his C.O. [Lieutenant Colonel C. Sillery] was killed as I knew that he had marked Sgt. Bestford out for distinction and no officers being left (All either killed or wounded) there was no one to put the recommendation forward. I think with a little training at a Cadet School he will make a very good Officer.'

After the requisite time with an Officer Cadet Battalion, Bestford was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Northumberland Fusiliers in October 1917. Bestford lost another brother, when his eldest brother Robert was killed in action serving with the Durham Light Infantry, 1 December 1917. Bestford was posted to France for service with the 25th (Service) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (2nd Tyneside Irish). After the war he was attached as a Signalling Officer to the 2/4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry for service in Syria and Egypt.

Bestford advanced to Lieutenant in May 1919, and relinquished his commission in March of the following year. He sailed for Natal, South Africa in April 1921. Bestford joined the South African Police in June 1921, and advanced from Constable to Captain, District Officer and Station Officer by June 1940. He was appointed Captain, 1st South African Police Battalion, Union Defence Force later that month, and was appointed to the Staff Headquarters, 6th Infantry (Police) Brigade.

Bestford embarked with the 2nd South African Division, and arrived in Egypt in June 1941. He served across North Africa, at the Battles of Sollum and Halfaya and was promoted Major in February 1942. Bestford served as Brigade Major, 6th South African Infantry Brigade Headquarters, and under constant attack from Rommel's Afrika Korps, the Allied Forces retreated from the Gazala Line throughout May - June 1942. The Garrison at Tobruk became isolated and the majority of the 2nd South African Division was captured there, en masse, as prisoners of war, on the 21st June following General Orders to surrender.

Unable to escape, Bestford was taken prisoner of war by the Italians and interned at Campo 75 (Bari). He was subsequently transferred to Germany, and interned in Stalag VII-A, Stalag V-C, and finally at Oflag XII-B at Hadamar. Bestford was repatriated in April 1945, and was recommended retrospectively for the D.S.O.

Bestford returned to South Africa, and resumed his employment with the South African Police. He was appointed Commanding Officer, Police Training Depot, Pretoria. During the Royal Visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to South Africa in 1947, Bestford had the honour of commanding the mounted escort and the Guard of Honour on special occasions throughout the tour. He was presented with his D.S.O. by the King at Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria in May of that year.

Bestford served as District Commandant of Durban prior to his retirement, and died in Durban in October 1968.

Sold with recipient's German Personalkarte, complete with photograph, and his German Parole Card; together with extensive copied research.

*Note:* A contemporary Great War photograph of Bestford wearing his Tyneside Scottish uniform was published in the *Illustrated Chronical* on 19 July 1916, following his wounding during the 20th Northumberland Fusiliers attack on the Somme, 1 July 1916, and forms part of the Newcastle City Library Photographic Collection.

**220 A Great War 'Western Front' D.S.O. group of three awarded to Major A. S. Mills, 47th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was twice wounded, and was Mentioned in Despatches**

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; British War and Victory Medals (Major A. S. Mills.) *suspensions slightly damaged on both campaign medals, generally very fine (3)* £800-£1,200

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 18 October 1917; citation published 7 March 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He commanded his battalion with great distinction during five days' heavy fighting, gaining all his objectives and making several daring personal reconnaissances. His reports on the situation were clear and concise, and it was due to his inspiring personal example that no fewer than six determined counter-attacks were successfully repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy in the course of one day.'

**Arthur Samuel Mills** was born in Amhurst, Nova Scotia, on 15 August 1888 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 47th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, on 1 June 1915. He sailed with his unit to England on 13 November 1915, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 August 1916, and was severely wounded by gun shot to the left thigh on 25 October 1916, and by gun shot to the right foot on 22 April 1918. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order, and was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 26 December 1917). Advanced Major, he was discharged medically unfit on 26 March 1919.

x221

**An inter-War O.B.E. group of five awarded to Major C. H. H. Harold, Royal Army Medical Corps**

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 (Capt. C. H. H. Harold. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. C. H. H. Harold.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Maj. C. H. H. Harold. R.A.M.C.) mounted as worn (although the last now loose) and housed in a fitted leather case, *good very fine (5)* £500-£700

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 July 1926

**Charles Henry Haslar Harold** was born in Llangollen, Denbighshire, on 1 January 1885, and was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps on 29 July 1910. Promoted Captain on 29 January 1914, he served during the Great War in Mesopotamia from June 1915, and was Mentioned in Despatches 'in connection with minor Military Operations in North and Northeast Persia during the period 1917-21' (*London Gazette* 8 May 1922). He subsequently served in Afghanistan and on the Northwest Frontier of India, was again Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 3 August 1920), and was promoted Brevet Major on 15 September 1921.

Created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the 1926 Birthday Honours' List, Harold served as Assistant Director of Hygiene and Pathology, India, from March 1927 to March 1931, before returning to England as Assistant Director of Hygiene, Southern Command. He retired with the rank of Major on 1 May 1934, and subsequently served as Director of Water Examination at the Metropolitan Water Board.

Sold with copied research.

**222 A Great War M.B.E. pair awarded to Nurse Miss Gertrude E. Holmes, South African Military Nursing Service**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type, lady's shoulder badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; Bilingual Victory Medal 1914-19 (P/Nurse G. E. Holmes.); together with the recipient's cape badge and riband bar, the latter including the riband for the British War Medal and a M.I.D. oak leaves emblem on the Victory Medal riband, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £140-£180

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 14 January 1921:

'For services in connection with the War.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 31 January 1919.

x223



**A post-war M.B.E. group of three awarded to Warrant Officer J. J. Rudd, 3rd Regiment Royal Horse Artillery, later 203 (Elswick) Field Battery T.A. and 101 (Northumbrian) Field Battery T.A.**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, with its *Royal Mint* case of issue; General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia (23691815 Bdr. J. J. Rudd. R.H.A.); Efficiency Medal, E.I.R., 2nd issue, T. & A.V.R. (23691815 WO2 J J Rudd RA) mounted court-style, *good very fine* (3) £240-£280

M.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 15 June 1985: 'Warrant Officer Class 2, Royal Regiment of Artillery, Territorial Army.'

**John James Rudd** was born in 1941 and enlisted into the Royal Artillery at Newcastle-on-Tyne on 18 July 1960. An extract from the recommendation for his M.B.E. states: 'Warrant Officer Class 2 Rudd joined the Territorial Army in 1959 and from 1960 to 1966 served as a regular soldier with the 3rd Regiment Royal Horse Artillery in Aden, United Kingdom and Germany. He rejoined the Territorial Army in 1969 and was awarded the Efficiency Medal in 1982. He has attended Camp every year and in every year has exceeded the Man Training Days allowance. During the past year he has served as Battery Sergeant Major of 203 (Elswick) Field Battery and his performance has been outstanding.' Sold with Regular Army Certificate of Service together with copied news cuttings announcing M.B.E. and presentation of the Queen's Cup to 203 Field Battery, copied recommendation for M.B.E. and other research.

224



**A scarce Second War D.S.C. group of seven awarded to Commander J. Staniforth, Royal Naval Volunteer (Supplementary) Reserve, who served as a Landing Craft Flotilla Officer in the Sicily, Italy and South of France Landings**

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945', in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; together with the original Buckingham Palace forwarding letter for the D.S.C., in the name of 'Lieut. Commander J. Staniforth, D.S.C., R. N.V.(S.)R.', *extremely fine* (7) £1,200-£1,600

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 11 December 1945.

The original recommendation states: 'Acting Temporary Lieutenant-Commander Jack Staniforth, H.M.S. *Hamilcar*. L.C.M. Flotilla Officer during the landings in Sicily and Italy, subsequently he became a Squadron Commander in the South of France landings. This officer is recommended for outstanding operational services in Minor Landing Craft during the last two years in the Mediterranean. He was commended by General Montgomery and by Rear-Admiral MacGregor for the fine work of his L.C.M.'s during the South of Italy landings. The Squadron Commander of "C" L.C.T. Squadron reports on this officer as follows: "I was very impressed with the very efficient way in which he organised and ran his Squadron during the landings in the South of France."'

**Jack Staniforth**, a native of Sheffield, was appointed a Sub Lieutenant in the "Wavy Navy" in May 1942 and by the end of the year was attending a Landing Craft training centre at Hayling Island. He remained employed in this sphere of operations for the remainder of the War, subsequent appointments including the Commando establishment at Largs and, as an Acting Temporary Lieutenant-Commander, *Hamilcar*, the base in Algeria and later Messina.



**A Second War 1942 'Western Desert Campaign' D.F.C., '1945' A.F.C., K.C.V.S.A. group of eight awarded to Flight Lieutenant J. McGill, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, whose low level attacks in Hawker Hurricanes of 73 Squadron inflicted much damage to enemy mechanised transport during the advance to Tripoli**

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1943; Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1946, with its *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf representative of the recipient's King's Commendation for Valuable Services in the Air; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Flt. Lt. J. McGill R.A.F.V.R.); together with the recipient's related miniature awards, *these lacking clasp and oak leaf*, and cloth R.A.F. wings, both sets of medals mounted as worn, *good very fine* (8) *£3,000-£4,000*

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 23 February 1943 - Flying Officer James McGill (64899) Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, No. 73 Squadron - the original cypher message from Headquarters R.A.F. Middle East to Air Ministry Kingsway sent 11 February 1943 states:

'Secret. An immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Cross has been made to Flying Officer James McGill 64899 of 73 Squadron. Since joining this squadron this pilot has done 95 operational night hours almost exclusively over enemy territory. On November 5 taking part in a dusk strafe with the squadron at Fuka, McGill on low flying strafe was hit in both long range and starboard main tanks another hit made a hole nearly a foot square. In spite of this Flying Officer McGill brought his aircraft safely home claiming two ammunition lorries blown up and another damaged. This is typical of his work and he has on two other occasions been damaged by ground fire. He has done a great deal of damage to enemy mechanised transport since the campaign for Tripoli began including dawn reccos over enemy territory.'

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946 - Flight Lieutenant J. McGill, D.F.C., (64899) No. 24 Group - the original recommendation states:

'(a) 2800 hours; (b) 2000 hours; (c) 150 hours. Throughout his tour of duty in the Union of South Africa, Flight Lieutenant McGill has displayed outstanding efficiency as a flying instructor. He has proved his exceptional ability to handle men and his reliability as a Group and Acting Squadron Commander at a Service Flying Training School. From September 1942, to September 1943, Flight Lieutenant McGill completed an operational tour on fighter aircraft and completed 180 hours flying.'

King's Commendation for Valuable Services in the Air *London Gazette* 14 June 1945 - Flight Lieutenant McGill, D.F.C., (64899) No. 25 Air School - the original recommendation states:

'(Total instructional flying hours 2540; during the last six months 72.) Throughout his service in this country [South Africa] Flight Lieutenant McGill, a Flying Instructor, has displayed outstanding ability in this capacity and as flight commander and squadron commander. He is most energetic and handles men exceedingly well.'

**James McGill** was commissioned Pilot Officer on probation in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 27 February 1941 and was promoted War Substantive Flying Officer on probation on 27 February 1942. He served with 73 Squadron during the Western Desert Campaign in North Africa from September 1942, the squadron having moved to the Middle East in late 1940. Moving repeatedly throughout the campaign according to the ever changing developments and requirements on the ground, the Hurricanes of 73 Squadron accompanied the the Army's advance into Libya in 1942, taking part in ground attack operations.

McGill was promoted War Substantive Flight Lieutenant on 27 February 1943 and was awarded the D.F.C. for courage and determination in flying Hurricanes in low-level attacks on enemy mechanised transport during the advance towards Tripoli. Having completed his operational tour in September 1943, he transferred to a Flying Instructor role in South Africa, firstly with No. 25 Air School at Standerton, then with No. 24 Air School, for which services he was awarded the Air Force Cross and King's Commendation for Valuable Services in the Air.



**A Second War 'Burma operations' A.R.R.C. group of five attributed to Sister Annie Dogherty, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve**

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.I.R. 1st issue, silver and enamel, the reverse of the lower arm officially dated '1946', on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (5) *£200-£240*

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 17 January 1946:  
'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Burma.'

Sold together with a photographic image of the recipient, and various other ephemera, including the recipient's riband bar and a Royal Medico-Psychological Association medal for proficiency in mental nursing, bronze, the reverse engraved 'E. Dougherty [sic].'



**A Serving Brother of St John group of seven awarded to Sapper E. L. Price, 21st Company, Inland Waterways and Docks, Royal Engineers, late Shropshire Battery, Royal Horse Artillery**

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's, breast badge, silver and enamels; British War and Victory Medals (604121 Dvr. E. L. Price. R.A.) official correction to both initials and first letter of surname; Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (604121 Dvr. E. L. Price. R.A.); Defence Medal; Coronation 1953; Service Medal of the Order of St John, silver, straight bar suspension, with additional service bar (22774 A/Off. E. L. Price. No. 7 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1941) *very fine or better* (7) *£180-£220*

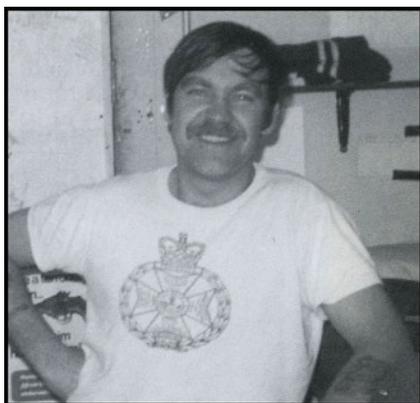
**Edward Leonard Price** was born in the Parish of Great Ness, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, and attested for the Shropshire R.H.A. at Shrewsbury on 10 May 1913, aged 18 years 1 month, an engine cleaner employed by the Great Western Railway Company. Embodied in August 1914, he was posted to 293 Brigade R.F.A. and served in France from January 1917. He was admitted to Boulogne General Hospital on 4 April 1917 with an accidental bomb wound to his back. He shortly afterwards transferred as a Sapper to the 21st Company, Inland Waterways and Docks, Royal Engineers, with whom he served for the remainder of the war. His Medal Index Card notes that his British War and Victory Medals were returned for correction and the M.I.C. itself is corrected from 'RICE' to 'PRICE'.

Sold with copied attestation papers and confirmation of Coronation medal as 'Member of the St John Ambulance Brigade on duty at the Coronation Service.'



**The regimentally unique 'Northern Ireland' D.C.M., 'Meritorious Service' B.E.M. group of four awarded to Staff Sergeant Mick 'The Rat' Rattigan, 3rd Battalion, Royal Green Jackets**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (23738257 A/Cpl. M. Rattigan. R.G.J.); British Empire Medal, (Military) E.I.I.R. (23738257 S. Sgt. M. Rattigan, D.C.M., R.G.J.); General Service Medal 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (23738257 Cpl. M. Rattigan. R.G.J.); **Oman, Sultanate**, Tenth Anniversary Medal, unnamed as issued, court mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine and better* (4) *£20,000-£30,000*



Just 19 D.C.M.'s were awarded for the entire Northern Ireland conflict of which Rattigan's D.C.M. is a unique award to the Royal Green Jackets.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 24 July 1973.

The original recommendation states:

'On the afternoon of 28 August 1972 Lance-Corporal Rattigan was a member of a foot patrol in the Beechmount area of Belfast. Beechmount Avenue is notoriously dangerous as it gives gunmen and snipers long fields of fire and easy escape routes. At 1530 hours the patrol reached Beechmount Avenue and split up; one section moved on across the Avenue and up Beechmount Grove; the other carried on along the Avenue prior to taking up a parallel route up Beechmount Pass.

At this stage Lance-Corporal Rattigan's Section Commander stopped and searched a passer by. He was about to release him when six high velocity shots were fired at the patrol from the western end of Beechmount Avenue. The patrol returned fire and, under the direction of the Platoon Commander began to manoeuvre out of their extremely exposed position on the Avenue and into the building site.

The Section Commander had been fatally wounded in this first burst of fire. As soon as he realised this, and saw that the Section Commander was being given such medical assistance as was possible, Lance-Corporal Rattigan immediately took over command of the section, nominated a Rifleman as his second in command, and supervised the move to better fire positions. In order to locate the gunmen and to improve individual fire positions Lance-Corporal Rattigan exposed himself to fire several times. He acted decisively and with considerable courage throughout this incident and commanded his section with skill in the ensuing hot pursuit.

Later that same day, at 2230 hrs, he was on patrol in Locan Street. Two gunmen were seen at the top of St. Mary's Practising Primary School. Under his direction the section sniper fired two shots at the gunmen. Eight shots were immediately returned. Throughout the gun battle which followed Lance-Corporal Rattigan kept a very firm grip on his section and gave excellent fire control orders.

On the afternoon of 22 October Lance-Corporal Rattigan (by now promoted to Corporal) was on a mobile patrol on the Springfield Road when he noticed three men standing by a bus stop. He thought there was something suspicious about them and decided to investigate. The first man he searched, a Protestant, was found to be carrying a loaded Luger pistol with a round up the breach. One of the other men was a Catholic. These men were subsequently screened and the Protestant duly charged. It seems likely that he was the gunman of an assassination squad and the Catholic was his intended victim who owes his life to Corporal Rattigan's alertness.

These three incidents typify Corporal Rattigan's success as a section commander. But in addition to specific acts of leadership in difficult and dangerous situations Corporal Rattigan was first class in his dealings with the local population. As a result he was held in very high regard as a tough, able but also reasonable and courteous N.C.O. by both the Catholic and Protestant communities in his platoon and section area on the Lower Woodvale interface.

Corporal Rattigan's all round performance throughout the four month operational tour in Belfast has been outstanding.'

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 30 December 1985. (Colour Sergeant, Infantry Junior Leaders Battalion).

**Michael Rattigan** - 'Mick the Rat' to those who knew him - was born in Salisbury, Wiltshire. 'He rose to the rank of colour sergeant in the Royal Green Jackets and was enormously respected within the regiment, in particular by the many men he trained in his later years as an instructor. He is remembered as a scrupulously fair and honest NCO. After leaving the army, Mick found adjusting to mundane civilian life difficult. He had a number of jobs, mainly in security, but in the mid 1980s worked in Saudi Arabia providing military training, and later in Mozambique, where one close shave too many convinced him that he was too old to be playing soldiers. After returning to live in Kent he managed property for a number of years. He died in Hythe in 2008.' (*Deeds of Heroes: The Story of The Distinguished Conduct Medal 1854-1993*, by Matthew Richardson refers)

Sold together with a copy of the original recommendation for the DCM signed by the recipient; letters of congratulation on award of DCM (4) from Lieutenant Colonel L. L. Dunphie, MC; Major General R. E. Worsley, OBE; Brigadier A. L. Watson; and the OC, 39 Infantry Brigade; a copy of detailed original recommendation for BEM; a letter from Ameer Rukn, Deputy Commander Sultan of Oman's Land Forces congratulating Rattigan on the award of his BEM; and a photo of recipient whilst serving with the Sultan of Oman's Armed Forces in December 1985.



**A Great War D.S.M. pair awarded to Trimmer Christopher Pratt, Royal Naval Reserve, for services aboard H.M. Trawler *Scott* which was sunk by a mine in the outer Thames Estuary on 22 October 1915**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (T.S.3680. C. Pratt, Trimr. R.N.R. H.M. Tr. *Scott*.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1917, this added for display purposes, *light pitting from Star, otherwise very fine* (2) £600-£800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916: 'For bravery and devotion to duty during mine-sweeping and mine-laying operations.'

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 19 December 1917.

**Christopher Pratt** enrolled on 31 May 1915 and joined *Actaeon* on 17 June 1915. This was the Auxiliary Patrol Base and Torpedo School at Sheerness at which, presumably, H.M. Trawler *Scott* was based. He was discharged from *Actaeon* to the Naval Hospital at Chatham on 23 February 1916, "Invalided", but no other reason given. The fact that he was awarded the D.S.M. only weeks before this, might indicate an injury sustained when the trawler *Scott* was sunk by a mine on 22 October 1915, off the Tongue in the outer Thames Estuary.

Sold with copied research.



**A Great War D.S.M. awarded to Engine Room Artificer J. N. Reed, Royal Naval Reserve, for services aboard the destroyer *Moresby* when she and her sister ship *Michael* sank the German submarine *U-110* in the North West Approaches on 15 March 1918**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (EA.1163. J. N. Reed, E.R.A. R.N.R. "*Moresby*" Atlantic. 15. Mch. 1918) *nearly very fine* £700-£900

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 14 September 1918: 'For services in action with enemy submarines.'

**James Nesbit Reed** was born at Newcastle on Tyne on 18 December 1889. He enrolled in the R.N.R. as an Engine Room Artificer on 31 August 1914, and after service in *Woolwich* and *Druid*, was transferred, on 28 April 1916, to the newly built destroyer H.M.S. *Moresby* in which he was soon engaged at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916. At Jutland, *Moresby* screened the First Battle Cruiser Squadron as one of twelve destroyers operating with the Thirteenth Destroyer Flotilla and was successful in sinking the German destroyer V. 4 by torpedo.

Remaining in *Moresby* until the conclusion of the war, Reed was present in her on 15 March 1918, at the sinking of *U-110*, a type 93 U-boat which had among its list of 10 previous victims, the celebrated Q-Ship H.M.S. *Penshurst*. When found north-west of Malin Head by *Moresby* and another destroyer H.M.S. *Michael*, she had just torpedoed and sunk the 10,000 tonne British ocean liner *Amazon* and was promptly sent to the bottom by depth charges from the British destroyers with the loss of 39 men. All of *Amazon*'s passengers and 9 surviving crew members from *U-110* were rescued by *Moresby*.

Sold with copied service records and other research which confirm entitlement to 1914-15 Star trio and R.N.R. L.S. & G.C., this last awarded on 22 February 1930.

x231



**A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of eight awarded to Sergeant W. J. Whear, "D" Battery, 14th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, later Flying Officer, Royal Air Force, who was Mentioned in Despatches in January 1942**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (10977 Cpl. W. J. Whear, D. 14/Bde: R.H.A.); 1914-15 Star (L-10977 Cpl. (A. Sjt.) W. J. Whear. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (L-10977 Sjt. W. J. Whear. R.A.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I. D. oak leaf; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (347009. F/Sgt. W. J. Whear. R.A. F.) mounted court-style, *nearly very fine or better* (8) *£600-£800*

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1942.

**William John Whear** served in France with the Royal Field Artillery from 28 November 1915, and was attached to "D" Battery, 14th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, at the time of winning his M.M. in 1917. He afterwards joined the Royal Air Force and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal as a Flight-Sergeant in June 1935. He was mentioned in despatches in the New Year Honours list of 1942, and was appointed to an emergency commission as Flying Officer, Administrative and Special Duties Branch, R.A.F., on 28 January 1943. He retired from the Royal Air Force on 19 September 1945.

Sold with copied research.

x232



**A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of six awarded to Corporal Henry Smurthwaite, Royal Horse Artillery, attached "C" Anti-Aircraft Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (187066 Cpl. H. Smurthwaite. R.G.A.); 1914-15 Star (99684 Gnr. H. Smurthwaite. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (99684 Cpl. H. Smurthwaite. R.A.); Defence Medal; Police L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (Supt. Henry Smurthwaite) mounted court-style, *good very fine* (6) *£500-£700*

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 August 1919: 'R.G.A., "C" A.A. By. (York).'

M.M. card confirms award for France, 'R.G.A. attd. "C" A.A. Bty.'

x233 *Family Group:*

**A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant L. Norris, Royal Field Artillery**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (93068 Sjt. L. Norris. 58/Bde: R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (93068 Sjt. L. Norris, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (93068 Sjt. L. Norris. R.A.) *nearly extremely fine*

*Three: Private J. Norris, Royal Scots, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 25 February 1915*

1914-115 Star (10107 Pte. J. Norris. R. Scots.); British War and Victory Medals (10107 Pte. J. Norris. R. Scots.) with named lid of card box of issue; Memorial Plaque (John Norris) in card envelope of issue, *extremely fine (8) £500-£700*

M.M. *London Gazette* 6 January 1917.

**Lindsay Norris** attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War initially in Egypt from 14 July 1915. Proceeding to the Western Front, he was awarded the Military Medal 'for repairing telephone wire under heavy fire.' Subsequently transferring to the Royal Garrison Artillery he was discharged, Class 'Z' Reserve, on 18 March 1919.

**John Norris**, brother of the above, was born in Greenock, Scotland, and attested for the Royal Scots. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 December 1914, and was killed in action on 25 February 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

Sold together with Imperial War Graves Commission correspondence.

x234 **A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Lance-Sergeant T. Pearson, Grenadier Guards**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (13414 Cpl-L. Sjt. - T. Pearson. 2/G. Gds:) *Rhodium plated, two edge bruises, otherwise good very fine* *£240-£280*

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 January 1918.

**Thomas H. Pearson** served in France with the Grenadier Guards and later with the Labour Corps. He is entitled to the 1914-15 Star trio and a Silver War Badge.

x235



**A post-war B.E.M. group of nine awarded to Staff Sergeant George Bulger, 7th Parachute Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery**

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (LS/837015 S/Sgt (Lcl) George Bulger, R.H.A.; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (837105. Gnr. G. Bulger. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (837105 Sgt. G. Bulger. R.A.) together with case of issue for B.E.M. and British Legion enamelled numbered badge in numbered box of issue, *good very fine (9)*

*£300-£360*

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 2 June 1962: 'Staff-Sergeant (Local) George Bulger, Royal Horse Artillery.'

Awarded for particularly enthusiastic and sterling service as Chief Clerk to 7 Parachute Regiment R.H.A. in the period June 1957 to December 1961. Sold with copied recommendation from Lieutenant-Colonel T. St. G. Caulfield, M.B.E., R.H.A., Commanding Officer, and copied medal roll entry for G.S.M. Palestine serving with 7 Medium Regiment R.A.

## Single Orders and Decorations

236



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.B. (Military) a rare William IV Knight Grand Cross breast star, by *Rundell Bridge & Co., London*, c.1834-37, 91mm x 84mm, silver, gold, and enamel, the reverse inscribed 'Rundell Bridge & Co., Jewellers to their Majesties and all the Royal Family, Ludgate Hill, London', and fitted with gold retaining pin, some enamel loss to 'Ich Dien' motto and central wreath, otherwise good very fine and rare for this period £2,400-£2,800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2009.

The name of the firm was changed to *Rundell Bridge & Co.* in 1834 after the deaths of various former partners.

237



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, converted for neck wear, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, minor green enamel damage and traces of restoration to wreath, otherwise good very fine £600-£800

238

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, converted for neck wear, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, obverse central medallion loose and minor green enamel damage to wreath, otherwise very fine £600-£800

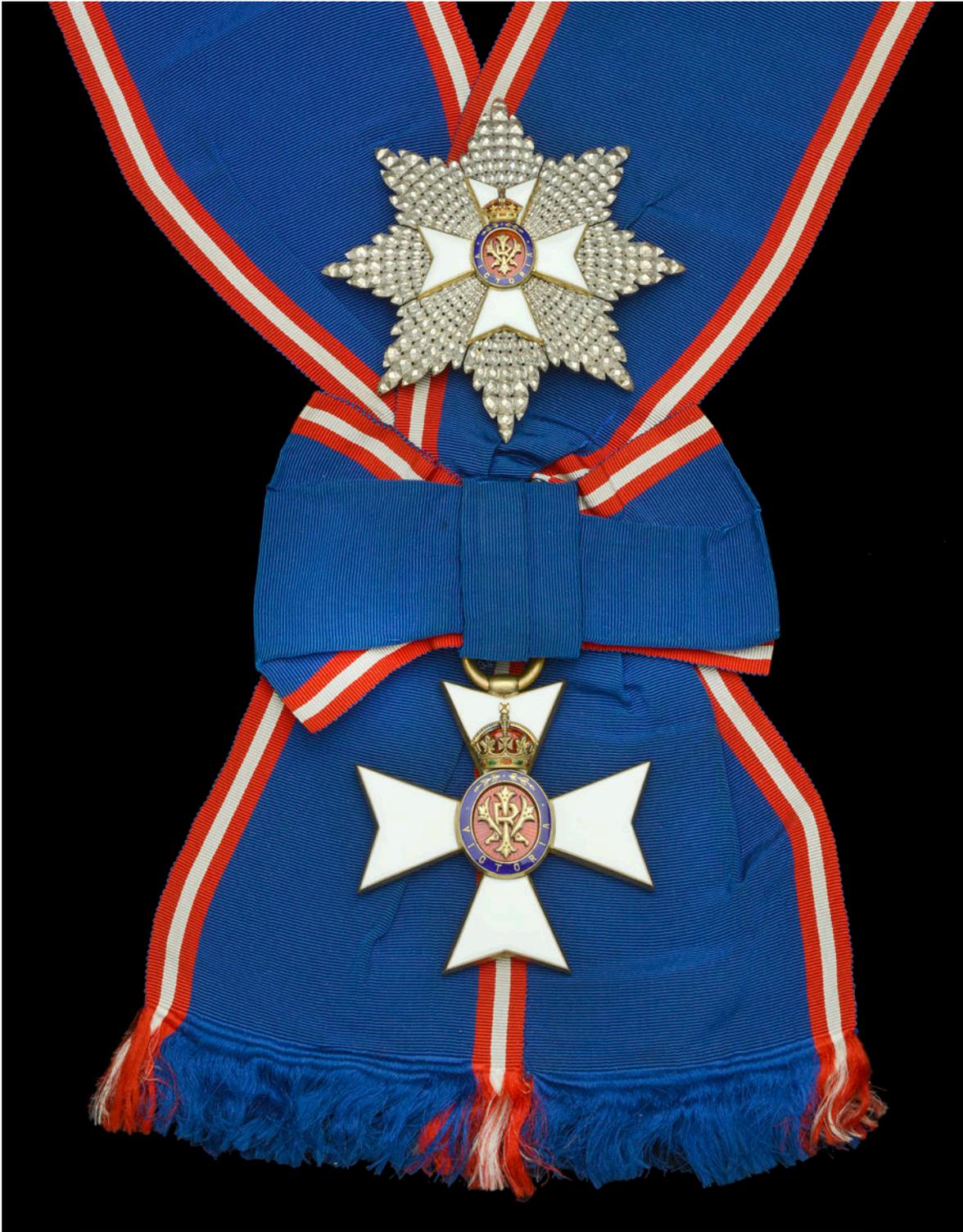
239

**The C.B. awarded to A. E. Tollerfield Esq., Assistant Comptroller, Patent Office, Board of Trade**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt, with neck riband, in *Collingwood, London*, case of issue, extremely fine £200-£240

C.B. *London Gazette* 8 June 1963.

Sold together with the recipient's Bestowal Document; various Central Chancery Letters regarding the award and the investiture; various letters of congratulations to the recipient on the award; and a copy of the Statutes of the Order of the Bath.



**The G.C.V.O. set of insignia awarded to Lord Rennell, H.M. Envoy to Sweden, on the occasion of the marriage of H.R. H. Princess Margaret of Connaught to H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1905**

The Royal Victorian Order, G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '146'; Star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '146', with gold retaining pin, with full sash riband, in *Collingwood, London* case of issue, the case officially numbered 'G146', extremely fine (2) *£1,800-£2,200*

*Provenance:* Spink, July 2000 (when sold alongside the recipient's campaign medals); Dix Noonan Webb, December 2009.

**James Rennell Rodd, 1st Baron Rennell**, was born on 9 November 1858 and was educated at Haileybury and Balliol College, Oxford. Entering the Diplomatic Service, he was in charge of the British Agency at Zanzibar throughout 1893 and was present at the actions of Pumwani and Jongeni, 1893. The following year he was transferred to Cairo and in 1897 was Special Envoy to King Menelik II. Rodd was the Secretary of the Legation, Cairo, 1894-1901; Councillor of the Embassy at Rome, 1901-04; H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden, 1904-08; and Ambassador to Italy, 1908-19. Post-war he was a British delegate at the League of Nations, 1921-23 and a Member of Parliament, 1928-32. He was awarded the G.C.V.O. in 1905 for services as H.M. Envoy to Sweden and on the occasion of the marriage of H.R.H. Princess Margaret of Connaught to H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and was additionally appointed G.C.M.G. in 1915 and G.C.B. in 1920. He was raised to the peerage as the 1st Baron Rennell in 1933, and died on 26 July 1941.

**241** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *light scratch to reverse of lower arm, gilding slightly rubbed, otherwise good very fine* *£200-£240*

**242** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with full and miniature width neck ribands, in *Toye, Kenning and Spencer, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£200-£240*

**243**



**A Great War D.S.O. attributed to Chaplain to the Forces Third Class the Rev. C. F. J. Holmes, Army Chaplains' Department, for his gallantry in picking up an unexploded shell and throwing it overboard when H.M. Transport *Mercian*, conveying the Lincolnshire Yeomanry in the Mediterranean off the Algerian coast, was attacked by an enemy submarine on 3 November 1915**

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *minor enamel damage to wreath and obverse centre slightly depressed, generally very fine* *£600-£800*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 6 September 1918:

'For distinguished and gallant services rendered on the occasion of the destruction or damage by enemy action of Hospital Ships, Transports, and Storeships.'

**The Rev. Cecil Frederick Joy Holmes** was educated at Keble College, Oxford, and prior to the outbreak of the Great War held the living of a parish near Grantham, Lincolnshire. He served during the Great War as a Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd Class, and was with the Lincolnshire Yeomanry when their transport ship *Mercian* was attacked by an enemy submarine off the Algerian Coast on 3 November 1915, during which the Regiment suffered a total of 103 casualties. For his gallantry in picking up an unexploded shell which had fallen on the bridge of the vessel and throwing it overboard Holmes was awarded the D.S.O., and was also awarded the French Legion of Honour (*London Gazette* 17 August 1918). It is worth bearing in mind that similar acts of bravery have, previously, been rewarded with the award of the Victoria Cross.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient, and copied newspaper cuttings relating to the incident.

**244** Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* *£300-£400*

**x245** Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1944, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *sometime heavily Rhodium plated, very fine* *£700-£900*

**246** A 'Delhi Durbar - Visit to India' R.V.M. awarded to Petty Officer Telegraphist **E. J. Clare, H.M. Royal Yacht *Medina*, Royal Navy**

Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.R., silver (E. J. Clare, P.O. Tel. H.M.S. Medina 1911-12.) naming engraved in sloping sans-serif capitals, in its fitted case of issue, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* *£200-£240*

R.V.M. (Silver) awarded 4 February 1912 for services during H.M. King George V and Queen Mary's visit to India for the Durbar.

**Ernest Joseph Clare** was born on 7 April 1885, in Kennington, London, and joined the Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 6 August 1901, aged 16 years 3 months, a porter by trade. He was advanced to Boy 1st Class in August 1902 and to Ordinary Seaman on his 18th birthday in 1903, when he signed for a continuous service engagement of 12 years. He was advanced to Able Seaman in July 1904 whilst serving in *Aurora*, but in October 1907 he was re-categorised to Telegraphist, advancing to Leading Telegraphist in June 1908. He joined *Medina* on her requisition as a Royal Yacht on 10 October 1911, and was promoted to Petty Officer Telegraphist three days later. He remained in *Medina* throughout her voyage to and from India for the Delhi Durbar, leaving her on 15 February 1912. For his services during the visit to India he was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal in silver. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Fox* in the Persian Gulf (Medal and clasp) and his further service during the Great War entitled him to the 1914-15 Star trio. He retired at his own request on 6 October 1925, but was recalled for service in June 1939, serving subsequently in the Orkneys, based at *Pyramus*, until finally invalided on 14 May 1940. He died on 8 December 1950. Sold with copied record of service and other research.

## Campaign Groups and Pairs

247



**Three: Captain R. B. Creyke, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (R. B. Creyke, Mate.); Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; St. Jean d'Acre 1840, silver, unnamed as issued, fitted with contemporary replacement silver bar suspension, each medal fitted with silver ribbon buckle and long pin for wearing, *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£1,000-£1,400*

*Provenance:* Glendining's, March 1998, when mounted in glass fronted display case, the black-on-gold painted labels from which accompany the group.

**Richard Boynton Creyke** entered the Navy in July, 1829, as first-class volunteer on board the *Atholl*, on the west coast of Africa, from which vessel, in April, 1831, he was transferred to the *Medina*, where he remained until July of the same year. He joined the *Ocean* as a midshipman in December, 1831, the *Magpie* in November, 1832, and the *Rolla* in November, 1833. In these vessels he was employed at Sheerness, and on the North Sea and Lisbon stations. He went to the Mediterranean in April, 1834, in the *Revenge*, and as a Mate became attached to the *Bellerophon* in May, 1838. In the *Bellerophon*, as a Mate, he took part in the operations on the coast of Syria, and was present at the bombardment of St. Jean D'Acre.

In July, 1841, he was appointed to the revenue cutter *Defence*, employed in the North Sea, and was transferred, in July, 1843, to the steam vessel *Blazer*, Captain John Washington (afterwards Hydrographer) employed on surveying service in the same neighbourhood. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in September, 1843. From February, 1844, to October, 1845, he served on the west coast of Africa in the *Penelope*, *Alert*, and *Crowler*, the former being the Commodore's vessel on that station. He commanded the boats of the *Alert* in an attack on pirates at the Arguin islands, near Cape Blanco, for which he was mentioned favourably in the despatches of the Commodore.

In January, 1846, he was appointed to the survey of the west coast of Scotland, under Captain C. G. Robinson, in the *Shearwater*, and in October of the same year was made an Assistant-Surveyor. In October, 1847, his name was transferred to the books of the *San Josef* and subsequently to the *Impregnable* and *Fisgard*, his services throughout being continued in the survey of the west coast of Scotland.

In February, 1855, Lieutenant Creyke was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Merlin*, Captain Bartholomew J. Sullivan, attached to the Baltic fleet, in which vessel he assisted in surveying the north part of Cronstadt, as well as the vicinity of Sweaborg, previous to its bombardment, at which he was present. For his services on this occasion he was so strongly recommended by the Commander-in-Chief to the favourable consideration of their lordships, that he was promoted to the rank of Commander in September of the same year, and in the following November again resumed his duties as an Assistant-Surveyor on the west coast of Scotland, under Captain E. J. Bedford, with whom, as Chief Assistant-Surveyor, he continued to serve until about the year 1861. He was promoted to be Retired Captain on 11 February 1862, in consideration of his services and the impaired state of his health. For his war services Captain Creyke has received the Syrian and Baltic medals.

For the recipient's miniature dress medals, see Lot 639.

**x248 Pair: Gunner and Driver William Hill, Royal Horse Artillery, late Bombay Horse Artillery**

Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (Gunner Wm. Hill, 3rd Troop Brigade H. Arty.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Driver Wm. Hill, Rl. H, Art.) *toned, very fine* (2) *£360-£400*

**William Hill** is confirmed on the roll of "D: Troop R.H.A. in the Indian Mutiny. He was discharged on 31 August 1862, and died on 6 April 1867.



**The unique 'Light Brigade' group of four awarded to Captain T. G. Johnson, 13th Hussars, later Major, West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, who was twice decorated by the French Emperor for his Distinguished Services in the Crimea- the only Light Brigade participant so honoured- and whose letter to his brother describing his participation in the Charge was one of the earliest to be published in the British Press**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, *lugs removed from top clasp* (Regt. Serjt. Major, Thomas George Johnson. 13th. Light Dragoons) Regimentally impressed naming in serif capitals; **France, Second Empire**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, **France, Second Empire**, Medaille Militaire, eagle suspension, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, *blue enamel damage and traces of restoration to bands around central medallions*; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue (T G Johnson 13th Light Dragoons) Regimentally impressed naming in serif capitals, with contemporary silver swivel suspension, all with plain top silver riband bars, and housed in a fitted gilt frame, *lacking glazing*, the gilt mount engraved 'Major T. G. Johnson, Late Captain, 13th Hussars', *light contact marks, generally very fine or better* (4) *£8,000-£12,000*



*Provenance:* Spink, November 2004.

**Thomas George Johnson** was born in Maidstone, Kent, in March 1824, the son of John Thomas Johnson, who at the time of his birth was serving as a Schoolmaster Sergeant with the Cavalry Depot of the 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars. On 27 March 1837, at the age of 13 years and by 'Special Authority', he enlisted in the 4th (Queen's Own) Regiment of Light Dragoons at the Maidstone Cavalry Depot. He was appointed a Trumpeter on 24 May 1837 and, save for a six month period in early 1839, he retained this rank until 1 September 1846 when he transferred to the 13th Regiment of (Light) Dragoons, then based in Dublin, in the rank of Private. He was promoted Corporal on 1 February 1848 and Sergeant on 25 May 1853. He embarked with the Regiment for the Crimea at Portsmouth in May 1854 and arrived at the Bulgarian city of Varna, on the coast of the Black Sea, on 2 June 1854. A few weeks later, on 25 June, Johnson was one of a patrol of 195 men under Lord Cardigan that was sent north to the River Danube to 'ascertain the movements of the enemy'. This became known as the Soreback Reconnaissance because of the extremes of heat, thirst, and hunger endured by the patrol over a seventeen day period. In September 1854 the 13th Light Dragoons sailed from Varna for the Crimea- unfortunately during the voyage Johnson fell down the main hatchway on board his ship and was invalided to Scutari Hospital between 16 September and 7 October, thus missing the Battle of the Alma.

#### ***The Charge of the Light Brigade***

Johnson had returned to his regiment in time to participate in the famous Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava on 25 October 1854, and in a letter to his brother John, dated 7 November 1854, he includes a first-hand account of the Charge as follows:

'My dearest Brother,

I can say but a few words. When last I wrote to you we were on the point of embarking for the Crimea; unfortunately I met with a severe accident, fell down the main hatchway and have to thank God I was not killed. I went to the General Hospital at Scutari, consequently was out of Alma, but joined the regiment as soon as possible, being anxious to participate in the next honours. Joined at Balaklava where we passed some weeks in the most arduous and harassing duties, both of outposts and pickets, almost surrounded by Cossacks, and we were obliged to be continually on the alert. At last we engaged them, but I suppose of this you have the account.

On the 25th October the enemy advanced and stormed our advanced position on some hills which were well fortified and unfortunately occupied by the Turks. The rascals fled before the Russians came within 150 yards of the forts, our artillery came up and the 13th covered the guns where we were exposed to shot and shell for upwards of two hours, but the positions being lost we slowly retired a short distance. The Russians advanced direct on to us on the ground of our camp, our heavy dragoons were ordered to charge them, and they fled although their numbers were sufficient to overwhelm our handful of cavalry. At this time the light brigade was formed up on the left on some hills which commanded a long valley about two miles, at the end of which the enemy retired. By some misunderstanding we were ordered to advance and charge their guns which they had formed up full in our fronts at the extreme end, and here took place a scene and act unparalleled in history. We had scarcely advanced a few yards before they opened on us with grape and shell. It was a perfect level, the ground only wide enough for the 17th and 13th to advance, the rest of the brigade following. To our astonishment they had batteries on each side of the hills which commanded the whole valley; consequently a dreadful crossfire was opened on us from both sides and in front but it was too late to do anything but advance, which we did in a style truly wonderful, every man feeling certain that we must be annihilated; still we continued on up to the very guns, charged them, took them, but there being no support we were obliged to retire almost cut up. Out of our regiment we assembled 10 men mounted and one or two officers. Our Colonel being sick and our Major gone home we were commanded by the senior Captain. Two captains were killed and one lieutenant. Poor Weston was killed and two other sergeant-majors taken prisoners. The others were either killed, taken prisoners or dismounted. Of course the remainder retired and here the firing was worse than ever for the infantry aimed at us as we passed. I escaped thank God without a scratch though my horse got shot through the head and in the hind quarters, and a lance was thrust through my shoe case. It was a most unwise and mad act. One thing, there is no blame attached to the Earl of Cardigan for he was ordered to do it and he did it most nobly. We rode up to the very mouth of the guns and since then the 17th and ourselves have scarcely been able to muster one squadron between us. The 4th Light Dragoons are nearly as bad. The Earl is very much cut up concerning it and points it out to the officers as the effects of charging batteries. There never was a more splendid Light Brigade before the battle, but now it is reduced almost to nothing. The daring of the thing astonished and frightened the enemy. The shattered Remains of the Light Brigade moved up here near Sebastopol shortly afterwards and have remained pretty quiet with the exception of the continued bombardment dinning in our ears from morning to night.'

The above letter was published in *The Morning Post* on Wednesday, 29 November 1854 and was one of the earliest first-hand accounts of the Charge to be so published. Although the letter was only attributed to 'a Sergeant in the 13th Light Dragoons', it was definitely written by Thomas Johnson because it was later included by him in an Affidavit that he swore on 15 April 1863 as testimony for use in the case of *Cardigan v. Calthorpe*, which centred on the accusation that Cardigan had deserted the Light Brigade once they had reached the Russian guns and retreated to safety. In the event the case did not proceed, being 'nonsuited', but had it done so it is now generally accepted that Cardigan would have been vindicated. Within the same Affidavit Johnson further expands on his own part in the Charge as follows:

'At the Charge of Balaklava on the 25 October, 1854, I was a Sergeant in the 13th Light Dragoons which was one of the two regiments forming the first line of the Light Brigade. I entered the Russian Battery with my regiment and by the time we reached the guns and had cut down or disabled the artillerymen in charge of them, there were very few of us left to make a retreat. We retired however in small detached parties, one of which including myself fell in with the second line of the Light Brigade which was then advancing to the Battery. We then turned again and rode in the rear of the second line which shared in a great measure the fate of the first; being cut to pieces by the incessant fire of the flank batteries. I passed however with some of the second line a second time through the guns and on approaching the enemy cavalry, which I believe was drawn up some little distance in rear of the Battery, I and a man named John Keeley found ourselves within a few yards of Lord Cardigan who was also in the rear of the Battery and surrounded by and engaged in defending himself against four or five Cossack Lancers. Both Keeley and myself rushed to his Lordship's assistance but my horse on the moment received a severe wound which completely disabled him (and from which and other injuries he afterwards died), and I believe that the man Keeley also had his horse shot under him. I then saw Lord Cardigan disengage himself from the Cossacks and ride away apparently unhurt, but one of the Cossacks then made a right rear point at him with his lance which I then believed and feared had passed through his Lordship's body. I then retreated towards the Hill as rapidly as I could and after a few moments I came up with some of Lord Lucan's Staff who were saying that Lord Cardigan was killed. Some one present contradicted it which contradiction I then confirmed by telling them that I had just seen his Lordship's narrow escape and safety.'

Following Balaclava, Johnson and the remaining members of the regiment were present at the Battle of Inkermann, although only in a minor way, and on the same day, 5 November 1854, he was promoted to Regimental Sergeant-Major. Thereafter he took part in the lengthy siege of Sebastopol, the regiment being part of the 2nd Light Brigade, and in October 1855 he participated in the expedition to Eupatoria with the French Cavalry under General D'Allonville. A few months later Johnson learned that his brother Francis, a Trumpet Major with the 12th Lancers, and who had only arrived in the Crimea in May 1855, had died at Scutari Hospital on 22 December 1855.

For his services in the Crimea Johnson received both the French Legion of Honour and the French *Medaille Militaire*, the former being announced in the *London Gazette* on 4 August 1856 for 'distinguished services before the enemy during the late war'; and the latter appearing in the Supplemental List of 'non-commissioned Officers and soldiers selected for Recommendation to His Majesty the Emperor of the French to receive the decoration of the French Military War Medal', published by the War Office in February 1857 and published in *The Times* on 13 April 1857. The citation for the latter award notes that he 'served in the Eastern Campaign, including the reconnaissance on the Danube under Lord Cardigan, the Battles of Balaklava and Inkermann, the Siege of Sebastopol, and the expedition to Eupatoria.' Johnson was unique amongst Light Brigade participants in receiving this double French award, and was one of only six such recipients amongst all those who served during the Crimean campaign.

Johnson returned with the regiment to England in May 1856, following which the regiment was based in Ireland until August 1859 when it returned to the British mainland. During this time Johnson was commissioned Cornet, without purchase, on 27 November 1857, and in recommending him for this promotion Colonel Doherty, commanding the 13th Light Dragoons, emphasised Johnson's 'service in the field and general good conduct'. He was further promoted to Lieutenant, by purchase, on 30 March 1860, and thence to Captain, without purchase, on 19 May 1866. The regiment's name had been changed to the 13th Hussars in 1861, and although the regiment was sent to Canada between 1866 and 1869, when a Fenian raid from the United States threatened, Johnson remained in England and served out the remainder of his army career with the Regimental Depot at Canterbury and York. He retired from the army by the sale of his commission on 10 November 1869.

Shortly after his retirement, on 18 November 1869, Johnson was appointed Adjutant, with the rank of Captain, in the 2nd West Regiment of Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, a position previously held by his brother John. He was granted the honorary rank of Major in the regiment on 21 February 1880, before retiring on 19 September 1881. It is recorded that under his leadership the regiment reached a high standard of merit as 'borne out by the testimony of Major-General Cameron who said 'They were the best and finest regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry I have ever seen.'

In later life Johnson was a member of the Balaclava Commemoration Society and appeared in both lists of 'Chargers' drawn up by the committee of the Society in 1877 and 1879. According to one of his obituaries Johnson also had on display at his home two items presented to him by Lord Cardigan's wife- an oil painting of Lord Cardigan's charger, Ronald; and a steel engraving of Lord Cardigan leading the Light Brigade. He died at home in Scarborough, Yorkshire, on 24 May 1908, and is buried in Scarborough Cemetery.

There are a number of photographs of Johnson. Two, taken by Roger Fenton in the Crimea in 1855, show him with other officers and men of the 13th Light Dragoons; and there is also another one taken c.1866 in the uniform of a Captain of the 13th Hussars which clearly shows his four medals with the distinctive plain silver top riband bars.

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

**x250 Four: Gunner and Driver Henry Larway, Royal Horse Artillery**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (Driver Henry Larway. R. Horse A.) contemporary engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Gunner Hy. Larway, F Tp. R.H.Art.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (Driver H Larway B Bde. RHA); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed, pierced and fitted with small rings for suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine and better (4)* *£300-£360*

**Henry Larway** was born in the Parish of St Mary Magdalen, Taunton, Somerset, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Taunton on 10 January 1853, aged 18 years 2 months, a silk weaver by trade. Posted as Gunner to the 6th Battalion Horse Brigade, he served overseas in Turkey and the Crimea with "I" Troop R.H.A. from June 1854 to 9 February 1855, and was present at the battle of Alma (Medal with clasp); he afterwards served in Bengal from 9 November 1857 to 28 April 1862, including service during the Indian Mutiny with "F" Troop R.H.A. (Medal). He re-engaged at Woolwich for a further term of 9 years on 7 January 1865, as a Gunner until 19 March 1871, after which he was mustered as a Driver. He was recommended for his L.S. & G.C. on 1 April 1872, and was discharged from "E" Battery, "B" Brigade R.H.A. at Coventry on 29 January 1874. His discharge papers state that 'He is in possession of Five good conduct badges, also in possession of the Crimean Medal with Clasp for Alma, Turkish Medal, Indian Mutiny medal & good conduct medal with Gratuity of £5.'

Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.

**251****The exceptional and rare Indian Mutiny and Red River 1870 campaign group of three awarded to Staff Sergeant Instructor John 'Mac' McNaughten, Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers, late 60th Royal Rifles and 'Meerut Elephant Corps'**

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (J. McNaughten, 1st Bn. 60th Rifles); Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Red River 1870 (3192 Sgt. J. McNaughten, 1/60 K.O.R.) officially engraved naming; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3192 Serjt. J. McNaughten, 1-60th Foot.) *the first with refixed suspension post, polished with edge bruising and contact marks, fine, otherwise very fine and better (3)* *£4,000-£5,000*

An extremely rare combination of medals, one of only three such to the army.

**John 'Mac' McNaughten** was born in Chelsea, London in June 1834 and enlisted in 1/60th Royal Rifles in September 1852, aged 18 years. Embarked for India in the following year, he was present at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny at Meerut on 10 May 1857, when the regiment had the sorry task of recovering the butchered remains of the garrison's women and children.

Regimental musters confirm that McNaughten was serving in either 'B' Company or 'G' Company at this time and, as such, he would have been allocated to the 'Elephant Corps' under Lieutenant Stanley Mortimer. With four riflemen to each elephant, and 50 men of the 'Meerut Volunteer Horse', Mortimer set off in pursuit of the rebel leader Sah Mull; the mutineers were put to flight in a hotly contested action at Bussowd on 29 July 1857. His services in Meerut's Elephant Corps happily concluded, McNaughten was ordered to Delhi in the following month. He arrived there in time for the storming of the city on 14 September 1857, when the Battalion's multiple-V.C.-winning ranks suffered 20% casualties (Medal and clasp). Following further service in the Oudh, McNaughten was advanced to Corporal in February 1859 and to Sergeant in August 1860. He returned to the U.K. at the year's end.

He was next embarked for Canada, via Malta, in September 1867, where he participated in the Red River Expedition of 1870, serving in Captain Buller's "C" Company (Medal and clasp). He returned to the U.K. in September 1873 and was discharged at Gosport in the same month.

Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in May 1874, McNaughten was next appointed a Staff Sergeant-Instructor in the Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers and he served in that capacity until December 1887. The 1901 Census reveals that he was employed as a Bailiff for a County Court and he died at Wear, Hertford in July 1907; above details courtesy of the Royal Green Jackets (Rifles) Museum, Winchester.

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**Three: Captain and Quarter-Master Henry Clowes, 2/7th Foot**

Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (911. C/Sgt H. Clowes. 2/7 R. Fus.) officially engraved naming; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Qr. Mr. H. Clowes. 2/7th Foot.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (911. Qr. Mr. Serjt. H. Clowes, 2-7th Foot) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine and better (3)* £650-£750

**Henry Clowes** served 20 years 178 days in the ranks of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, becoming Quartermaster-Sergeant of the 2nd Battalion. He was commissioned as Quartermaster with Honorary rank of Lieutenant on 12 June 1878, and granted the Honorary rank of Captain on 12 June 1888. He retired on 16 December 1894.

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**Pair: Private J. Kyle, 25th Regiment**

Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (550 P'te. J. Kyle, 1/25. K.O. Bds.) officially engraved naming; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (550. Pte. J. Kyle. 1/25th Foot.) *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine (2)* £500-£600

One of only 10 such pairs to the regiment, he is further entitled to the L.S. & G.C. medal.

**John Boyle, alias John Kyle**, was born in the Parish of Five Mile Town, Co. Tyrone. He attested for the 25th Regiment at Glasgow on 13 March 1861, aged 18 years. He was discharged at Netley, being unfit for further service, on 12 July 1881, after serving two years 356 days in Canada and five years 142 days in India, including the Afghanistan campaigns of 1878-79 and 1879-80. Sold with copied discharge papers.



**The unique Red River 1879 and Afghanistan campaign group awarded to Major H. S. Marsham, 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps**

Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Red River 1870 (Lt. H. S. Marsham. 1/60. K.O.R.); Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Ahmed Khel, Kandahar (Captain. Hy. S. Marsham, 2/60th Foot) mounted for display purposes with an erased Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880, the second with light pitting from star, otherwise very fine, the first nearly extremely fine and very rare (3) £5,000-£7,000

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, April 2001, the first two only, the erased Kabul to Kandahar Star since added for display purposes.

Only 28 medals issued to British officers with the 'Red River 1870' clasp. This clasp in combination with the medal for the Afghanistan campaign occurs only twice, without clasp to Ensign Riddell (pair in the Rifles Museum) and with two clasps to Captain Marsham.

**Henry Savill Marsham** was born in Norfolk on 19 January 1847, eldest son of Henry P. Marsham of Rippon Hall, Hevingham. He was educated at Eton and joined the King's Royal Rifle Corps in December 1865. He served as Adjutant with the 1st Battalion in the Red River Expedition in 1870 (Medal with Clasp); with the 2nd Battalion in the Afghan war from October 1878 to November 1880, took part in the advance on and occupation of Kandahar and Kelat-I-Ghilzie, and was present in the engagements at Ahmed Khel and Urzoo near Ghuznee; accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Kandahar, and was present at the battle of Kandahar; and served in the Marri Expedition under Brigadier General MacGregor in October 1880 (mentioned in despatches *London Gazette* 3 December 1880, Medal with two Clasps, and Bronze Decoration). In January 1881, Marsham embarked with the battalion at Bombay for Natal, South Africa, for service against the Boers of the Transvaal in 1881. He was promoted to Major in December 1882, and retired from the Army in December 1888. He was subsequently a Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Norfolk, Lord of the Manor of Cats-cum-Cricketots, and patron of the livings of Stratton Strawless, Brampton, and Wramplingham. He was for forty years a magistrate, occupying for many years the chairmanship of the Aylsham Bench. He died, shortly after his 91st birthday, in April 1937.

Sold with copied research including news cuttings describing 'A Grand Old Man of Norfolk' on the occasion of his 91st birthday, and three obituary notices.

**255 Pair: Private W. Entwistle, 26th Foot, later Royal Marine Light Infantry**

Abyssinia 1867 (636. W. Entwistle. 26th. Regt.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, engraved naming (Wm. Entwistle Pte. 7th. Co. R.M.L.I.) heavy contact marks, therefore fine, the reverses better (2) £300-£400

**William Entwistle** was born in Newington, London, on 21 July 1847, and served with the 26th Regiment of Foot in Abyssinia. He transferred to the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Plymouth Division) on 21 July 1875, his trade being given as Musician, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 26 November 1875. He was appointed Musician on 1 June 1878, and was discharged on 27 August 1886, having completed 21 years' service.

Sold with copied R.M.L.I. record of service.



**Three: Surgeon Major-General J. Warren, 15th Hussars and Army Medical Department, who was Mentioned in Despatches for his services at Suakin during the Sudan campaign of 1885**

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Sur: Maj: J. Warren. 15th. Hussrs.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Surgn. Maj: J. Warrne. A.M. Dept.); Khedive's Star, 1882, unnamed as issued; together with the recipient's ribband bar, *some light pitting, otherwise good very fine and better* (3) £600-£800

**John Warren** was born on 26 May 1835 and was commissioned Assistant-Surgeon in the Army Medical Department on 9 November 1857. He was attached to the 71st Foot in 1858, the 59th Foot in 1862, and the 1st Dragoons in 1865. Promoted Surgeon on 1 March 1873, and Surgeon-Major the following month, he served in medical charge of the 15th Hussars in the Second Afghan War, and was present at the advance to Khelat-i-Ghilzie and with the Thull Chotali Field Force under Major-General Biddulph.

He saw further service during the Egyptian campaign of 1882 in charge of No. 5 Moveable Field Hospital, and also served in the Sudan campaign of 1885, where he was Mentioned in Despatches for Suakin. He was appointed Brigade Surgeon, with the rank of Colonel, in 1883, and retired in 1895, being granted the honorary rank of Major-General. He died on 4 June 1905.

**257 Pair: Lieutenant R. H. Story, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Sub. Lieut. R. H. Story, R.N. H.M.S. Eclipse); Khedive's Star, 1882, unnamed as issued, *light pitting, very fine* (2) £160-£200

**Richard H. Story** was born in Sherwood, Nottinghamshire, on 7 July 1859 and entered Britannia as a Naval Cadet on 15 July 1872. He was appointed Midshipman on 17 October 1874, and was commissioned Sub-Lieutenant on 16 October 1878. He served in H.M.S. *Eclipse* from 10 November 1880, before transferring to the Half Pay List with the rank of Lieutenant on 29 August 1883.

**258 Pair: Leading Seaman G. Peacey, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (G. Peacey, Lg. Sean., H.M.S. Achilles.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £100-£140

**259 Three: Painter F. E. Eades, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (F. E. Eades. W. R. Svt. H.M.S. "Seahorse."); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (F. E. Eades, Pntr. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Royal Arthur.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (3) £240-£280

**260 Three: Master at Arms W. Allen, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-82, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (W. Allen. Sh: Cpl. 1. Bl. H.M.S. "Alexandria."); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (William Allen, Mr. at Arms. H.M.S. Orion.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £240-£280

**261 Pair: Able Seaman W. H. Grunsell, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (W. H. Grunsell. A.B. H.M.S. "Penelope".) *last letter of surname officially corrected*; Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *minor contact marks, very fine* £120-160

**262 Three: Second Captain of the Main Top W. Chapman, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (W. Chapman. A.B. H.M.S. "Sultan."); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (W. Chapman, 2 Capt. M. Top, H.M.S. Bacchante.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, very fine* (3) £240-£280

Approximately 253 clasps awarded to H.M.S. *Bacchante*.

**263** *Pair: Able Seaman H. Silley, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (H. Silley, A.B. H.M.S. "Sultan".) *partially officially corrected*; Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *light pitting and contact marks, very fine* (2) **£120-£160**

**264** *Pair: Yeoman of Stores H. E. Grant, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (H. E. Grant. Yeo: Stores. H.M.S. "Temeraire".); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, very fine* (2) **£140-£180**

**Henry Edward Grant** was born on 10 November 1852 in London and entered naval service on 1 July 1873. He remained in service, latterly as a Ropemaker, until he was shore pensioned on 24 December 1890.

**x265** *Pair: Cooper J. Page, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (J. Page. Cooper. H.M.S. "Téméraire".); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *light pitting from star, otherwise very fine* (2) **£180-£220**

**266** *Pair: Able Seaman S. J. Young, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (S. J. Young. A.B. H.M.S. "Téméraire".); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) **£140-£180**

**267** *Three: Chief Shipwright C. W. Down, Royal Navy, later attached Royal Air Force*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884 (C. W. Down. Carprs. Crew: H.M. S. "Hecla".); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (Chas. Wm. Down, Carprs. Mate, H. M.S. Indus); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *small drill hole in bottom point of Star, contact marks and light pitting, very fine* (3) **£260-£300**

**Charles William Down** was born in Devonport on 7 February 1860 and entered naval service as Carpenter's Crew on 15 December 1880. Advanced Carpenter's Mate on 26 November 1890, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 29 December 1890, and was promoted Chief Carpenter's Mate on 16 December 1892. He was shore pensioned in December 1900, but was recalled for service in the Great War, as Chief Shipwright, and served in various shore based establishments, including the Royal Naval Air Service Training Establishment at Cranwell, whilst borne on the books of H.M.S. *Daedalus* from April 1916 to 31 March 1918. He was attached to the Royal Air Force from 1 April 1918, whilst approaching his 60th year.

**268** *Three: Petty Officer First Class T. Middleton, Royal Navy*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Alexandria 11th July, The Nile 1884-85 (T. Middleton. Boy. 1.Cl. H. M.S. "Monarch".); East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (T. Middleton, P.O. 1st. Cl., H.M.S. Conquest.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *light pitting, otherwise very fine and better* (3) **£360-£440**

**x269** *Pair: Private G. Polhill, 4th Hussars*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1769 Pte. G. Polhill, 4th Hussars); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued; together with City of Pretoria commemorative coronation medal 1911, bronze, with bronze and enamel top suspension, *the first pitted, good fine or better, very rare* (3) **£300-£400**

Only 6 medals with clasp for Tel-el-Kebir issued to the 4th Hussars.

**x270** *Pair: Sapper M. Hall, 17th Field Company, Royal Engineers*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1885 (14926. Sapr. M. Hall. 17th Co. R.E.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *light pitting from star, otherwise very fine* (2) **£200-£240**



**Pair: Lieutenant J. H. C. East, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (Lieut. J. H. C. East, R.N. H.M.S. *Myrmidon*.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) £400-£500

**James Henry Cunningham East** was born in Kingstown, Co. Dublin in March 1858 and entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in January 1871, aged 12 years. Advanced to Sub. Lieutenant in March 1877, he served aboard H.M.S. *Warrior* between May and August 1878, which famous ship may now be seen at Portsmouth, fully restored.

East next joined the survey ship *Alert*, an appointment that lasted until September 1882. During that period the *Alert*, commanded by Captain G. S. Nares, the famous Arctic explorer, carried out an extensive survey in South American waters and in the South Pacific, details of which appear in *British Oceanographic Vessels*:

'The *Alert* sailed from Plymouth in September 1878 via Madeira, St. Vincent, Montevideo and the Falkland Islands, reaching the Strait of Magellan on New Year's Day 1879. Throughout 1879 and the first half of 1880 the *Alert* surveyed the coast of Patagonia, Nares being recalled and replaced by Captain J. L. P. Maclear, his second-in-command on the *Challenger*, in spring 1879. Leaving South America in June 1880, the *Alert* sailed via Tahiti and Fiji to Sydney, arriving in January 1881. After six months surveying off the eastern and northern coasts of Australia the ship sailed to Singapore for a refit where she was ordered to survey Amirante and neighbouring islands in the south-western Indian Ocean. These surveys were conducted between March and May 1882 and the *Alert* then returned to England via South Africa, St. Helena and the Azores, arriving at Plymouth in September.'

A full account of the expedition by the ship's surgeon, R. W. Coppinger, was published in London in 1885, under the title *Cruise of the Alert: Four Years in Patagonia, Polynesian and Mascarin Waters, 1878-82*.

Passing his examinations for 2nd Class Assistant Surveyor in September 1884, while serving in the *Myrmidon*, another survey vessel, East witnessed active service off the Sudan in the same ship, surveying in the Red Sea during the Egyptian campaign, especially in 1884, off Suakin, Port Berenice, Hanish Island and Zeila.

It was noticed variously that 'Eyes weak from survey in Red Sea', 'Eyesight will not bear a long continued strain of work', and on 12 May 1885, he was invalided with 'retinal paralysis'. Following various surveys and re-surveys [of his eyesight] until 28 November 1885, he was sent to *Belleisle*. He was in *Thalia* from November 1887 to March 1888, whither the Khedive's Star was sent.

East returned to *Myrmidon* as Senior Lieutenant from 1 April 1888 to 31 January 1889, whence he transferred to *Rambler* when the crew from one transferred to the other. From *Rambler*, he was 'discharged dead' on 24 January 1890, having died at Albany, Western Australia, on that date aged 31 years, the reason being given as 'climatic fever'. He is probably buried in Albany.

Sold with copied record of service.

**272 Pair: Commissioned Boatman F. Morrell, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (F. Morrell, Sto. H.M.S. *Briton*.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (Fredk. Morrell, Comd. Btn., H.M. Coast Guard.) *pitching to first, otherwise very fine and better* (2) £140-£180

**Frederick Morrell** was born on 20 August 1862 in Chippenham, Wiltshire, and entered naval service on 16 January 1878. He served in H.M.S. *Briton* between April 1884 and July 1887, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1901.

**273 Pair: Able Seaman P. Kirby, Royal Navy**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (P. Kirby, A.B. H.M.S. *Ranger*.); Khedive's Star 1884, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, very fine* (2) £140-£180

**274 Pair: Surgeon R. Lesly, Army Medical Department, who died of enteric near Suakin in May 1885**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (Surgeon R. Lesly, Med. Staff); Khedive's Star 1884-86, unnamed as issued, *edge bruise to first, otherwise good very fine or better* (2) £400-£500

**Robert Lesly** was born Robert Sole at St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, in October 1855, and, given the rather unfortunate combination of initial and surname, subsequently changed his surname to Lesly, practicing medicine in London prior to entering the Army Medical Department as a Surgeon in February 1884. Family sources state that he was present in the abortive expeditions under General Sir Hubert Stewart and General Sir Charles Wilson. He may, too, have served at the base hospital at Suakin, and indeed aboard the hospital ships *Bulumba* and *Ganges*. More certain is the fact he died of enteric fever at Fatmeh, near Suakin, on 21 May 1885.

Sold with copied research.

**275** Pair: **Surgeon M. O'C. Drury, Army Medical Department**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Surgn. M. O'C. Drury. Med: Staff.); Khedive's Star 1884, unnamed as issued, *the first cleaned, light contact marks, very fine* (2) *£280-£320*

**Maurice O'Connor Drury** was commissioned Surgeon in the Army Medical Department on 31 July 1880 and served in the Sudan Campaign of 1885 (Medal with clasp, and Khedive's Star), and then with the Burmese Expedition 1885-86 (Mentioned in Despatches, Medal with clasp).

x276



Pair: **Canadian Boatman A. McCallum, Ottawa Contingent**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (257, Boatn. A. Mc.Callum, Ottawa Contgt.) *with minor official correction*; Khedive's Star 1884-6, the reverse contemporarily engraved '257, Boatn. A. Mc.Callum, Ottawa Contgt.', *good very fine, scarce* (2) *£1,200-£1,600*

Approximately 392 Canadian boatmen received the medal for the Nile campaign.

**277** Four: **Paymaster Commander F. J. K. Melsome, Royal Navy**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (F. J. K. Melsome, Clerk, H.M.S. Theseus.); 1914-15 Star (Ft. Payr. F. J. K. Melsome, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Payr. Commr. F. J. K. Melsome. R.N.) *good very fine* (4) *£300-£400*

**Francis John Kingham Melsome** entered the Royal Navy as an Assistant Clerk on 15 January 1896, and was promoted Clerk on 14 January 1897, and Assistant Paymaster on 23 March 1899. He served during the Great War initially in the Light Cruiser H.M.S. *Doris*, and was advanced Paymaster Commander on 25 October 1915.

**278** Three: **Leading Boatman G. Vincent, H.M. Coast Guard, late Royal Navy**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (G. Vincent, Ord., H.M.S. St. George.); British War Medal 1914-20 (169520 G. Vincent. Lg. Btn. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (169520 George Vincent, Boatn., H.M. Coast Guard.) *good very fine* (3) *£300-£400*

**George Vincent** was born in St. Helier's, Jersey, on 14 April 1877, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 23 September 1892. He served in H.M.S. *St. George* from 25 October 1894 to 18 February 1898, and was advanced Able Seaman on 3 May 1897. Transferring to the Coast Guard on 17 May 1905, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 22 February 1910, and was finally pensioned on 30 April 1919.

**279** Six: **Private J. T. Monk, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, N.E. Frontier 1891 (5143 Pte. J. T. Monk. 4th. Bn. K.R. Rif. C.) *surname officially corrected*; India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (5143 Pte. J. T. Monk. 1st. Bn. K.R. Rifle Corps); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, *unofficial rivets between fourth and fifth clasps* (5143 Pte. J. T. Monk, K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5143 Pte. J. T. Monk. K.R.R.C.); British War and Victory Medals (R-13988 Pte. J. T. Monck [sic]. K.R.R.C.) first four mounted as worn from a top silver ribband bar, the last two loose; together with five London County Council School Attendance Medal, awarded to the recipient's family, to 'M. Monk' for the years 1902, 1908, and 1910; to L. Monk for the year 1906; and to H. Monk for the year 1912, the first four in white metal, the last in bronze, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (11) *£400-£500*

280



**Pair: Private J. A. Miller, 7th Hussars**

British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897, *clasp loose on riband* (3762 Pte. J. A. Miller. 7th. Huss.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3762 Pte. J. A. Miller. 7th. Hussars) *light contact marks, very fine* (2) **£300-£400**

Sold together with a 7th Queen's Own Hussars cap and collar badge; various portrait and postcard photographs of the recipient; and other ephemera.

**281 Five: Private T. Power, Royal Irish Fusiliers**

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897 (3454 Pte. T. Power. 2nd. Bn. Ryl. Ir. Regt.) *renamed*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (3454 Pte. T. Power. 2nd. Bn. Ryl. Ir. Regt.) *renamed*; 1914-15 Star (6-12964 Pte. T. Power, R. Ir. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (6-12964 Pte. T. Power. R. Ir. Fus.) *the first two renamed, very fine* (5) **£100-£140**

**Thomas Power** served with the 6th Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers in the Gallipoli theatre of War from 12 July 1915.

**282 Four: Stoker Petty Officer A. J. Benham, Royal Navy**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (A. J. Benham, Lg. Sto. 1Cl., H.M.S. Beagle.); 1914-15 Star (149822, A. J. Benham, S.P.O., R.N.); British War Medal 1914-20 (149822 A. J. Benham. S.P.O. R.M. [sic]); Victory Medal 1914-19 (149822 A. J. Benham. S.P.O. R.N.) *suspension claw tightened on QSA, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (4) **£140-£180**

**Arthur James Benham** was born in Petersfield, Hampshire, on 20 April 1870 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 27 June 1889. Advanced Leading Stoker First Class on 1 April 1901, he served in H.M.S. *Beagle* from 21 May 1901 to 30 July 1904, and was advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 1 July 1906. Shore pensioned on 23 June 1911, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day, but was recalled for War service, and served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments. He was finally released on 19 March 1919; he did not qualify for a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

**283 Three: Petty Officer First Class G. W. H. Tatler, Royal Navy and H.M. Coast Guard**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (G. W. Tatler. P.O. H.M.S. Monarch); British War Medal 1914-20 (162961 G. W. H. Tatler. P.O.1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (162961 G. W. H. Tatler. Boats. H.M. Coast Guard.) *good very fine* (3) **£160-£200**

**George Walter Howard Tatler** was born in Alverstoke, Hampshire, on 17 June 1876 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 22 September 1891. He was advanced Petty Officer Second Class on 4 November 1899, and served in H.M.S. *Monarch* from this date. He transferred to H.M. Coast Guard on 1 April 1904, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 24 June 1909. Recalled for War Service, he served throughout the Great War in various shore based establishments, and was promoted Petty Officer First Class on 1 October 1918.

**284 Four: Petty Officer First Class W. Phillips, Royal Navy**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (W. Phillips, A.B., H.M.S. Partridge); 1914-15 Star (164794, W. Phillips, P. O.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (164794 W. Phillips. P.O. 1 R.N.) *good very fine* (4) **£140-£180**

**Walter Phillips** was born in Southwark, London, on 1 November 1876 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 13 January 1892. Advanced Able Seaman on 21 May 1896, he served in H.M.S. *Partridge* from 4 May 1899 to 12 May 1902, and was advanced Petty Officer First Class on 17 February 1910. He served during the Great War predominantly in H.M.S. *Lord Nelson*, and was shore discharged from H.M.S. *Boadicea* on 2 May 1919. He did not qualify for a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

**285** *Pair: Stoker First Class F. Cooper, Royal Navy*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (286005 Sto: F. Cooper, H.M.S. *Terrible*.); China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (F. Cooper, Sto., H.M.S. *Terrible*.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* *£400-£500*

**Frank Cooper** was born in Rochdale, Lancashire, on 7 May 1876 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 18 September 1897. He entered H.M.S. *Terrible* on 11 November 1898, and served in her until 28 October 1902, being promoted Stoker on 1 April 1899. He went on to witness active service with H.M.S. *Terrible* in the Boer War and Boxer Rebellion, being landed in Natal and in China for the Relief of Peking operations. He was advanced Stoker First Class on 1 July 1906, and was shore invalided on 5 August 1909.

**x286** *Pair: Private J. Barton, 16th Lancers*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Wittebergen (3653 Pte. J. Barton, 16th Lancers); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3653 Pte. J. Barton, 16th Lancers.) mounted for display, *very fine (2)* *£180-£220*

**x287**



*Pair: Driver W. J. Mason, "M" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Orange Free State, Transvaal (32045 Dvr: W. J. Mason, M Bty: R.H.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (32045 Dvr: W. J. Mason, R.H.A.) *nearly very fine and very scarce (2)* *£400-£500*

**William James Mason** was born at Leamington, Warwickshire, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Birmingham on 7 December 1898, aged 18 years 10 months, a groom by trade. He was posted to the Depot Battery R.H.A. on 24 January 1899, and to "M" Battery R.H.A. on 24 January 1899. He served with "M" Battery in South Africa from 17 February 1900, and was with the two sections of the battery that served with the Flying Column in the relief of Mafeking. He transferred to "O" Battery R.H.A. on 6 November 1900, and was invalided to England on 2 October 1902. He was finally discharged from "A" Battery (The Chestnut Troop) at Woolwich on 26 September 1906, 'having been found medically unfit for further service'; 'conduct very good, has been an officer's groom for some time.' Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll confirmation.

**x288**



*Pair: Gunner H. Birks, "Q" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (56221 Gnr: H. Birks, Q, B, R.H.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (56221 Gnr: H. Birks, R.F.A.) *light contact marks, very fine (2)* *£300-£360*

**Henry Birks** was born at Newport, Shropshire, and attested for the Royal Artillery at Walsall on 13 August 1886, aged 19 years 1 month, a fitter by trade. He served in South Africa from 24 October 1899 to 28 October 1899, and is shown on the roll of "Q" Battery R.H.A. for his medal and first five clasps, and on the roll of "M" Battery R.H.A. for the South Africa 1901 clasp. He was granted the L.S. & G.C. medal on 20 November 1905, and was discharged at Sheffield on 28 July 1906. Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll extracts confirming both medals and clasps.

x289



**Pair: Gunner W. H. Boyce, "Q" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (51309 Gnr: W. H. Boyce, Q, B, R.H.A.); Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued, *very fine* (2)

£280-£320

**William Henry Boyce** was born in Bedford and attested for the Royal Artillery at Newcastle-on-Tyne on 4 November 1885. He served overseas in India from October 1886 to November 1890, and in South Africa with "U" Battery R.H.A. from 21 December 1899, where he transferred to "Q" Battery on 7 April 1900, for the remainder of the war in South Africa. He was discharged from "Q" Battery 'medically unfit' on 2 March 1912, having been awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal on 1 July 1910, and the 1911 Coronation medal. Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll extracts.

x290

**Pair: Corporal W. C. Williams, 81st Battery, Royal Field Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Wittebergen (10615 Corpl: W. C. Williams. 81st Bty: R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (10615 Corpl: W. C. Williams. R.F.A.) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (2)

£180-£220

x291

**Pair: Private A. Freeman, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Belfast (5495 Pte. A. Freeman, 2nd D. of C. Lt. Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5495 Pte. A. Freeman. D. of C. L. I.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (2)

£180-£220

x292

**Five: Acting Corporal W. Curran, Royal Dublin Fusiliers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; 1914 Star, with clasp, these three all renamed (7122 Pte. W. Curran. R.D. Fus); British War and Victory Medals (7122 A. Cpl. W. Curran. R.D. Fus.) note first three medals renamed, mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (5)

£80-£100

x293

**Four: Staff Sergeant G. Lawrence, Royal Army Medical Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *last clasp loose on riband* (8647 Corpl: G. Lawrence. R.A.M.C.); 1914-15 Star (32195. Sjt. G. Lawrence. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (32195 S.Sgt. G. Lawrence. R.A.M.C.) *nearly very fine or better* (4)

£140-£180

**George Lawrence** attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps, and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, and during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 June 1915.

Sold together with the recipient's card identity tags, cap badge and shoulder title; and a locket containing two photographs of the recipient.

x294

**Pair: Private H. L. Palmer, Canadian Mounted Rifles, later Eaton's Motor Machine Gun Brigade, Canadian Expeditionary Force**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Transvaal (297 Pte. H. L. Palmer. Canadian M.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (901 Pte. H. L. Palmer. C.M.G. Bde.) *minor edge bruising, good very fine* (2)

£120-£160

**Henry Lorne Palmer** was born in Barrie, Ontario, on 4 January 1879 and joined the Governor General's Body Guard, Canadian Militia. He enlisted as a Trooper in the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles at Toronto on 12 December 1901, and volunteered for service in South Africa, serving in South Africa during the Boer War from 25 February 1902.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Palmer enlisted initially in the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles before transferring to Eaton's Motor Machine Gun Brigade at Toronto. He served during the Great War in England, with various periods in hospital, before returning to Canada, and was discharged at Quebec on 13 September 1916. He was not entitled to the Victory Medal. He died in Toronto on 27 July 1863.

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

**295 Four: Able Seaman A. E. Hill, Royal Navy**

China 1900, no clasp (A. E. Hill, A.B., H.M.S. Isis.); 1914-15 Star (184305, A. E. Hill, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (184305 A. E. Hill. A.B. R.N.) *polished, good very fine (4)* *£200-£240*

**Albert Edgar Hill** was born in Frindsbury, Kent, on 21 March 1880 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 26 June 1895. He served in H.M.S. *Isis* from 10 February 1898 to 18 January 1902, and was advanced Able Seaman on 1 January 1900.

Shore discharged, time expired, on 21 March 1910, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 2 April 1910, but was recalled for War service, and served during the Great War until finally being demobilised on 12 March 1917. He did not qualify for a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

**296 Four: Leading Seaman T. Lear, Royal Navy**

China 1900, no clasp (T. Lear, Ord. H.M.S. Phoenix.); 1914-15 Star (203599 T. Lear. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (203599 T. Lear. L.S. R.N.) *very fine or better (4)* *£260-£300*

**Thomas Lear** was born at Torquay, Devon, on 24 April 1882, and was a sailmaker before joining the Navy on 6 March 1899. He joined *Phoenix* whilst still a Boy 1st Class, and it was in her that he advanced to Ordinary Seaman and Able Seaman, while the ship was taking part in the Third China War. He was advanced to Able Seaman on 21 March 1901, a rate in which he remained throughout his engagement which expired in April 1912, when he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve. He was mobilised on 2 August 1914, serving in the battleship *Prince George* until 14 March 1916. In February 1918 he was advanced to Leading Seaman, and was demobilised on 11 June 1919.

He sub-specialised as a Quarter Gunner and shortly afterwards as a Seaman Torpedo Man (ST) in June 1904. In February 1918, shortly after advancement to Leading Seaman, his non-sub rating is shown as 'LTO', or Leading Torpedo Man, so it seems that his 'trade' throughout the Great War was torpedoes, although LTOs also looked after the general electrical systems in a ship. There is no mention on his record of service of a L.S. & G.C. medal.

**297****Five: Able Seaman H. Espley, Royal Navy**

China 1900, no clasp (H. P. Espley, Boy. 1Cl., H.M.S. Rosario.); 1914-15 Star (200398, H. Espley, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (200398 H. Espley. A.B. R.N.); Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R. (200398 H. Espley, A.B., H.M.S. Myrmidon. 1905. 12.Pr. Q.F.) *heavy contact marks, generally good fine (5)* *£300-£400*

**Henry Espley** was born in Liverpool on 2 January 1883 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 2 August 1898. He served in H.M.S. *Rosario* from 19 March 1900 to 14 May 1903, and was advanced Able Seaman on 17 March 1901.

He served throughout the Great War initially in H.M.S. *Lord Nelson*, and then in various shore based establishments, and was shore pensioned on 22 April 1923. He did not qualify for a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

**298 Pair: Chief Petty Officer H. W. Hawksbee, Royal Navy**

China 1900, no clasp (H. W. Hawksbee. P.O. 2 Cl., H.M.S. Wallaroo.) *rate officially corrected; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (149600 H. W. Hawksbee, P.O. 1 Cl, H.M.S. Egmont.) polished and lacquered, good very fine (2)* *£180-£220*

**William Henry Hawksbee** was born in Shoreditch, London, on 26 August 1873 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 3 June 1889. Advanced Petty Officer Second Class on 1 April 1898, he served in H.M.S. *Wallaroo* from 16 February 1900, and was advanced Petty Officer First Class on 20 April 1901. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 23 January 1911, and was promoted Chief Petty Officer on 1 October 1912. He was shore pensioned on 26 August 1913, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth the following day.

Recalled for War service on 2 August 1914, Hawksbee served in various shore based establishments, and was demobilised on 18 April 1919.



**Three: Trooper E. S. Collingwood, Shanghai Volunteer Corps and Shanghai Light Horse**

China 1900, no clasp (Tpr: E. S. Collingwood. Shanghai Vols.); **China, Republic**, Order of the Golden Grain, Fifth Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, *suspension re-affixed*; Shanghai Municipal Council Emergency Medal 1937, bronze, unnamed as issued; together with a Shanghai Volunteer Corps cap badge and button, *nearly very fine and scarce (3)* **£1,000-£1,400**

**300 Three: Chief Stoker E. Jenking, Royal Navy**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (E. Jenking, Lg. Sto. 1Cl, H.M.S. Highflyer.); British War Medal 1914-20 (167905 E. Jenking. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (167905 Edgar Jenking, Sto P.O., H. M.S. Cæsar.) *good very fine (3)* **£160-£200**

**Edgar Jenking** was born on 21 July 1873 in Falmouth, Cornwall, and entered naval service on 26 July 1892. He was shore pensioned in July 1914, but was re-engaged for war service in August, serving until 1919 in H.M.S. *Imperieuse*.

**301 Four: Commander M. Murray, Royal Navy**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (Lieut. M. Murray, R.N. H.M.S. Proserpine.) *surname partially officially corrected*; 1914-15 Star (Commr. M. Murray, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Commr. M. Murray. R.N.) *good very fine (4)* **£200-£240**

**Malcolm Murray** entered the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet on 15 May 1900, and was appointed Midshipman on 15 June 1900. He was commissioned Sub-Lieutenant on 15 August 1903, and was promoted Lieutenant on 31 December 1905, and Commander on 30 June 1918.

**302 Four: Leading Seaman H. G. Sheppard, Royal Navy**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (238613 H. G. Sheppard, A.B., H.M.S. Philomel.); 1914-15 Star (238613, H. G. Sheppard, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (238613 H. G. Sheppard. L.S. R.N.) *very fine and better (4)* **£180-£220**

**Henry George Sheppard** was born in Portsea, Hampshire, on 25 August 1889 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 29 April 1907. He served in H.M.S. *Philomel* from 12 February 1908 to 25 July 1909, and was promoted Able Seaman on 18 February 1909. He saw further service during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was promoted Leading Seaman on 1 April 1915. He was shore discharged, time expired, on 6 November 1919.

**303 Pair: Chief Engine Room Artificer G. T. H. Baker, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (M.695. G. T. H. Baker. Act. E.R.A. 4Cl. H.M.S. Perseus.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.695 G. T. H. Baker. C.E.R.A.2. H.M.S. Ramillies.) *light pitting and contact marks, very fine (2)* **£140-£180**

**George Thomas H. Baker** was born in Devonport on 10 January 1887 and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class on 6 October 1908. He served in H.M.S. *Perseus* from 27 March 1909 to 27 May 1910, and then during the Great War in H.M.S. *Implacable* and H.M.S. *Courageous*. Advanced Chief Engine Room Artificer on 1 January 1919, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1922, and was shore pensioned on 9 February 1925.

**x304 Pair: Lance-Sergeant A. L. M. Smith, 18th Hussars, who was taken Prisoner of War on 24 August 1914**

1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (47230 L.Sjt. A. L. M. Smith. 18/Hrs.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (6874 Cpl. A. L. M. Smith. 18-Hrs.) *good very fine (2)* **£160-£200**

**Augustus L. M. Smith** attested for the 18th Hussars and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914, being taken Prisoner of War on 24 August 1914.

- x305** *Three: Private W. Whitrow, Royal Army Medical Corps*  
 1914 Star, with copy clasp (4007 Pte. W. Whitrow. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (4007 Pte. W. Whitrow. R.A.M.C.) the last two with officially re-impressed naming, *nearly very fine* (3) *£80-£120*  
**Walter H. Whitrow** served in France from 15 August 1914, and, according to his Medal Index Card he was attached to No. 1 Ambulance Train R.A.M.C.

- x306** *Three: Gunner J. A. McDonald, Royal Marine Artillery*  
 1914 Star (R.M.A. 6086. Gunner. A. [sic] A. Mc.Donald, R.M. Brigade.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 6086 Gr. J. A. Mc Donald.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (3) *£120-£160*  
**John Allan McDonald** was born in Edinburgh on 7 December 1876 and joined the Royal Marine Artillery on 9 June 1896. He transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve on 29 October 1904, but was recalled for War service on 2 August 1914. He served with the Royal Marine Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front, at Ostend from 27 to 31 August 1914, and at Dunkirk from 7 to 12 October 1914. He was demobilised on 10 April 1919.  
 Sold with copied record of service.

- x307** *Three: Private J. W. Partlow, Coldstream Guards*  
 1914 Star (9114 Pte. J. W. Partlow. C. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (9114 Pte. J. W. Partlow. C. Gds.) *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£100-£140*  
**Joseph W. Partlow** served in France with the British Expeditionary Force from 12 August 1914. Sold with copied Medal Index Card.

- 308** *Four: Corporal H. A. Smith, Royal Sussex Regiment and British Red Cross; discharged on account of his wounds in 1916, he subsequently served throughout 1918 as an instructor in Fancy Bag making, teaching interned Allied soldiers in Switzerland a civilian trade*  
 1914 Star (9681 Pte. H. A. Smith. 2/R. Suss: R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-9661 Cpl. H. A. Smith. R. Suss. R.); together with a duplicate issue British War Medal 1914-20 (H. A. Smith.) *very fine and better* (4) *£160-£200*  
**Herbert Archibald Smith** was born in Chichester, Sussex, on 25 July 1891 and attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment on 14 March 1911. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1914, and was discharged on account of wounds on 13 September 1916, being awarded a Silver War Badge. He subsequently enrolled in the British Red Cross on 20 May 1918, and served with them during the latter stages of the Great War in Switzerland, as an instructor in fancy bag making, being erroneously awarded a duplicate British War Medal. He was discharged on 23 November 1918, and his profession on the 1939 Register is recorded as 'fancy leather worker'.  
 Note: Classes in Fancy Bag making were established by the British Red Cross in Switzerland for interned Allied soldiers, and were just one of the training schemes offered - classes were also given in French polishing, piano-parts manufacturing, watch repairing, tailoring and leather work &c.. Originally established at Seeburg in February 1918, they moved later that year to Vevey, where the electrical and mechanical classes were held.  
 Sold with the recipient's riband bar which indicates entitlement to the clasp to the 1914 Star; and copied research.

- x309** *Three: Private W. Irving, Seaforth Highlanders*  
 1914 Star (856 Pte. W. Irving. 1/Sea: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (856 Pte. W. Irving. Sea. Highrs.) the last with officially re-impressed naming, *polished, nearly very fine* (3) *£80-£120*  
**William Irving** served in France with the 1st Seaforth Highlanders from 12 October 1914. According to his Medal Index Card he transferred to the Royal Engineers on 7 April 1917.

- x310** *Three: Driver W. Linley, Army Service Corps, who died in January 1918*  
 1914 Star (T1-125 Dvr: W. Linley. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (T1-125 Dvr. W. Linley. A.S.C.) *extremely fine* (3) *£60-£80*  
**William Linley** enlisted into the Army Service Corps on 21 August 1914, and served in France with the 2nd Advanced Horse Transport Depot from 16 November 1914. He was discharged on 7 November 1917, and died on 5 January 1918. He is entitled to the Silver War Badge (No. 267361).

- 311** *Three: Assistant Matron Miss Florence Winterborne, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve*  
 1914 Star (Miss F. Winterborne. Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Asst. Matron F. Winterborne.) mounted as worn; together with the recipient's Gravesend Hospital for Nursing Award of Merit bronze medal, the reverse engraved 'Florence Winterbourne [sic].', with integral suspension bar, in *Elkington, London*, fitted case, *good very fine* (4) *£240-£280*  
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 June 1916.  
**Miss Florence Winterborne** was born in Belper, Derbyshire, on 6 December 1880 and trained at Gravesend Hospital from 1903-06. She enrolled in Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve in 1912 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 August 1914. For her services during the Great War she was Mentioned in Despatches.

**312 Four: Commander W. J. Bright-Barton, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (Lieut. W. J. B. Barton. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Commr. W. J. B. Barton. R.N.); Egypt, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, 4th Class breast badge by *Lattes*, silver, silver-gilt and enamels, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4) £240-£280

Order of the Nile, 4th Class, *London Gazette* 15 June 1920.

**Walter Jeremy Bright-Barton** was born in Preston, Lancashire, on 20 June 1888. He was appointed Midshipman on 30 January 1905; Sub Lieutenant, 30 March 1908; Lieutenant, 30 March 1910, and, in March 1912, joined his first surveying unit *Daisy*, tender to *Hearty*, as an Assistant Surveyor 4th Class (H4). On 1 January 1914, he advanced to H3, and in the same month gained a Board of Trade certificate as Master. On 6 March 1914, he transferred to *Mutine* (a surveying sloop), but in August 1914 was appointed to *Suffolk* (addl. for surveying at Bermuda) and in September 1914 to *London* in the Grand Fleet and later in the Mediterranean but not, seemingly, in a surveying role.

In May 1916 he went to *Hearty* until October 1916, having advanced to H2 on 1 August, and then spent 11 months in *Powerful* before joining *Grafton*, a cruiser, on 17 September 1917 'for staff of Rear-Admiral' for surveying duties until June 1919, where he succeeded Haselfoot as the producer of local surveys, charts and Notices to Mariners. This ship was the flagship of Rear-Admiral, Egypt, with staff ashore in Ismalia from May 1918. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander on 30 March 1918. In January 1919, Rear-Admiral Jackson wrote that he had 'done very useful work in Egypt and maintained ex[cellent] relations with the Egyptian civil servants.'

From June 1919 to 1929, he was a Naval Assistant in the Hydrographic Department as the Jacketting Officer, and was placed on the Retired List at his own request with rank of Commander on 4 August 1931. On 1 January 1940 he was appointed inside Admiralty with Hydrographer but in what role is not recorded. Released on 31 December 1945, he reverted to the Retired List and died on 5 May 1946.

Sold with copied record of service.

**313 Three: Engineer-Commander C. A. Codrington, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (Eng. Lt. Cr. C. A. Codrington. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Eng. Commr. C. A. Codrington. R.N.) *good very fine* (3) £180-£220

**Claude Alexander Codrington** was born on 16 February 1877 and educated at Mannmaed School, Plymouth; the Central Technical College, S.W. London, and Earle's Marine Engineering Works, Hull. He served in H.M.S. *Royal Arthur*, the flagship during the Duke of Cornwall and York's visit to Australia 1901; and in H.M.S. *Renown* during the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales visit to India, 1905-06. At the start of the Great War he was ranked as an Engineer Lieutenant Commander and was serving on the cruiser H.M.S. *Diamond*, attached to the 3rd Battle Squadron. His *Who was Who* entry records that he 'assisted rescue of about half the survivors, about 50, of H.M.S. *Formidable*'. In September 1917 he was promoted to Engineer Commander and from October 1917 he served on the light cruiser H.M.S. *Champion*. Placed on the Retired List, 8 January 1920, he subsequently served as High Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1948, and died on 14 February 1955.

Sold together with the recipient's original commission document appointing him Assistant Engineer, 1 July 1900; an original photograph of Codrington in later life wearing his medals; and copied service papers and other research.

**314 Five: Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Gibbings, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (Lieut. E. M. Gibbings. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Commr. E. M. Gibbings. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) £100-£140

**Edward Maurice Gibbings** was born in Cork on 8 July 1887, and joined *Britannia* on 15 September 1902, aged 15 years 3 months; Midshipman, 29 February 1904; Acting Sub Lieutenant, 30 April 1907; Lieutenant, 31 December 1909; Lieutenant-Commander, 31 December 1917. Much of his early career was spent on the China station in *Cressy*, *Hogue*, and *Britomart*. In August 1910 he joined the surveying ship *Hearty* working in the North Sea and this seems to have encouraged him to specialise as a Hydrographic Surveyor, being made an Assistant Surveyor 4th Class on 6 August 1911, advancing to 3rd Class on 1 October 1912, to 2nd Class on 1 January 1915, and to 1st Class on 18 May 1919. He served in *Fantôme* from September 1911 to May 1913, returning to *Hearty* until the outbreak of war when he seems to have been appointed as Navigating Officer in the destroyer *Recruit*, leaving her in January 1915, transferring to the depot ship *Woolwich* still in a navigating role. He returned to surveying in *Hearty* once more in September 1915, transferring to command *Esther* survey vessel in May 1916 and remaining in her until 24 March 1917. During this period in command he worked in the Thames Estuary and Medway, mainly on war operations involving minelaying. In March 1917, he was sent to *Endeavour* working in the Mediterranean but he left her in November 1919 under a cloud, having been charged with drunkenness. Although he was acquitted (not proved) this was the start of his rapid fall from grace through his relationship with alcohol and he was placed on the Retired List on 11 September 1923, at the age of only 36. In July 1939 he seems to have been given a second chance with an appointment to *Osprey* for anti-submarine training and was then appointed to *Dunluce Castle* in November 1939. However, in mid-February 1940 the Captain reported that Gibbings had been drunk on board, and on 18 February 1940, he left her and reverted thereafter to the Retired List. Later during the war he is shown as a Lieutenant in the Home Guard, serving in the Aldershot District of South-Eastern Command in the 12th Surrey (3rd Southern Railway) Battalion. Sold with copied record of service and other research.

**315 Four: Senior Commissioned Engineer E. Dore, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (Art. Eng. E. Dore, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Art. Eng. E. Dore. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (270012 Edgar Dore, C.E.R.A. 2Cl. H.M.S. Attentive) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £120-£160

**Edgar Dore** was born on 18 September 1877, at Cowes, Isle of Wight. He commenced naval service on 27 November 1899, as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class in H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*. He was advanced to Acting C.E.R.A. 2, on 1 October 1911, and was confirmed in that rate on 30 September 1912, serving in H.M.S. *Excellent*. He was promoted to Acting Artificer Engineer on 1 January 1915. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Canada*, H.M.S. *Galatea* and *Torpedo Boat 19*. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in February 1915. His rate was altered to Warrant Engineer in January 1920, and he was advanced to Commissioned Engineer on 2 February 1925, with seniority from 1 January 1925. He was placed on the retired list 18 September 1927, and died in July 1951.

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- 316** *Four: Commissioned Boatman A. Heath, Royal Navy and H.M. Coast Guard*  
 1914-15 Star (122954 A. Heath, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (122954 A. Heath. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (Alfred Heath, Cd. Boatman., H.M. Coast Guard) *generally very fine (4)* **£120-£160**
- Alfred Heath** was born on 11 January 1868, at Totnes, Devon, and commenced naval service on 11 April 1883, as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*. He was advanced to Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Dreadnought*, on 1 September 1887; Leading Seaman, H.M.S. *Anson*, on 1 October 1891, and Petty Officer Second Class, H.M.S. *Camperdown* in July 1894. He was appointed to H.M. Coast Guard service as Boatman, Kingstown, Cloghy and White Abbey on 2 January 1892, and was promoted Commissioned Boatman on 2 April 1903, serving in Northern Ireland. His medals for service in the Great War were sent to H.M. Coast Guard Station Blyth. He transferred to the new Coast Guard Force in May 1919.
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- 317** *Family Group:*  
*Three: Boatswain T. G. Brockway, Royal Navy*  
 1914-15 Star (233233, T. G. Brockway, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Bosn T. C. [sic] Brockway. R.N.) *good very fine*  
 British War Medal 1914-20 (**87943 G. J. Brockway. P.O. R.N.**) *good very fine (4)* **£60-£80**
- Thomas George Brockway** was born in Portsmouth on 17 May 1889 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy First Class on 17 January 1905. He served during the Great War as a Petty Officer in H.M.S. *Superb*, and was commissioned Boatswain on 23 February 1918.
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- 318** *Four: Temporary Acting Boatswain D. Lyons, Royal Navy*  
 1914-15 Star (J.5666, D. Lyons, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.5666 D. Lyons. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (L.5666 D. Lyons. P.O. H.M.S, Vindictive.) *polished, contact marks and edge bruising, good fine and better (4)* **£100-£140**
- David Lyons** was born on 22 January 1894, at Berwick, Northumberland. He commenced naval service in September 1909, as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ganges* and served during the Great War in, amongst others, H.M.S. *Impregnable*, H.M.S. *Donegal* and H.M.S. *Russell*. Following the Great War he served in several ships including H.M.S. *Wildfire*, H.M.S. *Prince Rupert*, H.M.S. *Hawkins* and H.M.S. *Ajax*. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1927, and was shore pensioned in January 1934. He was recalled for war service as Pensioned Chief Petty Officer, on 18 September 1939, for service in H.M.S. *Pembroke I*, and H.M.S. *Royal Arthur*. His service papers note that he was promoted to commissioned Temporary Acting Boatswain, R.N., on 22 May 1943.
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- 319** *Four: Armourer G. Woodley, Royal Navy*  
 1914-15 Star (341395, G. Woodley, Armr., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (341395 G. Woodley. Armr, R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (341395 George Woodley, Armr. H.M.S. Vivid) *very fine (4)* **£100-£140**
- George Woodley** was born on 2 August 1876 at Teighmouth, Devon. He commenced naval service on 9 November 1896, as Provisional Armourers Crewman, H.M.S. *Cambridge*. He was advanced to Armourers Mate in January 1901, and Armourer, H.M.S. *President* in March 1909. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1911. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Pelorus*, H.M.S. *Vivid II*, H.M.S. *Gloucester*, and was paid a war gratuity for service in H.M.S. *Colossus*. He was shore demobilised in October 1919.
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- 320** *Four: Master at Arms H. E. Manners, Royal Navy*  
 1914-15 Star (215006, H. E. Manners, Sh.Cpl.1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (215006 H. E. Manners. Sh.Cpl. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (215006 H. E. Manners. M.A.A. H.M.S. Tiger) *nearly very fine (4)* **£100-£140**
- Henry Edward Manners** was born on 30 June 1885, at Bristol, Somerset. He entered naval service on 11 June 1901, as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*, and was appointed Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Aurora*, in June 1904, and Leading Seaman, H.M.S. *Ocean*, on 22 November 1909. He was advanced to Ships Corporal 2nd Class, H.M.S. *Roxburgh*, on 1 May 1913, and Ships Corporal 1st Class, H.M.S. *Argyle*, 22 November 1914. He was paid a war gratuity when serving in H.M.S. *Vivid III*, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1921. He was appointed Regulating Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Berwick*, 26 April 1919, and Master at Arms on 6 July 1919. He was shore pensioned in January 1925.
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- 321** *Four: Chief Electrical Artificer First Class, C. P. Jermyn, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Orion at the Battle of Jutland*  
 1914-15 Star (M.471, C. P. Jermyn, E.A. 2., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.471 C. P. Jermyn. C.E.A. 2. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.471 C. P. Jermyn. C.E.A. 1. H.M.S. Centaur.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* **£100-£140**
- Charles Prout Jermyn** was born on 17 September 1885, at Devonport, and commenced naval service as an Acting Electrical Artificer Fourth Class in H.M.S. *Defiance* on 8 July 1908. He was advanced to Electrical Artificer Third Class, H.M.S. *Indefatigable*, on 8 July 1911, and Electrical Artificer Second Class, H.M.S. *Orion*, on 8 July 1915, being present in *Orion* at the Battle of Jutland. Advanced Chief Electrical Artificer First Class in H.M.S. *Centaur* on 1 April 1923, he was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1923. He was shore pensioned from H.M.S. *Osprey* on 7 July 1930, but was recalled for service in H.M.S. *Drake II*, on 24 November 1939, and served until being shore invalided on 29 September 1941.

**322 Four: Chief Electrical Artificer A. J. Pearson, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Kent at the Battle of the Falkland Islands in December 1914**

1914-15 Star (M.7228. A. J. Pearson, E.A.4., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.7228 A. J. Pearson. E.A. 3 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.7228 A. J. Pearson C.E.A. 2. H.M.S. Nelson), *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

**Arthur John Pearson** was born on 4 December 1892, at Tottenham, Middlesex, and commenced naval service as an Acting Electrical Artificer, H.M.S. *Vernon* on 24 February 1914. He was posted to H.M.S. *Kent* in October 1914, just prior to the Battle of the Falkland Islands, when H.M.S. *Kent* sunk the German Cruiser *Nurnberg*, and later pursued the *Dresden*, which was scuttled. He was advanced to Electrical Artificer First Class, H.M.S. *Vernon* on 14 February 1926, and Chief Electrical Artificer Second Class, H.M.S. *Nelson*, in August 1927. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1929, and was discharged to pension as Chief Electrical Artificer First Class from H.M.S. *Vernon* in February 1936.

He was recalled for service in October 1939, to H.M.S. *Victory II*, and was released in August 1945, having seen further service in H.M.S. *Vernon* and H.M.S. *Lochinvar*.

**323 Four: Chief Engine Room Artificer First Class C. C. Grimwood, Submarine Service, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (M.8689, C. G. [sic] Grimwood. A.E.R.A.4., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.8689 C. C. Grimwood. E.R.A.3 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (M.8689 C. C. Grimwood. E.R.A.3. H.M.S. *Titania*) *minor official correction to last, very fine and better (4)* £100-£140

**Charles Cornish Grimwood** was born on 9 June 1892 at Colchester, Essex, and was by trade a Fitter. He commenced his naval service on 27 August 1914 in H.M.S. *Pembroke II*. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Hindustan* and H.M.S. *Blonde*, amongst others. He transferred to H.M.S. *Dolphin* in January 1924, for service in submarines, and is noted as serving in H.M. Submarines, *L25*, *L54*, and *L71*. He was advanced to C.E.R.A. 1, on 22 July 1936, still borne on the books of H.M.S. *Dolphin*.

He was pensioned in September 1936, but was recalled for war service in September 1939. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1934, and was paid a war gratuity for service in H.M.S. *Badger*.

**324 Four: Chief Engine Room Artificer C. H. Lister, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (M.5706, C. H. Lister, E.R.A.,4. R.N.); British War Medal 1914-20 (M.5706 G. [sic] H. Lister. E.R.A. 4 R.N.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (M.5706 C. H. Lister. E.R.A. 4 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.5706 C. H. Lister. C.E.R.A. 2. H.M.S. *Yarmouth*) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

**Charles Henry Lister** was born on 5 September 1890 at Birmingham. He commenced naval service on 5 February 1913, as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke II*. He saw service during the Great War in H.M.S. *Attentive II*, H.M.S. *Fisgard* and H.M.S. *Victory*, and was paid a war gratuity in respect of service in H.M.S. *Excellent*. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1928, and was shore pensioned as C.E.R.A. 1, from H.M.S. *Effingham (Constance)* in February 1935.

**325 Four: Chief Engine Room Artificer H. B. Woodthorpe, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (M.5883, H. B. Woodthorpe, E.R.A.4. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.5883 H. B. Woodthorpe. E.R.A.3. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.5883 H. B. Woodthorpe C.E.R.A. 2 H.M.S. *Erebus*.) *polished, contact marks and edge bruising, therefore good fine, the LS&GC better (4)* £100-£140

**Harry Barber Woodthorpe** was born on 15 March 1892, at Newton Abbot, Devon, and commenced naval service on 27 March 1913, as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II*. He spent most of his service in the Great War in H.M.S. *Adventure*, and was advanced to Engine Room Artificer First Class in H.M.S. *Constance* on 27 March 1925, and Acting Chief Engine Room Artificer Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II* on 1 February 1926. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1928, and was shore pensioned from H.M.S. *Calyso* on 25 March 1935.

He was recalled for service to H.M.S. *Drake II*, in September 1939, and was promoted to Chief Engine Room Artificer, H.M.S. *Vansittart*, on 11 April 1940, which vessel participated in the Battle of Narvik. He was released from service in August 1945.

**326 Four: Chief Joiner C. W. Vosper, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Lion at the Battles of Heligoland Bight and Jutland**

1914-15 Star (M.6520, C. W. Vosper, Car. Cr., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.6520 C. W. Vosper. Jr.3 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.6520 C. W. Vosper. Jr.1 H.M.S. *Vivid*) mounted as worn, *edge bruising and light contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

**Cecil William Vosper** was born on 16 February 1892, at Cawsand, Cornwall. He commenced naval service on 21 August 1913, as Carpenters Crewman, H.M.S. *Vivid II*. He was present onboard H.M.S. *Lion* at the Battle of Heligoland Bight and at Jutland, and was appointed Leading Carpenters Crewman, H.M.S. *Lion* on 1 September 1916. He was advanced to Joiner 1st Class, H.M.S. *Impregnable*, on 21 August 1922, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1928. He was promoted Chief Joiner in July 1935, and was discharged to a shore pension in August 1935.

**327 Four: Chief Mechanician H. Wood, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (295307, H. Wood. Mech., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (295307 H. Wood. Mech. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (295307 Harry Wood. Mechn. H.M.S. *Brilliant*) *nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

**Harry Wood** was born on 7 May 1880, at Offham, Kent, and commenced naval service on 15 May 1900, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke II*. He was advanced to Stoker Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Indus* on 1 June 1907, Acting Mechanician, 1 July 1907, and Mechanician, H.M.S. *Leviathan* in 1908. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Brilliant*, H.M.S. *Pembroke II* and H.M.S. *Chester*. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1915, and was appointed Chief Mechanician, H.M.S. *Empress of India* 1 April 1919. He was shore pensioned in May 1922 and subsequently joined the Royal Fleet Reserve.

**328 Ten: Chief Petty Officer R. W. H. Boulton, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (J. 33008, R. W. H. Boulton, B. Tel., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 33008 R. W. H. Boulton. Tel. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J. 33008 R. W. Boulton. P.O. Tel. H.M.S. Emerald.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine and better* (10) £140-£180

**Reginald William Henry Boulton** was born on 13 March 1899 in Birmingham and was pensioned in March 1939 as a Chief Petty Officer. Serving again during the Second War, Boulton was appointed a temporary acting Warrant Telegraphist in November 1944.

**329 Four: Chief Petty Officer S. R. Harris, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (216991, S. R. Harris, P.O. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (216991 S. R. Harris. P.O.1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (216991 S. R. Harris. C.P.O. H.M.S. Vernon), *ship corrected on last, light contact marks, nearly very fine* (4) £100-£140

**Sidney Reece Harris** was born on 10 June 1886, at New Cross, Kent. He commenced naval service on 13 September 1901, as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*. He was advanced to Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Duncan* on 21 June 1905, Leading Seaman, H.M.S. *Bonaventure*, on 29 October 1909, and Petty Officer on 3 August 1911.

During the Great War he saw service in H.M.S. *Psyche*, H.M.S. *Ocean*, H.M.S. *Orvis*, H.M.S. *Vernon* and H.M.S. *Opportune*. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1919, and his war gratuity was paid to H.M.S. *Fox* (*Borodino*). He died in February 1926 at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar.

**330 Four: Chief Petty Officer W. J. Kiver, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (125737, W. J. Kiver, C.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (125737, W. J. Kiver. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (125737. W. J. Kiver, C.P.O. H.M.S. Crescent.) *minor official corrections to last, otherwise very fine* (4) £100-£140

**Walter John Kiver** was born on 23 August 1868, at Wimborne, Dorset, and commenced naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Boscawen*, on 10 January 1884. He served in H.M.S. *Helicon* from 23 July 1885 to 10 December 1885, and was advanced to Leading Seaman, H.M.S. *Vivid I*, on 22 October 1894, Petty Officer Second Class on 26 October 1895, and Petty Officer First Class on 16 April 1897. He was promoted Chief Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Suffolk*, on 1 October 1908, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve in 1911.

During the Great War he served in several ships including, H.M.S. *Argonaut*, H.M.S. *King Alfred*, H.M.S. *Defiance*, H.M.S. *Columbine*, and H.M.S. *Crescent*. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1917, and was demobilised in March 1919.

**331 Four: Chief Petty Officer G. W. Lewis, Royal Navy, whose name was brought to the notice of the Admiralty for valuable services**

1914-15 Star (139239 G. W. Lewis, C.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (139239 G. W. Lewis. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R (G. W. Lewis, C.P.O., H.M.S. Katoomba) *good very fine* (4) £120-£160

**George William Lewis** was born on 8 June 1871 at Shottisham, Suffolk. He commenced naval service as Boy 2nd Class, H.M.S. *Penelope*, on 7 October 1886. He was advanced to Leading Seaman, H.M.S. *Fearless* on 8 February 1896, and to Petty Officer 1st Class in February 1897. Promoted Chief Petty Officer in 1902, he was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1904. He was shore pensioned from H.M.S. *Actaon* in 1911, but joined the Royal Fleet Reserve and saw service during the Great War, being demobilised on 1 May 1919.

Lewis's name was brought to the notice of the Admiralty for valuable services in the Prosecution of the war, such notice being published in the *London Gazette* of 30 June 1919; however, the Admiralty deemed that this was not a Mention in Despatches and he was refused permission to wear the emblem.

**332 Four: Chief Petty Officer V. J. Port, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Kent during the Battle of the Falkland Islands, and later joined the submarine service**

1914-15 Star (J.26701, V. J. Port, Boy. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.26701 V. J. Port. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.26701 V. J. Port. P.O. H.M.S. Dolphin.) *the first three polished, with edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine, the LS&GC better* (4) £100-£140

**Victor James Port** was born on 8 June 1898, at East Greenwich, Kent, and commenced naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ganges* on 21 August 1913. He served in H.M.S. *Kent* from about November 1914, and was present during the Battle of the Falkland Islands and in the subsequent pursuit and scuttling of the *Dresden*. He was appointed to H.M.S. *Dolphin* for service in submarines in June 1926, and is noted as serving in *H 33*, *L 22* and *L 23*, up to November 1931. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in November 1931, serving in H.M.S. *Cyclops* (*L 23*), and was pensioned from H.M.S. *Pembroke I* on 10 June 1938.

He was recalled for service as pensioned Chief Petty Officer, on 6 September 1939, serving in H.M.S. *Royal Arthur* and H.M.S. *Glendower*, and was released from service in H.M.S. *Badger*, in September 1945.

**333 Four: Chief Petty Officer A. Rogers, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Neptune at the Battle of Jutland**

1914-15 Star (163814, A. Rogers, P.O.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (163814 A. Rogers. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (163814 Alfred Rogers. P.O.1 Cl. H.M.S. Calypso) *very fine* (4) £120-£160

**Alfred Rogers** was born on 20 July 1876 at Stoke Damerel, Devon. He commenced naval service as Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*, on 10 November 1891. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Aurora*, in May 1899, and Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Pique*, in December 1904. He became Petty Officer First Class in H.M.S. *Phoebe*, in May 1904, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in August 1909. During the Great War he served in the dreadnought battleship H.M.S. *Neptune* at the battle of Jutland and was advanced to Chief Petty Officer in November 1917. He was demobilised in 1919 and joined the New Coastguard Force.

**334 Four: Chief Petty Officer Telegraphist A. Pryke, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches in January 1942**

1914-15 Star (J.35896 A. Pryke L.Tel. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.35896 A. Pryke. L.Tel. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.35896 A. Pryke. P.O. Tel. H.M.S. Cumberland), *the Great War awards slightly later issues, contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* *£120-£160*

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1942.

**Arthur Pryke** was born on 24 March 1899, at Bow, London, and commenced naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 16 March 1915, being re-rated Boy Telegraphist on 3 July 1915. He was advanced to Telegraphist, H.M.S. *Revenge* on 1 April 1917, and Leading Telegraphist, on 24 March 1918. He was appointed Petty Officer Telegraphist, H.M.S. *Cumberland*, on 8 July 1930, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1932, before being loaned to the Royal New Zealand Navy for three years in 1933.

He was shore pensioned from H.M.S. *Caledon* on 23 March 1939, but was called up for active service in February 1940, and served in H.M.S. *President II (Whitehall W.T.)*, H.M.S. *Afrikander*, and H.M.S. *Titania*. For his services during the Second World War he was Mentioned in Despatches. He was finally released from service in November 1945.

**335 Four: Chief Shipwright W. T. Briggs, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (342277, W. T. Briggs, Ch. Shpt. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (342277 W. T. Briggs Ch. Shpt. 2. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (342277 Shipt. 1 Cl. H.M.S. Zealandia: *very fine and better (4)* *£100-£140*

**William Thomas Briggs** was born on 20 May 1878, at Southsea, Hampshire. He commenced naval service on 9 August 1892, as Carpenters Crewman, H.M.S. *Victory II*. He was advanced to Shipwright, H.M.S. *Crescent*, on 15 April 1902, and Leading Shipwright, H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*, on 12 December 1902. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1913, and was appointed Chief Shipwright, H.M.S. *Zealandia* on 1 January 1915.

During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Zealandia*, H.M.S. *Victory II* and H.M.S. *Achilles*. He was demobilised to shore in June 1921.

**336 Four: Chief Stoker J. Hughes, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (308505, J. Hughes, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (308505 J. Hughes. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (308505 James Hughes, S.P.O. H.M.S. Cornflower) mounted as worn, *dark toned, a few small edge bruises, otherwise nearly very fine (4)* *£100-£140*

**James Hughes** was born on 10 April 1886, at Islington, London, and commenced naval service on 5 June 1905, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Acheron*. He was advanced to Leading Stoker, H.M.S. *Tenedos*, on 30 November 1909, and Stoker Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Lancaster*, on 20 December 1911. During the Great War he was appointed to H.M.S. *Actaeon*, for service in Torpedo Boats, including *T.B. 115*, and latterly with the convoy escort, H.M.S. *Christopher*. He was appointed Chief Stoker, H.M.S. *Cornflower*, on 1 September 1920, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1920. He was shore pensioned in June 1927.

**337 Four: Chief Stoker F. Riddington, Royal Navy, whose name was brought to the notice of the Admiralty for valuable services**

1914-15 Star (279744, F. Riddington, Ch. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (279744 F. Riddington. Ch. Sto. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (279744 Frederick Riddington. Actg. Ch. Sto. H.M.S. Venus.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* *£120-£160*

**Frederick Riddington** was born on 19 June 1875, at Crowland, Lincolnshire, and commenced naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Victory II*, on 14 June 1895. He was advanced to Leading Stoker Second Class, H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington* on 10 April 1903; Stoker Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Imogene* on 1 July 1906; and Chief Stoker, H.M.S. *Venus* on 21 October 1910. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1910. For much of the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, which, in early 1915, was deployed to German East Africa to blockade the German light cruiser *SMS Königsberg*. He joined the New Coast Guard Force in September 1919.

Riddington's name was brought to the notice of the Admiralty for valuable services in the Prosecution of the war, such notice being published in the *London Gazette* of 16 September 1919; however, the Admiralty deemed that this was not a Mention in Despatches and he was refused permission to wear the emblem.

**338 Four: Chief Stoker F. J. Willis, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (281032, F. J. Willis, Ch. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (281032 F. J. Willis. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (281032 F. J. Willis Stoker P.O., H.M.S. Defence:) *very fine (4)* *£120-£160*

**Frederick John Willis** was born on 28 June 1876, at Ivybridge, Devon, and commenced naval service as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II*, on 30 December 1895. He was advanced to Leading Stoker, H.M.S. *Montague*, on 24 November 1904, and Stoker Petty Officer on 1 July 1906. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in February 1911, and was appointed Chief Stoker, H.M.S. *Majestic*, on 1 February 1912. He later served as Chief Stoker in H.M.S. *Warrior* up to 21 February 1916, seeing further service in H.M.S. *Vivid II*, H.M.S. *Roxburgh*, and H.M.S. *Defiance* until demobilised on 22 December 1919.

**339 Four: Chief Stoker W. T. Wills, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (K.481, W. T. Wills, L.Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.481 W. T. Wills S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.481 W. T. Wills. S.P.O. H.M.S. Caradoc.); together with a Church Lads Brigade Cross, bronze, with suspension bar and clasp dated 1909, unnamed as issued, *contact marks and light edge bruising, nearly very fine (5)* *£100-£140*

**William Thomas Wills** was born on 1 November 1899, at Strete, Devon, and commenced naval service on 16 March 1908, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II*. He was appointed Acting Leading Stoker, H.M.S. *Vivid II*, on 27 December 1913, and Leading Stoker, H.M.S. *St. George*, 20 December 1914. Appointed Stoker Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Victory II*, on 1 March 1917, he appears to have spent much of his naval service in patrol boats or torpedo boats, and was paid a war gratuity to H.M.S. *Apollo*. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in April 1923. Promoted Chief Stoker in August 1929, he was shore pensioned from H.M.S. *Vivid* on 15 March 1930. He was recalled for service in H.M.S. *Drake II*, on 25 August 1939, and served on Boom Defence vessels during the Second World War, in H.M.S. *Cochrane* and H.M.S. *Proserpine*. He was released from service in November 1944.

**340 Four: Chief Stoker G. Wright, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (K.3708, G. Wright, Act. L. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.3708 G. Wright S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.3708 G. Wright. S.P.O. H.M.S. Iron Duke.), *contact marks, very fine (4)* £100-£140

**George Wright** was born on 26 September 1886, at Great Duffield, Yorkshire, and commenced naval service on 26 July 1901, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Nelson*. He was advanced to Stoker First Class, H.M.S. *Exmouth* on 24 November 1910, Leading Stoker, H.M.S. *Hecla (Owl)*, on 1 June 1916, and Stoker Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Greenwich*, for service in the M Class destroyer H.M.S. *Patriot*, on 8 August 1917. He was appointed Chief Stoker, H.M.S. *Victory II*, on 11 October 1926, and was shore pensioned in September 1931. He was briefly recalled in August 1939, but was discharged in that October, his services not being required.

**341 Four: Chief Writer G. A. Palmer, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (347184, G. A. Palmer, Wr. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (347184 G. A. Palmer. Ch. Wr. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (374184 G. A. Palmer. Ch. Wr. H.M.S. Vernon.) mounted as worn, *very fine (4)* £100-£140

**George Aynon Palmer** was born on 12 October 1889 in Portsmouth, entering naval service on 1 March 1908. He enjoyed a long career, including service in the Second War. In June 1941, he was advanced acting Warrant Writer.

**342 Four: Petty Officer First Class A. H. Lambert, Royal Navy, who saw service in H.M. Submarines C3 and J3 during the Great War**

1914-15 Star (176152, A. H. Lambeth, P.O. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (176152 A. H. Lambeth. P.O. 1. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (176152 A. H. Lambeth. P.O. 1 Cl. H.M.S. Thames.) *very fine (4)* £120-£160

**Albert Henry Lambeth** was born on 3 May 1877, at Ipswich, Suffolk. He commenced naval service on 24 September 1893, as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*. He was advanced to Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Monarch* in April 1897, Petty Officer Second Class, H.M.S. *Pembroke I*, on 11 September 1903, and Petty Officer First Class, H.M.S. *Sutlej*, in May 1906. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in May 1910. During the Great War he was posted to the submarine depot ship, H.M.S. *Thames*, for service in H.M. Submarine C3; H.M.S. *Maidstone*, H.M.S. *Dolphin*, and H.M.S. *Titania* for service in H.M. Submarine J3, until posted to H.M.S. *Fearless* and H.M. S. *Sandhurst* from 1917. He was demobilised in February 1919.

**343 Four: Petty Officer J. A. Bishop, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (194387, J. A. Bishop, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (194387 J. A. Bishop. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (194387 J. A. Bishop Ldg. Sean. H.M.S. Benbow) *light contact marks, very fine (4)* £100-£140

**Joseph Albert Bishop** was born on 2 April 1882, at Portsea, Hampshire. He commenced naval service on 23 July 1897, as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *St. Vincent*. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *St. George*, on 2 April 1900; Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Glory*, on 8 April 1902; and Leading Seaman, H.M.S. *Excellent* on 1 March 1910. He was promoted Petty Officer in H.M.S. *Benbow*, on 1 September 1915, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in 1915. He transferred to H.M. Coast Guard in April 1922.

**344 Four: Petty Officer C. P. Booth, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Temeraire at the Battle of Jutland**

1914-15 Star (J.33239, C. P. Booth, Ord., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.33239 C. P. Booth A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.33239 C, P, Booth. P.O, H.M.S. Cumberland), mounted as worn, *polished, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine, the LS&GC better (4)* £100-£140

**Cecil Peake Booth** was born in Paris, France on 5 December 1897 and commenced his naval service as Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ganges* on 12 November 1914. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Temeraire*, and was present at the Battle of Jutland. Subsequent service saw him serve in (amongst others) H.M.S. *Wild Swan*, H.M.S. *Woolston* and H.M.S. *Wanderer*. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1931. He was shore pensioned from H.M.S. *Pembroke I* in March 1939, but was recalled for war service in December of the same year. He died on active service on 27 May 1945, and is buried under a C.W.G.C. headstone in Gillingham (Woodlands) Cemetery, Kent.

**345 Family Group:****Three: Petty Officer I. Bunt, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (225748, I Bunt. L.S., R.N.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (225748 I. Bunt. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (225748. Inkerman Bunt. P.O. H.M.S. Hood) *very fine*  
British War Medal 1914-20 (**William J. Bunt**) *very fine (4)* £80-£120

**Inkerman Bunt** was born on 5 November 1887, at Fowey, Cornwall, and commenced naval service on 17 April 1903, as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*. He was advanced to Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Cambrian* on 10 October 1905, Leading Seaman, H.M.S. *Vivid I*, on 1 October 1915, and Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Blenheim*, on 1 September 1918. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in November 1920. He was posted to H.M.S. *Dolphin* on 26 January 1925, and to H.M.S. *Eagle*, for service in the Fleet Air Arm on 1 July 1925. He was shore pensioned on 4 November 1927 and died in 1956 at Redruth, Cornwall.

**William James Bunt**, the father of the above, was born in 1856, at Highway, Redruth, Cornwall. He served in the Mercantile Marine during the Great War and received the British War Medal and Mercantile Marine Medal, which were issued on the 23 April 1924, and sent to 'Belleville', Polruan, Fowey, Cornwall.

**346 Four: Petty Officer A. W. Gauntlett, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (176415, A. W. Gauntlett, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (176415 A. W. Gauntlett. P.O. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (176415 A. W. Gauntlett P.O. 1Cl. H.M.S. Dryad) *very fine (4)* **£120-£160**

**Arthur Wiliam Gauntlett** was born on 18 April 1878, at Kingston, Hampshire. He commenced naval service on 13 September 1893, as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *St. Vincent*. He was advanced to Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Narcissus*, in January 1897, and Leading Seaman, H.M.S. *Vernon* in July 1903. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1911, and was appointed Petty Officer, H.M.S. *St. Vincent*, 8 September 1913. He was demobilised February 1919, and joined the New Coast Guard Service. His medals for service in the Great War were sent to H.M. Coast Guard, Queenstown.

**347 Six: Petty Officer G. H. Jeffery, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (224911, G. H. Jeffery. L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (224911 G. H. Jeffery. P.O. R.N.); Defence Medal; Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (George Herbert Jeffreys.); Voluntary Medical Service Medal, silver (George Herbert Jeffreys) note spelling of surname on last two, *good very fine (6)* **£140-£180**

Together with Silver War Badge (RN 40883); B.R.C.S. enamelled medal for 3 Years Service, with two '3 Years Service' bars, reverse numbered 16976; B.R.C.S. enamelled cross for Proficiency in First Aid, with additional bars for 1943 and 1944 (05613 G. H. Jeffreys); and St John Ambulance Brigade re-examination medal (275929 George H. Jeffreys) with 9 dated bars from 1929 to 1937 these all numbered on the reverse '27592'.

**George Herbert Jeffery/Jeffreys** was born at Kingsland, London, on 19 December 1886, and joined the Navy in January 1903. He became a Seaman Gunner on 26 October 1906, and retained this until rated Petty Officer in 1916. He joined *Royal Oak* a few weeks before she took part in the battle of Jutland. He was invalided out of the service on 23 June 1919, as a result of 'compound hypermetropia astigmatism.'

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

**348 Four: Petty Officer F. E. Young, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (J.4481, F. E. Young, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.4481 F. E. Young. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.4481 F. E. Young. L.S. H.M.S. Excellent) mounted as worn, *spotting and darkly toned, nearly very fine (4)* **£100-£140**

**Frederick Edward Young** was born on 23 October 1893, at Portsmouth, Hampshire. He commenced naval service on 3 May 1909, as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ganges*. During the Great War he saw service in H.M.S. *Queen Mary*, H.M.S. *Victory I*, H.M.S. *Attentive (Mohawk)*, H.M.S. *Termagant*, and H.M.S. *Excellent*. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1926, and was appointed Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Victory II* on 12 August 1929. He was shore pensioned from H.M.S. *Victory I*, on 22 October 1933, but was recalled for war service in September 1939, being released from service in H.M.S. *Collingwood* on 20 August 1945.

**349 Four: Stoker Petty Officer F. R. Ballard, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (K. 271, F. R. Ballard, L. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K. 271 F. R. Ballard. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K. 271 F. R. Ballard. S.P.O. H.M.S. Hawkins), *polished, nearly very fine (4)* **£100-£140**

**Frank Richard Ballard** was born in Charing, Kent, on 23 February 1890 and entered naval service on 24 February 1908. He spent a large part of the war in H.M.S. *Brazen*, and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. in April 1923.

**350 Four: Stoker Petty Officer W. J. Davis, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (310428, W. J. Davis. L. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (310428 W. J. Davis. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (310428 W. J. Davis. S.P.O. H.M.S. Constance.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* **£100-£140**

**William John Davis** was born on 21 June 1888, at Belfast, Antrim, and commenced naval service on 17 July 1906, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II*. He was advanced to Leading Stoker, in the Acorn Class Destroyer, H.M.S. *Larne* on 23 July 1915, and Stoker Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Diligence* on 1 August 1918. He joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 15 March 1919 and was awarded the L.S. & G. C. Medal in October 1921.

**351 Four: Stoker Petty Officer T. W. Franklin, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Blanche at the Battle of Jutland**

1914-15 Star (K.21362 T. W. Franklin, Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.21362 T. W. Franklin. Act. L. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.21362 T. W. Franklin. L.Sto. H.M.S. Waterhen) *the first three very heavily polished, therefore fair to fine, the LS&GC better (4)* **£100-£140**

**Thomas William Franklin** was born on 30 January 1895, at Canterbury, Kent. He commenced naval service as Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Pembroke II*, on 10 November 1913 and served during the Great War in the Blonde Class scout cruiser, H.M.S. *Blanche*, in which ship he was present at the Battle of Jutland. He was advanced to Leading Stoker in January 1919, and was awarded the L.S. & G. C. medal in 1928. He was advanced to Acting Stoker Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Hawkins*, on 15 March 1931, and Stoker Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Kent* on 15 March 1932. He was shore pensioned in November 1935, but was recalled for war service in 1939, and was finally released from service in August 1945.

- x352** *Four: Stoker Petty Officer A. Gilson, Royal Navy*  
1914-15 Star (K.19832, A. Gilson. Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.19832 A. Gilson. Sto.1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.19832. A. Gilson. L.Sto. H.M.S. Cumberland.) *minor official correction to ship on last, worn in parts, therefore good fine*  
Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (**JX.141241 L. R. Cox. P.O. H.M.S. Drake.**) *light contact marks, very fine (5)*  
*£120-£160*

**Anthony Gilson** was born in Malta on 17 February 1894 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 2 July 1913. He served during the Great War in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, and was advanced Leading Stoker on 26 September 1929. He served in H.M.S. *Cumberland* from 25 February 1930 to 20 February 1932, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 17 February 1931. Promoted Stoker Petty Officer on 10 August 1934, he was shore pensioned on 8 July 1935. Recalled for War Service on 13 October 1939, he was finally shore released on 14 August 1945.

- 353** *Four: Stoker Petty Officer A. Hughes, Royal Navy*  
1914-15 Star (K.20492, A. Hughes, Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.20492 A. Hughes. Sto. 1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.20492 A. Hughes. L.Sto. H.M.S. Emerald.) mounted as worn, *polished, contact marks, good fine, the LS&GC better (4)*  
*£100-£140*

**Albert Hughes** was born on 26 June 1895, at Goole, Yorkshire, and commenced naval service on 6 September 1913, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II*. He served in several ships in the Great War including H.M.S. *Foresight*, H.M.S. *Roebuck*, H.M.S. *Albatross*, H.M.S. *Chameleon* and H.M.S. *Scimitar*. He was advanced to Leading Stoker, H.M.S. *Vivid II*, in September 1927, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in January 1929. He was appointed Stoker Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Rodney* in March 1932. He was pensioned from H.M.S. *Caledon (Ceres)* on 5 September 1935, but rejoined for a further three years service after only a few months, being discharged to shore on 11 December 1938. He was again recalled for service in H.M.S. *Eclipse*, in July 1939, and served until invalided from H.M.S. *Drake* in December 1941.

- 354** *Four: Stoker Petty Officer L. Humphrys, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Tiger at the Battle of Jutland*  
1914-15 Star (302734 L. Humphrys, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (302734 L. Humphreys [sic]. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (302734. Leonard Humphrys. S.P.O. H.M.S. Rowena.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine (4)*  
*£100-£140*

**Leonard Humphrys** was born on 23 January 1885, at Penzance, Cornwall. He commenced naval service on 27 January 1903, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II*, and was advanced to Acting Leading Stoker, H.M.S. *Pandora*, on 1 January 1911, Leading Stoker, H.M.S. *Indus*, on 3 July 1913, and Stoker Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Tiger* on 18 February 1915. He was paid a war gratuity when serving in H.M.S. *Lion*, having served in her at the Battle of Jutland. He was shore pensioned in February 1925, but recommended for the Royal Fleet Reserve which he joined the same month.

- 355** *Four: Stoker Petty Officer P. W. Luscombe, Royal Navy*  
1914-15 Star (K.21478, P. W. Luscombe, Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.21478 P. W. Luscombe. Sto. 1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.21478 P. W. Luscombe S.P.O. H.M.S. Keppel.) *heavily polished, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore fair to fine, the LS&GC better (4)*  
*£100-£140*

**Philip William Luscombe** was born on 17 September 1895, at Brent, Devon. He commenced naval service on 1 December 1913, as a Stoker Second Class in *Vivid II*, and was advanced to Stoker First Class in H.M.S. *Cumberland*, on 1 December 1914, and to Acting Leading Stoker, H.M.S. *Dauntless*, on 8 June 1921. He was appointed Stoker Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Hood*, on 30 April 1927, was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in January 1929, and was discharged to pension in November 1935. He was recalled for service in June 1939, and was released from service in August 1945, having seen service in anti submarine patrol vessels in the Second World War.

- 356** *Four: Stoker Petty Officer, E. H. Taylor, Royal Navy, late Royal Marine Light Infantry*  
1914-15 Star (311081, E. H. Taylor, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (311081 E. H. Taylor. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (311081 E. H. Taylor. Sto. P.O. H.M.S. Sandhurst), *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine (4)*  
*£100-£140*

**Ernest Henry Taylor** was born on 20 October 1886, at Bromyard, Herefordshire. He commenced service as a Private, Royal Marine Light Infantry on 25 September 1905 at the recruitment Depot, Deal, with service No. 13558. He was then posted to Plymouth Division, R.M.L.I., but swiftly transferred to the Royal Navy on 22 November 1906, to be Stoker II, H.M.S. *Vivid II*. He was advanced to Stoker Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Majestic*, in 1913. He was promoted to Chief Stoker H.M.S. *Philomel*, on 22 May 1924, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1920. He was shore pensioned in 1927 but was recalled for service as Pensioned Chief Stoker, H.M.S. *Drake II* and H.M.S. *Daedalus*, in 1939, but was discharged again in 1942.

- 357** *Four: Mechanician A. Hanvey, Royal Navy*  
1914-15 Star (283683, A. Hanvey, Mech., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (283683 A. Hanvey. Mech. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (283683 Alexander Hanvey, Mechanician, H.M.S. Caesar.) *good very fine (4)*  
*£100-£140*

**Alexander Hanvey** was born on 23 April 1876, at Kensington, London. He commenced naval service as a Stoker Second Class, H.M.S. *Vivid II*, on 26 October 1896, was advanced to Stoker Petty Officer in H.M.S. *Cormorant*, in July 1906, and Acting Mechanician, H.M.S. *Indus* in July 1911. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1911. He saw service during the Great War in H.M.S. *Exmouth*, H.M.S. *Vivid II* and H.M.S. *Active*. He was demobilised to shore pension in 1919. During the Second World War he served as an A.R.P. Warden, residing at Ross on Wye.

- x358** *Seven: Leading Seaman A. E. Renyard, Royal Navy*  
1914-15 Star (J.17365, A. E. Renyard, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 17365 A. E. Renyard. L.S. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension(J. 17365 A. E. Renyard. L.S. H.M.S. Excellent.) medals mounted court-style and all heavily rhodium plated, *fine or better (7)*  
*£100-£140*

**359 Four: Leading Stoker A. Jones, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (295166, A. Jones. L.Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (295166 A. Jones. L.Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (295166 Albert Jones. Ldg. Sto. H.M.S. Kent), *number impressed off-centre to reverse of star, very fine (4)* £100-£140

**Albert Jones** was born on 10 April 1882, at Framfield, Sussex. He commenced naval service on 10 April 1900, as Stoker 2nd Class, H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington II*, and was advanced to Stoker 1st Class, H.M.S. *Amethyst*, on 1 July 1906, and Leading Stoker, H.M.S. *Venus*, in October 1909. He was discharged to shore, April 1912, time expired, but rejoined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Excellent II*, H.M.S. *Victory II* and H.M.S. *Kent*. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in February 1918, and was demobilised in April 1921.

**360 Four: Leading Stoker T. J. Pinch, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Centurion at the Battle of Jutland**

1914-15 Star (SS. 113230, T. J. Pinch, Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (SS.13230 T. J. Pinch. L.Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.55684 T. J. Pinch L. Sto. H.M.S. Resolution.) *polished, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine (4)* £100-£140

**Thomas John Pinch** was born at Cardiff, Glamorgan on 14 June 1888, and was by occupation a Hawker. He commenced his naval service in January 1913, as Stoker II, H.M.S. *Vivid II*. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Centurion*, and was present in her at the Battle of Jutland. Following the Great War he was renumbered No. K.55684 and was posted to the Fleet Air Arm, serving in the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Eagle*, from February 1925. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in March 1928, serving in H.M.S. *Resolution*. He was shore pensioned in October 1936, but was recalled for service in May 1938, and was invalided out of the service in May 1944.

**361 Four: Leading Telegrapher H. Wiltsher, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (J.21016, H. Wiltsher, Tel., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.21016 H. Wiltsher. Tel. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.21016 H. Wiltsher L.Tel. H.M.S. President.), *contact marks, very fine (4)* £100-£140

**Harold Wiltsher** was born on 27 January 1897, at Chiswick, London, and commenced naval service on 21 October 1912, as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*. He was appointed Ordinary Telegrapher, H.M.S. *Achilles*, on 27 January 1915, Telegrapher, H.M.S. *Tipperary*, on 15 October 1915, and Leading Telegrapher, H.M.S. *Victory I*, in April 1918. He was appointed Boatman to H.M. Coast Guard, Stockton Wireless Telegraphy Station, in June 1922, and Leading Boatman in June 1924. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1930, and was pensioned in January 1937.

**362 Four: Blacksmith First Class G. G. Seick, Royal Navy, who served as a naval diving instructor**

1914-15 Star (M.14662 G. G. Seick. Blk. Mte. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.14662 G. G. Seick. Blk. 1. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.14662 G. G. Seick. Blk.1. H.M.S. Cyclops.), *naming on VM very faintly impressed, edge bruising and light contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

**Godfrey Gerhardt Seick** was born on 22 February 1895, at Brixton, London, and commenced naval service as Blacksmiths Mate in H.M.S. *Vengeance* on 4 February 1913. He qualified as a naval diver in September 1915, and was advanced to Blacksmith First Class, H.M.S. *Pembroke II* on 1 October 1918. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in April 1928. He qualified as a naval diving instructor on 28 October 1933, and was discharged to shore pension in February 1935, from H.M.S. *Pembroke II*.

**363 Four: Shipwright First Class J. C. Sheldon, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (M.5388, J. C. Sheldon, Car. Cr., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.5388 J. C. Sheldon, Shpt. 4. R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.5388 J. C. Sheldon. Shpt. 2. H.M.S. Centurion.) *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

**Joseph Charles Sheldon** was born on 25 September 1893, at Eastleigh, Hampshire, and commenced naval service as Carpenters Crewman, H.M.S. *Victory* on 2 December 1912. He was advanced to Leading Carpenters Crewman, H.M.S. *Cochrane* on 1 March 1916, and Shipwright Fourth Class on 1 October 1918. He was later advanced to Shipwright Third Class, H.M.S. *Lowestoft*, on 7 May 1920, and Shipwright Second Class, H.M.S. *Victory XI (Leamington)* on 7 May 1924. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in January 1928, and was finally promoted Shipwright First Class, H.M.S. *Centurion*, on 1 May 1929. His service record notes that at some point he was posted for service in Land Operations, and that he had a bayonet scar to his left calf. He was shore pensioned from H.M.S. *Excellent* on 3 December 1934.

**364 Four: Stoker First Class W. S. Rittey, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (K.13169, W. S. Rittey, Sto., 1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.13169 W. S. Rittey, Sto. 1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension, (K.13169 W. S. Rittey, Sto. 1 H.M.S. Champion), *mounted as worn, polished, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

**William Stevens Rittey** was born on 11 October 1893 at Portsmouth, Hampshire. He commenced naval service on 10 November 1911, as Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Victory II*, and was advanced to Stoker First Class, H.M.S. *Revenge* in February 1913. During the Great War he served in the Acasta Class Destroyer H.M.S. *Paragon*, and H.M.S. *Sabre*. He was awarded a war gratuity for service in H.M.S. *Diligence (Searcher)*, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1926. He entered the Merchant Navy for a period commencing in 1935, but is noted as rejoining the Royal Navy in November 1935 as a pensioned Stoker First Class. He died at Portsmouth in 1963.

**365 Four: Stoker First Class W. C. Teague, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (K.27115 W. C. Teague. Sto. 2 R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K. 27115 W. C. Teague. Sto. 1 R. N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.27115 W. C. Teague. Sto 1 H.M.S. Vivid.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* **£100-£140**

**William Charles Teague** was born on 20 June 1897, at Paignton, Devon, and commenced naval service on 24 June 1915, as a Stoker Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid II*. He was advanced to Stoker First Class in H.M.S. *Ajax*, on 24 June 1916, and during the Great War he also served in H.M.S. *Idaho*, H.M.S. *Victory X*, and H.M.S. *Vivid II* for service in patrol sloop *P35*. He was paid a war gratuity when serving in H.M.S. *New Zealand*, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in July 1930. He was loaned to the Royal New Zealand Navy for three years in 1933 and was shore pensioned in June 1937. He was recalled for service in June 1939, to H.M.S. *Pembroke II*, for service in H.M.S. *Hussar*, and was released from service in September 1945.

**366 Five: Senior Reserve Attendant S. Derham, Royal Navy, later Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve**

1914-15 Star (M.8811, S. Denham, S.R.A., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.8811 S. Derham. S.R.A. R.N.); Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (928. S. Derham, Sen. R.A. R.N.A.S.B.R.); Service Medal of the Order of St John (3011. Pte. S. Derham (Bristol 'C') Div. No.2.Dist. S.J.A.B. 1923.) *edge nick to LS&GC, generally good very fine (5)* **£160-£200**

**367 Three: Shipwright R. C. Cornhill, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (M. 7859, R. C. Cornhill, Shpt. 2., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M. 7859 R. C. Cornhill. Shpt. 2. R.N.) *very fine*

**Pair: Engineering Room Artificer W. J. Woolley, Royal Navy**

British War and Victory Medals (M. 30357 W. J. Woolley. Act. E.R.A. 4. R.N.) *very fine (5)* **£70-£90**

**Robert Clifton Cornhill** was born on 25 November 1886 in Southampton and entered naval service in 1914, serving until his discharge in December 1919.

**368****Five: Able Seaman J. G. Gilley, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (221815. J. G. Gilley. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (221815. J. G. Gilley. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (221815. J. G. Gilley. A.B. H.M.S. *Pembroke*); Naval Good Shooting Medal, G.V.R., fitted with re-fixed non-swivel suspension ((221815. J. G. Gilley. A.B. , H.M.S. *Bulldog*, 1912. 12. Pr. Q.F.) *contact marks and polished, nearly very fine (5)* **£400-£500**

**John George Gilley** was born in Marylebone, London, on 24 April 1887, and joined the Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 1 September 1902, aged 15 years 6 months. He was awarded the Naval Good Shooting medal whilst serving in H.M.S. *Bulldog* in 1912, apparently the only such award to this ship. For most of the Great War he served in the destroyers *Legion* and *Starfish* in the 10th destroyer flotilla, based at Harwich. During 1923 and 1924 he was in destroyers *Sabre* and *Thanet*, also based at Harwich. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. medal on 18 May 1926, and was Shore pensioned on 13 May 1927. Sold with copied record of service.

**369 Four: Able Seaman S. W. Gledhill, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Canada at the Battle of Jutland, and later transferred to the submarine service**

1914-15 Star (J.36884. S. W. Gledhill. Ord., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.36884 S. W. Gledhill. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.36884 S. W. Gledhill. A.B. H.M.S. *Dolphin*) *polished, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine and better (4)* **£100-£140**

**Stanley Worsnop Gledhill** was born on 1 January 1898, at Leeds, Yorkshire, and on enlistment gave his trade as a shop assistant. He commenced naval service on 10 February 1915, as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ganges*, and served in the super Dreadnought Battleship H.M.S. *Canada* at the Battle of Jutland. After the Great War he transferred to the submarine Depot ship H.M.S. *Titania*, and is noted as serving in H.M. Submarines, *L3*, *L27*, H.M.S. *Oberon (P21)*, H.M.S. *Rover (N62)*, *L56* and H.M.S. *Oswald (N58)*. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1931. He was shore pensioned in December 1937, but was recalled for war service in H.M.S. *Dolphin* on 31 July 1939. He was released from service in October 1945, and died in January 1952.

**370** *Family Group:*

**Three: Able Seaman A. Hands, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when the cruiser H.M.S. Cressy was torpedoed and sunk, along with her sister ships *Aboukir* and *Hogue*, in the North Sea by the German submarine *U-9* on 22 September 1914, with the loss of 1,459 lives**

1914-15 Star (126838, A. Hands, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (126838 A. Hands. A.B. R.N.), *nearly extremely fine*

**Pair: Private A. Hands, Army Service Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (M2-148814 Pte. A. Hands. A.S.C.) *nearly extremely fine* (5)

£280-£320

**Arthur Hands** was born in Birmingham on 19 May 1868 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 25 March 1884. Advanced Able Seaman on 1 July 1889, he was shore invalided on 8 August 1890 and joined the Chatham Division of the Royal Fleet Reserve on 1 August 1903.

He was recalled for War service on 2 August 1914, and served during the Great War with the cruiser H.M.S. *Cressy*. He was killed in action when the *Cressy*, along with her sister ships *Aboukir* and *Hogue*, part of the 7th Cruiser Squadron engaged in blockade and patrol duties, were all torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea by the German submarine *U-9* on 22 September 1914. The *Aboukir* was the first to be hit, at 06:20; her captain thought that she had struck a mine and ordered the other two ships to close in order to transfer his wounded men. The *Aboukir* quickly began listing and capsized, sinking at 06:50. Having approached, stopped, and lowered her boats, *Hogue* was struck by two torpedoes at 06:55 as she was attempting to rescue the survivors. She capsized and sank within twenty minutes. *Cressy* meanwhile attempted to ram the submarine, but did not hit anything and resumed her rescue efforts until she too was torpedoed at 07:20. She too took on a heavy list and then capsized before sinking at 07:55. Total losses from the three ships were 62 officers and 1,397 men killed.

Hands was amongst those killed, and he is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial. His son, also named Arthur Hands, served with the Army Service Corps during the Great War, and was discharged on 2 June 1917, being awarded a Silver War Badge.

**371** *Three: Able Seaman V. A. A. Johnson, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Queen Mary was sunk during the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916*

1914-15 Star (J.13324, V. A. A. Johnson. A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.13324 V. A. A. Johnson. A.B. R.N.) *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£180-£220

**Victor Alexander Augustine Johnson** was born in St. Helier, Jersey, on 7 June 1894 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 29 August 1911. Posted to H.M.S. *Queen Mary* on 4 September 1913, he served in her during the Great War, and was promoted Able Seaman on 10 September 1914. He was present at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916, when, under the command of Captain C. I. Prowse, *Queen Mary* engaged the German ships SMS *Seydlitz* and SMS *Derfflinger* during the opening phase of the Battle. One of *Derfflinger's* shells scored a direct hit on *Queen Mary's* 'Q' turret detonating the magazines and breaking the ship in two. She was sunk with the loss of 1,266 crew and only 18 survivors.

Johnson was amongst those killed, and is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

**372** *Four: Able Seaman R. Kitson, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches in May 1918*

1914-15 Star (J.3856, R. Kitson, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (J.3956 R. Kitson. A. B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.3856 R. Kitson A.B. H.M.S. *Pembroke*.) *light contact marks, very fine* (4)

£120-£160

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 12 May 1918.

**Rupert Kitson** was born on 5 September 1892, at Cardiff, South Wales, and commenced naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ganges*, on 9 March 1909. He was advanced to Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Astraea*, on 1 May 1912 and served during the Great War in a number of ships including, H.M.S. *Blenheim*, H.M.S. *Puncher*, H.M.S. *Blanche* and H.M.S. *Boadicea*. For his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1925, when serving in H.M.S. *Pembroke*, and was shore pensioned on 4 September 1932. He rejoined the service in August 1938, and was finally demobilised on 20 July 1945.

**373** *Four: Able Seaman H. G. Mapp, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (211436, H. G. Mapp, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (211436 H. G. Mapp. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (211436. H. G. Mapp. A.B. H.M.S. *Impregnable*.) *contact marks, nearly very fine* (4)

£100-£140

**Herbert John Mapp** was born on 30 March 1885 in Eastney and entered naval service in September 1900. He served throughout the Great War in H.M.S. *Isis* and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. in 1918. He was shore pensioned in 1925.

**374** *Four: Able Seaman J. R. Newman, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (J.1830, J. R. Newman, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.1830 J. R. Newman. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (J.1830. J. R. Newman. A.B. H.M.S. *Marshall Ney*.) *good very fine* (4)

£100-£140

**John Richard Newman** was born on 1 January 1885, at Portsea, Hampshire, and commenced naval service on 5 October 1903, as Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Firequeen*, with service number SS118.

He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Woolwich (Hind)*, H.M.S. *Vivid II (Acheron)*, H.M.S. *Attentive* and H.M.S. *Marshall Ney*, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in October 1918. He was demobilised on 14 February 1919.

**375** *Three: Able Seaman A. G. Scott, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Russell was sunk off Malta on 27 April 1916*

1914-15 Star (J25983, A. G. Scott, Ord., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 25983 A. G. Scott. Ord. R.N.); Memorial Plaque (Albert George Scott) with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card envelope of issue; together with a Royal Naval Temperance Society 1 Year Medal, silver and enamel, with integral top 'Fidelity' riband bar, *good very fine* (5) *£120-£160*

**Albert George Scott** was born in Lewisham, London, on 10 May 1898 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 14 July 1913. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Russell* from 3 December 1914 and was killed in action when *Russell*, engaged on important patrol duties in the Mediterranean Sea, struck a mine, laid the previous day by *U-73*, and sank off the coast of Malta on 27 April 1916. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Sold together with a contemporary large photograph of the ship; a small contemporary photograph of some of the crew; and named Admiralty enclosure for the Great War medals.

**376** *Five: Able Seaman H. G. Stables, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (S.S. 1520, H. G. Stables, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (S.S. 1520 H. G. Stables. A.B. R.N.); Defence Medal; Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Harry Gordon Stables) *very fine and better* (5) *£60-£80*

**Harry Gordon Stables** was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, on 15 October 1887 and joined the Royal Navy on 29 July 1906.

He transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve on 30 July 1911, but was recalled for War Service and served during the Great War in the rate of Able Seaman in a variety of ships and shore based establishments, being shore demobilised on 17 February 1919.

**377** *Four: Able Seaman J. Thomas, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (218608, J. Thomas, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (218608 J. Thomas. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (218608 John Thomas, A.B. H.M.S. *Erin*) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (4) *£100-£140*

**John Thomas** was born on 9 November 1884, at Hereford. He commenced naval service on 2 January 1902 as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Northampton*, and was advanced to Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Bonaventure* on 18 May 1905.

During the Great War he saw service in H.M.S. *Erin* and H.M.S. *Vivid I*, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1917. He was shore pensioned in 1924; briefly re-mobilised in September 1938, he was discharged again only a few days later.

**378** *Four: Ordinary Seaman J. T. Gard, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (164247, J. T. Gard, O.S., 1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (164247 J. T. Gard. O.S. I. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (164247 J. T. Gard. O.S.1 H.M.S. *Columbine*) *light contact marks, nearly very fine* (4) *£100-£140*

**John Thomas Gard** was born on 14 December 1871, at Gosport, Hampshire. He commenced his naval service as a Domestic Third Class in H.M.S. *Volage*, on 3 September 1891. He left the service for five years in 1896, during which time he was a civilian employed at the Haslar Naval Hospital, before rejoining H.M.S. *Terrible* as Officers Cook in February 1912.

During the Great War he served in several vessels and shore bases including H.M.S. *Argonaut*, H.M.S. *Europa* and H.M.S. *Llewellyn*. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1924 and was discharged to pension in December 1926.

**379** *Pair: Ordinary Seaman J. W. Marsh, Royal Navy, who was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland on 1 June 1916, when H.M.S. Black Prince exploded and sank with all hands*

1914-15 Star (J.35814, J. W. Marsh. Ord., R.N.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (J.35814 J. W. Marsh. Ord. R.N.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£100-£140*

**John William Marsh** was born in Manchester on 28 March 1894 and joined the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman on 13 March 1915, for the duration of hostilities.

He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Black Prince* from 3 May 1915, and was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland on 1 June 1916: during the late afternoon and night of 31 May the *Black Prince* had lost touch with the main fleet, and at about 00.15 on 1 June she found herself 1,600 yards from ships of the German 1st Battle Squadron. Illuminated by searchlights, several German battleships then swept her with fire at point blank range. Unable to respond, she burst into flames and four minutes later after a terrific explosion she sank with all hands - 37 officers, 815 ratings, and 5 civilians.

Marsh is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

**380** *Four: Sailmaker E. G. Keech, Royal Navy*

1914-15 Star (J.26627, E. G. Keech, Ord. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.26627 E. G. Keech. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (K.26627E. G. Keech Slmr. H.M.S. *Pembroke*) *contact marks, polished and worn, therefore good fine, the LS&GC better* (4) *£100-£140*

**Ernest George Keech** was born on 17 January 1898, at Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire, and commenced naval service on 6 August 1913, as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Ganges*. He was advanced to Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Woolwich (Botha)* in March 1916, and was appointed Sailmaker's Mate, H.M.S. *Pembroke I*, in September 1927; Acting Sailmaker, H.M.S. *Pembroke*, 13 March 1931; and Sailmaker, H.M.S. *Sandhurst*, 13 March 1932. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1934.

He was shore pensioned from H.M.S. *Pembroke I*, on 1 February 1938, but was recalled for war service in February 1940, serving at H.M.S. *Pembroke*, and H.M.S. *Wildfire (Queenborough Pier)*. He was released from service in June 1947.

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- 381** *Three: Signaller F. W. Wheatley, Royal Navy*  
 1914-15 Star (J. 26805, F. W. Wheatley, O. Sig., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 26805 F. W. Wheatley. Sig. R. N.) *very fine*  
*Pair: Ordinary Telegraphist S. B. Howkins, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*  
 British War and Victory Medals (B.Z. 10770 S. B. Hawkins. O. Tel. R.N.V.R.) *good very fine (5)* *£70-£90*
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- 382** *Five: Leading Seaman W. R. Berry, Royal Naval Reserve*  
 1914-15 Star (A.6787. W. R. Berry. Smn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (6787A. W. R. Berry. L.S. R.N.R.); Defence Medal; Service Medal of the Order of St John, with Second Award Bar (24210 Pte. W. Berry. No.10 Dist. S.J.A. B. 1942.) *spot of verdigris to reverse of VM, generally nearly very fine (5)* *£60-£80*
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- 383** *Three: Deck Hand T. Hunt, Royal Naval Reserve*  
 1914-15 Star (D.A. 8104, T. Hunt, D.H., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (8104D.A. T. Hunt. D.H. R.N.R.), *polished, about very fine*  
*Three: Engineman R. E. Whelan, Royal Naval Reserve*  
 1914-15 Star (E.S. 164, R. E. Whelan, Engn., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (164E.S. R. E. Whelan. Engn. R.N. R.) *good very fine (6)* *£70-£90*
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- 384** *Three: Petty Officer Mechanic J. McL. Gray, Royal Naval Air Service, late Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was Mentioned in Despatches*  
 1914-15 Star (CZ.804, J. McL. Gray, Act. L.S., R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (F.18460 J. McL. Gray. P.O.M. R.N.A.S.) *BWM and VM both officially re-impressed, the BWM heavily worn, therefore fine (3)* *£100-£140*  
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 May 1918.
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- 385** *Three: Second Lieutenant R. S. Gorman, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, late Army Service Corps*  
 1914-15 Star (M2-073423 Pte. R. S. Gorman. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. R. S. Gorman.) *mounted as worn, very fine (3)* *£70-£90*  
**Robert Swan Gorman** attested for the Army Service Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 April 1915. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers on 26 September 1917, and saw further service with the 4th Battalion.
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- 386** *Three: Corporal E. Wyeth, Essex Regiment*  
 1914-15 Star (10608 Pte. E. Wyeth, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (10608 Cpl. E. Wyeth. Essex R.) *nearly very fine*  
*Pair: Private C. C. Southwood, Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)*  
 1914-15 Star (S-6503 Pte. C. C. Southwood. The Queen's R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (S-6503 Pte. C. C. Southwood. The Queen's R.) *good very fine*  
*Pair: Private C. Lancaster, East Surrey Regiment*  
 1914-15 Star (6548 Pte. C. Lancaster. E. Surr. R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (6548 Pte. C. Lancaster. E. Surr. R.) *nearly very fine*  
*Pair: Private E. Figg, 5th Battalion, London Regiment*  
 British War and Victory Medals (305490 Pte. E. Figg. 5-Lond. R.) *number and rank officially corrected on VM, nearly extremely fine*  
*Pair: Private E. Spencer, 21st Battalion, London Regiment*  
 British War and Victory Medals (654531 Pte. E. Spencer. 21-Lond. R.) *edge nick to BWM, nearly very fine*  
 Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (16734 Pte. C. Ireson. The Queen's R.; 50887 Pte. A. E. Neilson. The Queen's R.) *nearly very fine (13)* *£100-£140*
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- 387** *Pair: Private H. Griffiths, York and Lancaster Regiment*  
 1914-15 Star (19295 Pte. H. Griffiths. York & Lanc: R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (19295 Pte. H. Griffiths. Y. & L.R.) *VM officially re-impressed, nearly very fine*  
*Pair: H. Cheetham, Mercantile Marine*  
 British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Herbert Cheetham) *nearly extremely fine*  
 1914-15 Star (2) (19086 Pte. A. Oates, L'pool R.; No.2359 Sepoy Nazar Din, 55/Rfls. F.F.); British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (J.81628 C. Macorison. Ord. R.N.; Mid. F. H. Thomas. R.N.R.; 9396 Pte. G. A. Harris. Som. L.I.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (4) (W.Z.4846 H. Jones. Ord. R.N.V.R.; S-15435 Pte. C. C. Edwards. Rif. Brig.; 20735 Pte. E. S. Gask. Rif. Brig.; Sepoy Sher Zaman. 124 Baluchis) *the two Sepoys medals fine, the rest generally very fine (13)* *£80-£120*



**Five: Corporal H. J. Stiff, Military Foot Police and City of London Police, who won an Olympic Gold Medal for Great Britain in Tug of War at the 1920 Olympics**

1914-15 Star (P.1412. L-Cpl. H. J. Stiff, M.F.P.); British War and Victory Medals (P-1412 Cpl. H. J. Stiff, M.F.P.); Coronation 1902, City of London Police, bronze (P.C. H. J. Stiff); Coronation 1911, City of London Police (P.C., H. J. Stiff.) *nearly very fine and better (5)* *£500-£700*

**Harold Joseph Stiff** was born on 23 October 1881 and attested for the City of London Police. He served with the Military Foot Police during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 September 1915, before returning to the City of London Police following the cessation of hostilities.

A member of the City of London Police Tug of War team, he represented Great Britain at the 1920 Antwerp Olympics, and was part of the Gold Medal winning Tug of War team. He died on 17 April 1939.

**389 Five: Lieutenant D. G. Christie, Canadian Field Artillery**

1914-15 Star (41050 Gnr: D. G. Christie. Can: Fd: Art.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. D. G. Christie.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *very fine (5)* *£70-£90*

**Douglas Gerald Christie** was born in London, England, on 2 March 1890 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Quebec on 26 September 1914. He served with the 2nd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 27 August 1916.

**x390 Three: Lieutenant H. A. Colquhoun, 16th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, attached Royal Naval Air Service**

1914-15 Star (Lieut: H. A. Colquhoun. 16/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. A. Colquhoun.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (3)* *£80-£120*

**Humphrey Alexander Colquhoun** was born on 17 December 1894 and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Valcartier on 24 September 1914. He served with the 16th Battalion, Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 April 1915, being slightly gassed within his first week on the Front, and was later seconded to the Royal Naval Air Service on 11 December 1915. He was discharged, medically unfit, on 23 July 1919.

**x391 Family Group:**

**Three: Acting Sergeant A. W. G. Lyon, 20th Battalion, Canadian Infantry**

1914-15 Star (57881 Pte. A. W. G. Lyon. 2x/Can. Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (57881 A. Sgt. A. Lyon. 20-Can. Inf.) mounted as worn, *very fine*

**Pair: Honorary Captain the Rev. W. P. Lyon, Chaplain, 114th Battalion, Canadian Infantry**

British War and Victory Medals (Hon. Capt. W. P. Lyon.); together with the recipient's British Empire Service League, Canadian Legion Medal, bronze and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Lt-Col. The Reverend William Percy Lyon West Lincoln Ont. No. 127 Branch 1929'; with top 'Branch Past President' ribband bar; and an apparently unrelated Canadian Forces in Egypt Welcome Home Badge, gilt and enamel, with 'Rameses' sword suspension, *good very fine (7)*

*£120-£160*

**Arthur Lyon** was born at Niagara Falls, Ontario, on 22 February 1897 and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Toronto on 12 November 1914. He served with the 20th Battalion, Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 September 1915, and was wounded by gun shot to the left leg on 3 October 1916. Advanced Acting Sergeant on 12 March 1916, he was discharged on 9 May 1919.

**The Rev. William Percy Lyon** was born in Sittingbourne, Kent, on 24 March 1873 and having emigrated to Canada was Ordained Deacon in 1907, and Priest in 1910. He served as Chaplain to the 114th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, with the honorary rank of Captain, during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 September 1917, and was demobilised at Ottawa on 14 February 1919.

Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the Rev. W. P. Lyon.

- x392** *Four: Staff Sergeant C. S. Gissing, Canadian Army Service Corps*  
 1914-15 Star (30453 Pte. C. S. Gissing, Can: A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (30453 S. Sgt. C. S. Gissing. C.A.S.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (30453 Cpl.-A. Sgt.- G. [sic] S. Gissing. Can: A.S.C.) *good very fine (4)* *£180-£220*  
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 February 1919.  
**Charles Sidney Gissing** was born in Norton, Suffolk on 21 January 1889. A Book Keeper by occupation and a former member of the 4th Battalion Suffolk Regiment (Militia), he attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Valcartier on 23 September 1914, and served with the Canadian Army Service Corps during the Great War on the Western Front, being awarded the M.S.M. in recognition of his valuable service rendered in connection with the war. He was discharged as 'medically unfit' at Calgary on 13 May 1920.  
 Sold with copied research.
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- 393** *Three: Private J. Murdiffe, 2nd Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 20 July 1916*  
 1914-15 Star (984 Pte. J. Murdiffe. 2/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (984 Pte. J. Murdiffe. 2 Bn. A.I.F.) *traces of verdigris to reverse of star, otherwise good very fine (3)* *£80-£120*  
**John Murdiffe** was born in Kingstown, Ireland, and having emigrated to Australia attested for the Australian Imperial Force at Sydney. He served with the 2nd Battalion, and latterly with the 1st Australian Light Trench Mortar Battery, during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 20 July 1916. He is buried in Pozieres British Cemetery, France.
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- x394** *Five: Private R. A. L. Clark-Walker, South African Forces*  
 1914-15 Star (Pte. R. A. L. Clark-Walker 8th Infantry); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Pte. R. A. L. Clark-Walker. 8th. Inftry.); War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, the last two both officially named '212067 R. A. L. Clark-Walker); together with the recipient's Transvaal Scottish cap badge, *nearly very fine (6)* *£70-£90*  
**Rupert Albert Lewis Clark-Walker** was born in England on 4 January 1887 and having emigrated to South Africa attested for the Transvaal Scottish Regiment on 14 October 1914. He embarked for the Western Front on 27 May 1915, and saw further services with the Union Defence Force during the Second World War.  
 Sold with copied research.
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- 395** *Pair: Stoker First Class J. Darling, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Queen Mary was sunk during the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916*  
 British War and Victory Medals (K.27653 J. Darling. Sto.1 R.N.) *good very fine (2)* *£80-£120*  
**John Darling** was born in Durham on 4 June 1888 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 4 August 1915. Promoted Stoker First Class on 9 October 1915, he joined H.M.S. *Queen Mary* on 27 April 1916, and he was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916. During the battle H.M.S. *Queen Mary*, under the command of Captain C. I. Prowse, engaged the *Derfflinger*, putting one of her turrets out of action, and then scored four hits on SMS *Seydlitz*. The German battlecruiser hit back striking 'Q' turret before sending more 12 inch shells to hit near 'A' and 'B' turrets before scoring another hit on 'Q' turret. *Queen Mary's* forward magazine exploded, the ship listed to port and began to sink amid more explosions. 1,266 of the crew went down with her, with only 18 men surviving. Darling is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.
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- x396** *Pair: Ordinary Seaman W. Neal, Royal Navy, who served with H.M.S. Liverpool in the Black Sea area of operations during the Russian Intervention*  
 British War and Victory Medals (J.81670 W. Neal. Ord. R.N.) with named card box of issue, and parchment certificate of service, the latter in an OHMS addressed to recipient at '22 Willoughby St., New Lenton, Nottingham', *good very fine (2)* *£40-£50*  
**William Neal** was born in Chester, Cheshire in December 1899. He joined the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman in December 1917. Service during the Great War included with H.M. Ships *Europa* (cruiser - and flagship at Mudros), April - June 1918, and *Liverpool* (cruiser), June 1918 - April 1919. He served with the latter in the Black Sea, during the Russian Intervention.
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- 397** *Pair: Winchman Second Class J. Pilkington, Mine Clearance Service, Royal Navy*  
 British War and Victory Medals (M.30957 J. Pilkington. Wmn.2 R.N.); together with the recipient's Mine Clearance Service metal cuff badge, *very fine, the badge scarce (3)* *£80-£120*  
**John Pilkington** was born in Wigan, Lancashire, on 8 April 1900 and joined the Royal Navy for the duration of hostilities on 1 May 1918. He served in the minesweepers H.M.S. *Bacchus* and H.M.S. *Satona*, and was shore demobilised on 10 February 1919.
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- x398** *Seven: Lieutenant E. A. Barclay-Smith, Royal Engineers*  
 British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. E. A. Barclay-Smith); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, *very fine (7)* *£80-£120*  
 Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 4 September 1919.  
**Edward Alan Barclay-Smith** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers from the Royal Military Academy on 19 February 1916, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 October 1916.
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- 399** *Five: Private M. I. Easton, Scots Guards and City of London Police*  
 British War and Victory Medals (14022 Pte. M. I. Easton. S. Gds.); Defence Medal; Coronation 1911, City of London Police (P.C. M. I. Easton.); Jubilee 1935 (M. I. Easton P.C. 95.) contemporarily engraved naming, *generally very fine and better (5)* *£100-£140*

**x400 Pair: Second Lieutenant J. G. Leithead, 25th (Service) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (2nd Tyneside Irish), who was severely gassed whilst in action at Armentieres, 8 April 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. G. Leithead) with named card box, cap badge, and portrait photograph of recipient in uniform, mounted as worn, riband *frayed, good very fine* (2) £60-£80

**James Grier Leithead** was born in Fraserbrough, Aberdeenshire in October 1896, and resided at 8 South Terrace, Skelton-in-Cleveland. The son of a Forester, he was educated at Stanghow Lane School, Skelton-in-Cleveland. Leithead initially served as a Sergeant with the 2/4th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment (T.F.), before being commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant in the 25th (Service) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (2nd Tyneside Irish), 23 March 1917. He served during the Great War in the French theatre of war from May 1917, and was gassed whilst in action at Armentieres, 8 April 1918. Leithead was released from service, 12 May 1919.

**401 Pair: Captain T. A. Herd, Scottish Rifles, attached King's African Rifles**

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. T. A. Herd.) *very fine*

**Pair: Gunner W. H. Edwards, Royal Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals (223996 Gnr. W. Edwards. R.A.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine*

**Pair: Gunner J. Ross, Royal Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals (345539 Gnr. J. Ross. R.A.) *good very fine* (6) £80-£120

**Thomas Astley Herd** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Scottish Rifles, and served with them in the Gallipoli and Mudros theatres of War from 20 October 1915. Advanced Captain, he subsequently served on attachment to the King's African Rifles.

**402 Pair: Lance-Corporal F. Ellis, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 March 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (G-8809 Pte. F. Ellis. R. Suss. R.) in named card box of issue, with named Record Office enclosure addressed to 'Miss L. E. Ellis, 8 Exeter Street, Brighton, Sussex', *extremely fine*

**Five: Sergeant W. Grimshaw, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry**

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, all privately engraved 'K85412 Sgt. Wilfred Grimshaw P.P.C.L.I.', mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (7) £70-£90

**Frank Ellis** was born in Brighton, Sussex, and attested there for the Royal Sussex Regiment. He served with the 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 27 March 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, France.

**x403 Pair: Private R. E. Riddle, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 15 April 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (G-14511 Pte. R. E. Riddle. Midd'x R.) with named Record Office enclosure for the Victory Medal; Memorial Plaque (Robert Edward Riddle); Memorial Scroll, 'Pte. Robert Edward Riddle, Middlesex Regiment', *the scroll in two parts and sellotaped together, otherwise good very fine* (4) £140-£180

**Robert Edward Riddle** was born in Custom House, Middlesex, and attested for the Middlesex Regiment at Canning Town, Essex. He served with the 20th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 15 April 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

Sold together with an unofficial identity disc, and copied research.

**404 Pair: Captain H. Coppock, Royal Army Medical Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. Coppock.); together with the recipient's riband bar, *good very fine*

**Pair: Captain A. J. Davoren, Royal Army Medical Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. J. Davoren.) *very fine*

**Pair: Lieutenant R. H. Vercoe, Royal Army Medical Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. R. H. Vercoe.) *good very fine*

**Pair: Private R. Foreman, Royal Army Medical Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (1933 Pte. R. Foreman. R.A.M.C.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'B327760', *good very fine* (9) £120-£160

**Robert Foreman** attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps on 9 February 1915, and was discharged on 9 June 1919.

**405 Three: Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class the Rev. C. H. Mosse, Army Chaplains' Department**

British War and Victory Medals (Rev. C. H. Mosse); Defence Medal, mounted as worn; together with the recipient's riband bar and related miniature awards, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £80-£120

**The Rev. Charles Herbert Mosse** was born in March 1887 and was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Jesus College, Cambridge. He was Ordained Deacon in 1912, and Priest in 1913, and was commissioned Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class on 28 December 1915. He served with the Army Chaplains' Department during the Great War, and subsequently served as Vicar of Aldwick, Sussex, and Rural Dean of Selsey and Bognor Regis. He died in Hove, Sussex, in May 1970.

Sold together with the recipient's Commission Document.

**x406** *Pair: Squadron Sergeant Major H. J. Cook, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), who was posted missing, presumed died, on the Western Front on 2 April 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (551802 Sq. S. Mjr. H. J. Cook. L.S.H. -R.C.-) *nearly extremely fine* (2) **£100-£140**

**Harry James Cook** was born in Rochester, Kent, on 1 August 1884, and having emigrated to Canada served as a Policeman in the Royal North-West Mounted Police. He attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on 12 April 1916, and served with Lord Strathcona's Horse during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 December 1917. He was posted missing, presumed died, on 2 April 1918: 'wounded by shell fire during an attack on the Bois de Senecat, the enemy shelled the wood very heavily and when it was possible to clear the wounded, he could not be found, and no information has since been received concerning him.' (recipient's service record refers). He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial, France.

**407** *Pair: Sergeant W. J. Maitland, 8th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 24 April 1915*

British War and Victory Medals (207 Sjt. W. J. Maitland. 8-Can. Inf.) *good very fine*

*Pair: Private F. Bilkey, 31st Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 9 August 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (2621843 Pte. F. Bilkey. 31-Can. Inf.) *good very fine*

1914-15 Star (21111 Pte. A. H. Adams. 7/Can. Inf.) *very fine* (5) **£120-£160**

**William John Maitland** was born in Inverurie, Scotland, on 23 September 1889, and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Valcartier on 23 September 1914. He served with the 8th Battalion (Manitoba Regiment), Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 24 April 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**Frank Bilkey** was born in St. Columb, Cornwall, on 24 July 1889, and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Calgary on 8 September 1914. He served with the 31st Battalion (Alberta Regiment), Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 9 August 1918. He is buried in Rosieres Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

**Anthony Henry Adams** was born in Hull, Yorkshire, on 20 June 1876, and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Valcartier on 23 September 1914. He served with the 7th Battalion (British Columbia Regiment), Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 24 April 1915- he was initially (and erroneously) reported as having been taken Prisoner of War on this date. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

**x408** *Pair: Private A. Muir, 14th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 9 August 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (645186 Pte. A. Muir. 14-Can. Inf.); Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R., '645186 Pte. A. Muir'; together with a 'For service at the Front' lapel badge, brass and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '32832', *good very fine* (4) **£100-£140**

**Archie Muir** was born in Enderby, British Columbia, on 23 February 1892 and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Vancouver on 11 January 1916. He served with the 14th Battalion (Quebec Regiment), Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 May 1917, and was gassed on 17 November 1917. Recovering, he was killed in action in the Battle of Amiens on 9 August 1918, and is buried in Manitoba Cemetery, France.

Sold together with the named Condolence slip, this mounted on card; a photograph of the recipient's original grave; and copied research.

**x409** *Pair: Sapper W. M. Bunce, Canadian Pioneers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 21 October 1917*



British War and Victory Medals (463602 Spr. W. M. Bunce. Can. Pnr. Bn.) *very fine*

*Pair: Private L. Goudreau, Canadian Army Medical Corps*

British War and Victory Medals (684880 Pte. L. Goudreau. C.A.M.C.); together with an unofficial Jubilee Medal 1935, *nearly very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (2. Lieut. G. W. Ross.; 2504219 Spr. W. L. Mc Donald. C.E.) the second with the recipient's 'For Honourable Services' silver badge, the reverse numbered '22547'; Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (Capt. J. B. Harvey; 7569 Pte. A. W. Didwell. Linc. R.) *generally very fine* (10) **£100-£140**

**William Maxim Bruce** was born in Oxford on 8 May 1890, and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 31 July 1915. He served with the 123rd Canadian Pioneer Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 21 October 1917. He is buried in Ypres Reservoir Cemetery, Belgium.

**George William Ross** was born in Montreal, Quebec, on 26 March 1894 and attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 6 July 1917. Posted to the Canadian Army Medical Corps, he served with them in England before being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the (British) Royal Engineers on 26 April 1918, and was seconded for service as a Naval Balloon Officer to the Royal Air Force. He died from influenza aboard H.M.S. *Warspite* at Scapa Flow, Orkney, on 2 March 1919, and is buried in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal. Sold with copied research including a photographic image of the recipient.

**410** *Pair: Driver H. King, Australian Imperial Force*

British War and Victory Medals (11494 Dvr. H. King. 5 F.A.B. A.I.F.) with Commonwealth of Australia enclosure, in envelope of issue addressed to 'Mr. H. King, 9A The Walk, Alloa, Clackmannanshire, Scotland', *very fine*

Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**1448 Pte. T. Boast 4Bn. A.I.F.; 3087 Pte. H. T. Bole 16 Bn. A.I.F.**) *generally good very fine (4)* *£70-£90*

**Thomas Boast** was born at Manningtree, Essex, and having emigrated to Australia attested for the Australian Imperial Force at Sydney. He served with the 4th Battalion, A.I.F. during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 19 September 1918. He is buried in Templeux-le-Guerard British Cemetery, France.

**411** *Eight: Warrant Engineer L. Mount, Royal Navy*

British War Medal 1914-20 (M.24927 L. Mount. B. Art. R.N.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (M.24927 L. Mount. C.E.R.A.2, R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (M.24927 L. Mount. A/C.E.R.A.2. H.M.S. Valiant.) *light contact marks, good very fine (8)* *£180-£220*

**Leslie Mount** was born in St. Albans, Hertfordshire, on 15 March 1901 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Artificer on 3 January 1917, serving during the Great War in H.M.S. *Fisgard*. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 5 April 1934, and was promoted temporary Acting Warrant Engineer on 1 April 1941.

**412** *Pair: Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant W. Povey, Royal Naval Reserve*

British War Medal 1914-20 (Pays. S.Lt. W. Povey. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1928, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *very fine (2)* *£100-£140*

**Walter Povey** was commissioned temporary Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve on 27 November 1915.

**413** *Pair: Colour Sergeant W. C. Austin, Royal Irish Rifles*

British War Medal 1914-20 (2317 A.C. Sgt. W. C. Austin. R. Ir. Rif.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (7239. Qr. Mr. Sgt. W. Austin. Rl. Engrs.); together with a small regimental prize medal, gold (9ct., 8.04g), the obverse engraved 'Macardle Shield Presented by Lt. & Adj. S. V. Morgan 1916', the reverse engraved 'Won by Sergt. W. C. Austin. 3 Bn. R.I. Rifles.', *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£200-£240*

**William Charles Austin** served with the Royal Irish Rifles during the Great War at home (entitled to British War Medal only).

**x414** *Three: Acting Conductor F. J. Waddell, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps*

British War Medal 1914-20 (34818 W.O. Cl.1. F. J. Waddell. C.O.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (34818 A. Condr: F. J. Waddell. Can: A.O.C.); Permanent Forces of the Empire Beyond the Seas L.S. & G.C., G.V. R. (S.Sgt. F. J. Waddell. R.C.O.C.) *good very fine (3)* *£300-£400*

**Francis John Waddell** was born at Chatham, Kent, on 1 May 1882 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Ordnance Corps at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on 19 July 1912, having previously served for 8 years in the (British) Army Ordnance Corps. Advanced Staff Sergeant on 1 October 1915, Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant on 1 June 1916, and Acting Sub Conductor (Warrant Officer, Class I) on 4 February 1918, he served during the Great War in England only (not entitled to the Victory Medal), and was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal, in recognition of valuable service rendered in connection with the war (*London Gazette* 13 June 1919). Eventually settling in Ashford, Kent, he died on 26 January 1979.

**x415** *Pair: Warrant Officer Class I W. H. Stevens, Western Ontario Regiment, Canadian Infantry*

British War Medal 1914-20 (123626 A.W.O. Cl.1 W. H. Stevens. 70-Can. Inf.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V. R., 1st issue (123626 Q.M. Sgt. -A.S.Mjr.- W. H. Stevens. W. Ont. R.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, good very fine (2)* *£70-£90*

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 February 1919:

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

**William Herbert Stevens** was born in London, England, on 1 December 1889 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces in London, Ontario, on 25 September 1915.

He served with the 70th Battalion, Canadian Infantry (Western Ontario Regiment) during the Great War in England, and for his services as one of the Battalion's senior N.C.O.s was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal. He died in Ottawa, Ontario, on 6 September 1962.

**416 Five: Paymaster Lieutenant M. Rogers, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (Paymr. Mid. M. Rogers. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (5) £160-£200

**Murray Rogers** was born at Medway, Kent, on 29 December 1916, and joined the Navy as a Paymaster Cadet on 1 September 1934; Paymaster Midshipman, 1 September 1935; Paymaster Sub Lieutenant, 1 September 1937; Paymaster Lieutenant, 1 September 1939. He was appointed to H.M.S. *Valiant* in May 1935; H.M.S. *Sussex*, November 1937; H.M.S. *Woolwich*, December 1938; H.M.S. *Nile*, June 1941; H.M.S. *Scott*, survey vessel, November 1943. He probably qualified for his Palestine clasp either in *Valiant* or in *Sussex*, both of which served in that theatre, or possibly whilst serving in the Commodore's office in Cairo, February to May 1937.

During his time in the survey vessel *Scott* from November 1943, the ship carried out surveys in Loch Alsh and the Minches in 1943, and then in Eyjafjordhur in Iceland. In 1944, she surveyed in the Firth of Forth and then during the Normandy landings, followed by ports in Northern France. In 1945, she surveyed Brest in Western France, and then in connection with the minefield on the Sole Bank off the East Coast of England. Afterwards she carried out surveys in the Downs, from Southwold to Winterton, and in the Thames Estuary.

Rogers was discharged to the R.N. Auxiliary Hospital at Lowestoft on 22 October 1945, when it appears that he was due to be court martialled on a count of nine charges of neglect of duty in the Supply Department on board *Scott* to which he pleaded guilty on 13 December 1945, and was dismissed his ship and severely reprimanded (this severe reprimand was subsequently reduced to a reprimand). His appointment was finally terminated on 10 April 1946. He died in Paddington, London, in 1964, aged about 47 years.

**417 Eight: Regulating Petty Officer R. F. Dolphin, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (JX.126896 R. F. Dolphin. L.S. R.N.) *fourth digit of number officially corrected*; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (MX.58553 R. F. Dolphin. R.P.O. H.M.S. Glengyle.) *about extremely fine* (8) £120-£160

**Reginald Francis Dolphin** was born in Portsmouth on 24 October 1910 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 11 May 1926. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 22 September 1943.

**418 Seven: Chief Electrical Artificer R. H. W. Francis, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches for Operation Avalanche**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (MX.46993 R. H. W. Francis. E.A.3, R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (MX.46993 R. H. W. Francis. C.E.A. H.M.S. Medway.II.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) £140-£180

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 May 1944.

**Rowland Herbert Whitfield Francis** was born in Stowmarket, Suffolk, on 7 January 1912 and entered naval service as Electrical Artificer's Apprentice on 12 January 1928. He served during the Second World War, and was Mentioned in Despatches for his services in H.M.S. *Faulkener* during Operation *Avalanche*, the Salerno Landings, 9-16 September 1943. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 5 December 1944.

**419 Pair: Chief Stoker F. C. Lewry, Royal Navy, late Royal Engineers**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (K.58009 F. C. Lewry. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K.58009 F. C. Lewry. S.P.O. H.M.S. Sirdar.) *edge bruising, very fine and better* (2) £100-£140

**Fred Carnell Lewry** was born in Gosport, Hampshire, on 29 June 1896 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 2 September 1919, having previously served for 3 years and 303 days as a Sapper in the Royal Engineers. He was advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 1 January 1928, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 24 March 1931. Advanced Chief Stoker on 10 December 1934, and saw further service during the Second World War, and was finally shore released on 10 September 1945.

**420 Six: Petty Officer Telegraphist C. H. Hickin, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J.54908 C. H. Hickin. L.Tel., R.N.) *officially re-impressed naming*; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (J.54908 C. H. Hickin. L.Tel. H.M.S. Douglas.) *light contact marks, good very fine* (6) £80-£120

**Charles Henry Hickin** was born in Portsmouth on 12 January 1901 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 22 March 1916. Advanced Leading Telegraphist on 4 July 1931, he served in H.M.S. *Douglas* from 12 May 1933, and then in H.M.S. *Ajax* in pre-War Palestine from 16 April 1935 to 18 September 1937. Advanced Petty Officer Telegraphist on 5 October 1940, he was shore released on 18 October 1945.

**421 Five: Stoker First Class N. H. Neal, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (K.62879 N. H. Neal. Sto.1. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (K.62879 N. H. Neal. Sto.1. H.M.S. Maidstone.) *nearly extremely fine* (5) £120-£160

**Nelson Hector Neal** was born in Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire, on 11 August 1905, and entered naval service as a Stoker Second Class on 12 November 1923. He spent a significant period of his service in submarines, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 21 November 1938. He was shore pensioned on 30 January 1946.

422



**Five: Able Seaman C. W. C. Coe, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve, who was killed in action when H.M.S. *Achates* was sunk during the Battle of the Barents Sea, 31 December 1942, and was posthumously Mentioned in Despatches**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J.109653 C. W. Coe. A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (J.109653 (Ch. B. 24839) C. W. C. Coe. A. B. R.F.R.) *about extremely fine* (5) £300-£400

**Charles William Cyril Coe** was born at Hythe, Kent, on 10 June 1908 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 12 February 1924. He was shore discharged, time expired, on 11 June 1938, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day. Recalled for War service, he served on the Arctic Convoys, and was killed in action on 31 December 1942 when H.M.S. *Achates* was sunk during the Battle of the Barents Sea.

On 31 December 1942, *Achates* was on escort duty protecting the convoy JW 51B en route from Loch Ewe to Murmansk when she was sunk in the Barents Sea. The German heavy cruiser *Admiral Hipper*, pocket battleship *Lützow* and six large destroyers had been ordered to attack and destroy the convoy. Despite being heavily outgunned the escort, under the command of Captain R. St. Vincent Sherbrooke in *Onslow* (subsequently awarded the Victoria Cross), beat off the attack and not one merchant vessel was lost. At 11:15, *Achates* was laying smoke to protect the convoy when she was hit by gunfire from *Admiral Hipper*, killing the commanding officer, Lt Cdr Johns, and forty crew. The First Lieutenant, Lieutenant L. E. Peyton-Jones, took over command and, despite having sustained severe damage in the shelling, *Achates* continued her smoke screen operation. At 13:30 she went down 135 nautical miles ESE of Bear Island. 113 seamen were lost and 81 were rescued, one of whom later died on the trawler *Northern Gem* which had come to the aid of *Achates*. In response, the light cruiser *Sheffield* damaged *Admiral Hipper*, and subsequently sank her escort, Z16 *Friedrich Eckoldt*.

Coe is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial. For his services during the Second World War he was posthumously Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 23 April 1943).

**423 Six: Commander C. Parsons, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Cdr. (S). C. Parsons R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (6) £240-£280

**424 Six: Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Gunner, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (Lt. Cdr. W. H. Gunner. R.N.) mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *good very fine* (6) £140-£180

**425 Seven: Regulating Petty Officer J. R. Squires, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (C/MX.804121 J. R. Squires R.P. O. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (MX.804121. J. R. Squires. R.P.O. H.M.S. Ganges.) *good very fine* (7) £140-£180

**426 Six: Chief Electrician G. H. Burr, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 copy clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Near East, G.VI.R. (C/MX 766203 G. H. Burr El. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (MX.766203 G. H. Burr. Ch. El. H.M.S. Collingwood.) *traces of lacquer, very fine* (6) £120-£160

**427** Seven: **Chief Engine Room Artificer F. C. Cokayne, Royal Navy**  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (P/MX.60778 F. C. Cokayne C.E.R.A. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (MX.60778 F. C. Cokayne. C.E.R.A. H.M.S. Adamant.) *last officially re-impressed, light contact marks, generally good very fine (7)*  
£120-£160

**428** Six: **Petty Officer Mechanician (Electrician) A. V. Simpson, Royal Navy**  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (C/KX.93956 A. V. Simpson. P.O.M. (E). R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (KX.93956 A. V. Simpson. P.O.M. (E.) H.M.S. Manxman.) mounted as worn, *minor official correction to prefix of number on last, generally very fine (6)*  
£120-£160

**x429** Seven: **Petty Officer E. R. Davies, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve, who was M.I.D. for his gallantry with the destroyer H.M.S *Paladin* during the Battle of the Cigno Convoy, 16 April 1943**  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (SSX26592 E. R. Davies. POB.20316 P.O. R.F.R.) *remnants of lacquer, generally very fine (7)*  
£180-£220

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 July 1943, the original recommendation states:

'This rating was the searchlight control number on the Bridge during the action reported in the above quoted letter. In an action where success depended largely on good illumination of the target he operated the searchlight with great skill under the difficult conditions caused by rapid alterations of course and gunfire.'

**Edwin Ronald Davies** was born in Pontypridd, Wales in November 1920. He joined the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman in August 1938, and served with H.M.S. *Paladin* (destroyer) from December 1941. Service included as part of the Eastern Fleet when she took part in the operations following the sinking of the heavy cruisers *Cornwall* and *Dorsetshire* on 5 April 1942, and assisted in the recovery of approximately 1,120 men, many of whom were in the shark-infested water for 30 hours. In June 1942 the *Paladin* was loaned to the Mediterranean fleet and took part in Operations *Vigourous* and *Harpoon*, and the following year she also took part in Operations *Husky* and *Avalanche*.

Davies was M.I.D. for his services during the Battle of the Cigno Convoy, 16 April 1943:

'Early on 16 April *Pakenham* and *Paladin* engaged the Italian *Spica*-class torpedo boats *Cigno* and *Cassiopea*, which were the forward escort of a convoy composed of the transport ship *Belluno* and the torpedo boat *Tifone*, which was carrying aviation fuel for Bizerte in her fore holds. While *Belluno* and *Tifone* slipped away, the forward escort fought a short action, in which *Cigno* was disabled by gunfire from *Pakenham*, then torpedoed by *Paladin* and sunk. *Cassiopea* limped away badly damaged. However, *Pakenham* was hit by shell fire from *Cassiopea* six times, disabling her engines and a boiler. Ten members of her crew were killed in action. *Paladin* attempted to tow her to Malta, but by morning the threat of enemy air attacks forced her to embark *Pakenham's* crew, and then sank her by torpedo southwest off Sicily at position.' (*Destroyer Down: An Account of HM Destroyer Losses 1939-1945*, by A. E. Evans refers)

Davies advanced to Petty Officer in January 1945, and enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve in January the following year. He was discharged from the R.F.R. in August 1960.

Sold with the following related items and documents: riband bar and other cloth insignia; M.I.D. Certificate, dated 27 July 1943; Parchment Certificate of Service; Certificate for Wounds and Hurts, dated 16 February 1953; Torpedo History Sheet; Trade Certificate; and Recommendations for Advancement and Conduct Record Sheet.

**430** Six: **Petty Officer D. T. Davis, Royal Navy**  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (D/JX.581283 D. T. Davis. P.O. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (JX.581283 D. T. Davis. P.O. H.M.S. Battleaxe.) *good very fine and better (6)*  
£140-£180

**431** Six: **Petty Officer A. W. Mitchell, Royal Navy**  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (D/JX.166738 A. W. Mitchell. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (JX.166738. A. W. Mitchell. P.O. H.M.S. Orion.) *light contact marks, very fine (6)*  
£100-£140

**432** Nine: **Petty Officer Telegraphist J. E. Welton, Royal Navy**  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (D/JX.246177 J. E. Welton. P.O. Tel. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (JX.246177 J. E. Welton. P.O. Tel. H.M.S. Ark Royal.) mounted as worn, *very fine (9)*  
£180-£220

- 433** *Eight: Leading Cook C. Azzilla, Royal Navy*  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (E/LX.21864 C. Azzilla. Ldg Ck. (O) R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (LX.21864 C. Azzilla. L. Ck. (O) H.M.S. St. Angelo.) *good very fine* (8) *£120-£160*

- x434** *Four: Leading Cook R. Nichols, Royal Navy*  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (MX 109722 R Nichols Ldg Ck RM) naming officially impressed in a later style without punctuation, *good very fine* (4) *£100-£140*

- 435** *Five: Lieutenant R. J. Bennett, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (Lieut. R. J. Bennett. R.N.V.R.) *nearly extremely fine* (5) *£200-£240*



- Six: Lieutenant N. L. Storey, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (Lieut. N. L. Storey. R.N.V.R.) *extremely fine* (6) *£260-£300*

**Neville Lionel Storey** was born on 17 September 1910, at Leiston, Suffolk, was educated at Framlingham College and was a Hotel manager before joining the Patrol Service on 6 June 1940, as a Seaman 1st Class, aged nearly 30. His service record notes 'For service in yachts and motor boats only' and his engagement was 'Until the end of the present emergency.' He was promoted to Temporary Sub Lieutenant (Special Branch) R.N.V.R. on 4 December 1941, and promoted to Temporary Lieutenant on 4 March 1942. His Officer's Record indicates that he was in *St George* from January 1942, in *Tern* (R.N.A.S. at Twatt in Orkney as Active Defence Instructor) from April 1942, in *President* and *Pembroke* for Executive Officers' courses from March to July 1943, followed by minesweeping courses at *Lochinvar* until mid-August, by which time he had transferred to the Executive Branch of the R.N.V.R. He then took passage to Bizerta, Tunisia, where he joined *Rothsay* on 2 October 1943, under Commander A. A. Martin, D.S.O., D.S.C.\*\*, R.D., R.N.R. For the next 18 months he took part in minesweeping operations in the Mediterranean, including the landings in Italy at Anzio and possibly Salerno beforehand, and the South Coast of France in August 1944, leaving the ship on 22 March 1945. He became eligible for the N.G.S. medal following minesweeping service in *Myrmidon* from 1 April to 25 November 1946. Sold with copied record of service and other research.

- 437** *Seven: Able Seaman P. J. Thatcher, Royal Fleet Reserve, later Police Constable*  
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (J.105988 (Po. B.17536) P. J. Thatcher. A.B. R.F.R.); Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (Const. Philip J. Thatcher) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (7) *£80-£120*

- 438** *Four: Trooper F. Fairclough, Royal Armoured Corps, who was taken Prisoner of War in Italy*  
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mr. F. Fairclough, 33 Thomas St., Higher Broughton, Salford', *extremely fine* (4) *£70-£90*

**Frank Fairclough** attested for the Royal Armoured Corps on 26 June 1941 and served during the Second World War with the 41st and 44th Royal Tank Regiments in the Middle East and Italy. Captured and taken Prisoner of War, he was held initially at P.O.W. Camp 66 in Italy. Repatriated on 22 May 1945, he subsequently served with the Wiltshire Yeomanry.

Sold together with the Soldier's Release Book; a large quantity of original letters, postcards, and photographs; and other ephemera.



**Major C. H. 'Squib' Sainsbury, 4th Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, and Honourable Artillery Company**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, on H.A.C. ribbon with two additional service clasps, the reverse officially dated 1950, together with companion set of miniature dress medals, both sets mounted court-style, *good very fine* (6) £120-£160

**Cyril Henry Sainsbury** was born at Feltham, Middlesex, on 17 May 1908, and was educated at Watford Grammar School for Boys. He was employed as a Clerk at the Bank of England and attested for the Honourable Artillery Company on 18 November 1932, as a Gunner in "B" Battery, H.A.C., R.A.T.A. He was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant on 4 November 1938, and on the outbreak of war was serving with the 90th (City of London) Field Regiment, Royal Artillery. Upon the conclusion of the war in Europe he reapplied for his former job at the Bank of England, describing his services in the following terms:

'Having served with the Regiment in South East England on defence duties I embarked for overseas with a draft of Officers in December 1941. On arrival in the Middle East I was posted as a Captain to the 4th Regiment Royal Horse Artillery. The Regiment took part in all the Desert Campaigns, and after the battle of Tunis I was sent by my commanding officer on a gunnery staff course at the Middle East School of Artillery. Having completed the course in September 1943, I was appointed Instructor in Gunnery with the rank of Major. In February 1944 I took over the duties of Chief Instructor in Gunnery M.E.F. and was appointed C.I.G. in May of that year. The gunnery staff requirements in England at that time were for overseas personnel, and I was sent home in September 1944, to join the School of Artillery Larkhill. At present I am in charge of a post war gunnery staff course which is receiving instruction at the Military College of Science before proceeding to Larkhill.'

He was successful in regaining his job as a Clerk at the Bank of England and worked out his full 40 years. Cyril Sainsbury died suddenly in 2003 aged 95 years.

Sold with original Certificate of Birth; Warrant Card as a City of London Special Constable; University of London, General School Examination, School Certificate, dated June 1924; Commission as 2nd Lieutenant, 90th (City of London) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery, dated 4 November 1938; and two portrait photographs.

**440 Five: Major P. J. D. Macfarlane, Coldstream Guards**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Army Emergency Reserve Decoration, E.I.I.R., reverse officially dated 1954, with integral top riband bar, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (5) £100-£140

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 April 1946:

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

**Peter James Douglas Macfarlane** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army Reserve of Officers, Coldstream Guards, Supplementary Reserve of Officers, on 12 March 1937, and served with them during the Second World War, being advanced temporary Major. Mentioned in Despatches, he was awarded the Army Emergency Reserve Decoration in 1954 (*London Gazette* 4 June 1954), and relinquished his commission on 4 January 1964, retaining the honorary rank of Major.

Sold together with the recipient's Commission Document appointing Peter James Douglas Macfarlane a Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army Reserve of Officers, Coldstream Guards, Supplementary Reserve of Officers, and dated 12 March 1937.

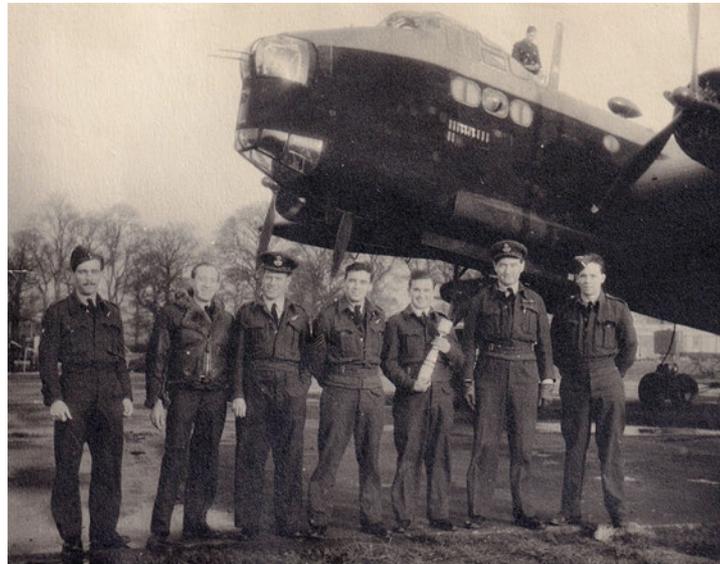
**441 Eight: Sergeant W. McGeorge, Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Artillery**

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (T/19047841 Dvr. W. McGeorge. R.A.S.C.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (T/19047841 Dvr. W. McGeorge. R.A.S.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (2036256 Sgt. W. McGeorge. R.A.) *good very fine* (8) £200-£240



**Three: Warrant Officer Air Gunner R. G. Newman, 7 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who was shot down over Holland and taken Prisoner of War during an operation to Cologne on 2-3 February 1943, joining the Caterpillar Club in the process**

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45; together with the related miniature awards (the 1939-45 Star with Battle of Britain clasp); and the recipient's Caterpillar Club Badge, gold with 'ruby' eyes, the reverse engraved 'W/O R. G. Newman', *extremely fine* (3) *£500-£700*



*Newman second from left*

**Reginald Graham Newman** joined the Royal Air Force on 13 October 1937 and served as a Warrant Officer Air Gunner with 7 Squadron during the Second World War. On the night of 2-3 February 1943 his Stirling R9264, piloted by Squadron Leader W. A. Smith, DFC, was shot down by an enemy night fighter piloted by Oblt Reinhold Knacke whilst on an operation to Cologne, and crashed at Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht, Holland, 13km south east of Rotterdam. Five of the crew, including Smith, were killed, and the two survivors, Newman and Flight Sergeant J. P. Bragg, Royal Canadian Air Force, were both taken Prisoner of War. Knacke himself was killed in action later that same night.

The Stirling was equipped with the new experimental H2S radar system (the Cologne raid was only the second operational raid in which it had been used), and the set from Newman's Stirling was the first set to fall into enemy hands. An account of how Squadron Leader Smith tried to save his aircraft was communicated by Newman from his P.O.W. Camp. Newman was liberated on 22 April 1945 and was discharged from the Royal Air Force on 25 September 1945.

Sold together with a group photograph of the recipient with his crew.

**x443 Six: Private E. J. Alexander, Royal Highland Regiment of Canada, who was wounded and taken Prisoner of War in North-West Europe on 28 July 1944**

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; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Canada (Pte. E. J. Alexander, RHC) *contact marks, very fine* (6) *£140-£180*

**Ernest Joseph Alexander** was born in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, on 22 April 1918, and attested for the Royal Highland Regiment of Canada on 9 September 1939. He served during the Second World War in North West Europe from 6 July 1944, and was wounded and taken Prisoner of War on 28 July 1944. He was held at Stalag 12D, and having been liberated was discharged at Montreal on 31 October 1945.

Sold with copied research.

**444 Four: Lance Sergeant H. C. E. Cumber, 2nd Battalion, Transvaal Scottish, Union Defence Force, who was taken prisoner of war during the attempted break out from Tobruk in June 1942**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed (32549 H. C. E. Cumber) *very fine (4)* £80-£100

**Herbert Charles Edward Cumber** was born in Smithfield, Orange Free State, South Africa in April 1907, and was the son of Charles Edward Cumber, Assistant Resident Magistrate. He enlisted in the Union Defence Force at Johannesburg in April 1940, and was subsequently posted to 'H.Q.' Company, 2nd Battalion, Transvaal Scottish.

Cumber disembarked in Egypt in June 1941, and was with the Regiment when it attempted to break out of the Axis cordon surrounding Tobruk, 21 June 1942, ultimately leading to the Garrison's mass surrender on that date. He was taken prisoner of war by the Italians, and was initially interned at Campo 54 (near Rome). Cumber was subsequently transferred to Germany and interned at Stalag VII-A, Moosburg. He was repatriated in May 1945.

Sold with extensive copied research.

**445 Four: Private J. J. P. S. Breytenbach, 2nd Battalion, Transvaal Scottish, Union Defence Force, who was taken prisoner of war during the attempted break out from Tobruk in June 1942, and then subsequently escaped and evaded capture for 3 months in the hills near Rome**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed (97649 J. J. P. S. Breytenbach) *generally very fine or better (4)* £80-£120

**Jacob Johannes Petrus Stephanus Breytenbach** was born in Middelburg, Transvaal, South Africa in March 1912. He enlisted as an Air Gunner in the South African Air Force at Johannesburg in July 1940, but then transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Transvaal Scottish in December of the same year.

Breytenbach disembarked in Egypt in June 1941, and was with the Regiment when it attempted to break out of the Axis cordon surrounding Tobruk, 21 June 1942. He appears to have partially broken through, only to be taken prisoner of war 22 June 1942.

Captured by the Italians, Breytenbach was initially interned at Campo 77 (Campello), before moving to Campo 54 (near Rome). He escaped and attempted to evade capture, 'when Italy packed in I spent 3 months in the hills near Tivoli and Rome and was recaptured by the Germans. Given away by the fascists for 20,000 lire. My pals as well.' (POW debrief refers)

Breytenbach was subsequently transferred to Germany and interned firstly at Stalag VIII-B, Teschen, and then at Stalag IV-B, Mühlberg. He was repatriated in July 1945.

Sold with extensive copied research.

**446 Four: Private M. J. Clarke, 2nd Battalion, Transvaal Scottish, Union Defence Force, who was taken prisoner of war during the attempted break out from Tobruk in June 1942**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed (221493 M. J. Clarke) *very fine (4)* £80-£100

**Melville James Clarke** was born in August 1907, and was a citizen of Johannesburg. He enlisted in the Union Defence Force in July 1940, and was subsequently posted to the 2nd Battalion, Transvaal Scottish. Clarke disembarked in Egypt, and was with the Regiment when it attempted to break out of the Axis cordon surrounding Tobruk, 21 June 1942, ultimately leading to the Garrison's mass surrender on that date. He was taken prisoner of war by the Italians, and was initially interned at Campo 54 (near Rome). There is a 3 month period unaccounted for in his POW debrief, and it is possible that Clarke escaped, only to be recaptured. He was subsequently transferred to Germany and interned at Stalag VII-A, Moosburg, before being sent to a Work Camp near Munich.

Sold with extensive copied research.

**447 Family group:****Four: Private A. E. Evans, 2nd Battalion, Transvaal Scottish, Union Defence Force, who was taken prisoner of war during the attempted break out from Tobruk in June 1942**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed (32564 A. E. Evans) *very fine*

**Four: Private W. C. Evans, 1st Royal Natal Carbineers, Union Defence Force**

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed (590497 W. C. Evans) *generally very fine or better (8)* £100-£140

**Albert Edward Evans** was born in January 1910. He enlisted in the Union Defence Force at Johannesburg in May 1940, and was subsequently posted to 'H.Q.' Company, 2nd Battalion, Transvaal Scottish. Evans disembarked in Egypt in June 1941, and was with the Regiment when it attempted to break out of the Axis cordon surrounding Tobruk, 21 June 1942, ultimately leading to the Garrison's mass surrender on that date. Evans was taken prisoner of war by the Italians, and was initially interned at Campo 82 (Laterina). He was subsequently transferred to Germany and interned firstly at Stalag IX - C, Mulhausen, and then at Stalag IV - B, Mühlberg.

Evans was repatriated in June 1945, but subsequently spent time in military hospital suffering from renal problems.

**Walter Charles Evans** was the brother of the above, and was born in March 1908. He enlisted in the Union Defence Force at Port Elizabeth in January 1944, and was subsequently posted to the 1st Royal Natal Carbineers, 6th South African Armoured Division. Evans disembarked in Italy, via Egypt, in August 1944.

Sold with extensive copied research.

**448 Four: Private A. J. Lawson, 2nd Battalion, Transvaal Scottish, Union Defence Force, who was killed in action during the night attack on Clayden's Trench, near Sollum, Egypt, 23/24 December 1941**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed (221599 A. J. Lawson) very fine (4) £80-£120

**Andrew John Lawson** was born in Roodepoort, South Africa in May 1910. He enlisted in the Union Defence Force in January 1941, and was subsequently posted to 'A' Company, 2nd Battalion, Transvaal Scottish. Lawson disembarked in Egypt in June 1941, and was with the Regiment in Egypt when it attempted 'on December 23... to take Sollum by occupying Clayden's Trench at night and, with that a firm base, developing a larger attack at first light. Clayden's Trench was duly occupied but it could not be held; the attackers were bombed out, after suffering casualties, before first light, and so the operation was called off.' (*The Saga of the Transvaal Scottish Regiment* refers)

Lawson was killed in action during the night attack, with the Regiment suffering an additional 8 other ranks wounded, and 2 further that died of wounds. Private Lawson is buried in the Halfaya Sollum War Cemetery, Egypt.

Sold with extensive copied research.

**449 Four: Private E. A. Wynne, 2nd Battalion, Transvaal Scottish, Union Defence Force, who was taken prisoner of war during the attempted break out from Tobruk in June 1942**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed (221605 E. A. Wynne) with campaign medal enclosure slip and individual medal packets, *cleaned, very fine* (4) £80-£100

**Eamon Anthony Wynne** was born in November 1921, and was a citizen of Johannesburg, South Africa. He enlisted in the Union Defence Force at Johannesburg in January 1941, and was subsequently posted to 'B' Company, 2nd Battalion, Transvaal Scottish. Wynne disembarked in Egypt in June 1941, and was with the Regiment when it attempted to break out of the Axis cordon surrounding Tobruk, 21 June 1942, ultimately leading to the Garrison's mass surrender on that date. He appears to have broken through, only to be taken prisoner of war with Private M. J. L. Bold at El Adem, 25 June 1942.

Captured by the Italians, Wynne was initially interned at Campo 54 (near Rome) and then at Campo 110 (Sardinia). He was subsequently transferred to Germany and interned at Stalag 4G - Oschatz. Wynne was repatriated in June 1945.

Sold with extensive copied research.

**450 Four: Private H. J. Bates, 2nd Battalion, South African Police, Union Defence Force, who was taken prisoner of war during the attempted break out from Tobruk in June 1942, and attempted to escape whilst on the forced 'Long March' across Germany, January - April 1945**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed (SAP196993 H. J. Bates) very fine (4) £80-£100

**Harold Julius Bates** was born in East London, Cape Province, South Africa in May 1914. He was employed as a Constable in the South African Police in Port Elizabeth from 1933. Bates was mobilised to serve with the 2nd Battalion, South African Police and disembarked in Egypt in June 1941. Bates was with the Battalion when it attempted to break out of the Axis cordon surrounding Tobruk, 21 June 1942, ultimately leading to the Garrison's mass surrender on that date. He was taken prisoner of war by the Italians, and was initially interned at Benghazi, where he suffered from dysentery. Bates was subsequently interned at Campo 75 (Bari), and then detached to form part of a Work Party at Foggia.

Bates was subsequently transferred to Germany and interned at Stalag VIII - C. Sagan, Silesia, before being detached to form part of a Work Party at Breslau Post Office, and for digging air raid shelters for German civilians. He then took part in the forced 'Long March' across Germany January - April 1945. Bates' POW debrief gives the following:

'Attempted escape whilst on forced march in Germany by burying myself in hay on a farm... Attempt failed owing to use by Germans of trained Alsatian dogs, all recaptured. We were all at this time in very low physical state owing to starvation.

Sabotage: Whilst employed at the Post Office at Breslau from 1/12/43 to June '44 I and my comrades sabotaged numerous parcels and misdirected hundreds of mail bags by changing labels...'

Bates was repatriated in July 1945, and returned to service with the Police in Pretoria after the war.

Sold with extensive copied research.

**451 Four: Private N. Terblanche, 2nd Battalion, South African Police, Union Defence Force, who was taken prisoner of war during the attempted break out from Tobruk in June 1942**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed (SAP196644 N. Terblanche) very fine (4) £80-£100

**Nicolaas Terblanche** was born in July 1918, and was employed as a Constable in the South African Police from November 1938. He was mobilised to serve with the 2nd Battalion, South African Police and disembarked in Egypt in June 1941. Terblanche was with the Battalion when it attempted to break out of the Axis cordon surrounding Tobruk, 21 June 1942, ultimately leading to the Garrison's mass surrender on that date. He was taken prisoner of war by the Italians, and was initially interned at Campo 65 (Gravina). Terblanche was subsequently transferred to Germany and interned at Stalag 4F - Hartmansdorf Chemnitz (a camp at which it was alleged ill treatment of the POW's took place).

Terblanche was repatriated in June 1945, and returned to service with the Police in Newlands, Johannesburg after the war.

Sold with extensive copied research.

**452 Pair: Leading Electrical Mechanic P. J. Wright, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.VI.R. (C/JX.661785 P. J. Wright. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (MX.661785 P. J. Wright. L.E.M. H.M.S. Excellent.) *edge bruising, polished, very fine* (2) £80-£120

**453** *Pair: Petty Officer R. T. Manuel, Royal Navy*  
U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (JX.858448 R. T Manuel. P.O. H.M. S. Raleigh.) *light contact marks, good very fine*

*Pair: Petty Officer Engineering Mechanic A. T. Elwick, Royal Navy*  
U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (KX.847729 A. T. Elwick. P.O.M. (E) H.M.S. Tiger.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, good very fine (4)* *£100-£140*

**x454** *Four: Sergeant L. W. Tobin, Canadian Forces*

Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SG 9453 L. W. Tobin); U.N. Korea 1950-54, named as before; U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon; Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R., with additional service bar (Sgt. L. W. Tobin) mounted court-style, *polished, otherwise nearly very fine (4)* *£100-£140*

**x455** *Four: Warrant Officer K. L. Lloyd, Canadian Forces*

Korea Volunteer Service Medal 1950-54, unnamed as issued; U.N. Korea 1950-54 (K. L. Lloyd 24068'E'); Jubilee 1977, Canadian issue, unnamed as issued; Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R., with two Additional Award Bars (WO K L. Lloyd.) mounted court-style for display, *the medals all heavily lacquered, very fine (4)* *£100-£140*

**456** *Pair: Chief Communications Yeoman N. P. Underwood, Royal Navy*

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (C/JX 905274 N. P. Underwood. A/L. Sig. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (JX.905274 N. P. Underwood. C.C.Y. H.M.S. Terror.) *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine (2)* *£100-£140*

**457** *Pair: Chief Petty Officer A. Colgrave, Royal Navy*

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (P/JX. 912208 A. Colgrave. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (JX.912208 A. Colgrave. C.P.O. H.M.S. Eastbourne.) mounted as worn, *very fine (2)* *£100-£140*

**458** *Pair: Petty Officer Cook S. Manion, Royal Navy*

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (D/MX.851890 S. Manion. L.Ck. (S.). R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (MX.851890 S. Manion. P.O. Ck(S). H.M.S. Eastbourne.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£100-£140*

**459** *Pair: Leading Engineering Mechanic J. F. Hammond, Royal Navy*

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (P/KX.96051 J. F. Hammond. L.M. (E).) *number partially officially corrected*; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (KX.96051. J. F. Hammond. L.S.M. H.M.S. Ceylon.) *good very fine (2)* *£80-£120*

**x460**



**Four: Sergeant K. E. Dowding, 1 Parachute Battery (Bull's Troop), 7 Parachute Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery**

Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (25141657 Gnr K E Dowding RA); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (25141657 Gnr K E Dowding; Jubilee 2012, unnamed, with card box of issue; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, ISAF, mounted court-style, *extremely fine (4)* *£200-£260*

**Ken Dowding** was born in Manchester on 17 December 1984. He joined the Army from school and served with 7 Parachute Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, in Iraq in 2003 and in Afghanistan in 2008. A keen rugby player he played for the Army and Combined Services XV against teams including Samoa, Argentina, and the Barbarians, was a member of the London Irish Academy, and also played rugby league for Harlequins. In May 2018 he played prop for the Army in the annual Army v Navy Babcock Trophy match at Twickenham Stadium, London. The match was won by the British Army, 22-14.

Sold with several copied images from Afghanistan, various cuttings and press photographs covering his rugby career, and an official Programme for the Army v Navy Babcock trophy match of May 2010.

## Single Campaign Medals

461



A rare four-clasp N.G.S. medal awarded to Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Richardson, K.C.B., Royal Navy, who as a Lieutenant distinguished himself during the battle of Camperdown on 11 October 1797, when he volunteered to 'go in an open boat' and capture the Dutch Fleet's Commander-in-Chief, Admiral De Wet, before he could effect his escape from his stricken ship - Richardson presented De Wet to Admiral A. Duncan and in recognition of this was appointed as his Signal Lieutenant; he successfully commanded a division of seaman attached to the Army under Sir Ralph Abercromby in the Expedition to Holland in 1799, and was similarly employed with Abercromby in Egypt, before carrying out the same role to great effect at the investment of Flushing under his old friend and patron Sir Richard J. Strachan. Richardson had developed into somewhat of a specialist in this field and in 1815 was nominated for the C. B., having 'For more than 26 Years, passed in active service at Sea and in co-operation with troops on Shore in every quarter of the globe', indeed apart from his gallant and meritorious naval services, Richardson was about 140 years ahead of his time in pioneering 'Combined Operations'.

Naval General Service 1793-1840, four clasps, 1 June 1794, Camperdown, Egypt, Basque Roads 1809 (C. Richardson, Lieutenant R.N.) *good very fine* £14,000-£18,000

Confirmed on the rolls as Master's Mate in H.M.S. *Royal George* 100 guns (flag ship for Sir A. Hood) at the fleet action that became known as 'The Glorious First of June'; as Senior Lieutenant in H.M.S. *Circe* at the defeat of the Dutch fleet by the British Naval squadrons under Admiral Duncan, including the capture of nine ships-of-the-line and two frigates off the Dutch coast, 11 October 1797; as Lieutenant in H.M.S. *Kent* in co-operation with the Army on and off the coast of Egypt in 1801 and as Captain in H.M.S. *Caesar* during Lord Cochrane's successful destruction of a number of French ships, including four ships-of-the-line, in the Basque Roads, off St. Nazaire, 11-12 April 1809.

Approximately 88 four clasp awards issued.

It is known from a surviving portrait that Richardson originally received, and wore, a medal with two clasps, those being the gold medal actions of 1 June 1794 and Camperdown authorised in the list published in the *London Gazette* of June 1847. His medal was issued in the rank of Lieutenant, reflecting the rank he held at Camperdown, and it is clear that he must have received one from the first few batches of medals issued, before the *London Gazette* announcement in June 1848 which authorised further clasps, including Basque Roads, to which he was entitled as Captain of the *Caesar*. His clasp for Basque Roads is recorded as being an 'Additional Claim' in the Admiralty claims list, but no rank is given, and no doubt further confusion occurred with the *London Gazette* announcement in February 1850 authorising the issue of the clasp for Egypt, to which he was also entitled in the rank of Lieutenant. Perhaps it was an oversight that, strictly speaking, Richardson should have been given a new medal in the rank of Captain, which rank he held at Basque Roads. He is shown in the Navy List for 1850 as being in receipt of a medal with two clasps but he would be required to submit his medal to receive the additional two clasps to which he was entitled. His death occurred later in the same year, effectively bringing the matter to a close.

**Charles Richardson** was born in 1769 and joined the Royal Navy as Captain's Servant in H.M.S. *Vestal* (Captain R. J. Strachan), in November 1787; after accompanying an embassy to China he removed with Strachan to H.M.S. *Phoenix* 36 guns and 'was present, 19 November 1791, while cruising off the Malabar coast in company with the *Perseverance* frigate, in an obstinate engagement (produced by a resistance on the part of the French Captain to a search being imposed by the British upon two merchant vessels under his orders) with *La Résolue* of 46 guns, whose colours were not struck until she had herself sustained a loss of 25 men killed and 40 wounded, and had occasioned one to the *Phoenix* of 6 killed and 11 wounded. While on the East India station Mr. Richardson was for several months employed in the boats in co-operating up different rivers, with the army under Sir Robert Abercromby in its operations against Tippoo Saib'.

Having attained the ranks of Midshipman and Master's Mate and having fought with H.M.S. *Royal George* in Lord Howe's actions of 29th May and 1st June 1794, Richardson was appointed Lieutenant in H.M.S. *Circe* (Captain P. Halkett), in August. 1794 - 'of that frigate he was First-Lieutenant during the great mutiny at the Nore; where his exertions in preventing the crew from acquiring the ascendancy gained him, in common with his Captain and the other officers of the ship, the thanks of the Admiralty. The *Circe* forming one of Lord Duncan's repeaters in the action off Camperdown, 11 October 1797, Lieutenant Richardson on that occasion achieved an important exploit. Fearing lest the Dutch Admiral, De Winter, after his own ship had been dismantled and silenced, should effect his escape on board some other, he volunteered to go in an open boat and take him out. Succeeding in his object he had the honour of presenting him in person to the British Commander-in-Chief [Admiral A. Duncan] who, in consequence, received him on promotion in January 1798 on board his flag ship the *Venerable* 74, and made him, 6 March following his Signal Lieutenant in the *Kent* 74 (Captain W. M. Hope)'.  
  
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*all lots are illustrated on our website and are subject to buyers' premium at 24% (+VAT where applicable)*

In the following year Richardson was sent with the expedition to Holland, where he commanded a division of seaman, attached to the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby, from the period of the debarkation near the Helder until the surrender of the Dutch squadron under Admiral Storey. With the conclusion of the expedition Richardson was ordered home in charge of a Dutch 68 gun ship; after assisting Abercromby again, this time in Egypt, he removed to H.M.S. *Penelope* (Captain the Hon. H. Blackwood). Following this he was nominated Acting-Commander of H.M.S. *Alligator* 28, armée-en-flûte, in July 1802. Whilst aboard that ship Captain Richardson directed the movements of the flotilla employed at the reduction of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice in 1803, and was highly spoken of in the public despatches for his exertions at the taking of Surinam in the spring of 1804. [*London Gazette* 1804, pp. 755, 761]. On the 6th of July in that year he was, in consequence, invested by Sir Samuel Hood with the command of the *Centaur* 74, the ship bearing his broad pennant, an act which the Admiralty confirmed on the 27th of Sept.

Richardson returned to England in March 1805. Appointed to H.M.S. *Caesar* (bearing the flag of his old friend and patron Sir Richard J. Strachan) in January 1806, he was employed in the latter off Rochefort and subsequently in the Mediterranean. On 23 February 1809, the *Caesar*, then bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Stopford, but still commanded by Captain Richardson, assisted, along with the *Defiance* and the *Donegal*, at the destruction of three French frigates in the Sable d'Olonne. On that occasion his ship sustained considerable damage in her bowsprit and rigging, by the fire from several batteries under which the enemy had sought refuge.

He next served with Strachan in the expedition to the Scheldt, during which the town of Camvere offered it's surrender to Richardson, he being the senior naval officer being present on shore, terms having been agreed with him and Lieutenant-General Fraser. During the investment of Flushing he landed at the head of a brigade of seaman, and commanded a battery of six 24-pounders with much effect. His services throughout the operations were so important and his zeal and bravery so very conspicuous that he elicited the public praise of the Earl of Chatham, the Military Commander-in-Chief, and the high approbation of Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, who conducted the siege, and of Major-General McLeod, commanding officer of the Royal Artillery. [*London Gazette* 1809, pp. 1233, 1322].

Richardson exchanged into the frigate *Semiramis*, for service off Lisbon during April 1810. Whilst serving with the latter in company with H.M.S. *Diana* (Captain W. Ferris) at the mouth of the river Gironde, on 25 August 1811, they discovered 4 sail under the escort of a brig of war. The *Diana* accounted for the *Teazer* (formerly a British vessel) whilst Richardson succeeded 'in driving on shore, and burning under the guns of the batteries at Royan, *Le Pluvier* a national brig of 16 guns and 136 men. The *Semiramis* suffered only 3 wounded, for which exploit Richardson again received the thanks of the Admiralty. [*London Gazette* 1811, p. 1752].

Richardson then went on to capture a large number of prizes, including the *Grand Jean Bart*, privateer of 14 guns and 106 men. The *Semiramis* was paid off on 29 August 1814, and Richardson was shortly afterwards nominated for a C.B. as a reward for his meritorious conduct during a period of more than twenty-six years passed in active service at sea, and in co-operation with troops on shore in every quarter of the globe.

After three years with H.M.S. *Leander*, Richardson was appointed to H.M.S. *Topaze*, 'and proceeded in her from Pulo Penang to China, where 14 of his crew were dangerously wounded by the natives, while employed filling water at Lintin. Two Chinese having been killed by the *Topaze's* fire, disputes ensued with the authorities at Canton, which led to the suspension of all commercial intercourse, the embarkation of the British factory without passes, and the departure of all the Hon. Company's ships lying in the Tigris. At length, however, a Mandarin of high rank was sent on board the frigate to discuss this unpleasant affair; and he proving a sensible and moderate man, the business was satisfactorily adjusted, and matters restored to their former footing, in the spring of 1822. Richardson was invalided to the Cape of Good Hope in that same year.

He was a Rear-Admiral in 1837, K.C.B. 1841, and Vice-Admiral of the White, December 1847. With his prize money, which had made him a wealthy man, he purchased the estate of Painsthorpe Hall, East Yorkshire, where he died, aged 81, on 10 November 1850. He is buried in All Saints Churchyard, Kirby Underdale, East Riding of Yorkshire, where his gravestone erroneously gives his age as 83. He is also commemorated by a marble plaque in St Patrick's Church, Bampton, Cumbria, which is inscribed:

'Sacred to the memory of/Vice Admiral Sir Charles Richardson, Knight/Commander of the Order of the Bath/Baptized March 10th 1769/Died Nov 10th 1850/He entered the Navy in 1787, was present in the/battles of the 1st of June/and Camperdown/was made Post Captain in 1803, and served/with great distinction to the end of the War/repeatedly receiving the thanks of the Officers/under whose command he was placed/this monument is erected in compliance with his wish/that such a record should prove to the youth/of this Parish in which he was educated/that by uprightness of conduct/zeal and long service in their country's cause/they may without any advantage of birth/attain the highest Rank and Honours/from a grateful country.'

See also '*A Tar of the Last War: being the Services and Anecdotes of Sir Charles Richardson, K.C.B., Vice Admiral of the White*' by the Rev. C. E. Armstrong, January 1855, Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans, London.



**The Boulton's Trafalgar Medal together with an unusual collection of items belonging to Able Seaman Thomas Fletcher, H.M.S. *Defence*, including what is believed to be the oldest known ships' biscuit**

- i. Matthew Boulton's Medal for Trafalgar 1805, white metal, unnamed, contained in a removable hinged gilt-metal watch-type case, now lacking suspension loop and one glass, *some damage to edge affecting inscription, otherwise good very fine*
- ii. Manuscript Booklet, predominantly in Fletcher's hand, comprising the 'General Order' dated H.M.S. *Euryalus*, 22 October 1805, as published in the *London Gazette* on 6 November; a list of those killed and wounded at Trafalgar; '*The Battle of Trafalgar Composed by Joseph Dixon on board His Majesty's Ship Defence*', a remarkable contemporary poem written by a participant in the battle (Able Seaman Joseph Dixon, from Whitehaven, Cumberland, aged 22, serving on H.M.S. *Defence*). The victory at Trafalgar inspired a huge mass of patriotic verse and Fletcher clearly appreciated this unusual, and apparently unpublished, poem because he also included it in his journal (see Provenance below). All the British ships are described, some action detailed, and the victory summarised; two further poems celebrate the British naval victory over the Ottoman Empire in the Dardanelles, 19 February 1807; and despatches describing the victory at Trafalgar; 28 pages, 4to, stitched with string, unbound, *some leaves detached, some leaves missing*
- iii. Shaving Box, a naively produced piece of treen, mahogany and oak, 135mm x 80mm x 35mm, name inscribed on cover, with original mercurial gilded mirror, *losses to interior, residue of lining paper*
- iv. Ships' Biscuit, 120mm diameter, *portion broken but a remarkable survival, unless otherwise described, condition generally good for age* *£2,000-£2,600*

*Provenance:* Sotheby's, Trafalgar sale, October 2005, Lot 193, by family descent. Fletcher's autograph journal, October 1804 to January 1807, was offered as the previous lot in the same sale.

The remarkable survival of Fletcher's ships' biscuit is a reminder of one of the less edifying aspects of life in an eighteenth century warship. Jeffrey Raigersfield, a midshipman in *Mediator*, noted how it 'was so light that when you tapped it upon the table, it fell almost into dust, and thereout numerous insects, called weevils, crawled; they were bitter to the taste, and a sure indication that the biscuit had lost its nutritious particles; if, instead of these weevils, large white maggots with black heads made their appearance, then the biscuit was considered to be only in its first state of decay; these maggots were fat and cold to the taste, but not bitter...'

What is purportedly the oldest known ships' biscuit in the world, circa 1852, is prominently displayed at the Maritime Museum in Kronborg Castle, Elsinore, Denmark.

**Thomas Fletcher** was born in 1779, and was pressed into service as a crewman on H.M.S. *Defence* (74) in 1803, probably after some experience of the sea during the brief peace of 1801-03 or even earlier. The *Defence*, launched in 1763, was one of the oldest line-of-battle ships in the navy. Fletcher kept an autograph journal written between October 1804 and January 1807, during which time he was second gunner, then Able Seaman. *Defence* arrived off Cadiz in late August 1805. The 'Great Gunes' were exercised on September 3rd, a 'general exercize' was held on the 4th, and on 6th September news was that 'the french Was Making all Ready to Come Out'.

This was a false alarm and the *Defence* settled down to wait. Fletcher records an exhausting regime of cleaning, repairing sails, mustering, and other preparations for battle. He also records, on 29th September, the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief: 'At Seven Lord admiral Nelson Joined Us with three Sail of The Line wich maid twenty Nine Sail of the Line with Us besides frigates Sloaps Brigs'.

*Defence* had a crucial place in the cordon around Cadiz: she 'occupied the station next to the inshore frigates and there were two line-of-battle ships between the fleet and *Defence*' (*Eyewitness to Trafalgar*, p.69). She was therefore the first ship of the line to see the signal at 8 am on 19th October: 'the frigate In Shore fired Signall gunne To Us that the french & Spanish Fleet Was out'.

On 21st October *Defence* was part of the leeward column led by Vice-Admiral Collingwood. She fired her guns at the French *Berwick* (74) for nearly half an hour. She then fought the *San Ildefonso* (74) for about an hour before the Spaniard, which had taken about 200 casualties, struck. *Defence* had 36 killed and wounded, her mainmast was shot through, cut in several places and much of her lower and topmast rigging was shot away. Her gaff was cut in two and her hanging knees and chain plates were much damaged. A thirteen year-old midshipman on *Defence* told his sister that 'when we went down we had two Frenchmen and one Spaniard on us at one time. We engag'd them forty six minutes, when the *Achilles* and *Polyphemus* came up to our assistance.'

Fletcher provides a terse description of the battle from the point of view of an ordinary sailor serving on one of the lower gun-deck who depended on word of mouth information once the action started: 'Moderate Breezes & clear Wheather at half past 5 in the morning. The french & Spanish fleet We Saw to Leeward of Us We Maid A Signal Immeditly to Admiral Nelson that The Enemy was close by he answered it Immeditly & maid all the Sail they Could towards them Admiral Nelson Maid A General Signal Saying Boots [??] Britions fooley [??]... Me the Acton Begon Five Minutes past 12 it lasted untell 20 minutes to 5 in the Even[in]g we took 18 Sail Of the Line and one Blowing in the east Maid 19 in number we took Command Of the Shipes that Struck to us at 5 PM''.

He goes on to give a detailed account of the difficult aftermath of the Battle of Trafalgar: renewed alerts of possible enemy action, the gales that buffeted the fleet, the problems dealing with prisoners and the wounded. *Defence* and her prize anchored that evening (as the dying Nelson had tried to instruct Collingwood to order the entire British Fleet to do). Both ships survived the gale that followed the battle and *San Ildefonso* became one of the few trophies saved by the British. On 1st November 'The Captain thought proper To Read a letter that he Recd From Collingwood Concerning Admiral Nelson Death, the Captain & Officers & Seamen & Merigs [i.e. marines] for there good beheavor During the Acton'.

*Defence* left for Gibraltar on 2nd November and then, after a rendezvous with Collingwood, set sail towards England. Fletcher's journal tails off on 28th November, before the ship reached Portsmouth, but he returned to it in later years to add two further entries, the final one being: 'Tuesday Jenary 18: 1807 This Day the Defence Ships Company Received there Midles on this Day for the Acton of the 21 Day of October 1805. Now on bord of the Kent' A large propotion of the officers and crew of *Defence* were Scotsmen, and many were discharged to *Kent* (74) on 24 December 1805. HMS *Kent*'s crew was paid off on 29 January 1813.

463



Matthew Boulton's Medal for Trafalgar 1805, silver, a slightly later striking with full edge inscription, *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine, scarce* £1,400-£1,800

464

St. Jean d'Acre 1840, bronze, unnamed as issued, pierced with ring suspension, *good very fine*

£100-£140

x465



Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (**Lieut. Chas. Anderson Morshead, 41th [sic]. Regt.**) fitted with silver clip and straight bar suspension, *traces of lacquer, minor edge bruise, good very fine* £1,200-£1,600

*Provenance:* Goodwin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2009.

**Charles Anderson Morshead** was appointed Ensign in the 41st Foot on 11 July 1837, and promoted to Lieutenant on 28 June 1839. He served in the 41st during the whole of the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan, and was present in the engagements with the enemy on 28 March and 28 April in the Pisheen Valley; in that of 29 May, near Candahar; 30 August at Goaine; 5 September before Ghuznee; the occupation and destruction of that fortress and of Cabool; the expedition into Kohistan; the storm, capture, and destruction of Istaliff; and in the various minor affairs in and between the Bolan and the Khyber Passes (Medal). Lieutenant Morshead was placed on half-pay in the 5th Foot on 14 March 1851.

466



New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1845 to 1846 (**W. Hagar, Pte. R. M., H.M.S. North Star**) *nearly extremely fine* £1,200-£1,600

162 medals with these dates issued to the Royal Navy, including 41 to *North Star* for services in New Zealand in 1845-46.

**William Hagar** was born in Midhurst, Sussex, and enlisted into the Royal Marines on 23 September 1836, and first appeared in *North Star* on 19 August 1842, from *Wanderer*, aged 24 on joining the ship. It is noted that he 'was employed from 11 Dec 1845 to 14 Jan 1846 on shore attached to 99th Regt', which means that he was present on 11 January 1846, at the capture of "Bat's Nest" at Raupekapeka together with men from *Calliope*, *Castor*, *Osprey* and *Racehorse*. His New Zealand medal was despatched on 10 October 1870.

x467 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Mooltan, *clasps mounted in this order (J. Miller, 1st. Bn. 60th. R. Rifles.) suspension claw re-affixed and clasp carriage altered, heavy contact marks, therefore about fine, the reverse better* £160-£200

**John Miller** was born in Edinburgh in 1821 and attested for the 26th Regiment of Foot in Glasgow on 20 May 1841. He served with them in China from 6 November 1841 to 6 February 1843, and then in India from 7 February 1843 to 23 November 1859, and transferred to the 1st Battalion, 60th Rifles on 1 July 1845.

He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity, and was discharged on 10 June 1862, after 21 years and 22 days' service.

Sold with copied record of service.

x468 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising, good very fine* £100-£140

x469 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruising, very fine* £100-£140

x470 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *edge nicks, good very fine* £100-£140

x471 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *fitted with replacement suspension, minor edge bruise, good very fine* £70-£90

x472 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**J. Turner. Gr. & Dr. 5th Btn. RI. A...**) *officially impressed naming, heavy edge bruising and contact marks with partial loss to unit, fine* £80-£120

x473 Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Balaklava, Sebastopol (**Edwin Marshall. R.M.**) *contemporarily engraved naming, edge bruising, therefore nearly very fine* £160-£200

Medal roll gives as 'Edwd. Marshall', serving as part of the Royal Marines Brigade drawn from H.M.S. *Queen*.

x474 Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, *pierced with large ring suspension, polished, therefore good fine* £50-£70

x475 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**143 Pte. C. Fee. 3 Bn. Rif. Bde.**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

x476 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (**Thos. Ottewill, Dom. 2 Cl: H.M.S. Thistle**) *a slightly later officially impressed naming as for E. & W. Africa medals, good very fine* £180-£220

75 'Perak' clasps awarded to H.M.S. *Thistle*.

477 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (**63, Pte. W. Nightingale, 1/10th. Foot**) *nearly very fine* £200-£240

x478 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8 (**1367 Pte. John Mullin. 51st Foot.**) *minor edge bruise, otherwise toned, nearly extremely fine* £120-£160

479 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**Asst. Engr. G. Kelly H.M.I.M.S.**) *good very fine and very scarce* £200-£260

H.M. Indian Marine Ships.

- x480 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**2622 Pte. G. Vowles 1st. Bn. D.C.L. Infy.**) *nearly extremely fine* £160-£200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2009.

- x481 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (**368 Driver Ditta No. 9 Mn. By. R.A.**) *toned, good very fine* £100-£120

- x482 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891 (**646 Pte. J. R. B. Hopwood 2d Bn. Manch. R.**) official correction to last three letters of surname, *very fine* £160-£200

- x483 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (2), (**Wm. Furn, 17th Lancers; James Hall, 53rd Regt.**) *the first with brooch marks to reverse and engraved correction to second letter of surname, both with crudely re-affixed suspension claws* (2) £160-£200

**William 'Fern'** on medal roll, formerly 11th Hussars, No. 1691, also shown as 'Furn' on Musters.

- x484 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**John Tetlow, 80th Regt.**) *nearly very fine* £100-£140

485



- Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Pte. R.M: Lt. Infnt. N, T. Lee, H.M.S. Aurora**) officially impressed naming, *one very minor edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine and scarce* £500-£600

Only 3 officers and 21 men belonging to the R.M.L.I. and R.M.A. received the Canada General Service medal, approximately half of this number serving aboard *Aurora*.

**Northcott Tom Lee** was born at Chard, Somerset, in 1843 and enlisted for the Royal Marines at Taunton on 4 December 1861, aged 18 years, for an engagement of 12 years. He had previously enrolled in the First Somerset Militia in August 1860 from which he was discharged on enlisting in the Royal Marines. He was in *Royal Adelaide* (for service in *Prince Consort*) from 2 October to 10 November 1863, but joined *Aurora* on 21 November 1863, remaining in her until 20 December 1867, apart from 21 days in prison in Quebec in February/March 1867, and also 5 days in cells. He left the service on 6 October 1868, being medically unfit due to 'neuralgia of head after sun stroke' contracted three years earlier. Sold with copied discharge papers.

- x486 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Pte. C. Latour, 21st Bn.**) impressed naming, *edge bruise and some dents to Queen's face, nearly very fine* £240-£280

x487



- Abyssinia 1867 (**Lieut F. J. Mortimer Rl. Horse Arty.**) *suspension rather crudely re-fixed with solder, otherwise nearly very fine and scarce to unit* £400-£500

**Francis James Mortimer** was born on 9 December 1840. He was nominated as a Cadet for the Bombay Artillery and attended Addiscombe 1857-58. He was examined and passed on 21 July 1858, becoming Lieutenant in the Bombay Artillery; 2nd Captain, 29 July 1870; Captain, 5 July 1872; Major, 31 December 1878; Lieutenant-Colonel, 4 November 1884; Colonel, 4 November 1888. Served throughout the campaign in Abyssinia 1867-68, attached to the Transport Train; having proceeded to Zoulla with the Reconnoitring Party, was present at the action of Arogee and capture of Magdala, and was mentioned in despatches for 'ability, energy, and zeal': 'As the only supply of water between the Bashilo and Magdala was under the evening's fire, all the water-carriers of the force were organised under command of Captain Bainbridge, Transport Corps, with two subalterns, Lieutenant Mortimer, Transport Corps, and Lieutenant Ramsbottom, Transport Corps, for the purpose of carrying forward regular supplies of water from the Bashilo' (*London Gazettes* 16 and 30 June, and 10 July, 1868 refer).

488	Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp ( <b>J. Leigh, Engr., R.N., H.M.S. Active, 73-74</b> ) <i>edge nicks, good very fine</i>	£240-£280
489	Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp ( <b>Surgeon, F. R. Wilson, 1873-4.</b> ) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> <b>Frederick Robert Wilson</b> was born in Dublin on 20 November 1835 and was commissioned Surgeon in the Army Medical Department on 1 October 1860. He served at the Gold Coast during the Ashantee War 1873-74 in charge of the General Hospital at Connor's Hill (Medal), and was promoted Surgeon Major on 1 July 1875. He retired with the honorary rank of Brigadier on 17 April 1881, and died in Perth on 9 January 1892.	£300-£400
490	Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie ( <b>S. Banks, A.B. H.M.S. Rattlesnake 73-74</b> ) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> Not entitled to clasp for Coomassie. Medal sent to H.M.S. <i>President</i> on 18 September 1875. <b>Samuel Banks</b> was born in the Parish of St Bride's, London, on 10 May 1849, and joined the Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in <i>Fisgard</i> on 14 March 1864. He moved to <i>Malacca</i> in August 1864, was advanced to Boy 1st Class in January 1866, and to Ordinary Seaman in May 1867. He advanced to Able Seaman in July 1869 and moved to <i>Penelope</i> in September 1869, and to <i>Rattlesnake</i> in October 1870. Whilst he was in her, on 7 July 1872, he was sent to the Breakwater Gaol at Cape Town for 42 days' imprisonment under the Naval Discipline Act, returning to the ship on 18 August, and remaining in her until 25 March 1874, during which period the ship was involved in the Ashantee campaign. After <i>Rattlesnake</i> he continued as an Able Seaman in several ships and Naval Barracks until advanced to Leading Seaman in August 1876 whilst in <i>Favourite</i> . He joined <i>Lord Warden</i> on 21 December 1876, but his record of service peters out on 1 January 1877, when he received a second Good Conduct Badge.	£140-£180
x491	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp ( <b>6268. Gunr. J. Martin E/3. Bde. R.A.</b> ) <i>minor edge bruising, good very fine</i>	£80-£120
x492	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp ( <b>5203. Dr. W. Butler, G/4th. R.A.</b> ) <i>about extremely fine</i>	£80-£120
x493	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp ( <b>700. Gunr. M. Rowan. 11/9th Bde. R.A.</b> ) <i>toned, good very fine</i>	£80-£100
x494	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp ( <b>3753. Gr. P. Willis. 6/11 R.A.</b> ) <i>extremely fine</i>	£70-£90
x495	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp ( <b>914. Pte. W. R. Strafford. 63rd. Regt.</b> ) <i>edge bruising, worn in parts, good fine</i>	£70-£90
x496	Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid ( <b>2380, Bugr. G. Wade, 51st. Regt.</b> ) <i>edge nick, nearly extremely fine</i>	£180-£220
x497	Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid ( <b>1877 Pte. A. Denman. 4th... Rifle Bde.</b> ) <i>unit partially erased; together with a copy Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880, unnamed, traces of restoration work to first, nearly very fine (2)</i>	£60-£80
x498	Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Peiwar Kotal ( <b>774. Pte. J. Smith. 2/8th. Regt.</b> ) <i>edge nicks, good very fine</i>	£180-£220
x499	Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul ( <b>6779. Gr. W Bennett. G/3rd. R.A.</b> ) <i>scratches to both obverse and reverse fields, minor edge bruising, very fine</i>	£140-£180
500	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July ( <b>J. Wilson. M.A. M.D. Surgn. R.N. H.M.S. "Hecla."</b> ) <i>good very fine</i> <i>Provenance:</i> Buckland Dix & Wood, September 1994. <b>John Wilson</b> was educated at Queen's College, Belfast, where he graduated as M.A. in 1869 with 1st class honours. He also received the University Gold Medal and in 1871 he became M.D., Royal University of Ireland, and in the same year L.R.C.S., Edinburgh. He was appointed Surgeon in the Royal Navy in April 1873, and in June 1882 was appointed Surgeon of H.M.S. <i>Hecla</i> , a screw torpedo Depot ship in the Mediterranean. On this ship he served for some nine months during which period he took part in the Egyptian War, and was present at the bombardment of Alexandria and subsequent operations there, and in the Suez Canal during the occupation. Despite several appointments at sea, Wilson saw no further war service and in January 1894, as Fleet Surgeon, was appointed in charge of the Royal Hospital at Yarmouth where he served for three years. He died on 23 January 1897. Sold with full service details.	£240-£280
x501	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir ( <b>1463, Pte. W. Ellis, 1/R. Hrs.</b> ) <i>light pitting from star, otherwise very fine</i>	£100-£140
x502	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan ( <b>6420 Driv: H. Sunderland. J/3. Bde. R.A.</b> ) <i>very fine</i>	£200-£240
x503	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 ( <b>550. Pte. W. Hatch. Cam'n Highrs.</b> ) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> <b>William Hatch</b> attested for the Cameron Highlanders in May 1883, and served with them in Egypt and the Sudan during the Nile Expedition. He died on 27 March 1885.	£100-£140

- x504** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (**2149. Pte. W. McNab. 1/Rl. Highrs.**) *last part of regiment very weak, edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* £160-£200
- x505** Khedive's Star 1882, contemporarily engraved (**12829 Dr. T. Campbell N/2. B. R.A.**) *very fine* £50-£70
- x506** North West Canada 1885, 1 copy clasp, Saskatchewan, *this loose on riband (Robt. K. Clavering B.M.I.) attempted erasure of naming, nearly very fine* £200-£300  
**Robert K. Clavering** (Clarering) confirmed on roll of Boulton's Mounted Infantry, No. 2 Birtle Troop, as entitled to medal and clasp.
- x507** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (**2781 Pte. J. Moran 1st. Bn. E. Lanc. Regt.**) *edge nicks, very fine* £80-£120
- x508** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (**3288 Pte. F. Turner 1st Bn. E. Lanc: Regt.**) *neatly plugged at 6 o'clock, suspension re-affixed, polished, good fine* £70-£90
- x509** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (**2879 Pte. P. Innes 1st. Bn. Gord Highrs.**) *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £120-£160
- x510** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**38533 Drv. F. Smith K. By. R.H.A.**) *toned, good very fine* £100-£140
- x511** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**4838 Pte. A. Foster 1st Bn. Ryl. W. Surr: Regt.**) *slack suspension, toned, very fine* £120-£160
- x512** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**3626 Pte. E. Vicary 1st Bn. Devon Regt.**) *very fine* £120-£160
- x513** India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**4794 Pte. J. Walters 1st Bn. Ryl. Sco: Fus:**) *slack suspension and some heavy edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine* £100-£140
- x514** Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**6604. P'te. J. Bond, 1/Gren: Gds:**) *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore fine* £140-£180
- x515** Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**4057, Pte. F. Povey, 1/R. War. R.**) *part of suspension claw missing on one side, edge bruising and contact marks, better than good fine* £120-£160
- x516** Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**4542. Pte. W. Hurford 2/R. Bde:**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good fine* £140-£180
- x517** Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (**1521 Pte. W. Gifford. 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- 518** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**919 Corpl. E. J. Holmes. P. Elzbt. T.G.**); together with a commemorative medal for the Occupation of Matabeleland, Southern Rhodesia, 1893-1933, bronze, unnamed, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
- x519** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking (**A. Atherstone. Mafeking Town Gd.**) *officially impressed but crude attempts to obliterate naming, otherwise nearly very fine* £500-£700
- 520** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Transvaal (**3594 Pte. P. Odell. 6th. Dragoon Gds:**); 1914-15 Star (**12927 L. Cpl. G. A. Reynolds. Glouc: R.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (**268596 Spr. F. Tomlinson. R.E.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**159632 Gnr. O. L. Watson. R.A.**) *minor edge bruising to first, generally very fine and better (4)* £140-£180  
**George Albert Reynolds** was born at Westbury-on-Severn, Gloucestershire, and attested there for the Gloucestershire Regiment. He served with the 10th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 August 1915, and died of wounds on 19 July 1916. He is buried in Albert Communal Cemetery Extension, France.
- 521** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**Major C. L. Robinson. Lanc: Fus:**) *good very fine* £180-£220  
**Charles Lucena Robinson** was born in Hong Kong on 14 June 1865 and was commissioned Lieutenant in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers 12 November 1884. He served with the Lancashire Fusiliers during the Boer War, and took part in the operations in the Transvaal, February-May 1902. He was latterly a Major on Retired Pay and an Honorary Colonel in the Special Reserve.

- x522 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**2404 Corl. G. Chambers, 2: R. Scots Fus.:**) officially re-impressed naming, *polished, better than good fine* £60-£80  
Also entitled to clasp 'South Africa 1901' and 1914-15 Star trio. Sold with some research notes.
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- x523 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**2626 Pte. A. Hunt, 1st Border Regt.:**) *very fine* £80-£120
- 
- 524 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**4283 L. Corpl: W. Chapman. 7th. Dragoon Gds.:**) *very fine* £180-£220  
**William Chapman** attested for the 7th Dragoon Guards and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War. He was killed in action at Rietpoort on 17 May 1901.
- 
- x525 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**5606 Pte. J. Dickinson, York: Regt.:**) minor official correction to surname, *nearly very fine* £160-£200
- 
- x526 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**26311 Gnr. M. Toole. R.G.A.:**) *good very fine* £160-£200
- 
- 527 Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (**1702 Pte. W. Devall. Rl: W. Kent Regt.:**) *suspension claw re-affixed, polished, nearly very fine* £160-£200
- 
- 528 China 1900, no clasp (**E. W. Huntley, Ord., H.M.S. Dido.:**) *good very fine* £140-£180
- 
- 529 China 1900, no clasp (**J. Hurren, A.B., H.M.S. Dido.:**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
- 
- 530 China 1900, no clasp (**4596 Pte. W. Evans. 2nd. Rl: Welsh Fus.:**) *suspension replaced with a BWM-style suspension, heavy edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* £80-£120
- 
- 531  Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Leading Seaman A. Reid, Natal Naval Corps.:**) *nearly extremely fine and scarce* £240-£280  
203 Natal medals issued to the Natal Naval Corps, including 136 with the clasp '1906'.  
The Natal Naval Corps, under Lieutenant-Commander F. Hoare, was mobilised for the second part of the rebellion which took place between 3 April and 8 July 1906, being required for active service in the Bambatha campaign. It had originally been raised as the Natal Naval Volunteers in 1885 as a part-time coastal artillery unit from the local British community for the defence of Durban. It changed its title in 1904.
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- 532 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**2814904 Pte. A. Cunningham. Seaforth.:**); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland, *unofficial rivets between clasps* (**24065932 Rfn. M. Mc.Grory. Cameronians.:**) *the latter officially re-impressed, nearly extremely fine (2)* £80-£120
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- x533 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (2), (**34215 Dvr. Jang Baz, 19 Mtn. Bty.;** **35654 Dvr. Sher. Baz, 5 Mtn. Bty)** *lightly toned, good very fine (2)* £60-£80

534 1914 Star, with clasp (**2627 Pte. A. Atkinson. R.A.M.C.**) *very fine* £100-£140

**Arthur Atkinson** attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps and served at No. 4 General Hospital during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 August 1914.

x535 1914 Star (**SX.2/7. F. A. Bennett, A.B. R.N.V.R. Howe Bttn. R.N.D.**) *good very fine* £100-£140

**James Harold Bennett** was born on 26 July 1882 and enlisted in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve 1 June 1910. He served with the Howe Battalion, Royal Naval Division, during the Great War at Antwerp from 4 to 11 October 1914, and was advanced Petty Officer on 1 March 1915. He saw further service with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, was promoted Chief Petty Officer at Gallipoli on 25 July 1915, and was commissioned Sub Lieutenant on 15 November 1915. Proceeding to the Western Front he was wounded by gun shot to the legs on 13 November 1916, and was invalided out of the service on 20 November 1916. For his services during the Great War with the British Armies in France he was Mentioned in Despatches by General Haig (*London Gazette* 4 January 1917).

Sold with copied research.

536 1914 Star (**66612 Gnr. T. Brown. R.F.A.**); together with a Silver War Badge, reverse officially numbered '**B328306**', *very fine (2)* £70-£90

**Thomas Brown** attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with the 1st Divisional Artillery Column during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914. He died in India on 23 September 1917, whilst serving with the 89th Battery, R.F.A., and is buried in Kasauli Cemetery, India.

Silver War Badge B328306 was awarded to **Private Alexander Jones**, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who enlisted on 25 May 1917, and was discharged on 28 October 1919.

537 1914-15 Star (2) (**2723 Pte. L. J. Allen. Som. L.I.; 19417 Pte. D. Jenkins. Welsh R.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (**6241 W.O. Cl.2 T. Howard. Som. L.I.; 2266 Cpl. H. W. Weaver. Som. L.I.; S-9522 Pte. W. Bean. Rif. Brig.; M2 -020875 Pte. W. H. Wood. A.S.C.**) *the BWM to Weaver officially re-impressed*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (**14743 Pte. F. G. Edwards. Som. L.I.**); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, in card box of issue; Women's Voluntary Service Medal, unnamed as issue, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, together with the related lapel badge, *generally good very fine*

*Five: Rifleman Dara Singh, Jammu and Kashmir Rifles*

Sainya Seva Medal 1960, 1 clasp, Jammu and Kashmir (13721423 Rfn. Dara Singh, JAK Rif.); Poorvi Star (13721423 Rfn. Dara Singh, JAK Rif.); Sangram Medal (13721423 Rfn. Dara Singh, JAK Rif.); Long Service Medal, for 9 Years' Service (13721423 Rfn. Dara Singh, J&K Rif.); Commemorative Medal for the 25th Anniversary of Independence 1947-72 (13721423 Rfn. Dara Singh, JAK Rif.) *generally very fine (14)* £120-£160

**Laban John Allen** was born in 1897 and attested for the Somerset Light Infantry at Bath. He served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War in India, and died of pneumonia at Peshawar on 6 January 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Delhi Memorial (India Gate).

**David Jenkins** was born in 1896 and attested for the Welsh Regiment. He served with the 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 August 1915, and was attached to the 58th Division Machine Gun Corps. He was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 16 March 1919.

**Thomas M. Howard** attested for the Somerset Light Infantry and served with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 29 June 1915. He died at home on 30 July 1919, and is buried in Portland (St. George's) Churchyard.

**Henry William Weaver** attested for the Somerset Light Infantry and served with the 2nd/5th Battalion during the Great War in India. Transferring to the Royal Flying Corps he served with the 4th Aircraft Park (India), and died on 21 October 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Karachi War Memorial.

**William Bean** attested for the Rifle Brigade and served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1915.

**Frederick Edwards** was born at Taunton, Somerset, on 8 June 1890 and attested for the Somerset Light Infantry. He served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 July 1915, and was captured and taken Prisoner of War at Masniers on 30 November 1917. He was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 8 March 1919.

538 British War Medal 1914-20 (**Surg. Gen. A. J. J. Johnston. R.N.**) *good very fine* £80-£120

**Alexander John James Johnston** was commissioned Surgeon in the Royal Navy on 30 March 1878 and was promoted Staff Surgeon on 30 March 1890 and Fleet Surgeon on 16 November 1894. He served as Deputy Inspector-General at Haslar Hospital on 27 May 1905, and was appointed Surgeon-General of the Royal Navy on 2 February 1912.

539 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**202439 A.W.O. Cl.2. A. J. Jones. R.E.; 18832 Pte. W. J. Chisholm. Sco. Rif.**); War Medal 1939-45; National Fire Brigades Union Long Service Medal, silver, the edge numbered '1218', unnamed; together with a *copy* French Croix de Guerre, the reverse dated 1939-1940, *generally good very fine (5)* £50-£70

- 540 The British War Medal awarded to Sir Norman Strathie, K.C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, who served during the Great War as a Corporal in the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, Indian Defence Force**  
British War Medal 1914-20 (593 Cpl. D. N. Strathie, S. Prov. M. Rif. I.D.F.) *good very fine, rare to unit* £70-£90  
K.C.I.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1944: David Norman Strathie, Esq., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.  
C.I.E. *London Gazette* 2 January 1939: David Norman Strathie, Esq., Indian Civil Service, Member, Board of Revenue, Madras.  
**Sir (David) Norman Strathie** was born in Glasgow on 31 October 1886 and was educated at Glasgow Academy and Balliol College, Oxford. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1911 and served initially as Under Secretary in the Revenue, Judicial, and Public Departments, Madras. He served during the Great War with the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, Indian Defence Force, from November 1917 to February 1918 (entitled to British War Medal only). Thereafter he was Commissioner of Income Tax, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Inspector of Local Boards, and Adviser to the Government of Madras. He served as Commissioned of Income Tax for Palestine, and became Chief Civil Representative with the Southern Army in India. During the Second World War he returned to the U.K. and served in the Home Guard in London.  
Appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1944, for his services as tax expert and adviser to the Governor of Madras, he retired from the Indian Civil Service in 1946, and subsequently served as Financial Secretary of Jamaica from 1946 to 1949. He died on 3 August 1959.  
Strathie was evidently an accomplished Baritone, as he entertained the listeners of Madras Radio on one occasion with a medley of songs (appearing on the programme just after a Violin Recital given by Yehudi Menuhin).  
Sold with copied research.
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- 541 The British War Medal awarded to Private J. R. Henderson, 10th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 23 April 1915**  
British War Medal 1914-20 (20778 Pte. J. R. Henderson. 10-Can. Inf.); Memorial Plaque (John Reid Henderson); Memorial Scroll, 'Pte. John Reid Henderson, Canadian Infantry Bn.', *very fine* (3) £120-£160  
**John Reid Henderson** was born in Dalmeir, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, on 10 April 1889 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Valcartier on 23 September 1914. He served with the 10th Battalion (Alberta Regiment), Canadian Infantry during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 23 April 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.  
Sold together with a letter of condolence from the Minister of Militia and Defence for Canada; the recipient's Canadian Expeditionary Force Death Certificate; and Minister of National Defence enclosure.
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- 542 British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (258405 A.Cpl. J. A. Johnston. C.R.T.; 306629 Gnr. H. Kent. C.F.A.; 504624 Spr. W. Elliot. C.E.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (799139 Pte. J. Mc.Naulty. Can. Labr. Bn.; 3162204 Pte. M. Parrot 87th Bn. Can: Inf.) the first gilded, the second renamed; India Service Medal 1939-45 (2), both unnamed as issued, generally very fine or better** (7) £50-£70
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- 543 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (213274. A. E. Smith, Lg. Sea. H.M.S. Sphinx.) pitting from Star, nearly very fine** £80-£120  
**Arthur Ernest Smith** was born in Hastings, Sussex, on 27 March 1887 and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class on 2 October 1904. He saw further service during the Great War and was awarded a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1924, whilst holding the rate of Petty Officer. He was discharged to pension on 7 April 1925, but rejoined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day and continued service in the R.F.R. until discharged to shore medically unfit on 7 December 1939.
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- 544 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (KX.87345 W. S. Rittey. Sto.1. R.N.) nearly extremely fine** £70-£90
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- x545 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (C/JX.409227 T. E. Sharpin A.B. R.N.) extremely fine** £140-£180  
**Thomas E. Sharpin** was amongst 15 crew members of H.M. Motor Launch 2582 who were killed on 6 June 1952 when a Dutch Thunderjet, executing a sham attack during a combined exercise by British, Dutch, and Belgian forces, struck the mast of the motor launch and crashed on the deck. The crash occurred in the Marsdiep, between the northern tip of Holland the Isle of Texel, two miles off the coast. Both the Thunderjet and the launch burst into flames and soon sank; the Dutch pilot and 15 of the motor launch's crew of 16 were killed. There was only one survivor, Leading Stoker Mechanic W. J. Johnson, who was thrown into the water and was able to stay afloat until he was rescued by some fishermen who had seen the accident from the shore and had set out in their boats.
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- x546 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (D/J.938203 G. T. Tomkins. Ord. R.N.) mounted as worn, good very fine** £60-£80
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- x547 General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Iraq (1044836 Bmbr. R. P. C. Kelly. R.A.); 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46, unnamed, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine** (2) £50-£70
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- x548 General Service 1918-62 (2), 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (22933335 Gnr. J. M. Farry. R.A.); 1 clasp, Brunei (23847060 Gnr. W. S. Magee. RA.) nearly very fine** (2) £80-£100
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- 549 1939-45 Star (6); Atlantic Star (5); Africa Star (4); Pacific Star (5); Burma Star (6); Italy Star (4); France and Germany Star (4), generally very fine and better** (34) £160-£200

550	1939-45 Star (10); France and Germany Star (10) <i>generally very fine and better (20)</i>	£80-£120
551	 1 clasp, Battle of Britain, <i>good very fine</i>	£1,600-£2,000
552	Defence Medal (20) <i>generally very fine and better (20)</i>	£80-£120
553	Defence Medal (20) <i>generally very fine and better (20)</i>	£80-£120
554	Defence Medal (10); War Medal 1939-45 (10) <i>generally very fine and better (20)</i>	£80-£120
555	War Medal 1939-45 (20) <i>generally very fine and better (20)</i>	£80-£120
556	War Medal 1939-45 (20) <i>generally very fine and better (20)</i>	£80-£120
x557	<p>General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (<b>2396541</b> [sic] <b>Pte. B. T. Fox. 1 E. Anglian.</b>) in card box, <i>abrasive scratch marks to obverse and reverse, edge bruising, good fine</i></p> <p><b>Bernard Thomas Fox</b> was born on 21 February 1943 and attested for the East Anglian Regiment with service no. 23965341. He served with the Regiment as part of the Aden Brigade in the Radfan, and was killed when his Westland Wessex HAS1 transport helicopter XM873 crashed- a sudden wind veer just prior to touchdown at an elevation of 5,000 feet caused it to bounce several times, the tail section parted, and the aircraft rolled over 5 times into a 150ft deep gully at Wadi Misrah on the Radfan Plateau. Remarkably, of the 8 occupants, Fox was the only fatality. He is buried in Maala Cemetery, Yemen.</p>	£70-£90
x558	<p>General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (<b>24225245 Pte. C. P. Brady Glosters</b>) <i>clasp facing slightly bent, otherwise extremely fine</i></p> <p><b>Christopher Patrick Brady</b> was born on 13 June 1952 and attested for the Gloucestershire Regiment, serving with the 1st Battalion in Northern Ireland. He was killed by an I.R.A. bomb on 17 July 1973. On this date eight members of the Regiment were on patrol in the Divis Flats, West Belfast. One the top floor the soldiers were inspecting an electricity box- upon opening it a cardboard box was spotted with black tape and two wires coming from it. Almost immediately the 20lb explosion was initiated, and four of the soldiers were injured, two fatally, including Brady. The bomb had been linked by cable to a battery on the ground floor, and was detonated by two youths.</p> <p>Brady was one of five members of the Gloucestershire Regiment who was killed on active service in Northern Ireland. He is buried in Efford Cemetery, Plymouth.</p>	£400-£500
559	General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, <i>unofficial retaining rod between clasps</i> ( <b>23319373 Cpl. R. Scott. RMP.</b> ) <i>rank officially corrected, nearly extremely fine</i>	£60-£80
x560	<p>General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (<b>23977984 Pte. S. J. Devine. Glosters.</b>) <i>nearly very fine</i></p> <p>Clasps have not been confirmed.</p>	£60-£80

## Coronation and Jubilee Medals

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**561** *Three: Police Constable T. Riddles, City of London Police*

Jubilee 1887, 1 clasp, 1897, City of London Police, bronze (P.C. 780. T. Riddles.); Coronation 1902, City of London Police, bronze (P.C. T. Riddles.); Coronation 1911, City of London Police (P.C. T. Riddles.) *minor edge nicks, good very fine (3)* *£300-£400*

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**562**



*The 1908 Olympic Gold Medal Winning Tug of War Team: Merriman (standing far left) and Hiron (seated right)*

**The Coronation pair awarded to Police Constable W. Hiron, City of London Police, who won an Olympic Gold Medal for Great Britain in Tug of War at the 1908 London Olympics**

Coronation 1902, City of London Police, bronze (P.C. W. Hiron.); Coronation 1911, City of London Police (P.C. W. Hiron.) *very fine and better (2)* *£300-£400*

**William Hiron** was born on 15 June 1871 and attested for the City of London Police. A member of the City of London Police Tug of War team, he represented Great Britain at the 1908 London Olympics, and was part of the Gold Medal winning Tug of War team. He died on 5 January 1958.

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**563** *The Coronation Medal awarded to Police Constable F. H. Merriman, City of London Police, who won an Olympic Gold Medal for Great Britain in Tug of War at the 1908 London Olympics*

Coronation 1911, City of London Police (P.C. F. H. Merriman.) *nearly extremely fine*

*£200-£300*

**Frederick Harris Merriman** was born on 18 May 1873 and attested for the City of London Police. A member of the City of London Police Tug of War team, he represented Great Britain at the 1908 London Olympics, and was part of the Gold Medal winning Tug of War team. He died on 27 June 1940.

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**564** Jubilee 1977 (2), unnamed as issued, both on lady's bow ribands, one in *Royal Mint* card box of issue; Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (**George James Frost**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.II.R., unnamed as issued, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine (4)* *£100-£140*

# Long Service Medals

- x565** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse, engraved naming (**14095. Q.M. Sgt. W. Johnson. R.E.**) *nearly very fine* £50-£70
- x566** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse, engraved naming (**No. 1131 Pte. Wm. Morrison. 70 Ft.**) fitted with scroll suspension, *toned, very fine* £100-£140
- x567** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**647. Corpl. of Horse. T. Beard. Rl. Horse Gds.**) *very fine* £100-£140
- x568** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**17579. By. S. Maj: J. Farrell. 4/1. No: Div: R.A.**) *very fine* £60-£80
- x569** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**3184 Gunnr. Josh. Hawkes Coast Bde. R.A.**) *good very fine* £60-£80
- x570** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**11957 Co. Sgt. Maj: Mil: F. of Wks. F. Whiting. R.E.**) *cleaned, very fine* £80-£120
- x571** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**3318. L/Sergt. I. Gailer, Grenr. Gds.**) *nearly very fine* £70-£90
- x572** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**2022. Pte. W. Swan, Coldstrm. Gds.**) *small edge bruise, otherwise very fine* £70-£90
- x573** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1026. Corpl. W. Coote. Rl. Scots.**) *very fine* £70-£90
- x574** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**146. Qr. Mr. Sergt. W. Russell, 1-7th Foot**) *good very fine* £80-£100
- x575** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1255. Pte. D. Cronan, 2-13th Foot**) *good very fine* £80-£100
- x576** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1775. Sergt. J. Egan. R. Sc: Fus:**) *very fine* £60-£80
- x577** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**2399. Pte. J. J. Kinraid Sco: Rif.**) *suspension repaired and re-affixed, edge bruising and contact marks, good fine and better* £60-£80
- 578** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1529 C. Sergt. Geo. Jamieson. 49th. Regt. June 1859**) engraved naming; together with a presentation flask, by *James Dixon & Sons, Sheffield*, inscribed 'Color Sergeant Jamieson from Major H. Bethune 1873.', *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine; the flask in reasonable condition (2)* £100-£140

**x579**



Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (**Hy. North. Carprs. Mate. H.M.S. Inconstant. 20. Yrs.**) *small collector's number '1151' impressed on one side of suspension claw and pawnbroker graffiti to both sides, otherwise better than good very fine* £500-£600

**Henry North** was born at Bedford, Bedfordshire, on 23 January 1827, and joined the Navy as Carpenter's Crew aboard H.M.S. *Wasp* on 10 October 1850. In *Wasp* he served in the Royal Naval Brigade at Inkermann and before Sebastopol, earning the Crimea medal with two clasps. He served in *Rodney* from January to August 1856, and then in *Actaeon* from 21 August 1856, earning the China medal with Canton 1857 clasp and being advanced to Shipwright in October 1859. He joined *Asia* in June 1862 and was advanced to Carpenter's Mate on 1 November following. He served subsequently aboard *Victory*, July 1864 to March 1869; *Dasher*, March to April 1869; *Asia*, April to August 1869, and finally aboard *Inconstant* to 10 October 1870, his L.S. & G.C. medal being awarded on 14 October 1870. Sold with copied record of service and medal roll confirmation.

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- x580** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, engraved naming (**Robert Pattison Gunner 7th Co. R.M.A.**) *very fine*  
£100-£140
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- x581** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, engraved naming (**Jn. Kelly. Corpl. 5th Co. R.M.L.I.**) *nearly very fine*  
£100-£140
- 
- x582** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**N. Hay, M.A.A., H.M.S. Anson.**) *toned, good very fine*  
£100-£140
- 
- x583** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**R. R. Eades, P:O: 1st Cl: H.M.S. Cruiser.**) *good very fine*  
£100-£140
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- 584** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**L. A. Mogg, S.B. Stewd., H.M.S. Gibraltar.**) *polished, minor edge bruise, nearly very fine*  
£100-£140
- Louis Arthur Mogg** was born in Portsmouth on 19 July 1866 and joined the Royal Navy as a Domestic Third Class in H.M.S. *Asia* on 12 November 1884. Advanced Sick Berth Attendant on 6 February 1886, and Sick Berth Steward on 1 October 1894, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 14 January 1895. He was promoted Chief Sick Berth Steward on 1 July 1901, whilst serving in the Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and was shore pensioned from that vessel on 24 June 1907. Recalled for War service on 2 August 1914, he was invalided out on 20 May 1915.
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- 585** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**A. J. Eades, Sh: Corpl. 1st. Cl: H.M.S. Hibernia.**) *good very fine*  
£100-£140
- Alfred James Eades** was born in Stepney, London, on 21 October 1860 and joined the Royal Navy as a Ship's Corporal Second Class on 15 December 1886, having had prior service in Her Majesty's Forces. He entered H.M.S. *Hibernia* on 1 February 1888, was promoted Ship's Corporal First Class on 15 December of that year, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 5 May 1890. He was invalided out of the service to pension on 7 April 1898.
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- x586** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**S. G. Roberts, Ldg. Shipwt., H.M.S. Phoebe.**) *harshly cleaned, otherwise nearly very fine*  
£100-£140
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- x587** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Peter Perry. Stoker H.M.S. Thunderer**) *good very fine*  
£100-£140
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- x588** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**J. Sutherland, Commd. Boatn., H.M. Coast Guard.**) *good very fine*  
£80-£120
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- x589** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**H. J. Gill, Boatman, H.M. Coast Guard.**) *minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine*  
£80-£120
- 
- x590** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (2), V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**John Mahoney, Boatman, H.M. Coast Guard.**); G.V.R., 1st issue (**216242 Edward Owen, P.O. H.M.S. Pembroke.**) *the first with contact marks, otherwise, toned, very fine (2)*  
£100-£140
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- 591** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (2), E.VII.R. (**151749 Walter Owen, M.A.A., H.M.S. Hyacinth**); G.V.R., 1st issue (**271106. Henry Humphreys, C.E.R.A. 2. Cl. H.M.S. Glasgow.**) *Christian name officially corrected on latter, good very fine (2)* £70-£90
- Henry Humphreys** was born in Wrexham on 13 February 1877, and entered naval service on 24 June 1903. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in July 1918, and was shore pensioned in June 1925.
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- 592** **The Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. to Ship's Steward A. E Tull, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal**  
Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (340905 A. E. Tull, Sh. Stewd. H.M.S. Hyacinth) *good very fine* £80-£120  
D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 June 1917.
- Albert Edward Tull** was born on 10 September 1880 in Gosport, entering naval service on 31 October 1895. Advanced Ship's Steward on 13 January 1904, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 8 October 1913. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Hyacinth* from the outbreak of War to 14 November 1917, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* on 15 June 1917). He transferred to the Officers' Section on 29 January 1919.
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- 593** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (2) (**285662 P. A. Coley, Sto. P.O. H.M.S. Venus;** **356694 R. E. Jarvis, Off. Stwd. 1Cl. H.M.S. Vivid.**) *good very fine (2)*  
£70-£90
- Philip Andrew Coley** was born on 30 November 1878 in Sussex and entered naval service on 14 July 1897. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 24 July 1912 and was shore demobilised in May 1920.
- Robert Ernest Jarvis** was born in Cornworthy, Devon, on 11 September 1879 and entered naval service on 28 July 1898. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 10 July 1916, and was invalided out of the service on 8 March 1922.

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- 594** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (2), 1st issue (**159512 Walter Williams, Ch. Sto. H.M.S. Vivid;**); 2nd issue, fixed suspension (**K. 19404 G. W. Temple. Sto. 1. H.M.S. Victory.**) *light contact marks to both, very fine (2)* £70-£90
- Walter Williams** was born on 22 December 1872 in Cornwall, entering naval service on 3 March 1891.
- George William Temple** was born on 5 December 1894 in Gosport, entering naval service on 16 June 1913. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 August 1928.
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- 595** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (2), 2nd issue, fixed suspension (**M. 5607 R. B. Jones E.R.A. 1. H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth.**); 3rd issue, coinage head (**K. 57972 E. Roberts. Sto. 1. H.M.S. Rodney.**) *very fine or better (2)* £70-£90
- Reginald Bowman Jones** was born in Hornsey, Middlesex, on 14 June 1897 and entered naval service on 3 January 1913. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 6 January 1931.
- Edward Roberts** was born in Plymouth on 30 March 1899 and entered the Royal Navy on 22 August 1919.
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- 596** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (2) (**J. 15775 J. P. Farrant, A.B. H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth.; J. 76143 W. McKenzie, A.B., H.M.S. Rodney.**) *very fine (2)* £70-£90
- Joseph Palmer Farrant** was born on 24 May 1895 in Bermondsey, London, and entered naval service on 28 January 1912. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 February 1934.
- William McKnight** was born in May 1900 in Aberdeen, and entered naval service on 8 August 1917. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 25 May 1933.
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- 597** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (2) (**KX. 78670 V. A. Waldeck. S.P.O. H.M.S. Berwick.; M. 40204 W. F. L. Waldron. R.P.O. H.M.S. Forth.**) *good very fine (2)* £70-£90
- Victor Alexander Waldeck** was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 15 September 1942.
- 
- 598** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (2) (**LX. 20569 E. A. George, P.O. Std. H.M.S. Exmoor.; K. 62897 S. C. Heathman. L. Sto. H.M.S. Penelope.**) *second officially re-impressed, good very fine (2)* £70-£90
- Ernest Alfred George** was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 16 June 1942.
- Sidney Claude Heathman** was born in Portsmouth in January 1904, entering naval service in November 1923. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 18 October 1938. H.M.S. *Penelope* was sunk by a U-boat on 18 February 1944 following the Anzio landings.
- 
- x599** Volunteer Officers' Decoration, V.R. cypher, silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1892, complete with integral top suspension brooch, *good very fine* £100-£140
- 
- x600** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**133 Pt. J. Davis. 1st. V.B. S.S. Regt.**) engraved naming, *good very fine* £60-£80
- 
- x601** Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for Birmingham 1913, reverse officially impressed '**Lt-Col. S. H. Hill 8th Regt (R.R.)**', with integral top riband bar, *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
- 
- 602** Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**Edwin P. Hewkin. M.B.E.**) *minor spots of verdigris to reverse, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £30-£40
- M.B.E. *London Gazette* 8 January 1919:  
'Edwin Percy Hewkin, Esq. Head of Sugar Shipments Section, Commercial Branch, Ministry of Shipping.'
- Edwin Percy Hewkin** was born in 1872 at Islington, London. He was seconded to the Admiralty for services during the Great War before resuming his career as a civil servant in the Ministry of Shipping.
- 
- 603** *Six: Fireman B. Johnson*
- National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, silver, with clasp for Twenty Years' service, the edge officially numbered '5600' and additionally contemporarily engraved 'Benjamin Johnson'; National Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, bronze, with clasps for Five Years and Ten Years' service, the edge officially numbered '9093' and additionally contemporarily engraved 'Benjamin Johnson'; London Private Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, silver, the edge officially numbered '81'; London Private Fire Brigades Association Long Service Medal, bronze, the edge officially numbered '419'; Callenders Cable and Construction Company's Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, silver, with clasp for Twenty Years' service, unnamed; Callenders Cable and Construction Company's Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, bronze, the reverse engraved 'B. Johnson', the three silver awards loose and all in cases of issue, the three bronze awards all mounted as worn, *very fine (6)* £200-£240

## Life Saving Awards

**604** Royal Humane Society, small silver medal (successful), (**Robert Lawrence. A.B. 3rd July 1877.**) complete with top suspension buckle, *two small edge bruises, otherwise lightly polished, good very fine* **£300-£400**

R.H.S. Case No. 20199: Silver medals to Lieut. James Brant, R.N., and Able Seaman R. Lawrence, R.N., both of H.M.S. *Research*.

'When off Port Said, on 3rd July, 1877, a cry of "Man overboard!" was raised on board H.M.S. *Research*. Engines were at once stopped and reversed, when Henry Godwin, A.B., drifted past, just under water, with one hand raised. At this moment Brant jumped overboard from the hammock netting, followed by Lawrence. They both swam towards Godwin, who was still under water. At this moment a middle sized hammer-headed shark was observed fifteen or twenty yards from the men, swimming rapidly, the three men in the water drifted about four hundred yards astern, where they were picked up by the life-boat. Godwin's life was most undoubtedly saved by the two men, as all three were thoroughly exhausted when brought on board.'

**Robert Lawrence** was born at Manchester on 3 February 1856, and joined the Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 1 January 1873, aboard *Ganges*. He rose to Boy 1st Class in May 1873 and to Ordinary Seaman in March 1874, joining H.M.S. *Research* on 4 August 1874. He was rated Able Seaman on 1 August 1875, and, after a brief transfer to *Hibernia* between 17 August and 9 November 1873, he returned to *Research*, in which he remained until 2 August 1879. On 25 March 1879, whilst still in *Research* and having attained advancement to Petty Officer 2nd Class, he was reduced to Able Seaman and with only a "Good" character, but what misdemeanour brought this about is not recorded. He left the ship for *Royal Adelaide* on 2 August 1879. Two months later, on 4 October, he deserted in Devonport and his record of service has no further entries, implying that he was never recovered. Sold with copied record of service and other research.

**605** Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful), (**Wm. H. Symons Chief Qr. Master, H.M.S. Dart 8th Feby. 1888**) lacking top suspension buckle, *very fine* **£140-£180**

R.H.S. Case No. 23953: Salvor, William Hy. Symons, Acting Chief Quarter Master H.M.S. *Dart*. The casualty was a painter called William Deslie, aged 55, living in Sydney N.S.W. At 6 p.m. on 8 February 1888 at Circular Quay on the south side of Sydney harbour, Deslie was drunk and, whilst sitting on the edge of the quay, he lost his balance and fell 15 ft into the water, the depth of which was 30 ft. Symons came up afterwards and, seeing Deslie in a sinking condition (his head being under the water), he jumped in with all his clothes on, swam to the man and brought him back to the piles where, with great difficulty, he held him up for 10 or 15 minutes before a rope was lowered. The casualty was 'insensible'. An (unstated) 'pecuniary' award was sent to the Secretary of the Admiralty ten days after the committee meeting held on 19 June 1888.

**William Henry Symons** was born at St Martins, Cornwall, on 4 October 1856, and is first shown in the Navy serving as a Boy 1st Class in *Achilles* which he had joined on 6 May 1874. On his 18th birthday, later that year, he engaged for 10 years as a Devonport rating, and was advanced to Ordinary Seaman 2nd Class the same day. He advanced to Ordinary Seaman in December 1876, and to Able Seaman in March 1877 whilst in *Shah*, in which ship he earned the Zulu War medal with clasp '1879'. He was advanced to Leading Seaman in May 1882 whilst in *Agincourt*, earning the Egypt medal in this ship. He was promoted to Petty Officer 2nd Class in October 1883 whilst in *Cambridge*, and to Petty Officer 1st Class in August 1885, on his arrival in *Dart* for the first time, but he was only in her until 15 November 1885, before being sent to *Nelson* for a few months until May 1886. He then returned to *Dart* and, 13 months later, was advanced to Acting Chief Petty Officer (and Acting Chief Quartermaster) in June 1887, being confirmed as C.P.O. on 12 June 1888. He remained as a C.P.O. for the rest of his career.

H.M.S. *Dart* had been transferred to the Royal Navy as a survey ship in March 1882. Symons was aboard *Dart* briefly in 1885 and then continuously from May 1886 to March 1889, during which period she was engaged in survey work at Hobart, Tasmania, and in the Louisade Archipeligo in the South Pacific. Symons was pensioned on 5 October 1899, at the age of 43, and was afterwards an Assistant Warder at Bodmin Naval Prison, besides being a member of the Royal Naval Reserve until October 1906. Besides the medals for South Africa and Egypt, it seems most probable that he also received the L.S. & G.C. medal. Sold with copied record of service and R.H.S. Case book.

x606



Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (**G. H. Duggan, 8th. July. 1893.**) with integral bronze buckle, *good very fine* **£200-£240**

R.H.S. Case no. 26,771: Mr. G. H. Duggan, as great personal risk, rescued eleven persons from drowning in Lake St. Louis, Canada, on 8 July 1893.'

**George Herrick Duggan** was born in Toronto, Ontario, on 6 September 1863 and was educated at Upper Canada College and at the University of Toronto. Initially employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as an engineer, in 1911 he was appointed Chief Engineer to the St. Lawrence Bridge Company, and was instrumental in the design and construction of the 1,800-foot cantilever bridge which spanned the St. Lawrence river at Quebec. In 1912 he was appointed General Manager of the Dominion Bridge Company, of which he became Vice-President in 1917 and President in 1918, holding that office until 1936, when he resigned to accept the chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the Company. In addition, he was President of the Dominion Engineering Works and a number of allied organisations; a Vice-President of the Royal Bank of Canada; and a director of many important industrial and engineering firms.

A keen yachtsman, Duggan was a founder of the Toronto Yacht Club, the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, and the Royal Cape Breton Yacht Club, for all of which he acted as Commodore. He designed and built over 100 yachts, and was the winner of the coveted Seawanhaka Cup, subsequently defending it on nine separate occasions. In 1893 he was awarded the bronze medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society for saving life. He died as the result of a road accident on 8 October 1946.

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



**A Presentation Striking of a Waterloo Medal awarded to Don Miguel Ricardo de Alava, who served as Spanish Commissioner with the rank of Lieutenant-General on Wellington's Field Staff at the Battle of Waterloo; a Captain in the Spanish Navy, he had the unusual distinction of having served, on different sides, at both Trafalgar and Waterloo**

Waterloo 1815 (British Mint 8th January 1828. Viva Miguel) officially impressed in the usual style, fitted with conventional steel clip (at 'ue' of 'Miguel') and later split-ring suspension, *edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine*

*£1,800-£2,200*

**Don Miguel Ricardo de Alava**, while in exile in England, accompanied the Duke of Wellington to an audience with King George IV on 8 January 1828. The Duke introduced him as a close friend and a loyal ally of the British Crown and a special Waterloo medal was ordered from the Royal Mint in honour of the occasion.

De Alava, who was born in Vittoria in 1770, holds the unusual distinction of having served at both Trafalgar and Waterloo on different sides. He began his service career in the Spanish Navy and rose to the rank of Captain. He transferred to the Army retaining the same rank and as an Officer of Marines he participated in the Battle of Trafalgar aboard the *Santa Ana*, the flagship of his uncle, Vice-Admiral Ignacio-Maria de Alava y Saenz de Navarete. At the 1809 Assembly in Bayonne he was prominent amongst those who accepted the new Constitution from Joseph Napoleon as King of Spain. Following the defeat of General Dupont at Bailen later that year, however, he joined the National Independence party who were allied with the British. He was appointed Commissary at the British headquarters by the National Cortes and Wellington, who regarded him with great favour, appointed him as one of his Aides-de-Camp. De Alava spent the remainder of the Peninsular War attached to Wellington's staff, eventually attaining the rank of Brigadier-General. On the Restoration of Ferdinand VII in 1814 de Alava was initially jailed but swiftly released thanks to the influence of another uncle, the inquisitor Ethenard, and of Wellington. The King later appointed him as Ambassador to The Hague, geographically close to the impending Waterloo campaign. He returned to Wellington's Field Staff as Spanish Commissioner with the rank of Lieutenant-General and was thus one of four allied Commissioners present at Waterloo.

In 1819 de Alava was recalled to Spain in recognition of the kindness he showed to banished fellow countrymen. On the outbreak of the Revolution of 1820 he was chosen as the Province of Alava's representative in the Cortes, soon achieving prominence within the party of the Exultados and becoming President in 1822. De Alava fought with the militia to maintain the authority of the Cortes against the rebels and when the French invaded Cádiz he was commissioned by the Cortes to negotiate with the Duc d'Angoulême, thereby assisting the Restoration of Ferdinand VII. No sooner had Ferdinand regained power than he reneged on his pledges towards a liberal police and de Alava was forced into exile (ultimately to England, where he remained until the death of Ferdinand in 1833).

Following the death of Ferdinand, de Alava espoused the cause of Maria Christina against Don Carlos and was appointed Ambassador to London in 1834 and to Paris in 1835. Following the Insurrection of La Granja in 1836 he refused to sign the new constitution and retired to France, dying at Barèges in 1843.

*Note:* A second example of this medal is known – a specimen without suspension but believed to be identically named.

608



Field Officer's Small Gold Medal 1808-14, for Vittoria, *naming erased*, complete with integral gold riband buckle, *nearly extremely fine except where stated* *£4,000-£5,000*

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, July 2010.

**609** 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment of Foot Medal 1820, 36mm, silver, for fourteen years' good conduct, obverse featuring George III receiving the medal from Colonel Crosbie on the terrace at Windsor, the Castle in the background, 'Established under Royal Sanction' above, '1785' in exergue, the reverse inscribed 'Reestablished by Col. Sir H. Gough 1st. January 1820', with two palm branches below, 'Order of Merit 22nd. Regiment' around, unmounted, *lightly gilded in lemon-gilt, minor edge bruise, good very fine* *£50-£70*

*Referenced in* Balmer, R.246.

**610** Greenwich Hospital School Medal for Attainments and Good Conduct, silver (**H. E. Green Dec. 1904**) *scratch to reverse, otherwise good very fine* *£30-£50*

**Hugh Ernest Green** was born at Greenwich on 2 August 1889, and was educated at the Upper Nautical School of the Greenwich Hospital School. In 1905, still in his mid-teens, he began a career in astronomy at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, as a computer in the Time and Chronometer Department, and subsequently his duties included observing with the Transit Circle and Astrographic Telescope. Consequent to a serious attack of rheumatic fever in 1907, he was unable in 1912 to pass the medical examination for appointment on the permanent establishment of the Royal Observatory. From September 1914 he was employed on the computation of tides in the Tidal Branch of the Hydrographic Department at the Admiralty until May 1918, when he resigned to join the Observatory staff at Cambridge as Second Assistant, a post he held until his death. He joined Fitzwilliam House in 1922, taking his B.A. degree in 1924 and his M.A. degree in 1927. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in March 1935, but died suddenly at Cambridge on 18 September 1944, aged 55. Sold with copied Royal Astronomical Society obituary notice.

**611** Memorial Plaque (**George Edward Bracey Stroud**) mounted for display on a wooden base with plaque inscribed 'George Edward Bracey Stroud who was lost at sea from H.M.S. Albemarle somewhere in the North Sea November 7th 1915', *nearly extremely fine* *£60-£80*

*Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, November 2015 (when sold alongside his campaign medals).

**George Edward Bracey Stroud** was born in St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex on 21 February 1887 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 22 September 1902. Advanced Able Seaman in December 1905, he served in the pre-dreadnought battleship H.M.S. *Albemarle* from December 1913 on into the Great War. In August 1914 the ship formed part of the 6th Battle Squadron, stationed at Portland. As part of the Channel Fleet they provided cover for the B.E.F. as it crossed over to France. In January the 6th Battle Squadron was based at the Nore before being dispersed later in the year. In October 1915 *Albemarle* underwent a refit at Chatham Dockyard and in November 1915 the *Albemarle* was ordered to move to the Mediterranean with a division of the 3rd Battle Squadron. The ships left Rosyth on 6 November but encountered extremely heavy weather that night in the Pentland Firth. *Albemarle*, heavily loaded with spare ammunition, suffered severe damage - her forebridge and the personnel on it were washed overboard and her conning tower and superstructure were badly damaged and she was forced to return home for repairs. Stroud is recorded as having been 'washed overboard and drowned during storm' on 7 November 1915, and is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

**x612** Memorial Plaque (**Lancelot Philip Charles**) *nearly extremely fine* *£80-£120*

**Lancelot Philip Charles** attested for the Honourable Artillery Company on 7 September 1914, and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 January 1915. Advanced Warrant Officer Class II, he was mortally wounded on 13 November 1916 during an attack on the enemy positions at Beaucourt, 'charging, single-handed, a group of Huns who were holding a piece of trench on our left', and died of his wounds the following day. He is buried in Varennes Military Cemetery, Somme, France.

Sold with copied research.

- 
- 613** Memorial Plaque (3) (**Thomas Harold Gardiner; A. George Watts; Frederick Willcox**) first heavily polished and naming only just discernible; the third drilled at 12 o'clock, the first fair, the others very fine (3) *£70-£90*
- Thomas Harold Gardiner** was born in Tonbridge, Kent, and attested there for the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 December 1914, and was killed in action on 18 April 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.  
Sold together with an empty Princess Mary 1914 Christmas tin.
- 
- x614** Memorial Plaque (**John Edward Crane**) in card envelope, with Buckingham Palace enclosure, and outer OHMS transmission envelope addressed to 'Mrs. Hilma Crane, 118 Arundel Avenue, Toronto, Ont.', extremely fine *£60-£80*
- John Edward Crane** was born in Leicester on 11 March 1892 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Toronto on 4 November 1915. Posted to the Canadian Mounted Rifles, he served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 9 August 1918. He is buried in Caix British Cemetery, France.  
Sold together with a photograph of the recipient's Imperial War Graves Commission wooden cross and related correspondence; the recipient's Canadian Expeditionary Force Death Certificate; and Minister of National Defence enclosure.
- 
- x615** Memorial Plaque (2) (**Frederick S. Beath; Herbert Henry Palmer**) second in card envelope, good very fine (2) *£60-£80*
- Frederick S. Beath**, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Beath, Army Medical Department, was born in Stirling, Lanarkshire, on 29 July 1888 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Saltcoats, Saskatchewan, on 27 July 1916. Posted to the 210th Battalion, Canadian Infantry (Eastern Ontario Regiment), he died at home on 4 January 1917. He is buried in Moose Jaw Cemetery, Saskatchewan, Canada.
- Herbert Henry Palmer** was born in Essington, Staffordshire on 9 January 1884 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force on 10 January 1916. Posted to the 47th Battalion, Canadian Infantry (Western Ontario Regiment), he served during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 1 November 1918. He is buried in Aulnoy Communal Cemetery, France.  
Sold with copied research, including a photographic image of Palmer.
- 
- x616** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R., '3255948 Cpl. M. D. Worden', good very fine *£60-£80*
- Melzar Douglas Worden**, the son of the Rev. H. D. Worden, of Smithtown, New Brunswick, attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force and served with the New Brunswick Regiment, Canadian Infantry. He died at home on 28 February 1918, and is buried in Canterbury Marne Cemetery, New Brunswick, Canada.
- 
- x617** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. '3382973 Pte. B. Bernier', good very fine *£50-£70*
- Basile Bernier** attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force and was posted to the 3rd/2nd Depot Battalion (Quebec). He died at home on 27 October 1918, aged 20, and is buried in St. Jean-de-Dieu Roman Catholic Cemetery, Quebec, Canada.
- 
- x618** Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. 'F/Sgt. D. J. Gibson. R158800', good very fine *£60-£80*
- Donald James Gibson**, a native of Swastika, Ontario, enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force and served with 101 Squadron during the Second World War. He was killed when his Lancaster DV299 was lost without trace whilst on a sortie to Berlin on the night of 16-17 December 1943. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial.
- 
- 619** King's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air Civil Badge (2), silver, both unmarked, with pin-back suspension; together with a miniature lapel badge, extremely fine (3) *£80-£120*
- 
- 620** Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air Civil Badge (2), silver, reverses of both stamped 'R.D. 847363', both with pin-back suspension; together with two miniature lapel badges, extremely fine (4) *£80-£120*
- 
- 621** The Association of Professional Fire Brigades of the British Empire Past President's Badge, gold (9ct, 9.53g) and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Firemaster A. Pordage, Edinburgh Fire Brigade.'; together with an unrelated golf medal, gold (15ct, 9.77g), the reverse engraved '1915 Golf Scratch Trophy won by H. Eastwood, Score: 82.', generally very fine (2) *£80-£120*
- 
- 622** National Union of Railwaymen Badge (3), the first gold (9ct, 11.11g) and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Present to Bro. C. Turner for services rendered during the Strike 1919.'; the others silver and enamel, the reverses engraved 'Presented to Bro. C. Turner by Bricklayers Arms Branch for services rendered' and 'Presented to Bro. Charles Turner by the Members of the Bermondsey No.1 Branch'; together with a presentation watch, the inside reverse engraved 'A.S.R.S. Presented to Bro. C. Turner as a mark of respect, by the Carmen of the S.E. & C. Rly.', the watch no longer in working order, contact marks to reverses of medals, generally nearly very fine (4) *£100-£140*
- The 1919 Railway Strike was a nation-wide strike which lasted for nine days from 27 September to 5 October, and resulted in a victory for the National Union of Railwaymen.
- 
- 623** Corps of Commissionaires Badge, silver and enamel, the reverse named 'G. Pike'; together with a hallmarked silver Efficiency Medal, the obverse engraved 'F. Pickard S.P.O.', the reverse engraved 'Diyatalawa 1923'; and four hallmarked silver sports medals, awarded respectively for the Lord Brooke Challenge Cup Runner Up 1925, named to 'A. Beard'; Darnley Athletic Club 1930-31, named to 'R. L. Young'; Darnley Athletic Club 1st Place 1931-32, named to 'R. L. Young'; and a Kent County A.A.A. Championships 10 Miles Road Walking 2nd Place 1936, unnamed, generally very fine (6) *£80-£120*

624



Y.M.C.A. 'Lena Ashwell Concert Party' Badge, gilt and enamel, with pin-back suspension, *good very fine, rare* £60-£80

**Lena Margaret Ashwell, Lady Simson** was a British actress and theatre producer, who during the Great War was the first person to organise large-scale entertainment for the troops at the front. Partly due to the influence of her acquaintance Princess Helena Victoria, and her connections to the Y.W.C.A., she was given permission to take a group of entertainers to the Western Front to perform concerts for the troops, and to help raise morale. For her services during the Great War she was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

625 Renamed Medal: Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (**David Baldwin, 41st Regt.**) renamed, fitted with replacement scroll suspension, pawn broker's mark to edge, *very fine* £80-£120

x 626 Renamed Medal: Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Asst. Surgeon W. C. Smith \* Bengal Medl. Service**) renamed in upright capitals, *very fine* £60-£80

627 Renamed and Defective Medals (3): Egypt 1882-89, dated reverse (3), no clasp (**5953 Pte. S. Steers, 2/Grenr. Gds.**) *planchet only*; another, no clasp (**2011 Pte. T. Steers. 1/S. Staff: R.**) *planchet only, with small drill holes at 6 and 12 o'clock*; another, 5 clasps, Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb, Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, *clasps unofficially affixed, the Suakin 1884 clasp a tailor's copy (Pte. James Cox 19th. Hussars) renamed*; together with a loose Kirbekan clasp, *contact marks and heavy edge bruising, therefore fine (3)* £80-£120

x 628 Defective Medals (2): Queen's Sudan 1896-98, *naming erased*; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, The Atbara (**3819 Pte. A. Lees. 1st B. Royal War. Rgt.**) cast copy medal with genuine clasp, *naming re-engraved, good fine (2)* £100-£140

629 A Presentation Silver Cigarette Box.  
A presentation cigarette box, 153mm long x 105mm deep x 74mm high, silver (hallmarks for London 1911), the lid inscribed '1914. 1915. 1916. Armoured Car Unit Attached Headquarters XVI Mounted Brigade. Best shot in the Unit. Corporal Keirle. Given by J. H. Ismay. 2nd. Lieut 2/1 Dorset Yeomanry.'; together with a presentation shield, the central silver plaque inscribed '1909 Light Horse Challenge Shield won by G. Co. U.B.V.R. Team: Capt. A. H. Morgan, Sergt. Wemyss, Sergt. Heron, Corpl. Fyfe, Vol. Conn', *generally good condition (2)* £60-£80

*Note:* Captain Arthur Henry Morgan served with the Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles and was awarded his Indian Volunteer Decoration on 27 August 1910. He was advanced Major on 1 April 1914.

630 A Silver Presentation Cigarette Box.  
A cigarette box, by *Edward, Glasgow*, 88mm wide x 88mm deep x 55mm high, silver, hallmarks for London 1918, the lid engraved 'Presented by the 1-1st. Battn. Renfrewshire Volunteer Regiment on the occasion of its disbandment to Wm. Donaldson, S.M. (S.I.M.) in recognition of his valued services, 30th. October, 1919.', *a small dent to one corner, otherwise good condition* £60-£80

x 631 A Royal Flying Corps Silver Cigarette Case.  
A fine quality silver cigarette case, hallmarks for London 1913, the cover engraved with the badge of the Royal Flying Corps, and surrounded on both sides with approximately 85 signatures, the inside engraved 'Frank E. Dovey 1917 from Geraldine', *good condition* £80-£120

x 632 12th Madras Native Infantry Serving Dish.  
A Silver serving dish, of traditional domed and fluted format, 355mm x 265mm x 170mm high, silver (hallmarks indistinct), the cover engraved on both sides with the Regimental Badge, 'Ava' below, with attractive central handle; together with a 19th Century Pewter Plate, 233mm in diameter, by *J. Wylie, Glasgow*, maker's name and stamps to base, and scratched with the name 'Leyton', *the base of the serving dish with several deep carving marks, overall fair condition, the lid better (2)* £200-£240

633



A Windsor Castle 'Order of The Garter' Dinner Plate.  
A ceramic dinner plate, the obverse featuring a design based upon the Star of the Order of the Garter at centre, the reverse with maker's stamp 'Nixon & Son, Windsor', and additionally marked 'Windsor Castle', *good condition* £40-£50

634



A German Second War Panzer Regiment 171 Panzer Jäger Porcelain Plate.

A highly attractive porcelain plate, 295mm in diameter, with German porcelain makers marking on the reverse side. The face side with outside scroll reading 'Abteilung 171 Panzer Jäger', with the date 10 May 1940 to 18 June 1940 with central eagle and swastika. The centre of plate shows the route of march of this regiment in the invasion of France. No chips or cracks. *A highly attractive display piece, in excellent condition*

£300-£400

635 Wooden Commemorative Candle Sticks.

Four candle sticks, one with brass plaque inscribed 'From the teak of H.M.S. *Terrible*, whose guns relieved Ladysmith'; another with brass plaque inscribed 'From the teak of H.M.S. *Ganges*, the last sailing ship to serve as a flag ship'; and a pair of barrel type candle sticks with brass plaque inscribed 'From the teak of H.M.S. *Iron Duke*, Admiral Jellicoe's Flag Ship Jutland 1916', *good condition* (4)

£120-£160

636 A Wooden Commemorative Bowl.

Heavily turned with white metal disc to the centre engraved 'From the teak of H.M.S. *Terrible*, whose guns relieved Ladysmith', with maker's name *Lister Wood Craft* in centre of disc, *good condition*

£120-£160

637 A Royal Navy Wooden Commemorative Desk Set.

Comprising a double section letter rack; a barrel pen stand bearing a brass plaque inscribed 'From the teak of H.M.S. *Iron Duke* Admiral Jellicoe's Flag Ship Jutland 1916'; and a wooden paperclip and pin dish with brass plaque inscribed 'made from timber taken from H.M.S. *Britannia*.', *good condition* (3)

£100-£140

638 Navy Lists.

A Selection of 8 Navy Lists, comprising June 1866, December 1874, December 1878, June 1882, June 1885, June 1888 (2 Volumes), and April 1895, generally in their original hardback bindings, *the spine damaged on the 1882 List, otherwise generally good condition commensurate with age* (8)

£60-£80

## Miniature Medals

- 
- 639 The group of three miniature dress medals attributed to Captain R. B. Creyke, Royal Navy**  
Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria; Baltic 1854-55; St. Jean d'Acre 1840, silver, mounted on triple ribbon brooch bar with steel pin for wearing, *nearly extremely fine* (3) **£200-£300**
- Richard Boynton Creyke** entered the Navy in July, 1829, as first-class volunteer, and served in the *Bellerophon*, as a Mate, during the operations on and off the coast of Syria, and was present at the bombardment of St. Jean D'Acre. In February 1855 he was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Merlin*, attached to the Baltic fleet, and was present at the bombardment of Sweaborg; for his services on this occasion he was strongly recommended by the Commander-in-Chief to the favourable consideration of their lordships, and was promoted to the rank of Commander.
- For the recipient's full size medals, see Lot 247.
- 
- 640 Waterloo 1815, 22mm, silver (... Chas. Gregorie 13th. Dra...ns)** contemporarily engraved in running script, with ball and ring suspension, *edge bruising, heavily polished and worn, therefore about fair, the reverse better* **£240-£280**
- Charles Gregorie** was initially commissioned Ensign in the Coldstream Guards, and was promoted Captain, by purchase, in the 2nd Ceylon Regiment on 4 August 1808. He exchanged into the 72nd (Highland) Regiment of Foot the following month, before transferring as Captain to the 6th Dragoon Guards on 10 May 1810, and then to the 13th Light Dragoons on 20 June 1811. He served with the 13th Light Dragoons in the Peninsula from September 1811 to January 1814, and was present at the actions at Arroyo dos Molinos, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, and Garris (awarded the Military General Service Medal with three clasps), as well as during the Waterloo Campaign, 16-18 June 1815. Later transferring to the 22nd Light Dragoons, he retired by sale of his commission on 14 September 1820. He died in Florence, Tuscany, on 16 October 1858.
- 
- 641 George Cross; The Royal Victorian Order, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (2), C. B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type badge, silver-gilt and enamel; M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type badge, silver; The Imperial Service Order (2), G.V.I.R., silver, silver-gilt, and enamel; E.I.I.R., silver, silver-gilt, and enamel; Imperial Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue; Efficiency Medal, E.I.I.R., 1st issue, T. & A.V.R., generally good very fine, the last a numismatic impossibility! (8)** **£60-£80**
- The T. & A.V.R. suspension bar was not introduced to the Efficiency Medal until 1969, 15 years after the medal changed from the 1st 'Britt: Omn:' issue to the 2nd 'Dei Gratia' issue.
- 
- 642 An unattributed M.B.E. pair of miniature dress medals**  
The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type badge, silver; British War Medal 1914-20, mounted as worn; together with three miniature Silver War Badge lapel badges, *good very fine*
- A Prussian group of four miniature dress medals**  
**Germany, Prussia**, Railway Long Service Decoration, for 25 Years' service, silver; Order of the Crown, gilt and enamel, *lacking reverse central medallion*; Order of the Red Eagle, silver and enamel; War Aid Merit Cross, zinc, mounted as worn continental-style form a gilt chain with fixing pins at each end, *generally very fine* (9) **£70-£90**
- 
- 643 An unattributed Great War D.C.M. group of five miniature dress medals**  
Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze star emblem on riband; Jubilee 1935, mounted as worn in this order, *very fine*  
British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.I.I.R.; 1914 Star, with clasp; 1914-15 Star; British War Medal 1914-20; Victory Medal 1914-19; Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19; India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, *generally very fine* (14) **£50-£70**
- 
- 644 1914 Star, with clasp; 1914-15 Star (2); British War Medal 1914-20 (3); Victory Medal 1914-19 (3); General Service 1918-62, G.V.R., no clasp; 1939-45 Star (3); Atlantic Star (2); Africa Star (2); Pacific Star; Italy Star (2); Defence Medal (4); War Medal 1939-45 (4); Coronation 1911; Special Constabulary L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue; Malta George Cross 50th Anniversary Medal 1992, mounted as seven separate groups, generally very fine and better** (31) **£60-£80**
- 
- 645 United States of America**, Army Distinguished Service Medal; Purple Heart; Air Medal; Allied Victory Medal, 1 clasp, Foreign Service; Army of Occupation Medal; American Defense Service Medal; American Campaign Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal; European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal; World War II Victory Medal; together with a full-sized 'Sharpshooter's' Cross, silver, with top riband bar; and a *N. S. Meyer, New York*, card box of issue for a miniature award, *generally good very fine* (11) **£40-£50**

# World Orders and Decorations

- 
- x 646** **Austria, Empire**, Bravery Medal (4), 'Der Tapferkeit', Franz Joseph, large silver-gilt medal; 'Fortitudini', Karl, silver (3); Military Merit Medal 'Signum Laudis', Karl, silver; Commemorative Medal 1898 'Signum Memoriae', bronze (15), *two lacking ring suspension*; Franz Joseph Commemorative Cross 1848-1908, bronze (2); Karl Troop Cross, white metal; together with the *remnants* of a Military Merit Cross, silver-gilt and enamel, *generally nearly very fine and better* (24) *£240-£280*
- 
- 647** **Austria, Empire**, Bravery Medal (2), 'Der Tapferkeit', Franz Joseph, bronze; 'Fortitudini', Karl, silver, 31mm; Army Cross 1813-14, bronze; War Medal 1873, bronze; Military Merit Medal (2), Franz Joseph, bronze; Karl, bronze, with crossed swords emblem on riband; Military Long Service Decoration, Second Class Officers' Cross, for 40 years' service, bronze-gilt and enamel; Karl Troop Cross, white metal (2); Commemorative Medal 1898 'Signum Memoriae', bronze, *generally very fine and better* (10) *£200-£240*
- 
- 648** **Austria, Empire**, Merit Cross, Second Class breast badge, by *Vinc Meyer's Söhne, Vienna*, 31mm, gold and enamel, maker's name to suspension ring, in fitted case of issue, the lid of the case embossed 'VK'; War Cross for Civil Merit, Second Class breast badge, by *Rozet & Fischmeister, Vienna*, 44mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's mark and silver marks to reverse, with pin-back suspension, *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£140-£180*
- 
- x 649** **Austria, First Republic**, Order of Merit, Knight's Cross, 32mm, silver and white enamel, *very fine*  
**Austria, Second Republic**, Honour Decoration for Merit of the Republic of Austria, Ninth Class breast badge, 65mm including coat of arms suspension x 46mm, gilt and enamel, on white riband with red border stripes, in *Anton Reitterer, Vienna*, case of issue; Cross of Honour for Special Merit, bronze and enamel, *good very fine* (3) *£70-£90*
- 
- 650** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold II, Officer's breast badge, 64mm including crown suspension x 40mm, gilt and enamel, bilingual motto, with crossed swords emblem on riband, *very fine*  
**France, Third Republic**, Order of Social Education (3), Commander's neck badge, 85mm including wreath suspension x 52mm, gilt and enamel, with neck riband; Officer's breast badge, 58mm including wreath suspension x 38mm, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Knight's breast badge, 60mm including wreath suspension x 40mm, gilt and enamel; Order of Civil Education (2), Officer's breast badge, 53mm including wreath suspension x 36mm, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Knight's breast badge, 53mm including wreath suspension x 36mm, silvered and enamel; Order of Courtesy, Knight's breast badge, 40mm, bronze and enamel, *generally very fine* (7) *£80-£120*
- 
- 651** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, Fifth Class breast badge, silvered, gilt, and enamel, with crossed swords on riband; Gold Medal of the Order of the Crown, gilt, together with the related miniature award, in case of issue; Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze; Civil Decoration (2), Silver Medal, on riband for Bravery, Devotion, and Humanity; Bronze Medal, on riband for Long Service; Leopold II Commemorative Medal gilt, reverse dated 1865-1905; Independence Commemorative Medal 1930, silvered; Veteran's Cross, A.I.R., 1909-34, bronze; Prisoner of War Medal 1940-45, bronze; Medal for Military Combatants of the War 1940-45, bronze; Deportees Medal 1942-45, bronze; together with a Commemorative Medal for the Expositions Nationales du Travail 1929-54, bronze; and a Town of Namur commemorative Cross for the Corps of Volunteer Fire-fighters, silver and enamel, some in cases of issue, *generally very fine*  
**France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated 1914-1918, bronze, *nearly very fine* (14) *£60-£80*
- 
- 652** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Military Decoration, A.I.R., silver-gilt, with palm emblem on riband, on bravery and devotion riband; Yser Medal 1914, bronze and enamel; Commemorative Medal for the Great War, bronze; Allied Victory Medal, bronze; Leopold II Commemorative Medal 1865-1905, gilt; Veterans' Cross, A.I.R., 1909-35, gilt; Civil Decoration, Second Class Medal, silver, on long service riband; Decoration for Workers and Artisans, Second Class badge, silver and enamel, bilingual motto, *generally very fine* (8) *£60-£80*
- 
- 653** **Belgium, Kingdom**, Decoration for Workers and Artisans (3), First Class breast badge (2), silvered, gilt, and enamel, both with bilingual mottos, both with rosettes on riband; Second Class breast badge, silvered and enamel, with bilingual motto; Special Decoration for Industry and Agriculture (3), First Class breast badge, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Second Class breast badge (2), silvered and enamel, all in cases of issue, *generally very fine* (6) *£60-£80*
- 
- x 654** **Bulgaria, Kingdom**, Order of St. Alexander (3), Knight's breast badge, 39mm, silver and enamel, *minor enamel damage to obverse*; Silver Merit Cross (2), one with crown suspension, the other with crossed swords suspension, *generally nearly very fine* (3) *£120-£160*
- 
- x 655** **Bulgaria, Kingdom**, Order of Merit (3), Military Division (2), Knight's breast badge, 48mm, silver and enamel; Silver Merit Cross, silver; Civil Division, Knight's breast badge, 52mm, silver and enamel, *very fine* (3) *£120-£160*

- x 656** **Bulgaria, Kingdom**, Military Order for Bravery, Soldier's Cross for Bravery (2), Second Class, gilt, dated 1915; Third Class, silvered, dated 1879, on bow riband; Long Service Cross (3), Ferdinand I, Silver Cross for Officers for 10 Years' service; Ferdinand I, Bronze Cross for other ranks for 10 Years' service; Boris III, Bronze Cross for other ranks for 20 Years' service; Cross for the Proclamation of the Kingdom 1908, bronze, *generally good very fine*  
**Bulgaria, People's Republic**, Patriotic War Medal 1944-45, silvered, *very fine* (7) *£100-£140*
- 
- 657** **Bulgaria, Kingdom**, Military Order for Bravery, Soldier's Cross for Bravery, Third Class, silvered, on bow riband; Order of St. Alexander, Merit Cross, silvered; Order of Merit, Civil Division, Merit Cross, silver, angles plain; Great War Commemorative Medal 1915-18, gilt, on combatant's riband, *generally very fine* (4) *£100-£140*
- 
- 658** **Estonia, Republic**, Medal for the War of Independence 1920, bronze; Red Cross Medal 1920, silver and enamel, *good very fine*  
**Finland, Republic**, Commemorative Medal for the War of Liberation, Iron, *very fine*  
**Latvia, Republic**, Medal for the 10th Anniversary of the War of Liberation 1918-28, bronze, with crossed swords emblem on riband, *good very fine*  
**Serbia, Kingdom**, Commemorative Medal for the Great War 1914-18, bronze, *very fine* (5) *£60-£80*
- 
- x 659** **Ethiopia, Empire**, Medal of Merit of Menelik I (2), gold medal, gilt, *of bazaar manufacture*; silver medal; Coronation Medal of Haile Selassie I 1930, silver (2), *one of bazaar manufacture*; Patriot's Medal, bronze; Eritrean Medal, Second Class, silver; together with a commemorative medallion for the 75th Birthday of Haile Selassie I, *good fine or better* (7) *£60-£80*
- 
- x 660** **Ethiopia, Empire**, U.N. Korea 1950-54, Ethiopian (Amharic) issue, *very fine* *£60-£80*

661



**France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Grand Officer's set of insignia, by *Arthus Bertrand, Beranger & Magdelaine, Paris*, comprising breast badge, 57mm including wreath suspension x 40mm, gold and enamel, with rosette on riband; Star, 93mm, silver, maker's cartouché on reverse, with lapel rosette, in case of issue, *extremely fine* (2) *£300-£400*

- 662** **France, Third Republic**, Medaille Militaire, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with trophy of arms suspension; Croix de Guerre, for Théâtres d'Opérations Extérieures, bronze, with bronze star emblem on riband; Croix du Combattant, bronze; Military Volunteers Cross, 2nd type, Third Class, Army issue, bronze; Prisoners of War Medal, bronze; Volunteer Combatant Cross 1939-45, bronze; War Medal 1939-45, bronze, 2 clasps, Liberation, France; Medal of Honour, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, silver, reverse officially named '**H. I. Darre 1906**', *generally very fine* (8) *£60-£80*

- 663** **France, Third Republic**, Medal for Prevoyance Solidaire for the Railway, by *Jacques Martin*, silver, the reverse engraved '**F. Lajugie 1926**', *good very fine* *£80-£120*

- 664** **France, Republic**, Medal for Voluntary Military Service, silver; Medal of Gratitude to Belgium for the Defence of Liege 1914, silver; Medal for Entrepreneurial Industry, bronze, the reverse engraved 'Mlle Maas Eugénie 1948', for Long and Loyal Service; Medal for the General Trade and Industry Union, silver, the reverse engraved 'M. Pikus 1983'; Medal of the Industrial Society of the East, silver, the reverse engraved 'J. Kayser'; Medal of Merit for Philanthropy, bronze; Medal of the Order of the Humanitarian Grand Prix, silver; Medal of Honour for Mutual Aid, bronze, the reverse engraved 'Condor, Lucien, Employé au Ministère de l'Intérieur 1906'; Medal for the Mutual Protection of the Agents of the Railways of France and the Colonies, silvered; Medal of French Mutuality silvered; Medal of Honour of Civil Merit, 1st type, First Class breast badge, gilt, unnamed, with rosette on riband; Medal of Honour of the Ministry of Social Security, First Class breast badge, gilt, reverse engraved 'G. Cottray 1967', with rosette on riband; Medal of the French Family (6), silver (hallmarks for Paris Mint), with rosette on riband; Ministry of Public Health (3), silvered, with rosette on riband (2), in card box of issue; bronze; Ministry of Public Health and Population, bronze; Ministry of Hygiene, gilt, with rosette on riband, all unnamed as issued; Medla for Social Insurance, Ministry of Hygiene (2), gilt, unnamed; bronze, the reverse engraved 'F. Fontenaud', generally very fine (20) £100-£140
- 
- 665** **Germany, Prussia**, War Merit Medal 1870-71 (2), combatant's type, bronze, 3 clasps, Beaumont, Metz, Paris; non-combatant's type, iron; Military Merit Medal for Foreigners, silver, on combatant's riband; together with a shooting cross, silver, the reverse engraved 'Schützenverein Dimhausen s.König 1925'; and an unofficial cast bronze Comrade's medal 'Ich hatt einen Kameraden', on bow riband, generally very fine (5) £60-£80
- 
- 666** **Germany, Third Reich**, Iron Cross, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, good very fine £50-£70
- 
- x667** **Honduras, Republic**, Order of Morazan, Grand Cross sash badge, 66mm including pyramid suspension x 52mm, gilt and enamel, unmarked, on full sash riband, nearly extremely fine £100-£140
- 
- 668** **A Sardinian Crimea and Independence of Italy group of seven awarded to Captain Giuseppe Jest**  
**Italy, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown, Fifth Class breast badge, gold and enamel; Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Fifth Class breast badge, gold and enamel; Independence Medal, silver medal, by Canzani, with 5 clasps, 1848, 1849, 1859, 1860-61, 1866, Al Valore Militare, bronze medal within outer wreath, the reverse inscribed 'Passaggio Della Sesia, 21 Maggio 1859, Jest Giuseppe'; **Great Britain**, Crimea Medal 1854-56, no clasp (Jest Giuseppe Capitano Nel 10d. Fanteria.) contemporarily engraved naming; **Ottoman Empire**, Turkish Crimea Medal 1855, a slightly later striking, unnamed as issued; **France, Second Empire**, Italy Campaign Medal 1859, silver medal, by Barre, generally nearly very fine and better (7) £400-£500
- 
- 669** **Italy, Kingdom**, Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, 86mm including crown suspension x 54mm, gold and enamel, with neck riband, in Cravanzola, Rome, case of issue, minor white enamel damage to St. Maurice's cross, with three white 'hemispheres' missing, otherwise very fine £180-£220
- 
- x670** **Italy, Kingdom**, Al Valore Militare, silver (2), both unnamed, good very fine (2) £60-£80
- 
- x671** **Nigeria, Republic**, Nigerian Crisis Medal 1966-70, silvered; National Service Medal 1966-70, bronze (5); Defence Service Medal 1967-70, silvered (7); Medal for the 10th Anniversary of Independence 1963-73, bronze (4), all unnamed as issued, generally nearly extremely fine (17) £50-£70

672



**Norway, Kingdom**, Order of St Olav, 2nd type, Military Division, Commander's neck badge, by Tostrup, Oslo, 89mm including crown suspension x 62mm, gold and enamel, maker's name and gold mark to suspension loop, with neck riband, in case of issue, enamel damage to one arm of reverse, otherwise about extremely fine £500-£700



**The Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh First Class set of insignia bestowed upon Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, who served as Sirdar and Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army 1886-92**

**Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidieh, First Class set of insignia, by *Kretly, Paris*, comprising sash badge, 80mm including Crescent suspension x 62mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, maker's cartouché on reverse, *the star lacking from the suspension*; Star, 94mm x 89mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, maker's cartouché on reverse, with retaining pin and two additional support hooks, *one of the hooks re-affixed*, with short length of sash riband for display purposes, *enamel damage to both, nearly very fine (2)* *£800-£1,200*

*Provenance*: Spink, November 2011 (when sold alongside the recipient's other Honours and Awards).

Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh First Class *London Gazette* 18 May 1888: Colonel Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, K.C.B. (holding local rank of Major-General whilst employed as Sirdar of the Egyptian Army).

674



**An unattributed Romanian Great War group of five**

Romania, Kingdom, Order of the Star of Romania, 1st type, Military Division, Officer's breast badge, with crown and crossed swords suspension, unmarked; Order of Crown, 1st type, Knight's breast badge, silver and enamel, unmarked; Long Service Decoration, for 25 Years' service, gilt, with crown suspension; Commemorative War Cross 1916-1918, bronze; Allied Victory Medal, bronze, mounted continental-style as worn, enamel damage to both orders, generally nearly very fine and better (5) £200-£240

675



Russia, Empire, Order of St. Anne, Military Division, Second Class neck badge, by *Eduard*, *St. Petersburg*, 44mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's name and mark to reverse, gold mark to suspension ring, housed in a slightly damaged Civil Division case, extremely fine £1,800-£2,200

676 **Russia, Empire**, Order of St. Stanislas, Civil Division, Second Class badge, by *Keibel*, *St. Petersburg*, 45mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's mark IK and court stamp to reverse, gold marks to suspension ring, obverse central medallion cracked, and suspension loop replaced by small ring, therefore nearly very fine £400-£500

677 **Serbia, Kingdom**, Medal for Zeal (3), gilt (2); silver; Medal for Military Virtue, gilt; Civil Merit Medal, silver; Red Cross Medal 1912-13, silver and enamel, lacking bow riband, some enamel damage to last, otherwise very fine and better

**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Jubilee Medal for the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1985, bronze, good very fine (7) £140-£180

678



**Spain, Kingdom**, Order of Naval Merit, Second Class breast star, 78mm, silver, gold, and enamel, unmarked, with reverse retaining pin and two additional support hooks, in case of issue, the lid embossed with a crowned 'A.XIII' cypher, *extremely fine* £240-£280

679



**Sweden, Kingdom**, Order of the Sword, Commander's neck badge, by C. F. Carlman, Stockholm, 76mm including crown suspension x 55mm, gold and enamel, maker's mark and gold marks to edge, with neck riband, *minor enamel cracks, good very fine* £700-£900

**680** **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Order of the Badge of Honour, 4th type, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, reverse officially numbered '505771', with *Monetny Dvor* mint mark and riband suspension; Medal for Bravery, 2nd type, silver and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '842385', *red enamel partially missing*; Medal for the Defence of Moscow, bronze; Medal for Victory over Germany 1941-45, bronze; Medal for the Liberation of Prague, bronze; Medal for the 20th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-65, bronze, the last five mounted as worn, *generally very fine* (6) £70-£90

**x681** **United States of America**, Allied Victory Medal, no clasp, bronze (13), *two lacking ring suspensions and one with unofficial suspension, generally very fine* (13) £60-£80



**Vatican, Holy See,** Chamberlain's Collar Chain, 1878-1903, 1150mm, gilt and enamel, the ten-link gilt collar composed of enamelled oval medallions with SC monogram, two of the medallions with reverse affixing hooks, each joined by a triple chain, with Badge Appendant in the form of the arms of the Papacy, 63mm including Papal tiara suspension x 48mm, suspended on a double chain, in case of issue, with the lid of case bearing the arms of Pope Leo XIII, *nearly extremely fine* *£800-£1,200*

# Militaria

683



A 20th Century Royal Naval Reserve Officers Sword.

A Naval Officer's Sword, by *Gieves*, the blade etched with GVR cypher with RNR below and laurel sprays, regulation gilt handguard with embossed GVR crown RNR with lions head pommel, *minor gilt rubbing to the mounts of scabbard, otherwise good condition* *£160-£200*

*This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.*

684

Mine Clearance Service Cuff Badge.

A Mine Clearance Service metal cuff badge, complete with reverse lugs, *good condition*

*£40-£50*

685

A 6th Dragoon Guards Warrant Officers Arm Badge c.1920.

The badge with GVR crown, oval plate, crossed carabineers, with Carabineers title scroll V1 DG to the centre, fully hallmarked to the reverse with maker's mark Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co. Ltd. and dated 1920, *good condition*

*£180-£220*

686

British Army Shoulder Boards.

A pair of Royal Army Medical Corps Lieutenant-Colonel's Shoulder Boards; a pair of Colonel's Shoulder Boards; and a pair of Colonel's battle dress Shoulder Boards, all housed in a glazed wooden display frame; together with two Major's crowns; an Army waist-belt clasp; and badge, *generally good condition (10)*

*£80-£120*

x 687

An Intelligence Corps Major's Mess Dress Uniform.

Comprising Mess Jacket, Waistcoat, and Trousers, all by *Gieves & Hawkes Ltd., of Savile Row*, the jacket of green cloth with dove grey lapels, shoulder straps, and cuffs, with Major's crowns to shoulder straps, Intelligence Corps metal lapel badges, and gilt metal buttons; maker's label to inside; dove grey waistcoat with gilt metal buttons; and black trousers with green piping, button fronted and cut for braces, *some moth damage and light staining to waistcoat and cuffs, in need of cleaning, therefore reasonable condition (3)*

*£80-£120*

688

The Royal Automobile Club Insignia c.1914-18.

A Bronze cap badge crown wheel with Motto, with bronze lugs; and a scarce large arm badge in gilding metal, pinned, *good condition (2)*

*£100-£140*

689

A small Collection of insignia c.1914-17.

Comprising a Leicestershire Volunteer Regiment bronze pair of cap and collar badges; a Citizens Training League enamel lapel badge and Drill Instructors armband; a Kibworth Training League enamel lapel badge; embroidered Company Commanders rank Insignia; a C.A.V.T.C. proficiency lapel badge; a Royal Engineers gilt cap blades; a pair of bronze collar badges; a Bronze *Gent & Co* 'On War Service' lapel badge; a 4th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps Marksman's arm badge; and a Rotary Club gilt lapel badge, *generally good condition*

*£200-£300*

690

Miscellaneous Cap Badges and Cloth Insignia.

A good selection of British and Allied forces cap badges, metal insignia, buttons, and cloth insignia, including a Great War Lord Derby Scheme armband and four Special Forces cap badges; as well as some naval cloth cap badges and other insignia, *generally good condition (lot)*

*£200-£300*

- 691** Miscellaneous Uniform Cloth Material.  
A large selection of many colours and sizes of uniform material, gold braid, cords, tassels &c., including two very large tassels for Bavaria; state colours for various German states; British material including Busby bag patterns &c., some supplied by Messrs Stephen Simpson Ltd. London; three black and 1 grey chin cords; and a pair of German Reich cord aiguillettes, *generally good condition and a useful resource for uniform repairs (lot)* £60-£80
- 
- 692** A Stanley Prismatic Compass.  
A Prismatic Compass by *Stanley, London*, reverse numbered '73614'; together with an *empty* Princess Mary Christmas tin 1914; a Monmouthshire Regiment Valaise plate; a Somerset Light Infantry helmet plate centre post-1881; a Welsh Regiment helmet plate centre post-1881; and a Royal Masonic Institution of Girls badge, silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1926) and enamel, with pin-back suspension, *generally good condition and the compass in working order (6)* £60-£80
- 
- 693** A 1917 Prismatic Compass.  
A Verner's Pattern Prismatic Compass by *French & Son, London*, reverse numbered 'F-L 76444' and dated 1917, in original leather case with both the name 'L. H. Rendell' and initials 'L. H. R.' inscribed on the leather, *good working condition* £60-£80
- 
- 694** A 19th Century Bayonet.  
A British pattern 1856 sword bayonet with scabbard and frog attachment, the blade length 58cm, *bayonet has been cleaned overall, leather scabbard and frog minor crazing due to age, otherwise good condition* £140-£180  
*This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.*
- 
- 695** A Group of Bayonets.  
A French 1879 Gras bayonet, excellent blade with nice engraving along the flat back edge, undamaged grips, minor corrosion to the cross guard and upper scabbard area; accompanied by a Mauser 98/05 butcher bayonet, badly stained blade, no scabbard; and a German WWII 98 bayonet, mismatched numbers, average blade, good condition scabbard, free of dents, some blueing remaining but fitted with its scarce tropical webbing frog, *fair condition (3)* £100-£140  
*This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.*
- 
- 696** A French Waterloo Shako Plate of the 25th Infantry Regiment, c.1812.  
Imperial Eagle with laurel wreath on stippled ground with 25 to the centre, stitching holes for attachment to the shako, *good condition* £260-£300
- 
- 697** A French Waterloo Shako Plate of the 55th Infantry Regiment c.1812.  
Imperial Eagle with laurel wreath on stippled ground with 55 to the centre, stitching holes for attachment to the shako, *good condition* £260-£300
- 
- 698**



A German Second War Luftwaffe 1937 Pattern Officer's Dagger.  
A nice condition 1937 pattern officers dagger, by Ernst Pack & Son. Good bright blade, deep orange grip, all grip wire intact, grip without any cracks. Slight lifting to the plating overall on the dagger but the scabbard has no dents and with much plating remaining. Accompanied by four medals, comprising a 1924 Stalhelm badge with the steel helmet detached from the enamel; a 1914-18 War Honour Cross without swords; an Imperial 77th Regiment regimental tradition badge; and a Jubilee Medal for Infantry Regiment 77 from 1813 to 1913 showing the head of the Kaiser wearing Guard du Corps helmet, *good condition (5)* £200-£300

*This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.*

699

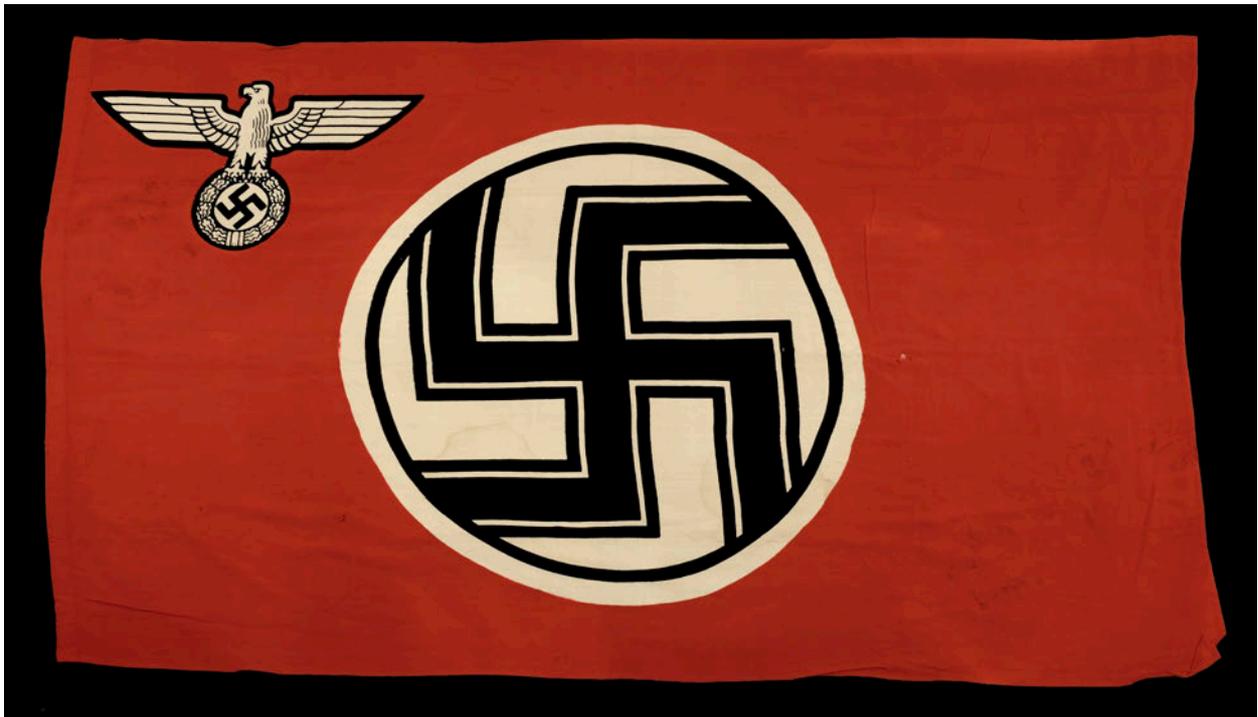


A Pair of German Second War Kriegsmarine Binoculars.

A magnificent set of Kriegsmarine 8 x 60 binoculars, individually numbered 2161015 Carl Zeiss Jena, also marked and with their own identification code of BLC. The optics absolutely perfect, the lenses with their original rubber covers with some light degrading to the rubber. It would appear that the main body may have been re-coloured black. Adjustable eye pieces in good working order, complete with its original neck strap and original rubber eyepiece protector, *excellent condition*

*£800-£1,200*

x700



A German Second War Reich Service Flag.

A very nice condition 100cm x 180cm Reich service flag, very nice deep red colour with contrasting white central field and black swastika, separate eagle and swastika to the upper left hand side of the flag, *minor water staining, and minor nicks to the material otherwise good condition and an excellent displayable item*

*£150-£200*

*Provenance:* The vendor states: 'I was given this flag by a former American soldier in 1990. He had taken it as a souvenir when he was in occupied Germany in late 1945.'

**End of Sale**

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

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



**Commission Form – Medals 17 August 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](http://www.dnw.co.uk) right up until a lot is offered. You will receive a confirmatory email for all bids and amendments. Bids posted 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](http://dnw.co.uk) and in the bidding form included with the auction catalogue.

### 3 The premium

The buyer shall pay to DNW a premium on the 'hammer price' in accordance with the percentages set out above and agrees that DNW, when acting as agent for the seller, may also receive commission from the seller in accordance with Condition 15.

### 4 Value Added Tax (VAT)

The buyers' premium is subject to the current rate of Value Added Tax if the lot is delivered to the purchaser within the UK.

**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.

### 10 Buyers' responsibilities for lots purchased

The buyer will be responsible for loss or damage to lots purchased from the time of collection or the expiry of 5 working days after the day of the auction, whichever is the sooner. Neither DNW nor its servants or agents shall thereafter be responsible for any loss or damage of any kind, whether caused by negligence or otherwise, while any lot is in its custody or under its control.

Loss and damage warranty cover at the rate of 1.5% will be applied to any lots despatched by DNW to destinations outside the UK, unless specifically instructed otherwise by the consignee.

### 11 Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchase

If any lot is not paid for in full and taken away in accordance with Conditions 6 and 10, or if there is any other breach of either of those Conditions, DNW as agent of the seller shall, at its absolute discretion and without prejudice to any other rights it may have, be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights and remedies:

(a) to proceed against the buyer for damages for breach of contract.

(b) to rescind the sale of that or any other lots sold to the defaulting buyer at the same or any other auction.

(c) to re-sell the lot or cause it to be re-sold by public auction or private sale and the defaulting buyer shall pay to DNW any resulting deficiency in the 'total amount due' (after deduction of any part payment and addition of re-sale costs) and any surplus shall belong to the seller.

(d) to remove, store and insure the lot at the expense of the defaulting buyer and, in the case of storage, either at DNW's premises or elsewhere.

(e) to charge interest at a rate not exceeding 2 percent per month on the 'total amount due' to the extent it remains unpaid for more than 5 working days after the day of the auction.

(f) to retain that or any other lot sold to the same buyer at the sale or any other auction and release it only after payment of the 'total amount due'.

(g) to reject or ignore any bids made by or on behalf of the defaulting buyer at any future auctions or obtaining a deposit before accepting any bids in future.

(h) to apply any proceeds of sale then due or at any time thereafter becoming due to the defaulting buyer towards settlement of the 'total amount due' and to exercise a lien on any property of the defaulting buyer which is in DNW's possession for any purpose.

### 12 Liability of Dix Noonan Webb and sellers

(a) Goods auctioned are usually of some age. All goods are sold with all faults and imperfections and errors of description. Illustrations in catalogues are for identification only. Buyers should satisfy themselves prior to the sale as to the condition of each lot and should exercise and rely on their own judgement as to whether the lot accords with its description. Subject to the obligations accepted by DNW under this Condition, none of the seller, DNW, its servants or agents is responsible for errors of descriptions or for the genuineness or authenticity of any lot. No warranty whatever is given by DNW, its servants or agents, or any seller to any buyer in respect of any lot and any express or implied conditions or warranties are hereby excluded.

(b) Any lot which proves to be a 'deliberate forgery' may be returned by the buyer to DNW within 15 days of the date of the auction in the same condition in which it was at the time of the auction, accompanied by a statement of defects, the number of the lot, and the date of the auction at which it was purchased. If DNW is satisfied that the item is a 'deliberate forgery' and that the buyer has and is able to transfer a good and marketable title to the lot free from any third party claims, the sale will be set aside and any amount paid in respect of the lot will be refunded, provided that the buyer shall have no rights under this Condition if:

(i) the description in the catalogue at the date of the sale was in accordance with the then generally accepted opinion of scholars and experts or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of such opinion; or

(ii) the only method of establishing at the date of publication of the catalogue that the lot was a 'deliberate forgery' was by means of scientific processes not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which was unreasonably expensive or impractical.

(c) A buyer's claim under this Condition shall be limited to any amount paid in respect of the lot and shall not extend to any loss or damage suffered or expense incurred by him or her.

(d) The benefit of the Condition shall not be assignable and shall rest solely and exclusively in the buyer who, for the purpose of this condition, shall be and only be the person to whom the original invoice is made out by DNW in respect of the lot sold.

## Conditions mainly concerning Sellers and Consignors

### 13 Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to DNW and to the buyer that he or she is the true owner of the property or is properly authorised to sell the property by the true owner and is able to transfer good and marketable title to the property free from any third party claims. The seller will indemnify DNW, its servants and agents and the buyer against any loss or damage suffered by either in consequence of any breach on the part of the seller.

### 14 Reserves

The seller shall be entitled to place, prior to the first day of the auction, a reserve at or below the low estimate on any lot provided that the low estimate is more than £100. Such reserve being the minimum 'hammer price' at which that lot may be treated as sold. A reserve once placed by the seller shall not be changed without the consent of DNW. DNW may at their option sell at a 'hammer price' below the reserve but in any such cases the sale proceeds to which the seller is entitled shall be the same as they would have been had the sale been at the reserve. Where a reserve has been placed, only the auctioneer may bid on behalf of the seller.

### 15 Authority to deduct commission and expenses

The seller authorises DNW to deduct commission at the 'stated rate' and 'expenses' from the 'hammer price' and acknowledges DNW's right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

### 16 Rescission of sale

If before DNW remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale that is appropriate and DNW is of the opinion that the claim is justified, DNW is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to DNW in respect of the lot.

### 17 Payment of sale proceeds

DNW shall remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller not later than 35 days after the auction, but if by that date DNW has not received the 'total amount due' from the buyer then DNW will remit the sale proceeds within five working days after the date on which the 'total amount due' is received from the buyer. If credit terms have been agreed between DNW and the buyer, DNW shall remit to the seller the sale proceeds not later than 35 days after the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

18 If the buyer fails to pay to DNW the 'total amount due' within 3 weeks after the auction, DNW will endeavour to notify the seller and take the seller's instructions as to the appropriate course of action and, so far as in DNW's opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If circumstances do not permit DNW to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises DNW at the seller's expense to agree special terms for payment of the 'total amount due', to remove, store and insure the lot sold, to settle claims made by or against the buyer on such terms as DNW shall in its absolute discretion think fit, to take such steps as are necessary to collect monies due by the buyer to the seller and if necessary to rescind the sale and refund money to the buyer if appropriate.

19 If, notwithstanding that, the buyer fails to pay to DNW the 'total amount due' within three weeks after the auction and DNW remits the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to DNW.

### 20 Charges for withdrawn lots

Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, DNW reserve the right to charge a fee of 15 per cent of DNW's then latest middle estimate of the auction price of the property withdrawn, together with Value Added Tax thereon if the seller is resident in the UK, 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](http://www.dnw.co.uk)

We were established in 1991 and are located in a six-storey Georgian building in the heart of London's Mayfair, just two minutes' walk from Green Park underground station.

Our staff of specialists collectively have over 300 years of unrivalled experience 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.

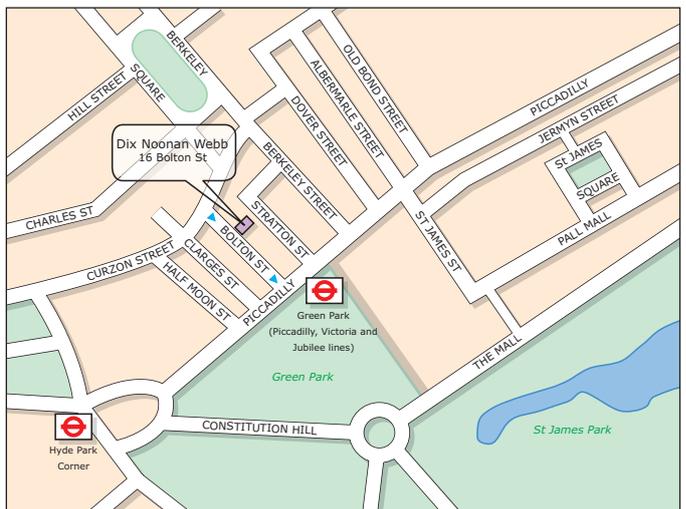


Jewellery viewing room

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

We look forward to welcoming clients to Bolton Street and assure you of a warm reception.





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

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