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ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

18 JANUARY 2023 AT 10 AM



FEATURED ABOVE

LOT 316

THE BATTLE OF THE NILE 1798
NAVAL SMALL GOLD MEDAL
AWARDED TO DAVIDGE GOULD,
CAPTAIN OF H.M.S. AUDACIOUS

ORDER OF SALE

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

WEDNESDAY 18 JANUARY 2023 AT 10AM

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FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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The Royal Berkshire Collection

The Medals from the Royal Berkshire Collection primarily tell the story of Berkshire's two former County Regiments: The Berkshire Yeomanry; and the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment of Foot, later the Royal Berkshire Regiment. The collection is also augmented by the two Berkshire Companies of Imperial Yeomanry that served during the Boer War, the 39th and 58th Companies.

The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) was created as part of the Childers Reforms in 1881 as The Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment), by the amalgamation of the old 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) (Hertfordshire) Regiment of Foot and the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment of Foot, and consisted of two Regular Battalions; a Militia Battalion; and a Volunteer Battalion (formerly the 1st Berkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps). In 1885, following its service at the Battle of Tofrek, the regiment was granted Royal status, to become The Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment). In 1921, the name was reversed to The Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's).

The regiment notably saw active service in the Napoleonic Wars; the Second Afghan War, where the Regiment was decimated at the Battle of Maiwand; the Second Boer War; the Great War; and the Second World War. During the Great War the Regiment raised a total of 16 Battalions, and was awarded two Victoria Crosses. In 1959 the Regiment was amalgamated with the Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's) to form the Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire), which was further amalgamated in 1994 with the Gloucestershire Regiment to form the Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire, and Wiltshire Regiment. Finally, in 2007, the regiment merged with the Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, the Royal Green Jackets, and the Light Infantry to form the regiment of today, The Rifles.

As well as the two county regiments, Berkshire has always had a rich military heritage, and currently hosts Combermere Barracks at Windsor, which houses many of the Household and Ceremonial troops based at Windsor Castle; Brook Barracks at Reading; and Denison Barracks at Hermitage, which was the one time home of the Royal School of Military Survey; as well as other logistic units stationed within the county. Consequently the scope of the medals in Royal Berkshire Collection is more varied than just those to the former County Regiment.

The Royal Berkshire Collection also includes various Police and Special Constabulary Medals to Berkshire units, as well as other related Berkshire medals; these will be sold in Part 2 later in 2023.

Medals from the Royal Berkshire Collection, Part 1

1



A scarce Great War 'Warrant Officer's' M.C. group of eight awarded to Warrant Officer Class I W. H. Tilbury, 5th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who later served as an Assistant Commissioner of Police in Assam and was a member of the Surma Volunteer Light Horse, Auxiliary Force India

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (5369 Pte. W. Tilbury. RI: Berks: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5369 Serjt: W. Tilbury. RI: Berks: Regt.); 1914-15 Star (16689 Sjt. W. Tilbury. R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (16689 W.O. Cl.1. W. Tilbury. R. Berks. R.); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (Pte. W. H. Tilbury. Surma V.L.H. A.F.I.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold II, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel, with bronze A.I.R. palm on riband, contact marks and minor edge bruising, generally nearly very fine and better (8) £1,400-£1,800

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

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

Belgian Order of Leopold II, Chevalier, with palms *London Gazette* 5 April 1919.

William Harry Tilbury was born at Burchetts Green, Berkshire, on 5 November 1881 and attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment aged 15 years and 6 months. He served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, and with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 July 1915. Advanced Warrant Officer Class I, he was awarded the Military Cross; the following account appeared in the *Berkshire Chronicle*:

'The Germans were making a rush for the guns which they had almost surrounded when the party I have spoken of together with the other Berkshire men and the Guards thwarted the desperate attempts which the Boches made to capture them... In regard to the saving of the guns I should like to say that splendid work was performed by our signalling officer, whose name I cannot remember, and Regimental Sergeant Major Tilbury.'

Subsequently commissioned Captain, post-War Tilbury served with the Assam Civil Service as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of Police, with the rank of Major, and whilst in India served with the Surma Volunteer Light Horse, Auxiliary Force India. He died of Malaria on 15 December 1932.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M., M.M. and Second Award Bar pair awarded to Company Sergeant Major C. E. Minchin, 5th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who earned all three gallantry awards during a six month period in 1917

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (5374 Sjt: C. E. Minchin. 5/R. Berks: R.); Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (5374 Cpl: C. E. Minchin. 5/R. Berks: R.) *minor edge bruising and light contact marks, very fine (2)* £1,000-£1,400



Provenance: Sotheby's, November 1988.

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid. His officer was wounded in the leg, and told him to leave him. He, however, bound up his wound, sent a man back to report, and with the help of the remaining man succeeded in carrying the officer out of danger, after being under shell fire for four hours.'

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

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 17 September 1917.

Charles E. Minchin, from Dublin, attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment and served with the 5th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 May 1915. He was awarded his Military Medal for gallantry near Monchy on 28 April 1917, and was awarded a Second Award Bar for supervising the erection of a wire entanglement only 40 yards from the enemy front of Hook Trench at Monchy on 21-22 July 1917. He was additionally awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for bringing in, under heavy fire, Second Lieutenant Beattie on the night of 15-16 October 1917, making it three gallantry awards won in the space of under six months.

Returning to England, Minchin was presented with both his M.M. and the Second Award Bar by Lieutenant-General Sir H. C. Sclater, Commander-in-Chief, Southern Command, at Oxford on 11 December 1917. Advanced Company Sergeant Major (acting Warrant Officer Class I), he subsequently transferred to the Liverpool Regiment, but did not serve overseas with them.

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

3 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private R. N. Coleman, 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 16 August 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (203141 Pte. R. N. Coleman. 2/R. Berks: R.) *minor edge nick, the obverse polished and worn, therefore fine, the reverse better* £240-£280

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

Raymond Noel Coleman was born at Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, and attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment at Cheltenham. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 16 August 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

4 A Great War 'Italian Theatre' M.M. awarded to Corporal W. C. Allen, 4th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (8362 Cpl. W. G. Allen. 4/R. Berks: R.) *nearly very fine* £200-£240

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

5 A Great War 'Italian Theatre' M.M. awarded to Corporal A. H. G. Sturgess, 4th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (201776 Cpl. A. H. G. Sturgess. 4/R. Berks: R.) *good very fine* £200-£240

M.M. *London Gazette* 29 March 1919.

6 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private F. J. Beardmore, 1st/4th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who was discharged on account of wounds in February 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (201804 Pte. F. Beardmore. 1/4 R. Berks: R. -T.F.) *edge bruising and contact marks that has partially obscured the 'TF' part of the unit, nearly very fine* £200-£240

M.M. *London Gazette* 26 May 1917.

Frederick James Beardmore attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment (Territorial Force) on 15 November 1915, and served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1916. Awarded the Military Medal, was discharged on account of wounds on 23 February 1918.

7 A Great War 1916 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Private A. Cox, 5th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who was subsequently awarded a Second Award Bar to his M.M. in 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (9376 Pte. A. Cox. 5/R. Berks: R.) *light pitting and minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £300-£400

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

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

Albert Cox attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment at Yattenton and served initially with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 November 1914. Subsequently transferring to the 5th Battalion, he was awarded the Military Medal in 1916, and, having been promoted Sergeant, was awarded a Second Award Bar to his M.M. for services in 1918. Discharged, he was awarded a Silver War Badge.

8 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Corporal G. H. Hickman, 101st (Buckinghamshire and Berkshire Yeomanry) Company, Machine Gun Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (81661 Cpl. G. H. Hickman. 101/Coy. M.G.C.) *extremely fine* £240-£280

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 November 1917.

George H. Hickman served with the 101st (Buckinghamshire and Berkshire Yeomanry) Company, Machine Gun Corps during the Great War on the Western Front, before being discharged to a Commission in the Indian Army.

9 Pair: Private J. Preston, 66th Foot and Royal Berkshire Regiment

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1544. Pte. J. Preston. 66th. Foot.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1544. Pte. J. Preston. Rl. Berks. R.) *edge bruising and contact marks, suspensions loose on both, better than good fine (2)* £240-£280

Provenance: Glendining's, December 1985.

James Preston attested for the 66th Regiment of Foot and served with them during the Second Afghan War, in Afghanistan from February 1880. He is recorded as 'sick at Quetta' on 1 September 1880.

10 Pair: Armourer Sergeant F. Jacobs, Royal Berkshire Regiment

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (571. Armr. Sgt. F. Jacobs. 1/Rl. Berks: R.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *pitting from Star, nearly very fine (2)* £120-£160

Provenance: Colonel L. J. L. Collection 1986.

11 Pair: **Private O. Badby, Royal Berkshire Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4565 Pte. O. Badby, 2: Rl: Berks: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4565 Pte. O. Badby: Rl: Berks: Regt.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £140-£180

12



Three: Private E. Day, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who was awarded the Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal for saving the life of a man from drowning at Roodeval Spruit, Orange River Colony, on 16 September 1900

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (4838 Pte. W. Day, 2: R: Berks: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4838 Pte. W. Day. Rl: Berks: Regt.) *number officially corrected; Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (J. Day. 2nd. Bttn: Berks: Regt, Sep. 16 1900.) with integral top bronze riband buckle, light contact marks, generally good very fine (3)* £240-£280

R.H.S. Case no. 30,977: 'On 16 September 1900, J. J. Le Roux, the son of a local burgher, by holding on to the tail of a horse, was carried out some 25 yards from the bank in a pond at Roodeval Spruit, Orange River Colony. Seeing his danger, Privates Jones and Day, both 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who were bathing near, at once swam out, and at great risk rescued him.'

13 Pair: **Private A. Harper, Royal Berkshire Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (5042 Pte. A. Harper, 2nd. Rl: Berks: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5042 Pte. A. Harper, Rl: Berks: Regt.) *mounted as worn, light contact marks, very fine (2)* £100-£180

Provenance: Lovell Collection, Sotheby's, November 1978.

14 Four: **Lance-Corporal A. Hewitt, Royal Berkshire Regiment**

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (9588 L. Cpl. A. Hewitt. 2/R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9588 Pte. A. Hewitt. R. Berks. R.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Arthur Hewitt) *light contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

Arthur Hewitt attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 November 1914.

15 Four: **Private H. Buckingham, Royal Berkshire Regiment**

1914 Star, with clasp (8127 Pte. H. Buckingham. R. Berks. R.); British War and Victory Medals (8127 Pte. H. Buckingham. R. Berks. R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (8127 Pte. H. Buckingham. 1/R. Berks: R.) *the Star a somewhat latter issue, good very fine (4)* £180-£220

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 October 1916.

Henry Buckingham attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914.

16 Three: **Private A. Mason, Royal Berkshire Regiment**

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (8481 Pte. A. Mason. 1/R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8481 Pte. A. Mason. R. Berks. R.) *nearly very fine (3)* £80-£100

Alfred Mason attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 October 1914.

17 Three: **Sergeant F. Clark, Royal Berkshire Regiment**

1914 Star (7499 Pte. F. Clark. 1/R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7499 Sjt. F. Clark. R. Berks. R.) *good very fine and better (3)* £80-£100

Frederick Clark attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914.

18 Three: **Sergeant W. Heather, Royal Berkshire Regiment**

1914 Star (9927 Pte. W. Heather. 1/R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9927 Sjt. W. Heather. R. Berks. R.) *polished, better than good fine (3)* £80-£100

William Heather attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914.

19 Six: **Corporal J. Briggs, Royal Berkshire Regiment**

1914 Star (7634 Pte. J. Briggs. 2/R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7634 Pte. J. Briggs. R. Berks. R.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, N.W. Persia (5328115 Pte. J. Briggs R. Berks. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (5328115 Cpl. J. Briggs. R. Berks. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (5328115 Pte. J. Briggs. R. Berks. R.) *traces of adhesive to reverses, light contact marks, generally very fine (6)* £200-£240

James Briggs attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment on 8 March 1903 and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 November 1914.

20 Three: **Private A. G. Roberts, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 9 May 1915**

1914 Star (9648 Pte. A. G. Roberts. 2/R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9648 Pte. A. G. Roberts. R. Berks. R.) *nearly very fine (3)* £120-£160

Albert George Roberts was born in Kingsclere, Hampshire, and attested for the Royal Berkshire Regiment at Reading. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 November 1914, and was killed in action on 9 May 1915. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

21 Three: **Private A. W. Houston, Berkshire Yeomanry**

British War and Victory Medals (95224 Pte. A. Houston. Berks. Yeo.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (95224 Pte. A. W. Houston. Berks. Yeo.) *nearly very fine (3)* £200-£240

22 Three: **Sergeant J. Nash, Royal Berkshire Regiment, later Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry**

British War and Victory Medals (240844 Sjt. J. Nash. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (163 Cpl, J. Nash. 4/R. Berks: Regt.) *edge bruising to last, otherwise good very fine and better (3)* £80-£100

James Nash was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 163 of 1 September 1909, and subsequently served with both the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and the Labour Corps during the Great War.

23 Pair: **Private K. R. Rockall, Royal Berkshire Regiment**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, N.W. Persia (5329889 Pte. K. R. Rockall. R. Berks. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (5329889 Pte. K. R. Rockall. R. Berks. R.) *minor edge bruising, very fine (2)* £100-£140

24 Pair: **Private E. F. Airs, Royal Berkshire Regiment**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (5328551 Pte. E. F. Airs. R. Berks. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (5328551 Pte. E. F. Airs. R. Berks. R.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £80-£100

25 Three: **Private W. Sharpe, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who was taken Prisoner of War at Dunkirk in 1940**

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, Territorial (5335917. Pte. W. Sharpe. R. Berks.) *good very fine (3)* £100-£140

W. Sharpe served with the Royal Berkshire Regiment as part of the British Expeditionary Force, and was taken Prisoner of War at Dunkirk in 1940. He was held at Lamsdorf Prisoner of War Camp.

26 *Pair:* **Sergeant D. Benham, Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire), late Royal Hampshire Regiment**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (23221864 Pte. D. Benham. R. Hamps.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (23221864 Sgt. D. Benham DERR.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, very fine (2)* £70-£90

The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire) was formed in 1959 through the amalgamation of the Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) and the Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's). It amalgamated in 1994 with the Gloucestershire Regiment to form the Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire and Wiltshire Regiment.

27 *Three:* **Sergeant R. Davies, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire), later Royal Hampshire Regiment**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (23901396 Sgt. R. Davies DERR.); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband; Army L. S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (23901396 Sgt R Davies R Hamps) *extremely fine (3)* £80-£100

28 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (*** 1847. Jas. Limer. 49th. Regt. ***) contemporarily engraved naming, *edge bruising and contact marks, better than good fine* £240-£280

Provenance: Spink Numismatic Circular, June 1973.

29 Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**No. 2352 John. Richardson. 49th...**) depot impressed naming, *suspension claw re-affixed, heavy contact marks that partially obscure naming, and clasp carriage broken and repaired in places, thus overall fair, scarce to unit* £300-£400

Provenance: Jack Webb Collection; Glendining's, September 1988.

John Richardson was born in Biggleswade and attested there for the 49th Regiment of Foot on 28 January 1846. He served with the Regiment in the Crimea for 1 year and 11 months, and was one of only 2 officer and 16 other ranks from the Regiment present at Balaklava. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £5, on 20 October 1865, and was discharged on 5 April 1867.

30



The Second Afghan War Medal awarded to Sergeant W. Kelly, 66th Regiment of Foot, who was severely wounded at the Battle of Maiwand, 27 July 1880

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1336. Sergt. W. Kelly. 66th. Foot.) *pawnbroker's mark to obverse field, minor edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: J. B. Hayward, December 1975.

William Kelly attested for the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment of Foot and served with the Regiment in Afghanistan during the Second Afghan War. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Maiwand, 27 July 1880, 'one of the grandest examples of heroism in the annals of war', where the Regiment lost its Colours and 10 officers and 275 other ranks were killed.

Following the loss of the 66th Foot's Colours at Maiwand, and those of the 24th Foot at Isandhlwana the previous year, the British Army soon after ended the tradition of carrying Colours into battle; the last occasion on which Colours were carried into Battle being by the 58th Foot at Laing's Nek on 28 January 1881.

31 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (**Lieut. C. M. Edwards. 66th. Foot.**) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £400-£500

Provenance: Spink, June 1985.

Charles McKenzie Edwards was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment of Foot on 22 January 1879, and was promoted Lieutenant on 14 November 1879. He served during the Second Afghan War at the Siege and Battle of Kandahar, and also served on the Bengal Staff Corps. Promoted Captain on 28 January 1884, he served in the Sudan Expedition of 1885-6, including the reconnaissance to Hasheen, the actions at Hasheen and Tofrek, the operations and destruction of Tamia, and the action at Ginnig. Promoted Major in 1898, he saw further service during the Boer War, and retired with the rank of Colonel in 19-01. Recalled for War service in 1914, he raised the 7th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, but being too old to proceed with them to the Front was instead given command of a Garrison Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers. He died in 1917.

- 32** Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (**B/132. Pte. J. Shergold. 66th. Foot.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £240-£280
- 33** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**1998. Pte. G. Canning. 1/Berks: R.**) *pitting from Star, better than good fine* £80-£100
- 34** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**49/675 Pte. J. Minogue. 1/Berks: R.**) *contact marks and light pitting from Star, very fine* £80-£100
- 35** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**41/2224. Pte. J. Sandford. 1/Berks: R.**) *surname officially corrected, some light scratches to obverse field, otherwise good very fine* £60-£80
- 36** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**346. Pte. T. Wren. 1/Berks: R.**) *extremely fine* £100-£140
- 37** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**1230. Pte. F. Clarke. 1/RI. Berks: R.**) *heavy pitting from Star, edge bruising, good fine* £60-£80
- 38** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**2442. Pte. G. North. 1/RI. Berks: R.**) *minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
- 39** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (**772, Pte. J. Pearce, 1/RI. Berks: R.**) *pitting from Star, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £140-£180
- 40** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (**946, Pte. W. Warwick, 1/RI. Berks: R.**) *heavy pitting from Star, better than good fine* £140-£180
- 41** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**117 Pe. T. Sheppard 1/RI. Berks: R.**) *heavy pitting from Star, therefore good fine* £200-£240

42



East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (**Lt. C. E. Birch. R. Berks. R.**) *minor edge bruise, very fine and a unique award to the Regiment* £500-£700

Provenance: Spink Numismatic Circular, June 1990.

Claude Ernest Birch was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Berkshire Regiment on 23 August 1893, and was promoted Lieutenant on 25 March 1896. He was appointed a District Commissioner in Sierra Leone, and served during the operations in Sierra Leone 1898-99. He was promoted Captain on 14 March 1903.

- 43** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**2999 Pte. W. Bedman. RI: Berks: Regt.**) *good very fine* £60-£80
- 44** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**6837 Pte. W. B. Capel, 2: R: Berks: Regt.**) *middle initial officially corrected, good very fine* £50-£70

- 45** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**3563 Pte. A. Bowles, 2: Rl: Berks: Regt.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £70-£90
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- 46** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**5184 Pte. E. Duncan, 2: R: Berks: Regt.**) *small scratch to obverse field, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
E. Duncan died of enteric fever at Bloemfontein on 4 June 1900.
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- 47** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**4251 Lce. Sejt. C. Hull, 2: Rl: Berks: Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 48** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**4405 Pte. F. Barson, 2: Rl: Berks: Regt.**) *pawnbroker's mark to obverse field, otherwise good very fine* £80-£100
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- 49** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**1043 Pte. J. Grant, 2nd. Rl: Berks: Regt.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
Provenance: Spink Numismatic Circular, December 1978.
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- 50** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**5462 Pte. C. May. Rl: Berks: Regt.**) *cleaned, nearly very fine* £80-£100
-
- 51** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (**Lieut. F. H. Barkley, Berks: Regt.**) *engraved naming, good very fine* £180-£220
F. H. Barkley served with the Volunteers during the Boer War, and saw further service as a Captain in the Lincolnshire Yeomanry during the Great War.
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- 52** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between first and second clasps* (**4657 Pte. O. Allen, 2: R: Berks: Regt.**) *edge bruise, good very fine* £80-£100
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- 53** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4181 Pte. A. Biles. Rl: Berks: Regt.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £80-£100
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- 54** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (**4954 Pte. J. Dunstall, 2: R: Berks: Regt.**) *extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 55** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps* (**6163 Q.M. Sgt. K. Gardner. 58th. Coy. 15th. Imp: Yeo:**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
Provenance: Lovell Collection, Sotheby's, November 1978.
K. Gardner served with the 58th (Berkshire) Company, 15th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.
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- 56** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**32068 S.Q.M. Serjt: A. E. Field. 39th. Coy. Imp: Yeo:**) *good very fine* £100-£140
Provenance: Lovell Collection, Sotheby's, November 1978.
A. E. Field served with the 39th (Berkshire) Company, 10th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.
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- 57** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**26316 Cpl. W. E. Hearn. 58th. Coy. Imp: Yeo:**) *edge bruise, very fine* £100-£140
Provenance: Seaby's, July 1976.
W. E. Hearn served with the 58th (Berkshire) Company, 15th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.
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- 58** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**35994 Tpr: J. R. Broad, 58th. Coy. Imp: Yeo:**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
J. R. Broad served with the 58th (Berkshire) Company, 15th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.

- 59** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902
(26266 Tpr: H. J. Hand. 58th. Coy. Imp: Yeo:) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £100-£140
- Horace John Hand** was born in Windsor, Berkshire and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry on 12 February 1901, serving with the 58th (Berkshire) Company, 15th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.
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- 60** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902
(28942 Tpr: H. D. Mc.Donald. 58th. Coy. Imp: Yeo:) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
- Provenance:* Lovell Collection, Sotheby's, November 1978.
H. D. McDonald served with the 58th (Berkshire) Company, 15th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.
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- 61** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902,
unofficial rivets between second and third clasps **(Lieut: C. G. Carter. Vol: Coy. Berks: Regt.)** *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £160-£200
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- 62** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 **(2105 Q-M-H. Bhim Singh, Berks. R.)** *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £40-£50
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- 63** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 **(5329178 Pte. G. Bumpass. R. Berks. R.)** *minor edge bruising, very fine* £50-£70
- Provenance:* Glendining's, February 1979; Glendining's, September 1993.
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- 64** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 **(7816965 Pte. W. L. Giles. R. Berks. R.)** *edge bruise, heavy contact marks, nearly very fine* £50-£70
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- 65** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 **(5329443 Pte. H. J. Hawkins. R. Berks. R.)** *nearly extremely fine* £50-£70
- Provenance:* J. B. Hayward, February 1979.
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- 66** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 **(5329775 Pte. P. A. Jones. R. Berks. R.)** *edge bruising and light contact marks, very fine* £50-£70
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- 67** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq **(5328753 A. Sjt. F. V. Bartlett. R. Berks. R.)** *the obverse polished and worn, therefore fine, the reverse better* £60-£80
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- 68** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq **(5329532 Pte. A. Doyle. R. Berks. R.)** *nearly very fine* £60-£80
- Provenance:* Seaby's, October 1972.
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- 69** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, N.W. Persia **(5329390 Pte. W. A. Sharp. R. Berks. R.)** *minor edge bruise and edge nicks, good very fine* £60-£80
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- 70** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine **(5334001 Pte. J. Hayfield. R. Berks. R.)** *minor edge bruise and light pitting, otherwise very fine* £70-£90
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- 71** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine **(5333514 Pte. R. Martlew. R. Berks. R.)** *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
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- 72** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine **(5333758 Pte. E. Stillman. R. Berks. R.)** *extremely fine* £70-£90
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- 73** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine **(5334773 Pte. A. Stone. R. Berks. R.)** *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
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- 74** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus **(23278917 Pte. D. Cane, R. Berks.)** *extremely fine* £50-£70
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- 75** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus **(23383909 Pte. M. J. Collins. R. Berks.)** *edge nicks, good very fine* £50-£70

76	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (23296983 Pte. F. Horton. R. Berks.) <i>edge nicks, generally very fine</i>	£50-£70
77	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (23545669 Pte. V. Silverster. R. Berks.) <i>good very fine</i>	£50-£70
78	General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, N.W. Persia (5329934 Pte. C. West. R. Berks. R.) <i>minor scratch to obverse field, otherwise good very fine, and a two clasp medal scarce to unit</i>	£100-£140
79	General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Arabian Peninsula, <i>unofficial retaining rod between clasps</i> (23395548 Pte. L. B. Hall. R. Berks.) <i>extremely fine</i>	£70-£90
80	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24093136 Pte R M Duggan DERR) <i>extremely fine</i>	£40-£50
81	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24506794 Pte L J Lanfear DERR) <i>good very fine</i>	£40-£50
82	Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse, engraved naming (Sergt. John Dunn 66th. Regt. 1851.) <i>pierced with ring and rectangular bar suspension, nearly extremely fine</i> <i>Provenance: Baldwin's, 1987.</i>	£140-£180
83	Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse, engraved naming (No. 1111. Sergt. Willm. Bolton. 66th. Regt.) <i>edge nick, very fine</i> <i>Provenance: Baldwin's, 1987.</i>	£120-£160
84	Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (87. Pte. J. Weedon. 49th. Foot) <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£80-£100
85	Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3675 Serjt. C. Aldridge, 66th. Foot) <i>minor edge nicks, about extremely fine</i>	£80-£100
86	Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (1642. Chas. Bishop, 66th. Foot) <i>suspension claw slightly loose, minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine</i>	£80-£100
87	Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (275 Sergt:-Maj: A. Trinder. Rl: Berks: Regt.) <i>light contact marks, polished, very fine</i>	£50-£70
88	Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (8385 Sjt: Tlr: C. S. Cox. Rl. Berks: Regt.) <i>nearly extremely fine, scarce to rank</i>	£50-£70
89	Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3294 L. Cpl. J. W. Holt. R. Berks: Regt.) <i>minor edge bruising, very fine</i> <i>Provenance: Colonel L. J. L. Hill Collection 1986.</i>	£50-£70
90	Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (2105. Sgt. J. Tegg. 1/V.B. Rl. Berks: R.) <i>engraved naming, good very fine</i>	£70-£90
91	Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (82 Lce Corpl. S. Bedford 1st. V/B Royal Berks Regt.) <i>engraved naming, minor edge nick, good very fine</i>	£70-£90
92	Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (121 Pte. C. Smith. 1st. V/B Royal Berks Regt.) <i>engraved naming, mounted for wear, extremely fine</i>	£70-£90
93	Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (No. 1853. Pte. E. Smith. 1st. V/B. Royal Berks. Regt.) <i>engraved naming, extremely fine</i>	£70-£90
94	Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (4032 Pte. W. Childs. 1/V.B. Rl. Berks: Regt.) <i>impressed naming, nearly extremely fine</i>	£50-£70

95



Militia L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**7400 Pte. H. Waite. RI: Berks: Regt. Mil.**) *minor edge bruise, polished, nearly very fine and rare to unit* £500-£700

One of only 7 Militia Long Service and Good Conduct Medals awarded to the Royal Berkshire Regiment.

H. Waite was awarded his Militia Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in August 1905.

96 Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**432 L. Cpl. L. Clifford. Berks: Yeo.**) *number partially officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

L. Clifford was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 1 of 1 January 1911.

97 Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**399 Cpl. E. Lipscombe. 4/R. Berks: Regt.**) *good very fine* £80-£100

E. Lipscombe was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 75 of 1 April 1910.

98 Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**215 Pte. T. Alloway. 4/R. Berks: Regt.**) *edge nick, extremely fine* £80-£100

T. Alloway was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 7 of 1 January 1909.

99 Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**70157 Sjt: H. Holdsworth. Berks: Yeo.**) *good very fine* £80-£100

H. Holdsworth was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 48 of 1 February 1918.

100 Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**225 Pte. H. A. Hobbs. 4/R. Berks: Regt.**) *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90

H. A. Hobbs was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 8 of 1 January 1914.

Single Orders and Decorations

101



The G.C.I.E. set of insignia attributed to Charles, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, sometime Viceroy of India and Grand Master of the Order

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander's set of insignia, comprising sash Badge, 87mm including crown suspension x 60mm, gold and enamel; breast Star, 91mm, silver, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, with gold retaining pin, complete with full sash riband, *some very minor enamel damage to badge, otherwise extremely fine and rare* (2) £6,000-£8,000

Provenance: Richard Magor Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, July 2003 (when sold alongside the recipient's other honours and awards)

Lord Hardinge was created G.C.I.E. and Grand Master of the Order upon his appointment as Viceroy of India in 1910.

The Right Honourable Sir Charles Hardinge, 1st Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I. S.O., Privy Counsellor, (1858-1944), was the younger son of the 2nd Viscount Hardinge, and was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. He entered the Foreign Office in 1880 and rose rapidly to become British Ambassador at St Petersburg, 1904-06, and, as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, head of the Foreign Office. One of the most brilliant diplomatists of his time and close friend and trusted adviser of Edward VII, he was raised to the peerage as 1st Baron Hardinge of Penshurst in 1910, when, forsaking the courts and chanceries of Europe which he knew so well, he fulfilled his lifetime's ambition to follow in the steps of his grandfather, the Peninsular veteran who was Governor-General of India at the time of the First Sikh War, by becoming Viceroy of India.

Hardinge arrived in India in November 1910, 'full of enthusiasm for his great undertaking; a supremely self-confident figure, tall, spare, upright, with a high forehead and trim moustache, looking younger than his fifty-two years', at his side a Vicereine who was to acquire a reputation for being every bit as clever as her husband. Hardinge's first challenge was to reunite Bengal following partition in 1905 which had been the cause of terrorism and assassination attempts during his predecessor's time. The unification of Bengal to form a Presidency under a Calcutta-based Governor sent out from home gave rise to the momentous decision to move the Imperial capital from Calcutta to Delhi. The move which was to become the principal legacy of Hardinge's reign was announced by the King-Emperor, George V, at the Delhi Durbar in December 1911 – this third and last of the great Delhi gatherings being by far the most spectacular costing £660,000 against Curzon's 1903 expenditure of £180,000.

In March 1912 the Hardinges vacated Government House in Calcutta to make way for the new Governor of Bengal, and took up residence in Delhi, occupying a large bungalow which was to serve as the winter residence of the Viceroys for the next seventeen years until Edwin Lutyens' grand design for the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, was finally completed. Hardinge had strong views on style yet insisted on a woefully inadequate construction budget and a demand for speed that was far from conducive to producing timeless architecture in the grand manner. Indeed Hardinge's role as patron to Lutyens has been described as 'one of the classic conflicts of architectural history, comparable with that of Michelangelo and Pope Julius II'. Hardinge's persistent urging was important however in ensuring that tangible progress was made before outbreak of war, which otherwise would probably have caused plans for the new Imperial capital and a world-class palace to be dropped.

In December 1912 Lord and Lady Hardinge made their official entry into Delhi riding in the silver State howdah at the head of a long elephant procession of chiefs and high officials. As they passed through the crowded streets of the old city Hardinge remarked to his wife that something terrible was going to happen. A few moments later his premonition became reality when an anarchist threw a nail bomb at them from an upper storey window causing an explosion which could be heard up to six miles away. Initially it seemed that no harm had been done, but as Hardinge retrieved his topi which was passed up on the end of a lance, Lady Hardinge glanced round to see that the attendant who held the umbrella was dead, 'his shattered body entangled in the ropes of the howdah'. She then noticed a rent in the back of her husband's tunic and blood flowing freely from it. In the next instant Hardinge fell forward unconscious. With the help of aides, Lady Hardinge managed to get her husband down from the elephant, which was too terrified to kneel, by means of a hastily assembled pile of packing cases. As Hardinge lay on the pavement with a burst ear-drum among his injuries, he briefly came to and ordered the procession to proceed as though nothing had happened with his Finance Member standing in for him. A car whisked the Viceroy away to Viceregal Lodge, but the servants had all gone to watch the procession and it was left to Hardinge's twelve year old daughter, Diamond, to make up a bed. A succession of operations to remove nails, screws, and gramophone needles with which the bomb was packed ensued.

More serious than his physical injuries however was the psychological one which appeared to make him evermore conciliatory in his dealings with Indians. Furthermore he was observed to have lost much of his self-confidence. He was personally dismayed that terrorism was still a factor in Indian life and was accused of playing to the 'Indian gallery'. In 1913 he annoyed subordinates and local officials in the United Provinces, by going over their heads and making an unprecedented appearance in Cawnpore to settle a dispute over a mosque which had caused serious riots and was inflaming Muslim opinion across India. He addressed the entire Muslim population of the city and having reproached them severely for their disobedience, proceeded to win the crowd by ordering the release of more than a hundred rioters from prison. Needless to say his dealings with Lutyens became yet more fractious.

In 1914 he was hit by a series of personal tragedies. In the spring Lady Hardinge died unexpectedly after an operation carried out in England – a blow by all accounts far greater than the bomb. Later in the year his elder son (Lieut., D.S.O., 15th Hussars) was mortally wounded in France. Then the Viceroy lost three of his A.D.C.s to the war, all three being killed within a few days of each other. Diamond, on whom he became evermore reliant, died aged twenty-six in 1927. With the outbreak of war there was much to distract him from grief. He at once sent large numbers of Indian troops to Europe to help slow down the first German advance on Paris, and reduced the British garrison in India to what was regarded by some as a dangerously low-level yet kept order satisfactorily. He was also responsible for organizing the transport, supplies and medical services for the Mesopotamian campaign under Sir Beauchamp Duff whose appointment as C-in-C he had strongly supported in 1914. Whilst he relied too heavily on Duff (who eventually committed suicide) and can thus be blamed in some part for the Mesopotamian nightmare, he did go to Basra in person as soon as he realized how bad things were to try and improve the conditions of the troops. A post-war commission of inquiry absolved him of all blame. Owing to the war his Viceroyalty was extended for six months beyond the usual term. He returned home and became head of the Foreign Office once more before attaining the absolute pinnacle of the Diplomatic Service, the Paris Embassy, 1920-22. In 1931 his dream of a New Delhi came into being and he returned to India for the inauguration of the Imperial city. Sir Charles Hardinge died on 2 August 1944.

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- 102** The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's breast badge, silver-gilt (hallmarks for London 1911), original suspension converted with single large ring for neck wear, *good very fine* £180-£220
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- 103** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt, with full neck riband, *of modern manufacture, extremely fine* £200-£240
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- 104** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver, mounted court-style as worn together with a 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, with copy France & Germany clasp; Italy Star; and War Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £120-£160
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- 105** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, mounted as worn together with a Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45; and Coronation 1953, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £120-£160
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- 106** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, in *Toye, Kenning & Spencer, London*, case of issue; together with the related miniature award, *extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 107** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt, on lady's bow riband, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 108** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1918, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £100-£140
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- 109** 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 £100-£140

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- 110** **A post-War M.B.E. awarded to A. M. Morton, Esq., Senior Agricultural Officer, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for Scotland**
 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, in *J. R. Gaunt, London*, case of issue; together with the related miniature award; and a commemorative Order of the British Empire gilt and enamel pill-box, the inside inscribed 'Alexander McLaren Morton M.B.E. 1990', *extremely fine* *£120-£160*
 M.B.E. *London Gazette* 30 December 1989: Alexander McLaren Morton, Senior Agricultural Officer, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for Scotland.
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- 111** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, in *Toye, Kenning & Spencer, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* *£100-£140*
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- 112** The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type lady's shoulder badge, silver, on lady's bow riband, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; together with the related miniature award, *extremely fine* *£100-£140*
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- x113** Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue, *extremely fine* *£400-£500*
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- 114** Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband, *good very fine* *£100-£140*
-
- 115** The Order of St. John of Jerusalem (3), Officer's (Brother's) breast badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; Serving Brother's breast badge (2), 1st type (1892-1939), circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles raised above the background, *white enamel damage to one arm of cross*; 4th type (1974-84), silver and enamel, circular badge with white enamel cross with heraldic beasts in angles flush with the background; Service Medal of the Order of St John, silvered base metal, with one Additional Award Bar **(45126. D/Supt. W. M. Davies. N'umberland. S.J.A.B. 1949.)** this last with riband bar, in named card box of issue with label reading 'Div. Supt. W. M. Davies, Riverside Ambulance Division.', *generally very fine and better (4)* *£100-£140*
-
- x116** Royal Victorian Medal, E.II.R., silver, unnamed as issued, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, the inside of the lid written 'Ron's Silver Medal from the Queen', *two edge bruises, good very fine* *£100-£140*
 A hand-written note with the medal attributes it to Ronald John Truluck, a New South Wales Official who was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal in May 1988 on the occasion of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II's Visit to Australia.

Groups and Single Decorations for Gallantry

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A post-War K.C.M.G., Second War C.B.E. group of nine awarded to Sir A. John Gardener, H.M. Diplomatic Service, who served as a Second Lieutenant with the Royal Garrison Artillery during the Great War, and as a Political Officer (with the rank of Colonel) during the Second World War in the Syrian Campaign; he later served as Ambassador to Afghanistan and Syria

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, K.C.M.G. Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; and breast Star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with gold retaining pin, with both full and miniature width neck ribands, in *Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., London*, case of issue; 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; British War and Victory Medals (2. Liut. A. J. Gardener.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *good very fine and better* (10) £1,800-£2,200

K.C.M.G. *London Gazette* 10 June 1954: Alfred John Gardener, Esq., C.M.G., C.B.E., Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Damascus.

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 1 January 1949: Alfred John Gardener, Esq., C.B.E., Head of the Establishment and Organisation Department of the Foreign Office.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1944: Alfred John Gardener, Esq., His Majesty's Consul at Shiraz.

Sir (Alfred) John Gardener was born in Exeter on 6 February 1897 and was educated at Heles School, Exeter, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He attested for the Army Service Corps in 1916, serving with them during the Great War on the Western Front from that year, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery (Special Reserve) on 31 August 1917. He joined the Consular Service in 1920, and served in various posts in the inter-War years in South Persia, Morocco, Syria, and the United States of America.

In June 1941 Gardener served as Political Officer during the Syrian Campaign with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was subsequently promoted Colonel. Post-War he served in the Foreign Office from 1946 to 1949, before being appointed H.M. Ambassador to Afghanistan 1949-51, and to Syria 1953-56. He retired in 1957 and was appointed a Justice of the Peace in Devon in 1959. He died on 16 March 1985.



A post-War K.B.E., C.B., Order of St. John group of thirteen awarded to Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir K. Alexander Ingleby-Mackenzie, Royal Navy, who served as Medical Director-General of the Royal Navy and later Assistant Managing Director of the brewers Arthur Guinness

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, K.B.E. (Military) Knight Commander's 2nd type set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband for display purposes; and breast Star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband; The Order of St John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles, with short section of neck riband for display purposes; and breast Star, silver and enamel, with heraldic beasts in angles; British War and Victory Medals (Surg. Lt. K. A. I. Mackenzie. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, the last ten mounted for wear, traces of adhesive to reverse of the C.B., generally good very fine (15) £3,000-£4,000

K.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1953.

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1951.

Order of St John, Knight of Grace *London Gazette* 1 January 1957.

Sir (Kenneth) Alexander Ingleby-Mackenzie was born on 19 August 1892 and was educated at Repton and Trinity College, Oxford. He completed his medical training at St Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was awarded the Willett Medal for Operative Surgery in 1916. He joined the Royal Navy Medical Service that same year and served in the Grand Fleet during the Great War from 1916 to 1918. During the Second World War he served as Fleet Medical Officer in the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Far East Fleets, being promoted to Surgeon Captain in 1942. He was Senior Medical Officer, Medical Section, R.N. Hospital, Haslar, from 1944-47, and Medical Officer-in-Charge of the R.N. Hospital at Chatham from 1948-52. He was appointed Honorary Physician to the King, and promoted to Surgeon Rear-Admiral in 1948, and to Surgeon Vice-Admiral in 1952. He held the appointment as Honorary Physician to the Queen, and as Medical Director-General of the Navy, from 1952 until his retirement from the Navy in 1956.

After his retirement from the Royal Navy Ingleby-Mackenzie was appointed Assistant Managing Director of the brewing company Arthur Guinness, Son & Co. Ltd. in 1956, and held that position until his death on 17 January 1961. A keen sportsman, he had played hockey for the Royal Navy, and was a member of both the Marylebone Cricket Club and the All England Lawn Tennis Club. His son, Colin Ingleby-Mackenzie, was a first-class cricketer who captained Hampshire to the County Championship in 1961, and was later President of the M.C.C.

Sold with copied research.

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A Victorian C.B. group of three awarded to Colonel T. W. R. Boisragon, 30th Bengal Native Infantry, Indian Army

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 18ct gold and enamel, hallmarks for London 1879, with integral gold riband buckle; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Lieut. T. W. R. Boisragon, Nusseeree Batn.); Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Col. T. W. R. Boisragon. 30th. Ben; N.I.) *light contact marks, very fine and better (3)* £3,000-£4,000

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 March 1881.

Theodore Walter Ross Boisragon was born in India on 19 May 1830 and was commissioned into the Indian Army on 2 September 1846. He first saw service with the Nusseeree Battalion during the Great Sepoy Mutiny (Medal), before he was appointed Commandant of the 30th Bengal Native Infantry on 16 August 1861, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 2 September 1872, and Colonel on 2 September 1877. He saw further service during the Second Afghan War (Medal), and was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He retired with the rank of Major-General on 2 September 1881, and died in Bedford on 21 September 1882.



A Victorian C.B. pair awarded to Colonel T. Higginson, 1st Punjab Infantry, Indian Army

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, 18ct gold and enamel, hallmarks for London 1886, with integral gold riband buckle; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Maj: T. Higginson. 1st. Punj: Inf:) *nearly extremely fine and better (2)* £2,600-£3,000

C.B. *London Gazette* 3 June 1893.

Theophilus Higginson was born in Lisburn, Co. Antrim, Ireland, on 4 April 1839, and was commissioned Ensign on 26 June 1856. Appointed a Wing Commander, 1st Punjab Infantry, on 13 August 1875, he was Promoted Major on 26 June 1876, and served as Second in Command of the 1st Punjab Infantry during the Second Afghan War. He was advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 26 June 1882, and was appointed Commandant of the 1st Punjab Infantry on 1 April 1884. Promoted Colonel on 26 June 1894, he died in Farnham, Surrey, on 30 August 1903.



A Boer War C.B. group of four awarded to Colonel The Honourable R. T. Lawley, 7th Hussars, who commanded his regiment in South Africa and was later 4th Baron Wenlock

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's, breast badge, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with swivelling bar suspension and ribbon buckle; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (Lieut: Hon: R. T. Lawley, 7/Hussrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt: Col: Hon R. T. Lawley, C.B., 7/Hrs.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for display, *the second with contact pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine, the remainder good very fine* (4) £2,600-£3,000

Richard Thompson Lawley, 4th Baron Wenlock, was born on 21 August 1856, second son of Beilby Richard, 2nd Baron Wenlock of Escrick Park, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and Colonel of the Yorkshire Hussars, by his wife Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor, daughter of 2nd Marquess of Westminster. He was brother of Sir Beilby Lawley, 3rd Baron Wenlock, Governor of Madras (1891-96), whom he succeeded in 1912 as the 4th Baron Wenlock. He was educated at Eton (1870-74) in the Rev. William Wayte's House where, although not academically gifted, he was a successful cox. He entered the army in 1875, serving throughout with the 7th Hussars, retiring as Colonel of the Regiment in 1904. He served throughout the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 with the Light Camel Regiment, in which the 7th Hussars detachment comprised three officers and 44 other ranks, and took part in the operations of the Desert Column including the engagement at Abu Klea Wells, 16 and 17 February 1885.

After service in Egypt, Lawley served in the Boer War, sailing for the Cape on board the S.S. *Templemore*, and commanded the 7th Hussars in South Africa from 20 December 1901 to 22 January 1902, after which he commanded a column composed of the Queen's Bays, 7th Hussars, two guns and a pom-pom from 39th R.F.A., formed at Winburg and operating towards Senekal from 23 January to 31 May 1902, to clear the country in that district of cattle and provisions. He was present during operations in the Transvaal from March to 31 May 1902; Orange River Colony from January to March, and May 1902; Cape Colony from December 1901 to January 1902. He was mentioned in despatches *London Gazette* 17 June 1902, and appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath 'in recognition of services during operations in South Africa', *London Gazette* 26 June 1902. Following a posting at Aldershot, he retired on 2 November 1904. He was married in 1909 to Rhoda Edith, a daughter of Canon Knox-Little. He succeeded his brother as 4th Baron Wenlock in 1912, and died at Hestercombe, Devon, on 25 July 1918.

Sold with full research including various copied photographs together with medal roll and gazette entries saved to CD.



A Great War C.M.G. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Hudson, Indian Medical Service

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband; India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (Capt'n. C. T. Hudson. I. M.S.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. C. T. Hudson.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (5) £800-£1,000

Provenance: Buckland Dix & Wood, September 1994.

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

Charles Tilson Hudson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., entered the Bombay Medical Service in March 1889. He served on the North West Frontier 1897-98, including operations on the Samana range and in the Kurram valley; and in Tirah 1897-98. He was appointed Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, September 1900 to April 1902; and was on Military duty from May 1915. For his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 31 October 1917), and was latterly a Member of the Medical Board, India Office, February 1919 to August 1923.



A Great War 1918 'Western Front' D.S.O. group of six awarded to Colonel J. D. Pitman, Canadian Ordnance Corps

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1914-15 Star (34803 Sgt. Maj. J. D. Pitman. 1/Can: Div: H.G.) *rank corrected*; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major J. D. Pitman.); Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver, *generally very fine or better (6)* *£800-£1,000*

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 January 1917, 28 December 1917 and 9 February 1920.

John Downey Pitman was born in Somerset, Bermuda in May 1881. He was employed in Canada by Hancock Manufacturing Company prior to the war, having served served in the British Army for 7 years and 153. Pitman initially served during the Great War as a Sergeant Major with the Canadian Ordnance Corps, and was appointed Assistant Commissary of Ordnance with the rank of Honorary Lieutenant in January 1915. He advanced to Acting Major, and was appointed D.A.D.O.S., Canadian Corps in September 1917. Pitman was subsequently posted as Chief Ordnance Officer, Ashford in October 1918. He returned to Canada, and advanced to Major in January 1925, retiring as Lieutenant Colonel in May 1936.

Pitman re-engaged for service with the Canadian Militia in September 1939, and served as Acting Lieutenant Colonel, Officer Commanding Canadian Ordnance Corps Training Centre. He died in February 1959.

Sold with copied research.



A rare inter-War North-West Frontier 'V.C. Action' D.S.O. group of three awarded to Lieutenant G. J. Hamilton, 5th Battalion, 12th Frontier Force Regiment (Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides), for his gallant conduct on 29 September 1935 when he advanced under heavy fire across a narrow Col in an attempt to support two platoons of Guides Infantry under the command of Captain G. Meynell that occupied a summit point and were in grave danger of being overwhelmed; having secured his own objective he realised the small supporting force of HQ Wing and two platoons of Guides Infantry were pinned down on an adjacent peak and unable to offer support.

On his own initiative Hamilton then led a gallant charge across a narrow ridge linking the two peaks, but fell severely wounded at the head of his men, the ground being swept by fire from all sides. With the tribesmen above and around the flanks of Meynell and his few remaining men, the gallant Captain Meynell was overwhelmed and died fighting to the last in fierce hand-to-hand combat. For the 'fine example Meynell set to his men, coupled with his determination to hold the position to the last, maintain the traditions of the Army, and reflect the highest credit on his fallen comrades', Meynell was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross.

Hamilton's position was now critical. Attacked by overwhelming numbers, severely wounded and hardly able to move, he organised a defensive position to cover the withdrawal of the supporting troops, remaining in position for over three hours, during which 'he emphatically refused to be evacuated until a final retirement was ordered'

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. G. J. Hamilton, 5-12 F F R); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (Lt. G. J. Hamilton, 5-12 F F R) *minor edge bruise to IGS08, otherwise nearly extremely fine (3)* £4,000-£5,000



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 24 December 1935:

'For gallant and distinguished service in action in connection with the recent Mohmand operations, North West Frontier of India, 1935.'

The official Recommendation, published in *The Times* on 26 October 1935 states: 'Lieutenant Hamilton led two Platoons in support of forward companies attacked by overwhelming numbers. Severely wounded and hardly able to move, he organised a defensive position to cover the withdrawal, holding it for three hours, during which he emphatically refused to be evacuated until a final retirement was ordered. It was entirely through the action of this gallant officer that the enemy were held in check and the wounded evacuated.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 May 1936:

'For distinguished services rendered in the field in connection with the Mohmand Operations, North West Frontier of India, during the period 15/16 August to 15/16 October 1935.'

Godfrey John Hamilton was born on 31 March 1912, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Hamilton, O.B.E., and was educated at Radley and the Royal Military College Sandhurst. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Unattached List, Indian Army, on 1 September 1932, and was posted to Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides the following year, being promoted Lieutenant on 1 December 1934. He served with the 5th Battalion, 12th Frontier Force Regiment in the operations against the Mohmand tribesmen on the North West Frontier in 1935, and was severely wounded and awarded the D.S.O. for his gallantry in the action at Point 4080 on 29 September 1935, for which Captain Godfrey Meynell was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross.

The Attack on Point 4080, 29 September 1935

Documents at the India Office Library make reference to the following code names given to prominent rocky features used in official narratives; (i) high ground at Point 318367 - 'Teeth'; (ii) rocky pinnacle East of Point 4080 - 'Nipple'; (iii) small rocky feature about three hundred yards West of 'Nipple' - 'Pimple'.

The purpose of the operation was 'clean up sniping parties which came from the head of the Wucha Jawar Valley, the direction of Muzi Kor and Zanawar China, and inflict the maximum possible loss on these elements'. The plan was for the Guides to seize and hold Teeth and from there to capture Point 4080, the object being to catch the enemy flushed from Muzi Kor and the Wucha Jawar in enfilade fire.

The advance to Point 4080 was carried out in four phases; (i) the approach march from camp to the foot of the spur; (ii) Capture of 'Teeth' by Hamilton; (iii) Capture of 'Nipple' by Rendall; (iv) Capture of Point 4080.

The Guides left Wucha Jawar camp at 0200 hours and strength of the force was as follows; 'A' Company (Lieutenant A. P. S. Rendall), 3 Indian officers and 76 Indian other ranks; 'B' Company (Lieutenant G. J. Hamilton), 3 Indian officers and 86 Indian other ranks; 'C' Company (Honorary Lieutenant Shadi Khan), 2 Indian officers and 82 Indian other ranks; HQ Wing (Major S. Good) with Captain G. Meynell Adjutant, Doherty Medical Officer, 2 Indian officers and 86 Indian other ranks; the total force consisting of 4 British officers, 1 British MO, 10 Indian officers and 330 Indian other ranks.

The first phase was completed by 0400 hours, with Hamilton occupying 'Teeth' by 0520 hours. The third phase began with 'C' Company acting as advanced guard moving up a spur leading to 'Nipple' which was occupied at 0545 hours. The final phase then began with Shadi Khan leading two platoons from 'C' Company, with Rendall in close support bringing up two platoons of 'A' Company plus an advanced HQ party which included Meynell. The remainder of the small attacking force under Good remained on Nipple. The approach to 4080 was along a long and narrow Col which restricted the advance to single file. With daylight approaching and the tribesmen now fully alerted and in far greater numbers than anticipated, the two platoons under Shadi Khan became pinned down by heavy fire after covering a distance of two hundred yards. Having reached a position where the Col broadened out slightly, Shadi Khan formed a fire position from which the final assault could be made. At this point, Rendall and Meynell came forward, and ordering Shadi Khan to remain in his present position to give covering fire, led the final assault with two platoons from 'A' Company and two sections from 'C' Company.

Despite the growing hostile fire and the difficult nature of the ground, Rendall reached one of the points of 4080, which is best described as a coxcomb being made up of several small peaks, with the two platoons of 'A'. Battalion HQ had now established themselves across the Col and on the east face of 4080. But it was now broad daylight and in the face of such heavy fire, the supporting sections of 'C' were unable to scale the cliff face, with the result that Rendall and Meynell were left isolated. Major Good now realised the seriousness of the situation but was unable to communicate with the 3rd Light Battery for covering fire as the Forward Observation Officer had been wounded and the telephone lost. However a helio message was sent to Hamilton who was ordered up with two platoons, at which point the signaller was shot dead.

Hamilton then advanced in an attempt to reach Rendall and Meynell but fell severely wounded at the head of his men having reached the rocky outcrop codenamed Pimple, from which point no further advance was possible, the ground being swept by fire from all sides. It was now somewhere between 0700-0800 hours and the tribesmen were above and around the flanks of the two platoons of 'A' Company. Rendall had been killed but Meynell, although wounded, was still engaged in hand-to-hand fighting and the use of hand grenades and stones. The result, however, was inevitable and Meynell with the few remaining men of 'A' were over-run with the enemy now in possession of 4080 and threatening Battalion HQ and the two remaining platoons of 'C'. Good was himself wounded and gave the order to withdraw.

Meanwhile, Hamilton having now realised all was lost, had organised the defence of Pimple and by giving covering fire to Good was able to hold the enemy in check, thereby enabling the safe withdrawal of HQ and the two platoons of 'C'. Hamilton remained in position from 0800-1100 hours and did not withdraw until 6 inch howitzers and aeroplanes started action on 4080. Hamilton withdrew his men in good order under cover of this fire, and according to the official account, his actions 'undoubtedly stopped the tribesmen's advance from 4080'.

The following extract, taken from *'Afghan Frontier - At the Crossroads of Conflict'*, by Victoria Schofield, includes extracts from Hamilton's own account of the assault on Point 4080 (*A Guide Goes Home - Piffer Journal* 1980):

'Goff Hamilton also joined the Guides for family reasons. His father had been in the Guides; so too had his grandfather's first cousin, Lieutenant Walter Hamilton, who was killed in the massacre at Kabul in 1879. Since life in camp was rather routine, there was great enthusiasm when the soldiers knew they were going out to confront the tribesman. Three wars against the Afghans and the fierce fighting of the previous century had not dulled the desire for battle. "If you were sitting in Mardan and heard there was trouble brewing," enthused Hamilton, "there was this sense of great excitement. Your life was totally taken up with your profession and when you went to battle you knew that your men would follow you."

Goff Hamilton had experience of bitter fighting against the Mohmands which, like so many times before, turned out to be another military disaster which never should have happened. He recalled a day's events, "There were no bugles that morning on 29 September 1935. My Pathan bearer and friend, Kashmir Khan, leant down into my dugout and shook my shoulder -Ek baj gia, Sahib - one o' clock - he muttered, as he thrust a tin mug of steaming tea in my hand, and departed as silently as he had come. No lights in the camp, of course, and no moon yet. No noise either except for the shuffle of sandals on loose stones, the muttered curses, and the snorts of shackled mules sniffing the cold night air: all the age-old sounds of infantry girding themselves for battle in the dark. Except for the roar of a dozen or more oil cookers heating the early morning meal of chupattees and sweet tea, it might have been early dawn at a Roman staging post on the way to Hadrian's wall".

For the past few weeks Mohmand tribesmen had been attacking cavalry posts and firing into the British camps; and so the object of the mission on which Hamilton and the Guides infantry were engaged was to capture a strategic ridge with the object of dominating the surrounding country: "It all boiled down to the Nowshera Brigade, of which we were part, having to capture a 1500 foot high ridge of rocky peaks ending at the cross of a T with the hill top - Point 4080 - at the junction of the two ridges".

Major Syd Good was the acting Commanding Officer of the Guides, Captain Godfrey Meynell, the Adjutant, Lieutenant Tony Rendle was in charge of one company of platoons, Lieutenant Goff Hamilton in command of another; as they were missing one British officer who had been wounded in an earlier battle, the Subadar-Major, a Khatak Pashtun, was in charge of the third. There was also just one doctor from the Indian Medical Service. On the Guides' left were the other regiments of the Nowshera Brigade. The Peshawar Brigade, commanded by Brigadier Claude Auchinleck was to cover their right flank. The two nearer peaks on the ridge which they had to capture before the assault on Point 4080 were code named Teeth and Bare Nipple.

As they wolfed their porridge at 1.30 am Hamilton chatted with Tony Rendall: "Don't forget! If anything happens I want you to go through my things", Tony said quietly. "You can have my silver cigarette case". Same here! I replied as was our custom. We always said it. It blunted the thought of disaster somehow. Good joss, too - like taking out an umbrella to ensure against rain. We plodded along in such silence as we could muster, but it was chilly at that time in the morning and our teeth were chattering. As I shuffled along in the dust and gravel, I pondered on death and women. Queer how the two tend to jostle in one's mind for priority in times of crisis! I had thankfully discarded the former trend of thought and was getting well into the latter when Godfrey [Meynell] jerked me out of my reverie. He whispered that we had reached the spur that led up to the vast cathedral - like outcrops that were Teeth."

In spite of the steep climb in the dark, taking the first two peaks went unopposed according to plan. Hamilton and his company were to hold Teeth, while the second company with two machine-guns made for Bare Nipple. But when the third company, under Tony Rendall, advanced on Point 4080, it was clear that the element of surprise had long since been lost. In the fighting which ensued on Point 4080, Rendall was killed at the head of his men; a few minutes later Godfrey Meynell, who went forward to take command of the company, also died in fierce hand-to-hand fighting. Syd Good and the gunner officers were all wounded. Hamilton then decided to go forward; he took the Khatak and Dogra platoons with him, leaving the other two platoons to hold Teeth. "We went like hunted chamois over the rocks, sliding down the dips on our backsides and scrambling up vertical cliffs with an ease that was the gift of youth and much practice".

Once they had reached Bare Nipple, they went on to try and get to the lower slopes of Point 4080. "I had only gone about a hundred yards when I was hit by what felt like the kick of a horse, and which spun me round in my tracks. I paused, and I suppose stood gazing with fatuous amazement at Point 4080 from whence the bullet must have come, for I heard my Pathan orderly shout at me, saying you can't stand there, we must go forward. He had received his wound in the stomach, but decided he could carry on and make for the relative safety of a small outcrop further forward named Pimple. I found I could still move on all fours and covered the next 200 yards or so to Pimple like a chimpanzee." Several of Hamilton's men had also been wounded; one of them, a Khatak, was hit near the edge of the ridge and fell rolling a thousand feet to the bottom, beyond help. "He was captured by the tribesmen later that day but was returned during the night on a donkey given to him by an ex-Guide who was now in retirement fighting with his friends." One of his Dogras was not so fortunate. He was hit in the chest and rolled down the lower foothills of the ridge. "He did not survive and his body, being Hindu, was found later, badly mutilated."

"For the next two or three hours we did our best to be aggressive and fired at anything that moved on the hill and spurs to our front, but the tribesmen were some hundred feet above us and well concealed. We saw little." Hamilton was expecting a counter-attack to be launched, if only to recover the wounded. "We all knew what happened to them if captured. Was there not an age-old unwritten law of the Frontier never to leave wounded in enemy hands if humanly possible?" At about mid-day, the artillery far down in the valley began to shell Point 4080. The counter-attack was never launched. Even so, the Mohmand tribes "had had enough for the time being and sued for peace the following day. The bodies of Tony and Godfrey and of twenty other Guides were collected and either buried or burnt." In addition to Good, Hamilton and the two gunner officers, eighty-two others were either captured, wounded or badly injured falling down the mountainside. The tribesmen returned to their villages and the Guides went back to their home in Mardan in the Yusufzai plain. Meynell was awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously, and Hamilton received the D.S.O.'

Captain Meynell's V.C. citation gives further details (*London Gazette* 24 December 1935): 'On 29 September 1935, while operating against Mohmand tribesmen in the attack on Point 4080, Captain Meynell was Adjutant of the Battalion. In the final phase of the attack the Battalion Commander was unable to get information from his most forward troops. Captain Meynell went forward to ascertain the situation and found the forward troops on the objective, but involved in a struggle against an enemy vastly superior in numbers. Seeing the situation he at once took over command of the men in this area. The enemy, by this time, was closing in on the position from three sides. Captain Meynell had at his disposal two Lewis guns and about 30 men. Although this party was maintaining heavy and accurate fire on the advancing enemy, the overwhelming numbers of the latter succeeded in reaching the position. Both the Lewis guns were damaged beyond repair and a fierce hand-to-hand struggle commenced. During the struggle Captain Meynell was mortally wounded and all his men were either killed or wounded. Throughout the action Captain Meynell endeavoured by all means to communicate the situation to Headquarters, but determined to hold on at all costs and encouraged his men to fight with him to the last. By so doing he inflicted on the enemy very heavy casualties which prevented them from exploiting their success. The fine example Captain Meynell set to his men, coupled with his determination to hold the position to the last, maintain the traditions of the Army and reflect the highest credit on the fallen officer and his comrades'.

The outcome of the operation proved contentious and details were presented to Parliament the following October. In reply to a question by Lord Hartington, Mr. R. A. 'Rab' Butler, the Under-Secretary of State for India, said that he wished to make it clear that the battalion did not fall into an ambush which should have been detected, or that it had failed to take proper precautions during its advance. The task given to the Guides, who numbered four British officers with 340 Indian officers and rank and file, was to occupy a point on the ridge commanding the Nahakki Pass. That involved difficult climbing, which gave the opposition an advantage, but it was a task which the Guides were pre-eminently fitted to carry out. They proceeded with all due precautions, and on achieving their object they encountered 1,800 tribesmen and, after a protracted hand-to-hand fight, were forced to give ground. Withdrawal under cover of artillery fire and Royal Air Force action was successfully carried out, and the hill was reoccupied within 24 hours without opposition. Within a few hours the tribesmen were suing for peace, said Mr. Butler. All ranks behaved with the greatest gallantry. The Guides had 24 killed, 49 wounded, and nine missing. The tribesmen's casualties were estimated at 150.

Hamilton was promoted Captain on 15 January 1940 and served as Adjutant of the 5th/12th Frontier Force Rifles from July 1940 to May 1941, being promoted Acting Major on 7 August 1940, and temporary Major on 7 November 1940. He attended the Staff College at Quetta from May to September 1941 and served as Second in Command, Training, at the Royal Military College, Dehra Dun, from August 1942 to January 1945. Promoted temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, he was appointed Commanding Officer, 16th Punjab Regiment, and served with them in Burma in 1945, for which service he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 19 September 1946). He transferred to the Royal Irish Fusiliers as a Major on 4 January 1948, and subsequently served in Palestine, 1948-49, where he was again Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 7 January 1949). Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 10 April 1954, he served as Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, from 1954-56, serving with them in Kenya in 1955, for which services he was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (*London Gazette* 31 January 1956).

Promoted Colonel on 10 April 1958, Hamilton subsequently served as Commander of the Berlin Infantry Brigade, and was advanced Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the 1958 Birthday Honours' List (*London Gazette* 12 June 1958). He was promoted Brigadier on 10 April 1962, and Major-General on 19 September 1963, and was latterly Chief, Joint Services Liaison Organisation, British Army of the Rhine, from September 1963 to October 1966. Created a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1966 (*London Gazette* 11 June 1966), he retired on 2 January 1967, and died on 15 July 1986, aged 74.



A Great War O.B.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant F. Terrill, Royal Navy, who was serving in H.M.S. Cornwallis when she was torpedoed and sunk by U32 on 9 January 1917, and was awarded the O.B.E. whilst serving on the Staff of the Senior Naval Officer, Gibraltar

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (208946. F. Terrill., Lg. Sea. H.M.S. Proserpine.) *minor official corrections to rate and ship*; 1914-15 Star (Mate F. Terrill. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. F. Terrill. R.N.) *good very fine, the rank on the Star scarce (5)* £300-£400

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 17 July 1919:

'For valuable services on the Staff of the Senior Naval Officer, Gibraltar.'

Frank Terrill was born at Portsea, Hampshire, on 15 September 1884 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 12 March 1900. He was advanced Able Seaman on 1 September 1903, and joined H.M.S. *Proserpine* on 1 June 1910, being advanced Leading Seaman on 22 August 1910. He was promoted Petty Officer on 1 January 1914.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Terrill was sent for Officer training on 5 November 1914. His first appointment was to H.M.S. *Newmarket*, probably simply for transit to Gallipoli, where he was landed on "A" beach at Suvla Bay, where it seems he served until invalided to the Royal Naval Hospital Malta. His 1914-15 Star is named in the unusual rank of Mate.

Upon leaving hospital Terrill was sent to H.M.S. *Cornwallis* and was onboard when she was torpedoed and sunk by U32 on 9 January 1917. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Birmingham* for a short time before being found fit for shore service only (with glasses) in May 1917. Subsequently posted to the Staff of the Senior Naval Officer, Gibraltar for duty with patrol vessels and to supervise and inspect all merchant ship armaments, it was for this service that he was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. He retired on medical grounds on 4 November 1921, and died on 19 June 1949.

Sold with copied record of service.

126 A Great War O.B.E. group of five awarded to Surgeon Captain R. J. E. Hanson, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type, breast badge, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914-15 Star (St. Surg. R. J. E. Hanson. R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Surg. Lt. Cr. R. J. E. Hanson. R.N.V.R.); Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (Surgeon R. J. E. Hanson. R.N.V.R. London Division.) mounted as worn, *good very fine and the last rare to the rank of Surgeon (5)* £460-£550

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

The recommendation states: 'For valuable work as ophthalmic specialist R.N.H. Haslar [Plymouth crossed through].'

Reginald John Edward Hanson was born in Cambridge on 16 August 1870. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and Haileybury. Studied at St Mary's Hospital, London, 1896-98; M.B. and B.Ch. 1896; B.A. 1899; studied also at Vienna and Heidelberg; F.R.C.S. 1904. Served in the Great War 1914-19 as Surgeon Commander R.N.V.R.; ophthalmic surgeon in Hospital Ships *Plessy* and *Asturias*, 194-15; R.N.H. Haslar, 1915-19. Inventor of improvements to periscopes, gun-sighting telescopes and theodolites. Promoted Surgeon Captain on 30 June 1922. He died on 22 March 1940, whilst residing at Tredudwell House, Lanteglos by Fowey, Cornwall.

127 A Great War O.B.E. group of five awarded to Surgeon Captain W. E. Harker, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type, breast badge, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914-15 Star (St. Surg. W. E. Harker. R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Surg. Lt. Cr. W. E. Harker. R.N.V.R.); Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1920, mounted for display, *good very fine (5)* £460-£550

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

The recommendation states: 'This officer is one of the senior R.N.V.R. medical officers and has served as Senior Medical Officer, Tyne District, He is a very energetic medical officer and sound medical practitioner and has organised and carried out the duties to my entire satisfaction.'

The following obituary was published in the *British Medical Journal*:

Dr. William Edmund Harker died at his home in Croxdale, Co. Durham, on March 2, 1950. He was in his 80th year. He was a Novocastrian-born and bred at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the eldest son of Alderman W. E. Harker. He was educated at Durham University, where he qualified in 1893, proceeded M.D. in 1895, and D.Hy. in 1899. During the early part of his career he practised at Tynemouth, and was the first medical officer of health appointed to the River Tyne ports. He served 40 years with this authority, during which period the Tyne was never declared an infected port. It is recorded that he was Britain's first port medical officer to fumigate ships as a plague preventive method. A floating hospital at Jarrow was in his charge to facilitate the detection and disposal of imported infectious maladies. In 1908 Harker received the appointment of medical Inspector of Aliens for Tyne Ports.

With the formation of the Tyneside division of the R.N.V.R. he received his commission as naval surgeon to the Tyne, the first appointed-based in H.M.S. *Satellite*. During the first world war he was largely responsible for the fitting out of the hospital unit, H.M.S. *Plassy*, a later component of the Grand Fleet at Scapa Flow. (H.M.S. *Plassy* was used as a hospital ship and was present at the Battle of Jutland taking on the wounded from the battle cruisers "Lion" and "Princess Royal"). Later he became senior medical officer to the Tyne Naval Depot, where he elaborated a scheme for the landing of casualties after a fleet action which bore fruit after the Jutland engagement. He retired as Surgeon Captain, R.N.V.R., with Volunteer and British Empire decorations.'

128 A Great War O.B.E. group of five awarded to Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander C. S. Brewer, Mersey Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, late Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914-15 Star (Surg. Lt. Cr. C. S. Brewer, R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Surg. Lt. Cr. C. S. Brewer. R.N.V.R.); Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (Surgeon C. S. Brewer, R.N.V.R.) mounted court style, *cleaned, otherwise extremely fine (5)* £800-£1,000

Provenance: John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

Only 65 R.N.V.R. L.S. & G.C. medals awarded during the reign of Edward VII.

Charles Samuel Brewer received his medical training at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, qualifying as L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, 1882, and later D.P.H., Liverpool 1909. He was appointed Surgeon of the Birkenhead Corps of the Liverpool Brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, 30 October 1889, serving until the R.N.A.V. were disbanded on 1 April 1892. He was appointed Surgeon of the R.N.V.R. on 3 February 1904, in the Liverpool Division, later re-titled Mersey Division. He received the R.N.V.R. L.S. & G.C. medal during the reign of Edward VII, and was appointed an O.B.E. (Military) on 11 June 1919, for valuable services at the Depot for Mercantile Marine Reserve Ratings at Liverpool. Doctor Brewer practised in Birkenhead and died there on 7 September 1927.

Sold with comprehensive research.



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

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; France and Germany Star, 1 clasp, Atlantic; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Cdr. (E.) G. P. Blake O.B.E. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, the first six mounted court-style as worn; the last two loose, *good very fine or better* (8) £800-£1,000



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

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

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

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

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

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's original Commission Document; Admiralty named condolence slip in respect of his Korea Medals; and a fine array of career photographs.



A Second War 'Burma Operations' O.B.E. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. K. Willans, Royal Army Service Corps, late Royal Artillery and Royal Indian Army Service Corps

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1930-31, Mohmand 1933 (2 Lieut. C. H. K. Willans, R.A.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. C. H. K. Willans, R.I.A.S.C.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R., with M.I.D. oak leaf (Major C. H. K. Willans, R.A.S.C.) generally good very fine (8) £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, May 2016 (when sold without the India Service Medal).

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 17 January 1946.

Charles Harte Keatinge Willans was born in December 1907 and was originally commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in September 1927, in which capacity he served in the North-West Frontier operations of 1930-31, gaining advancement to Lieutenant in September of the former year and secondment to the Indian Army Service Corps in January of the latter year. Having then been present in the Mohmand operations of 1933, he was advanced to Captain in September 1936, the same year in which he participated in further operations on the North-West Frontier. For his services he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 18 February 1938).

Having then attended Staff College and been advanced to Major, Willans was appointed a Staff Officer in November 1940 and saw further action with the R.I.A.S.C. in Burma 1944-45, for which services he was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. He reverted to the Royal Army Service Corps after Indian Independence and was again Mentioned in Despatches for his part in the Malayan Emergency (*London Gazette* 30 October 1953). Subsequently placed on the Regular Army Reserve of Officers, he ceased to belong to the Reserve in December 1962, and was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Sold with copied research.



A Second War O.B.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. G. Chapman, C.I.E., Royal Engineers

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Capt. R. C. G. Chapman. R.E.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style, *about extremely fine* (5) £300-£400

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 12 June 1947

O.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 11 June 1942

Reginald Charles George Chapman was appointed an Officer of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire for his services as Deputy Master of Security Printing in India, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 30 June 1944. He was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1947 for his services as Master of Security Printing in India, and retired on 31 March 1948.

132 A Second War 'Normandy campaign' O.B.E. group of eight attributed to Colonel C. W. King, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, E.II.R., Territorial, reverse officially dated 1984, with integral top riband bar; **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold, Military Division, Officer's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, French motto, with rosette and bronze palm on riband; Croix de Guerre, L.III.R., bronze, with bronze palm on riband, mounted court-style, *extremely fine* (8) £300-£400

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 28 September 1944:

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

T.D. *London Gazette* 14 December 1984: 'Lt.-Col. (Hon. Col.) C. W. King, O.B.E., Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (Retired)'

Belgian Order of Leopold, Officer, with Palm *London Gazette* 25 September 1947.

The original Recommendation states: 'Colonel Charles Wilfred King, O.B.E., has been Commanding, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers of the 79th Armoured Division since 1942. In this capacity he has made an outstanding contribution to the development and maintenance of the specialised tanks of this division. He has thus played a great part in the defeat of Germany and the liberation of Belgium. All tanks and vehicles of the Division were enabled, by Colonel King's exertions to enter battle at a peak of fitness. Thus the moral of the crews was raised by their confidence in the mechanical fitness of their vehicles and weapons.'

Belgian Croix de Guerre with Palm *London Gazette* 25 September 1947.



An inter-War M.B.E., Great War '1916' M.S.M. group of eleven awarded to Colonel (Quartermaster) F. W. Price, Royal Army Service Corps

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914 Star, with clasp (S-21925 Sjt. F. W. Price. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (S-21925 W. O. Cl.1. F. W. Price. A.S.C.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (S-1010 S. Sjt. F. W. Price. R.A.S.C.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (S-21925 Sjt. F. W. Price. A.S.C.); **France, Third Republic**, Medal of Honour, Gold Medal, with swords and laurel wreath, silver-gilt, silver mark to edge, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn and housed in a glazed display case, *light contact marks, good very fine and extremely rare to rank (11)* *£800-£1,000*

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 July 1926.

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

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

French Medal of Honour *London Gazette* 29 January 1919.

Frederick Walter Price attested for the Army Service Corps at York, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 August 1914, and subsequently as a Staff Sergeant-Major on the Quartermaster-General's Staff. He was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the 1926 Birthday Honours' List, and was commissioned Lieutenant (Quartermaster) in the Royal Army Service Corps on 14 January 1931. He was advanced Lieutenant-Colonel in 1943, and retired on 12 March 1947, being granted the honorary rank of Colonel, the first Quartermaster of the Royal Army Service Corps to be so honoured.

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

134 A Second War 'Civil Defence' M.B.E. pair awarded to T. Kennett, Esq., Assistant Town Clerk and Re-Housing Manager, Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Defence Medal, *nearly extremely fine (2)* *£120-£160*

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1942: Thomas Kennett, Esq, Assistant Town Clerk and Re-Housing Manager, Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone

'For services to Civil Defence.'

Thomas Kennett was born in Paddington, London, and attested for the 2nd County of London Yeomanry on 7 August 1914. He was discharged 'Medically Unfit' on 21 August 1914.

Sold with the original Bestowal Document for the M.B.E.

For the medals awarded to the recipient's son, see Lot 299.



A post-War M.B.E. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel (Quartermaster) A. M. Lambert, Royal Corps of Transport, late Royal Army Service Corps

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (T/22811780 Sgt. A. M. Lambert. R.A.S.C.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (Capt (QM) A M Lambert MBE RCT); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (Capt (QM) A. M. Lambert MBE. RCT.) mounted court-style as worn, and housed in a glazed display frame together with a set of Royal Corps of Transport cap and collar badges, edge bruise to GSM18, otherwise extremely fine (4) £400-£500

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 2 June 1973.

The original Recommendation state: '22811780 Warrant Officer Class I Arthur Melville Lambert, Royal Corps of Transport, has been employed as the Regimental Sergeant Major of the Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Corps of Transport since February 1971. His duties within the regiment are considerable, dealing as he does with all aspects of administration and discipline in a unit which is heavily engaged in training and equally heavily committed in the local community and youth activities. Throughout this period he has performed his duties with exceptional efficiency, loyalty, and devotion.

As the Regimental Sergeant Major he spends many hours in the planning and organisation of unit activities and he consistently maintains the very highest standards of personal conduct, bearing and integrity. In consequence he sets a fine example to the permanent staff and junior leaders alike. He was instrumental in the planning and organisation of a Royal Visit earlier in the year, and its success was in no small way due to his diligence, hard work, and unfailing attention to detail.

In the sphere of assistance to the civilian community, Mr. Lambert has been involved in the planning and organisation of numerous activities for both handicapped and disabled persons: the Somerset County Handicapped Persons Rally, the South West Regional Spastics Games, and the Mentally Handicapped Sports are but three of the many activities sponsored by the regiment during the year in which he has taken an active and responsible part. In addition, he has worked tirelessly in organising local youth and old age pensioners' activities. His efforts have done much to ensure the success of all these ventures and have brought great credit upon the Army.

Warrant Officer Class I Lambert is an outstanding Warrant Officer who never fails to give of his best and his work has been carried out in a manner vastly superior to that which could normally be expected. His exceptional and outstanding services have been an inspiration to his comrades and a fine example to all with whom he has come into contact.'

Arthur Melville Lambert attested for the Royal Army Service Corps, and having transferred to the Royal Corps of Transport was advanced Warrant Officer Class I (Regimental Sergeant Major). He was commissioned Captain (Quartermaster) in the Royal Corps of Transport on 25 April 1974, and was promoted Major (Quartermaster) on 25 April 1982, and Lieutenant-Colonel (Quartermaster) on 11 September 1986. He retired on 8 June 1990.



A scarce 'Korea' Fleet Air Arm Firefly Observer's D.S.C. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant Commander J. G. C. Harvey, Fleet Air Arm and Royal Navy, who having served in Swordfish with 813 Squadron in North Africa during the Second War, went on to distinguish himself with 812 Squadron off Korea on many operational sorties carried out from H.M. Carrier *Glory*

Distinguished Service Cross, E.I.I.R., reverse officially dated '1952', hallmarks for London 1952, with *Spink & Son* maker's mark; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Lieut. J. G. C. Harvey, D.S.C. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *lacquered, generally nearly very fine or better* (8) £3,000-£4,000

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 30 September 1952:

'For distinguished service in operations in Korean Waters.'

John Gabriel Cavendish Harvey was born in 1922, and was appointed Sub Lieutenant (A), Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in October 1942. Having passed through H.M.S. *St. Vincent* for aircrew selection, he was subsequently posted as an Observer to 813 Squadron at H.M.S. *Cormorant*. Harvey was posted for operational service with the Squadron, November 1942 - August 1943. Including in *Swordfish* on torpedo spotter reconnaissance as part of 'Y' Flight based at Tafaraoui, Algeria. He continued to be employed with 826 Squadron in the same area.

Harvey advanced to Lieutenant (A) in August 1944, and served as an Observer with 711 Squadron based at H.M.S. *Jackdaw*. By July 1946 he was confirmed as a Lieutenant (A) in the regular Royal Navy, and in 1948 was serving in the Compass Department of the Admiralty. Harvey served as 812 Squadron's Senior Observer during the Korean War. Operating in *Fireflies* from the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Glory*. On 23 April 1951 H.M.S. *Glory* arrived in Korean waters to start her first of three operational tours, taking over from H.M.S. *Theseus*. Her arrival coincided with the Chinese Spring Offensive and the two squadrons operating from *Glory*, 804 Squadron flying *Sea Furies*, and 812 Squadron flying *Fireflies*, were immediately in action. Harvey received his award of the D.S.C. for his service in many offensive operations during H.M.S. *Glory's* Second Tour of operations in Korean Waters from 27 January - 5 May 1952. On one day, 17 March, the aircraft from *Glory* launched a record 105 sorties.

Harvey would have recorded a large number of sorties, armed reconnaissances, close air support, strafing attacks, strikes on enemy positions, as well as escort and spotting flights over the course of the 5 month tour. An illustration of the Squadron's work can be found on the Memoriam to Lieutenant John Harry Sharp also of Harvey's Squadron. He was killed in action on 28 June 1951, during *Glory's* first tour:

'*Glory's* second patrol started on 11th May, the *Sea Furies* were soon busy on AR details, attacking targets of opportunity, and on the 13th May, ox-carts became legitimate targets, as the enemy began using them to transport ammunition. On 14th, the ship replenished, and a stoker fell overboard, quickly rescued by the helicopter doing a photo-shoot. H.M.S. *Nootka* caused some consternation, when she was caught North, when daylight came, and had to have a CAP, until she reached the safety of the fleet. A simulated assault from the sea, was launched in the area of Chodo, to relieve some of the Communist pressure on the army. While aircraft provided CAP for the diversionary force, led by *Kenya* and *Ceylon*, other aircraft spotted for the cruisers' shore bombardments. In the last three days of the patrol, variable weather affected flying, but 155 sorties were flown. A defective stern gland restricted *Glory's* speed on her journey to Sasebo, limiting her to 19 knots. The ship replenished and refitted at Sasebo, and the stern gland was fixed, while the hull was scraped. On 3rd June, *Glory* sailed for her Third Patrol, she relieved U.S.S. *Bataan*, and flying started on 4th June, with the *Furies* going into action against junks, at Hanchon and Kumsan-ni. Sorties continued throughout the patrol, Pilot 3 S.W.E. Ford, was forced to ditch his *Firefly*, after it took some damage, and the aircraft pitched forward and sank almost immediately, the pilot being unable to escape. The attack rules were changed, as a result of increasing aircraft returning with light flak and small arms fire damage, and general debris being picked up from low-passes over targets...'

For H.M.S. *Glory's* second and third tours in Korean Waters, six Observer officers and Ratings were recognised for their distinguished service in air operations. Five were Mentioned in Despatches and Harvey was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross. He was presented with his award at an investiture on 10 March 1953. Harvey was appointed to 703 Squadron in March 1952 serving at H.M.S. *Peregrine*, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander (A) in August 1952. Subsequent service included at H.M.S. *Gannet* and with H.M.S. *Ark Royal*. Lieutenant Commander Harvey retired in 1958, and resided in later life at Crowborough, East Sussex. He died in March 2008.

Harvey's Distinguished Service Cross is of the rare first Queen Elizabeth type, as executed by the London firm of silversmiths *Spink and Son*. After Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne in January 1952 *Spink & Son* were awarded the contract to design and manufacture the new obverse die for the D.S.C. with the E.I.I.R. Royal Cypher and to strike the first batch of crosses. A very small number of these were awarded before the contract to manufacture these reverted to the Royal Mint.

Sold with copied research.

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A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Second Lieutenant A. McKendrick, Highland Light Infantry, attached Royal Scots Fusiliers, late Queen's Own Royal Glasgow Yeomanry

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (1686 Sgt. A. Mc Kendrick. Q.O.R. Glasgow Y.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. A. Mc.Kendrick.) *good very fine* (4) £1,000-£1,400

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

Alexander McKendrick attested for the Queen's Own Royal Glasgow Yeomanry and served with them during the Great War in the Egyptian theatre of war from 22 June 1915, before being commissioned into the Highland Light Infantry on 7 March 1918. Attached to the 12th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, for his service with the latter unit on the Western Front he was awarded the Military Cross.

Sold with copied research

x138 A Great War M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant A. S. Gunn, Canadian Garrison Artillery

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. S. Gunn.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (3) £600-£800

M.C. *London Gazette* 2 December 1918: Lieutenant Angus Stirling Gunn, 11th Siege Battery, 3rd Brigade, Canadian Garrison Artillery
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When six lorries, each loaded with fifty rounds of ammunition, were bombed, two being set on fire, this officer at once removed the four to a place of safety, and then, assisted by a N.C.O., extinguished the fire in one of the lorries. He then unloaded the ammunition amidst constant explosions from the burning lorry. His prompt action saved much loss of life and material.'

x139 A Great War M.C. group of three awarded to Captain G. E. Henderson, 102nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. C. E. Henderson.) *light contact marks, good very fine* (3) £600-£800

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919: Lieutenant (Acting Captain) Charles Ernest Henderson, 102nd Canadian Infantry, 2nd Central Ontario Regiment.



A Second War A.F.C. group of five awarded to Squadron Leader R. K. Potter, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1946'; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Flt. Lt. R. K. Potter. R.A.F.V.R.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £1,000-£1,400



A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

The original Recommendation states: 'Examining Flight, Ambala. Squadron Leader Potter has been employed as a flying instructor. He was posted to this Command from the E.C.F.S. to form the Examining Flight, C.F.S. (I). This Flight, which consisted of Squadron Leader Potter and two other instructors, became operative in August 1944, since which its members have flown the length and breadth of India, testing instructors at all training Units as well as the ferry pilots of No. 229 Group. In all 1,140 hours have been flown and 473 pilots tested. Squadron Leader Potter has rendered useful service and, by his outstanding instructional ability and deftness as a pilot, combined with his flying integrity, he has been instrumental in raising the standard of flying instruction throughout the Command.'

Richard Keith Potter, a native of Knighton Rise, Leicester, was born on 21 October 1916 and gained Aero Certificate No. 11,530 on 21 October 1933, having taken his first flight in July 1929, and was a civilian Pilot by trade. Upon the outbreak of the Second World War, he gained his 'Wings' on 24 March 1940 and was commissioned Pilot Officer on 23 July 1940. Mentioned in Despatches, he was awarded the Air Efficiency Award on 21 September 1944, and was awarded the Air Force Cross for his fine work as a Flying Instructor in India during the Second World War. He died in Leicester on 7 May 2010.

Sold together with the recipient's two Pilot's Log Books (C.A. Form 24); named Buckingham Palace enclosure for the A.F.C., mounted in a glazed display frame; invitation to the presentation of The Queen's Colour at the Central Flying School, June 1969; two photographs of the recipient, including one on his wedding day; and copied research.



The extremely well-documented and scarce Helicopter Winchman's 'Search and Rescue' 1969 A.F.C., 1957 A.F.M. group of six awarded to Master Engineer P. E. J. 'Chalky' White, 78 Squadron, Royal Air Force, for his gallant rescue of a watchman on a drilling barge, in the midst of a violent storm, off Dubai Jetty, Persian Gulf, 25 January 1969. In a career of over 28 years, White amassed thousands of flying hours in at least 37 different aircraft

Air Force Cross, E.I.I.R., reverse officially dated '1969', and reverse additionally engraved 'GO. 579681 M. Eng. P. E. J. White R.A.F.'; Air Force Medal, E.I.I.R. (579681. F. Sgt. P. E. J. White. R.A.F.); War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (579681 F. Sgt. P. E. J. White. R.A.F.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (60579681 M. Eng. P. E. J. White RAF); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (579681 F. Sgt. P. E. J. White. R.A.F.) mounted for wear, housed in a *Worcestershire Medal Service Ltd* leather case, generally very fine (lot) £3,000-£4,000



A.F.C. *London Gazette* 10 June 1969:

'On 25th January 1969, Master Engineer White was briefed as winchman of the 78 Squadron Duty Search and Rescue helicopter crew, to attempt the rescue of a watchman from a drilling barge, with a 40 foot gantry on the stern, in difficulties half a mile off Dubai Jetty. A number of attempts at rescue had been made by various vessels from Dubai but, due to the violent sea state, they had all proved abortive. With a visibility of five nautical miles, the vessel was quickly located and found to be dragging its anchor in breakers approximately 300 yards from a lee shore. The generally rough sea, (sea state five) and the dragging effect of the one bow anchor caused the 80 foot barge to corkscrew violently and the gantry to gyrate furiously. The vertical movement of the bow was estimated to be twenty feet. With the barge lying head into wind, which at this time was gusting between 20 and 30 knots, the pilot found that, in the normal head-into-wind hover, the tail rotor of the Wessex helicopter was within feet of the top of the gyrating gantry and the first attempt was abandoned. Master Engineer White suggested that if the helicopter could be hovered 45 degrees out of wind this would keep the tail rotor away from the gantry and he would be willing to attempt a rescue. This was done and Master Engineer White started to winch down to the barge. However, due to lack of visual reference, the pilot was unable to maintain a steady hover and, although the winchman made contact with the barge, the rescue attempt had to be discontinued and Master Engineer White was winched back into the aircraft. Master Engineer White indicated that he would risk a further attempt at rescue, and the helicopter was brought into position at a much lower hover. Master Engineer White managed to obtain a foothold on the pitching deck and within a minute the survivor was secured and winched aboard the Wessex. During both winching operations, Master Engineer White was in grave danger of being dashed against the side or superstructure of the barge and, throughout the entire incident, he acted in the best tradition of the Service. He displayed complete disregard of personal safety and showed tenacity and courage well beyond the call of duty. The fact that both he and the remainder of the crew are only part-time Search and Rescue operators, with minimal training in the role, does much to emphasise his courage.'

1 of 2 A.F.C.'s awarded for the incident, as well as a Queen's Commendation For Valuable Service In The Air.

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 13 June 1957.

The original recommendation states: 'Flight Sergeant White has served with 511 Squadron, Royal Air Force Station, Lyneham, since March, 1952, as a flight engineer. For the last two years he has held an above average Transport Command category and at all times his work, keenness and efficiency have been an inspiration to all. On 6th October, 1956, he was flight engineer on a Hastings aircraft detailed for a flight from Lyneham to Luqa. As the aircraft crossed the English coast, the airspeed indicator suddenly failed to register. Flight Sergeant White investigated the failure and ascertained that no pressure was entering the instruments. By experimenting with lengths of alloy tubing, he produced a reading on the air speed indicator. Then, with the external rudder lock, webbing tape and tubing from the pressure head lines, he constructed a substitute pressure head and mounted it in the air-stream, through the starboard static vent access panel. The airspeed obtained appeared accurate with the power set and the aircraft was stalled to verify this. The result was exceedingly accurate. Flight Sergeant White's remarkable ingenuity and knowledge of the aircraft resulted in the flight being continued to a safe landing at Luqa. Flight Sergeant White is an enthusiastic and thoroughly capable Air Engineer, who continues to perform outstanding work with his Squadron both in the air and on the ground. His resourcefulness on the flight to Malta is but one example of what could be expected of this aircrew Non-Commissioned Officer when face to face with danger or difficulty. His technical knowledge, combined with determination and natural ability, has done much to ensure aircraft serviceability and airborne efficiency. Flight Sergeant White's devotion to duty and invaluable contribution to his Squadron and the Long Range Force are worthy of recognition.'

Peter Ernest John 'Chalky' White joined the Royal Air Force as an Apprentice Airframe Fitter at No. 1 School of Technical Training, Halton in August 1943. He joined the 47th Entry, and passed out in August 1946. White was posted for pilot training to No. 4 F.T.S., Heany, Southern Rhodesia in 1949, however, he was deemed unsuitable for flying and posted to No. 4 Technical Training School, St. Athan in September the following year. White remustered as a Flight Engineer in April 1951 and was posted for further training to No. 242 O.T.U., Dishforth.

White served with 511 Squadron (Handley Page Hastings) at Lyneham, March 1952 - May 1957 (A.F.M.). He was posted to 216 Squadron (Comets) at Lyneham, and then served with 99 Squadron (Britannias) also based at Lyneham, from 1959. The latter was a Conversion Flight, and White served with them until February 1968. During his time with 99 Squadron he qualified as a Master Engineer and had amassed a total of over 8,000 flying hours world-wide. White retrained as a Helicopter Crewman at R.A.F. Odiham in March 1968, and was then posted to 78 Squadron (Wessex Helicopters) at Sharjah, Persian Gulf in June 1968.

78 Squadron were employed as a Search and Rescue unit, and it was whilst serving with them as a Winchman that White distinguished himself during the rescue of a watchman from a drilling barge off the Dubai Jetty, 25 January 1969 (A.F.C.) After a nine month tour, White returned to R. A.F. Odiham where he was to become an Instructor with the Helicopter Operational Training Flight in September 1970. He was to be involved in compiling the technical training syllabus for both pilots and crew of Puma helicopters. White had to take enforced retirement in August 1973, by which time he had completed over 28 years service and flown in at least 37 different types of aircraft. Master Engineer White died in January 1987.

Sold with the following archive:

- i) No. 6B (warm weather) Non-Ceremonial Dress Issue (complete with brevet and ribands); R.A.F. issue white soft leather, Flying Gloves; American type O/S/FAP-2 Sheepskin Summer Flying Gloves; R.A.F. issue wire arm Flying Sunglasses; Warrant Officer Copper topped hard wood, Swagger Stick; Gold embroidered 115 Squadron badge (Q.C.) on black felt; 115 Squadron Blazer Badge (King's Crown); Flight Engineer half-wing brevet; United Nations Badge; 18 Squadron Flying Suit Patch; Master Engineer Arm Badges (Best Blue Issue); Master Aircrew Mess Dress Badge; Master Aircrew Cuff Brassard; Warrant Officer Peak Cap Badge; Warrant Officer Beret Badge; Brass Other Ranks Cap Badge; Pipe Band Brass Badge, worn by recipient at R.A.F. Halton; Apprentice Badge 47 Entry; Riband Bar; Identity Discs; and Miscellaneous Buttons
- ii) The recipient's Warrant, dated 2 July 1962
- iii) 4 Royal Air Force Log Books (October 1949 - August 1973) one of which is a Pilot's Flying Log Book, another an Aircrew and the remaining two are privately bound in leather and embossed with recipient's name in gold lettering
- iv) R.A.F. Apprenticeship Certificate, issued by R.A.F. Halton, and named to recipient
- v) The recipient's Certificate of Service
- vi) A number of course notebooks; a number of certificates relating to aircraft construction from various companies - including Bristol Siddeley, British Aircraft Corporation, De Havilland and Rolls Royce; a number of Education Certificates; and various investiture photographs, service photographs, correspondence and other ephemera.





A very scarce inter-war A.R.R.C. group of five awarded to Nursing Sister A. M. Shrewsbury, Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, who was decorated by the French Government for services on board the Hospital Ship *St Margaret of Scotland*

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel; 1914-15 Star (N. Sister A. M. Shrewsbury, Q.A.R.N.N.S.); British War and Victory Medals (N. Sister A. M. Shrewsbury, Q.A.R.N.N.S.); **France, Third Republic**, Medaille d'Honneur des Epidemies, Ministere de la Marine, bronze with anchor embroidered on ribbon (Miss Shrewsbury *Ste Marguerite d'Ecosse* 1918) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £1,800-£2,200

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

Medaille d'Honneur des Epidemies *London Gazette* 24 May 1919. One of only three awards to Q.A.R.N.N.S.

Alice Mary Shrewsbury was born in Cambridgeshire on 17 August 1880, where her father had a farm of 160 acres. She had at least one brother and six sisters. She commenced her nursing training at Guy's Hospital and trained there for four and a half years before joining the Royal Navy on 6 August 1913, at R.N.H. Haslar. At the commencement of the war she was sent to the Hospital Ship *Drina* and served on her until August 1915 when she was transferred to R.N.H. Haslar. In May 1917 she served for just one week on the Hospital Ship *St Margaret of Scotland* before being placed at R.N.H. Malta. It was at this stage that nursing sisters were withdrawn from sea service. However, in November 1917 she once more transferred to the *St Margaret of Scotland* and appears to have served aboard her for the rest of the war. After the war she served at Haslar, Chatham, Malta, and R.N.H. Plymouth. She was discharged to pension on 17 August 1930. Her nursing reports show her as always being assessed as very good, exemplary or above average. She was awarded the Medaille d'Honneur des Epidemies in May 1919 and the medal was forwarded to her on 19 May 1922. She attended Buckingham Palace for the investiture of her A.R.R.C. on 14 March 1930.

According to information provided by Q.A.R.N.N.S. Archives there were only 53 1914-15 Star trios awarded to Q.A.R.N.N.S.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

For the recipient's Great War miniature awards, see Lot 650.



A Kaiser-i-Hind pair awarded to Superintendent G. Bowen, Calcutta Police

Kaiser-I-Hind, E.VII.R., 2nd class, silver, the edge contemporarily engraved 'Griffith Bowen. Calcutta 1909', with integral top riband bar; Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (Griffith Bowen Supt. of Police) contemporarily engraved naming, *minor edge bruise to latter, otherwise extremely fine (2)* £400-£500

Griffith Bowen was born on 20 September 1859 and joined the Calcutta police on 14 June 1886. He was appointed Superintendent of Police on 12 April 1904, and was in charge of the High Court from 24 July 1910.

144 A post-War Order of St John group of six awarded to Surgeon Captain T. F. Davies, Royal Navy

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Brother's) breast badge, silver and enamel, heraldic beasts in angles; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (Surg. Cdr. T. F. Davies. R.N.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, *good very fine (6)* £300-£400

Order of St. John, Officer, *London Gazette* 12 January 1965.

Thomas Frank Davies qualified at Guy's Hospital in 1931. He then worked at Pembury Hospital before joining the Royal Navy in 1933, being advanced Surgeon Captain on 30 June 1958. His final appointment was in the Department of the Medical Director-General of the Navy, and he transferred to the Retired List in 1975.



The unique 'Gedid operations 1899' D.C.M. group to three awarded to Quartermaster Sergeant Instructor (later Captain) S. W. McConnell, Army Gymnastic Staff, attached XIII Sudanese Battalion, Egyptian Army, late Durham Light Infantry

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (St-Sjt: S. W. M'Connell. A. Gym: Staff.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (Q.M. Sjt: Instr. S. W. McConnell. A. Gym: St.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 3 clasps, Gedaref, Gedid, Sudan 1899, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better (3)* £5,000-£7,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2018.

D.C.M.: *London Gazette* 13 March 1900:

'Final pursuit and defeat of the Khalifa, Soudan, November 1899.' A unique pre-Great War award to the Army Gymnastic Staff.

The original recommendation by Major Doran, Royal Irish Regiment, attached 9th Sudanese Battalion, states:

'For his excellent instruction in fire discipline which has improved the Bn [9th Sudanese] so very much - and for his steadying effect on the men in the face of the enemy.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 January 1900 (Colonel F. R. Wingate, Battle of Gedid).

Samuel W. McConnell was born in Sunderland, County Durham, and attested for the Durham Light Infantry at Redcar in June 1893 aged 18. Trade given as labourer. Declared service in the Militia. He was promoted to Corporal in June 1896, and transferred as a Sergeant to the Army Gymnastic Staff in December 1897. McConnell was appointed Drill Instructor to the Egyptian Army in August 1898, and served with them in the Sudan from that month until March 1900.

McConnell is listed as attached to the 13th Sudanese Battalion, Egyptian Army, but he served with the 9th Sudanese Battalion, Egyptian Army, during the Gedaref operations and at the battle of Gedid, 22 November 1899. At Gedid, the Khalifa and Ahmed Fedil were both killed, and the reconquest of the Sudan was complete. The part played in the battle by the 9th Sudanese under Major Doran, is recorded in the despatch of Colonel Sir Reginald Wingate:

'Major Maxse (Coldstream Guards), Brevet Major Doran (Royal Irish Regiment) and Brevet Major Gorringe (Royal Engineers) commanded the 13th, 9th, and Irregular Sudanese Battalion's respectively, and I cannot speak too highly of the excellent behaviour on the line of march, and the gallant conduct in action of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man composing this infantry brigade. Such results can only be obtained by constant drill and attention to discipline, and the gallant and able commanders of the 9th and 13th deserve special commendation for the high state of efficiency of their battalions. It was in front of the 9th that the Khalifa met his death... Immediately in front of the line of advance of the 9th Sudanese, and only a few hundred yards from our original position on the rising ground, a large number of the enemy were seen lying dead, huddled together in a comparatively small space; on examination these proved to be the bodies of the Khalifa Abdulla et Taaishi, the Khalifa Ali Wad Helu, Ahmed-el-Fedil, the Khalifa's two brothers, Sennousi Ahmed and Hamed Mohammed, the Mahdi's son, Es-Sadek, and a number of other well-known leaders.

At a short distance behind them lay their dead horses, and, from the few men still alive - amongst whom was the Emir Yunis Eddekein - we learnt that the Khalifa, having failed in his attempt to reach the rising ground where we had forestalled him, had then endeavoured to make a turning movement, which had been crushed by our fire. Seeing his followers retiring, he made an ineffectual attempt to rally them, but recognising that the day was lost, he called on his Emirs to dismount from their horses, and seating himself on his 'furwa' or sheepskin - as is the custom of Arab chiefs, who disdain surrender - he had placed Khalifa Ali Wad Helu on his right and Ahmed Fedil on his left, whilst the remaining Emirs seated themselves round him, with their body-guard in line some 20 paces to the front, and in this position they had unflinchingly met their death... The Khalifa's death was the signal for the wholesale surrender, and by the afternoon we had collected upwards of 3,000 men and 6,000 women and children, besides quantities of rifles, swords, spears, cattle, etc.'

McConnell advanced to 1st Class Sergeant Instructor in November 1902, and was promoted to Quarter Master Sergeant Instructor in October 1912. He was discharged as Quarter Master Sergeant Instructor on 12 June 1914, having served for 21 years. McConnell was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant, Educational and Training Gymnasia, in August 1915. He advanced to Temporary Captain, without pay and allowances whilst employed on Gymnastic Staff in September the following year.

In October 1917, 'a party of officers and 19 A.G.S. instructors proceeded to the U.S. [El Paso, Texas] to assist in training their newly raised armies. The officers included Capt. McConnell. The part deserves much credit. Their work and spirit appealed to the American temperament and wherever they went they won excellent opinions. Many of the American divisions refused to part with their British instructors when ordered to France and took them with them.' (Extract from the *History of the A.P.T.C.* refers).

McConnell was not one of those who went to France, and indeed given his unpaid capacity it would appear that he was not entitled to any Great War Medals. Long Service Medal awarded in AO 99 of 1914.

Sold with copied research including Wingate's despatch saved to C.D.



A fine Great War ‘Havrincourt Wood, September 1918’ D.C.M. and ‘Western Front’ M.M. and Second Award Bar group of seven awarded to Private J. Schlencker, 4th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (10913 Pte. J. Schlencker. M.M. 4/Midd'x R.); Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (10913 Pte. J. Schlencker. 4/Middx: R.); 1914-15 Star (G-10913 Pte. J. Schlencker. Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-10913 Pte. J. Schlencker. Midd'x R.); Defence Medal; Service Medal of the Order of St John, silvered base metal (1524 Cpl. J. Schlencker, London S.J.A.B. 1951) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine* (7) £2,800-£3,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 16 January 1919:

'On the 9th/10th/11th September, 1918, in Havrincourt Wood. Under very heavy fire of all descriptions he attended to wounded men and dressed their injuries during these days' hard fighting, working with a gallantry and self-sacrificing devotion to duty that was a splendid example to all.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 September 1917:

'For gallantry and devotion to duty East of Oosttaverne during operations on the 31st of July 1917... The following Congratulations have been received:- "The G.O.C. 37th Division, wishes to convey to the Officers, NCOs & Men of this Battalion his appreciation of their steadfastness and gallantry during the recent operations. He considers that they have fully maintained their name of 'Die Hards'.'" (4th Middlesex War Diary refers)

M.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 25 April 1918. An award for the German Spring Offensive.

John Schlencker was a native of High Barnet and proceeded to France with the 4th Middlesex Regiment on 19 October 1915.

Sold with copied research including War Diary entries for actions of July 1917 and September 1918.



A fine Great War D.C.M., M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant Joseph Thelwell, 4th (Denbighshire) Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers, who was killed in action near Bourlon Wood in January 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (7723 Sgt. J. Thelwell, 1/4 R.W. Fus:-T.F.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (200721 Sgt. J. Thelwell, D.C. M. 1/4 R.W. Fus:-T.F.); 1914-15 Star (7723 L/Cpl. J. Thelwell, R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (7723 Sgt. J. Thelwell, R. W. Fus.) mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £2,800-£3,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1916; citation published 21 June 1916:
'For consistent good and gallant work as a bomber and when on patrol.'

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

Joseph Thelwell was a native of Wrexham and was employed at the Cambrian Leather Works. He joined the 4th (Denbighshire) Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers (T.F.) at the outbreak of the War, and probably served in "A" or "B" Company, both of which were comprised of Wrexham men. He joined the battalion in France on 10 January 1915, taking part in the operations at Givenchy on 25 January 1915, and Richebourg on 9 May 1915. The battalion was converted to Pioneers at the beginning of September 1915 and were employed as such at Loos. From March 1916 the battalion was at Vimy, where, on 3 May 1916, three large British mines were exploded, and it was their duty to consolidate the craters. It is probable that Thelwell's D.C.M. was connected with this operation.

In November 1917 the battalion was at Bourlon Wood and it is likely the Thelwell's M.M. was awarded in connection with the difficult withdrawal from that place. He was killed at Flesquières, near Bourlon Wood, on 19 January 1918. A letter from an officer stated that a shell came into the trench and killed him instantly, and added "we are all very sorry as he was such a splendid fellow." Thelwell's D.C.M. and M.M. were formally presented to his widow at a parade of troops on 3 June 1918.

Sold with comprehensive copied research.



A fine Great War 'Old Contemptibles' 1914 D.C.M. group of five awarded to Corporal A. A. Page, 4th Hussars, for gallantry at Houdeng-Aineries, at St. Christophe-a-Berry, and again in the action near Hollebeke on 30 October 1914

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (5748 Cpl. A. A. Page. 4/Hrs.); 1914 Star, with clasp (5748 {te. A. A. Page. 4/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals, with small M.I.D. oak leaves (5748 Pte. A. A. Page. 4-Hrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (H-5748 Sjt. A. A. Page. 4/Hrs.) mounted as worn, suspension claw of the first held with wire and requires re-pinning, otherwise a little polished and generally nearly very fine (5) £2,000-£2,400



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

'For gallantry and ability at Houdeng-Aineries and at St. Christophe-a-Berry. In the action near Hollebeke on 30th October his gallant conduct was again noticeable.'

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

Arthur Alfred Page was born at Bagshot, Surrey, on 4 January 1885. Page served for 21 years in the Forces. He joined the Royal Marines in 1901 but after two years transferred to the Army. In the 1914-18 war, while serving as a corporal in the 4th Hussars, he won the Distinguished Conduct Medal and was mentioned in despatches. Page subsequently transferred to the 15th King's Hussars and was discharged on 4 March 1922, when he received a testimonial from his commanding officer describing his service with the colours as exemplary, and his service in the war 'fine.' He was a member of Godalming Old Contemptibles' Association and Godalming British Legion. For some years he was employed at the Godalming Gas Works (Newspaper obituaries refer).

Sold with two original photographs of the recipient, one seated, the other mounted on horseback, two character certificates from C.O. 15th Hussars, two newspaper obituary notices, and a ribbon bar.



A scarce Great War 'Battle of Jerusalem 1917' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Company Sergeant-Major W. C. Windows, 5th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (240116 C.S. Mjr. W. C. Windows. 1/5 Som: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (240116 W.O. Cl. 1 W. C. Windows. Som. L.I.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1246 C. Sjt. W. C. Windows. Som. L.I.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (1246 Sjt. W. C. Windows. 5/Som: L.I.) mounted on card for display, toned, good very fine (5)

£1,200-£1,600

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 May 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He took command of his company and led his men right up to his objective. Remaining in this position under heavy fire throughout the day he, on the withdrawal being ordered, collected his remaining men and brought them back with great ability and coolness.'

William Charles Windows was born at Redcliffe, near Bristol, on 14 January 1875. A cooper by trade, he joined the Royal Navy as a 2nd Cooper on 25 May 1898, aged 23, for 12 years continuous service. However, following the death of both his father and younger brother in March 1901, he purchased his discharge from the Navy on 2 May 1901. He subsequently joined the 5th (Territorial) Battalion of the Somerset Light Infantry and served overseas with the 1/5th Battalion during the Palestine campaign in 1917-18. His D.C.M. was awarded for the attack on El Jib by the 1/5th Battalion on 23 November 1917, during the battle of Jerusalem, as described in the regimental history:

'But the fighting was not yet over. After a bitterly cold night (it was the end of November, some 3,000 feet above sea-level and the men wearing khaki-drill shorts and tunics, with no blankets or greatcoats), the troops awoke on 23 November to the knowledge that El Jib was still to be taken. The 1/5th Somersets were detailed for the attack, and at dawn the Commanding Officer went forward with the Brigadier to obtain a view of the objective. Seen from the west, El Jib presented a formidable aspect. A natural stronghold, it stood upon a hill, about a mile to the east, with steep rocky terraces affording natural facilities for defence by enfilading machine-gun fire. The approach to the village was through a valley some 700 yards wide, with Nebi Samwil on the right, and, on the left, high ground and ridges leading forward from Beit Izza.

The Mosque on the lofty slopes of Nebi Samwil, which stood out in relief against the surrounding country, was occupied by the 3/3rd Gurkhas, who held on to their position most gallantly after desperate hand-to-hand fighting, in which even boulders were used by the defenders of the Mosque, in almost mediæval fashion.

This, then, was the position which the Somersets were asked to assault, with no other support than the light guns of a mountain battery, with its limited supply of ammunition, and a detachment of the Brigade Machine-Gun Company. The Battalion was now reduced to an effective strength of about 400 men, and, apart from the C.O, the second-in-command, and the adjutant, there were only four subalterns left to go into action with the companies; No. 3 Company, having no officers at all, was commanded by C.S.M. W. C. Windows. (For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty C.S.M. W. C. Windows was awarded the D.C.M.)

At 8 a.m. the Battalion left the bivouacs it had occupied overnight and moved up to the place of deployment where the Commanding Officer detailed the plan of attack to his Company Commanders. The general plan was that the 1/5th Somersets should capture and hold El Jib, after which the 2/3rd Gurkhas were to push on and take Bir Nebala, thus clearing the way for the advance to Bireh. The enemy were already busy, at this stage, shelling the northern slopes of Nebi Samwil from the direction of the Nablus-Jerusalem road, and as soon as the deployed lines of the Somersets came under observation, the Turks concentrated a heavy fire of shrapnel and high-explosive upon them.

As the 75th Divisional Artillery had been unable to reach Biddu, there was no means of keeping down this well-directed and deadly fire. The attacking lines, however, moved forward with great coolness and precision, in spite of the intense machine-gun fire which opened on them as they came within range. No attack could live long under that fire. As one of the officers with the attack described it, "every other man seemed to be falling... it was terrible... the lines just melted away."

The machine-gun fire was coming not only from the El Jib position, where it was to be expected, but a particularly galling fire was also raking the attacking lines in enfilade from the northern slopes of Nebi Samwil on the right flank. Nothing daunted, what remained of the attacking lines pressed forward under intense and continuous fire. The fourth company, which had been held in reserve, was now thrown into the attack, together with any of the Battalion Headquarters who could be spared. Captain A. O. Major, who went forward with this company, was first wounded, and then killed outright by a shell.

The leading waves had now reached the foot of the rocky hill on which stood El Jib. Here they were faced by steep and almost unscalable terraces which they endeavoured to climb. Three Lewis-gun sections managed to scale the terraces with their guns, and small parties of men actually reached the village itself. This was, perhaps, the most gallant feat of arms throughout the whole of the two-days operation, but, unhappily, it was a forlorn attempt, and none of these brave fellows were seen again. When El Jib was ultimately captured by the 74th Division, identity discs of 27 men of the Somersets were recovered on the position, which seemed to suggest that the men were shot down as they reached the upper terraces.'

Sold with copied research including Medal Index Card and medal roll entries.



A Great War 'Battle of the Somme' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Corporal H. Godley, Leicestershire Regiment, for gallantry at Bazentin on 14 July 1916

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (20005 Cpl. H. Godley. 1/4 Leic. R.-T.F.); 1914-15 Star (14217 Pte. H. Godley. Leic. R.); British War and Victory Medals (14217 Cpl. H. Godley. Leic. R.) medals unmounted, *good very fine* (4) £1,400-£1,800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917; citation published 13 February 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He led forward a party of men to their objective, and materially assisted in repelling all attempts made by the enemy to counter-attack.'

Annotated gazette states: 'Bazentin, 14 July 1916.'

Harold Godley was a native of Whitwell, Derbyshire, and served with the Leicestershire Regiment in France from 29 July 1915. At the time of winning his D.C.M. in the attack on Bazentin le Petit wood on 14 July 1916, he was serving with the 7th Battalion but transferred to the 1/4th Battalion shortly afterwards. He is listed as having been wounded in the *Derbyshire Courier* for 2 September 1916, and is entitled to the Silver War Badge.

Sold with copied research including War Diary extracts



A most unusual Great War D.C.M. group of seven awarded to Sergeant W. A. Taylor, Border Regiment, late Hampshire Regiment, who, hearing that the officers and senior N.C.O's of his company had become casualties, immediately took command of the company during a heavy barrage; later, during lulls in the action, he 'produced a piccolo, and by playing popular airs cheered and put new spirit into his men'; he afterwards joined the Royal Air Force and received one of only 8 Army L.S. & G.C. medals named to that unit

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (10575 Sjt: W. A. Taylor. 8/Bord: R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Transvaal (5144 Dr. W. Taylor, 2nd Hampshire Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5144 Dmr: W. Taylor. Hampshire Regt.); 1914 Star (10575 Pte. W. A. Taylor. Bord: R.); British War and Victory Medals (10575 Sjt. W. A. Taylor. Bord: R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (345492 Sjt. W. A. Taylor. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, the Boer War medals with edge bruising and polished, fine, others nearly very fine, the last very rare (7) £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: From the collection of Long Service Medals formed by John Tamplin, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008.

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of stretchers. Hearing that all his company officers and senior N.C.O's. were down he left his job and went forward to take charge of the company at great personal danger, passing through a heavy barrage. He took charge of the remainder of the company, collected stragglers, organized them into bombing and Lewis gun sections, with the result that when another came he found all the work had been done. During lulls he produced a piccolo, and by playing popular airs cheered and put new spirit into his men'.

Regimental History confirms award for Vaulx Wood, 21-22 March 1918.

William A. Taylor served as a Drummer in the 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment during the Boer War. He served in France with the 2nd Border Regiment from 5 October 1914, and won the D.C.M. whilst serving as a Sergeant with the 8th Battalion, Border Regiment. He subsequently served in the Royal Air Force and was awarded the Army L.S. & G.C. through *Army Order* 388 of October 1924, one of only eight such awards given to the R.A.F.



A fine Great War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Lieutenant W. F. Evans, Royal Air Force, late North and South Staffordshire Regiments and Royal Flying Corps: having been awarded his D.C.M. for bravery at La Boiselle on the Somme in July 1916, and been wounded as a Subaltern at Ypres in 1917, he qualified as an Observation Officer in the R.F.C.

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (9713 A.C.S. Mjr: W. F. Evans. 8/N. Staff: R.); 1914-15 Star (9713 C. Sjt. W. F. Evans. N. Staff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. W. F. Evans.) medals unmounted, *a little polished, otherwise generally very fine*

£2,000-£2,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 10 January 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. When in a part of a village where there was no officer, he led three attacks against the enemy, who had re-established themselves by a counter-attack. He showed great coolness and courage, and did fine work consolidating.'

Annotated gazette states: 'La Boiselle, 3 July 1916.'

Walter Fletcher Evans, a native of Burton-on-Trent, was born on 9 April 1877, and first entered the French theatre of war as a Colour-Sergeant in the 8th Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment on 11 July 1915. Subsequently employed with his battalion on the Somme in July-November 1916, his D.C.M. was awarded for the attack on La Boiselle on 3 July, when his unit sustained casualties of 12 officers and 272 other ranks – accompanying war diary extract refers. Commissioned into the 7th Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, in May 1917, Evans joined 'D' Company out in France that July and was wounded at Ypres in the following month. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, passed the Aerial Gunnery Course at Hythe and was appointed an Observation Officer in the Royal Air Force in April 1918. Evans was demobilised at the end of 1919, having latterly served in an Artillery Co-operation Squadron in the rank of Lieutenant.

Sold with copied research including officer's service record and War Diary extracts.



A Great War October 1918 'Famars operations' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private J. D. Wylie, 6/7th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, late Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (260124 Pte. J. D. Wylie. 6/7 Gord: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (252601 Pte. J. D. Wylie. A. & S.H.) mounted on card for display, very fine (3) £1,000-£1,400

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

'For marked gallantry and initiative at Famars between 25th and 27th October, 1918. While acting as company runner he was carrying a message through the village of Famars, when he came upon an enemy party of two officers and nine men. He opened fire on the party with his rifle, and when they threw down their arms and surrendered, he brought the party back unaided. He did fine work.'

John D. Wylie was a native of Glasgow who originally served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, his regimental number indicating that he was a territorial serving with 1/6th Battalion, who were originally recruited around Renfrewshire. Arriving in France sometime after 1 January 1916, Wylie transferred to the Gordon Highlander with a new service number from a block allocated to the 1/5th Battalion but it was while serving with the 6/7th Battalion that Private Wylie was awarded the D.C.M. for his actions at Famars during the last two weeks of the war. The struggle for Famars was practically the final significant action of the war for the two battalions of the Gordon Highlanders (4th and 6/7th) in the 51st (Highland) Division. When the armistice came into force the 4th Gordons were in Cambrai and the 6/7th four miles north at Thun-l'Évêque.

Sold with copied research including gazette and War Diary entries and Medal Index Card.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private E. Jones, Leinster Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (6-584 Pte. E. Jones. 2/Leins: R.); 1914-15 Star (584. Pte. E. Jones. Leins. R.); British War and Victory Medals (584 Pte. E. Jones. Leins. R.) medals unmounted, *good very fine* (4) *£1,000-£1,400*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 22 October 1917; citation published 26 January 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the sole survivor of his gun team, he got into a trench with the two front companies, collected their guns and the remnants of their teams, and, taking up a commanding position on the left flank, opened fire on the enemy, who were massing, and dispersed them with heavy loss. His prompt and gallant action assisted the two leading companies to push on.'

Annotated gazette states: 'East of Ypres, 31 July 1917.'

Edgar Jones was a native of Clydach Vale, Rhondda, South Wales, and first entered the Balkan theatre of war with the Leinster Regiment on 9 July 1915, probably with the 6th Battalion, and afterwards served in France with the 2nd Battalion, Leinster Regiment.

Sold with copied research including War Diary extracts covering the battalion operations of 31 July 1917.



An early Great War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private A. E. Holton, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, who, having been decorated for gallantry at Armentieres in February 1915, died of wounds the following September

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (B-431 Pte. A. E. Holton, 3/Rif. Bde.); 1914-15 Star (B-431 Pte. L. E. Holton. Rif. Brig.) not first initial shown as 'L.'; British War and Victory Medals (B-431 Pte. A. E. Holton. Rif. Brig.) *generally good very fine (4)*

£1,200-£1,600

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 10 March 1915; citation published 1 April 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry and great daring near Armentieres on the night of 3rd February, 1915. In company with another man he crawled close to the German trenches to ascertain their movements, he then returned to our lines, and obtaining a hand grenade went back and threw it amongst them, scattering the enemy in all directions. To achieve his object it was necessary to crawl through the German wire entanglements, and the risk was very great.'

Albert Edward Holton, who was born in Dartford, Kent, served in the Army Service Corps 1899-1904, but was court martialed and imprisoned for the theft of goods belonging to a soldier, being subsequently discharged. Recalled in 1914, he disembarked in France with the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, on 30 November 1914 [Ineligible for "1914 Star"] but qualifying date for 1914-15 Star is shown as 3 December 1914 on Medal Index Card which also shows first initial as 'L'. He died of wounds in France on 14 September 1915, aged 29, and is buried in Etaples Military Cemetery.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'German Spring Offensive' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Acting Corporal A. O. Porter, 51st Company, Machine Gun Corps, for gallantry at Vélu 23 March 1918, in which action he was also killed

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (125582 Pte.-A. Cpl. - A. O. Porter. 51/M.G.C.); British War and Victory Medals (125582 A. Cpl. A. O. Porter. M.G.C.) with Memorial Plaque (Arthur Osgood Porter) extremely fine (4) £1,000-£1,400

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. was in charge of one of the machine guns in a strong point which had been formed when the enemy's advance had penetrated part of our line. He inflicted losses of the heaviest description on the enemy, whose further progress he checked for some time, holding on to the post to the last and firing the gun himself when all the gun members had become casualties. His coolness and disregard of danger were a fine example to the men whom he had collected to man the strong point, and on whom it had a marked influence.'

Annotated gazette states: 'Velu, 23 March 1918.'

Arthur Osgood Porter was born in Wandsworth, London. He served in France with the 51st Company, Machine Gun Corps, part of the 51st (Highland) Division. He died on 23 March 1918, aged 19, and is commemorated by name on the Arras Memorial. It should be noted that *Soldiers Died in the Great War* shows him as being killed in action on 21 March 1918.



A Great War 'Canal du Nord, September 1918' D.C.M. and 'Western Front' M.M. group of five awarded to Company Sergeant-Major A. L. Watkin, 50th Battalion (Alberta Regiment) Canadian Infantry, late Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry; 'After being wounded he single-handedly attacked an enemy machine-gun nest, killing a number of crew and capturing twelve of them'

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (434222 C.S. Mjr. A. L. Watkin. M.M. 50/Can: Inf.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (434222 C. S. Mjr: A. L. Watkin. 50/Alberta R.); British War and Victory Medals (434222 W.O. Cl. 2 A. L. Watkin. 50-Can. Inf.); Imperial Yeomanry L. S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (341 Sjt: A. L. Watkin. Montgmyr: I.Y.) mounted court-style for display, very fine or better (5) £2,200-£2,600

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

'In front of Bourlon, 27th September, 1918. For conspicuous gallantry and fearless leadership. After his officers had become casualties he took command of the company and won his objective under heavy enemy fire, from which his company suffered heavily. After being wounded he single-handedly attacked an enemy machine-gun nest, killing a number of crew and capturing twelve of them, thus assisting the advance of his company. Throughout he showed great courage, and rendered valuable service.'

The 50th Battalion report on the operations of 27 September states:

'At Zero (5.20 A.M.) the attack went forward under a perfect barrage. The Canal du Nord was found no obstacle to cross but our men had a short fight with some enemy Machine Gunners who had been over run. Shortly after crossing the Canal all the officers in "D:" Company were hit, but the Company Sergt-Major A. L. Watkins (*sic*) M.M. led them on most gallantly.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 February 1919. Awarded per Corp. Order 1899 of 11 September 1918.

Imperial Yeomanry L.S. & G.C. *Army Order* 27 of February 1905.

Alfred Llewelyn Watkin was born at Llansantffraid, Montgomeryshire, on 17 November 1873. He enlisted into the 50th Battalion C.E.F. at Calgary on 12 January 1915, and served in France from 11 August 1916. He was slightly wounded in the head on 7 May 1917, and also by a gunshot wound in the thumb on 27 September 1918, when winning his D.C.M. He was discharged 'medically unfit for General Service' on 28 August 1919.

Sold with copied research including record of service and War Diary extracts.



An outstanding and rare Great War 'Gallipoli' C.G.M. group of five awarded to Acting Leading Seaman W. J. Pierce, Howe Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, later Defensively Armed Merchant Ships and a veteran of the Battle of Antwerp in October 1914, for his great gallantry during the Third Battle of Krithia, in which his Battalion suffered over 80% casualties; one of only a handful of men who reached and held the Turkish front-line trench, when a withdrawal was ordered, Pierce, though badly wounded himself, stayed behind to cover the retreat of other wounded men and then carried back a wounded comrade over open ground, completely exposed to enemy fire

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, G.V.R. (SX.3.226 W. J. Pierce, A.B. R.N.V.R. Howe Bn. R.N. Div.); 1914 Star, with clasp (SX3/226 W. J. Pierce, A.B. R.N.V.R. Howe Btt. R.N.D.); British War and Victory Medals (S.3-226 W. J. Pierce. Act. L.S. R.N.V.R.); Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (3/226 W. J. Pierce, A.B. R.N.V.R. Sussex Divn.) *minor edge nick to CGM, light contact marks, nearly extremely fine (5)* *£15,000-£20,000*



Provenance: Exhibited in the Royal Marines Barracks, Walmer, Deal when the School of Music was destroyed and heavy casualties inflicted by an IRA bomb on 22 September 1989.

Dix Noonan Webb, September 2009.

Only 13 C.G.M.s ever issued to Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; the combination with both a 1914 Star and a Long Service and Good Conduct Medal is excessively rare.

C.G.M. *London Gazette* 13 September 1915:

'Showed great gallantry on the 4th June in remaining in the enemy's trench and continuing firing, although wounded, to cover the retirement of other wounded men, and finally in carrying in a wounded man under heavy fire.'

The original recommendation was submitted by Commodore Oliver Backhouse to General Sir Ian Hamilton on 8 June: 'I desire to bring to your notice the following officers and men of the 2nd R.N. Brigade who performed special meritorious service during the operations on 4th June. In illustration of the fighting I would mention that out of the 36 officers and 911 men who formed the 1st line of advance in the assault of the enemy's trenches only 6 officers and 279 men escaped injury. The 2nd and 3rd lines of advance consisted of 28 officers and 850 men of whom 3 officers and 493 men were unwounded.'

Hamilton forwarded the list to London, stating that 'The powers granted to me by His Majesty the King to confer decorations in the field do not extend to this Division which is under the control of the Admiralty, and which is therefore at a disadvantage in this respect compared with the other troops alongside whom they are fighting.'

William James Pierce was born at 7 Fort Road, New Willingdon, Eastbourne on 13 September 1893, one of seven children of a journeyman house decorator (four of his siblings died from TB in childhood). A butcher's assistant by trade, and a keen footballer, Pierce enrolled in the Eastbourne (No 3) Company, Sussex Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 14 January 1911. He claimed a date of birth one year earlier than was truly the case. Aged 17, he was 5' 7" with fair hair, blue eyes and "fairly good" physique (32" chest).

The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Goes to War

The Admiralty War Plan called for the creation of an 'Advanced Base Force' to seize or protect naval bases and key harbours that might be necessary to support expeditionary warfare. This concept was inspired by the example of the successful seizure and fortification of Guantanamo Bay in Cuba by the US Marine Corps during the 1898 Spanish-American War. The A.B.F. was to be created by expanding the Royal Marines.

As the mobilisation of July 1914 got underway, a Royal Marine Brigade capable of fighting on land was formed by using reservists to expand existing R.M. units. By August the Fleet and shore establishments had been manned to maximum capacity and the Admiralty found it had a surplus of reservists still available, especially men (like William Pierce) who had enrolled in the pre-war Royal Naval Volunteer Reserves. It was expected that these reservists, who already had some naval training, would be needed at sea over time to replace casualties and 'natural wastage', but in the short term the most obvious way to keep them still available to the Admiralty was to expand the Advanced Base Force. Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, issued the necessary orders on 16 August, and by 22 August Pierce and his fellow R.N.V.R.s were mobilised and concentrated at Betteshanger, near Deal. They fought with them their 'long pattern' 50-inch barrel Lee-Enfields (rather than the 'short' 44.5-inch model used by the Army). R.N.V.R. units were not issued with any machine-guns.

In late August 1914 Ostend was threatened by German cavalry and on 26 August the Marine Brigade was sent to strengthen its defences. On 8 September it was agreed that the First Naval Brigade (comprising the Benbow, Collingwood, Hawke and Drake battalions) and the Second Naval Brigade (comprising the battalions of Howe, Hood, Anson and Nelson) plus the Marine Brigade would be equipped and trained as an Infantry Division (the Royal Naval Division) reporting to the Admiralty. Two important innovations were made. Generally, Divisions are *ad hoc* organisations to which units are assigned and reassigned as military needs change, so there is not necessarily in the minds of soldiers a lasting identification with a specific division. The naval battalions fought together throughout the War, and were supported by a single Divisional Depot instead of multiple regimental ones (the R.N. Division is the only Divisional formation ever to have been included in the inscriptions on medals). Second, civilians were commissioned from the outset, with a preference for those aged 25-35, who would prove to be more experienced, resilient and talented as leaders than those who formed the majority of junior officers in army units. They were collectively described by Churchill as 'salamanders born in the furnace' (VSC's Introduction to Jerrold's *The Royal Naval Division* refers). The Division attracted many well-connected talents, including men such as Arthur Asquith (the Prime Minister's son), Bernard Freyberg and Rupert Brooke.

The R.N.V.R., which provided the majority of officers and men for the original eight naval battalions, had a strong naval *esprit de corps* and was determined to adopt only the essentials of infantry techniques. Naval terms and traditions were rigorously followed and the naval units never sought to become 'smart soldiers'. They bowed to superior ability more readily than to superior rank. They were always more difficult (and rewarding) men to command.

Antwerp

By mid-September the German thrust into France had been defeated, but the Allied attack on the German defences along the River Aisne had ended and the "Race to the Sea" was getting underway. In Belgium, a separate German force had been tasked to defeat the Belgian army, capture the key port of Antwerp and then occupy the entire country. Antwerp was defended by two lines of forts, and on 2 October the Germans broke through the outer line. The Admiralty undertook to send its three brigades to reinforce the defences of the inner line of forts. By 4 October the Royal Marine Brigade had deployed in Antwerp.

That day the two Naval Brigades marched to Dover and embarked in transports so overcrowded that it was standing room only for Pierce and the Howe Battalion. At Dunkirk they were issued with 120 rounds of ammunition (mostly to be carried in pockets, as few sailors had bandoliers or pouches) and boarded trains for Antwerp. They arrived enthusiastic but exhausted on the morning of 6 October and were greeted by great public excitement.

By morning on 7 October the two Naval Brigades were in the front line, which consisted of pre-prepared, solidly constructed and well-wired trenches with 500 yards of clear ground in front connecting eight forts covering the gap to the south and east between flooded areas to the north and the River Scheldt to the south. However, the trenches lacked the overhead protection essential to counter the artillery bombardment that began the next day, mostly by 6" and 8" howitzers, and there were no support lines or communication trenches providing a protected passage to the rear.

The Naval Brigades withstood the bombardment well, despite suffering almost 200 casualties. Naval gunners manned and operated the cannons of several of the forts whose Belgian garrisons had fled, and the Battalions in the trench lines drove off with rifle fire several probes by German units. The Belgian army was in full flight mode, and the Germans forced the River Scheldt defences near Ghent, which meant that they might soon cut off and encircle Antwerp, trapping the garrison. By the evening of 8 October all Belgian resistance had collapsed, and the only options for the Naval Division were to stay put and be destroyed or to retire towards the forces that had been tasked to hold the Belgian coastal areas.

The retreat was conducted under terrible conditions. In Churchill's words "Antwerp under bombardment; Antwerp evacuated, with its streams of refugees pouring over the bridges and along the roads, huddled together, hurrying on, impelled by the crash of the cannonade and lighted on their way by the blaze of the great oil reserve flowing in rivers of fire along the ditches." The men were tired from lack of sleep, formations broke down into small groups struggling to carry their weapons and ammunition, but the 2nd Naval Brigade and its Howe battalion arrived at the railway early on the 9th and entrained without serious losses.

Temporary Sub-Lieutenant John Norman, a platoon commander in 'D' Company of the Howe, described his experience in a letter to his mother: 'We have had three wonderful but hideous days in Antwerp, where we just failed to save the situation we were intended to save, & so have returned home - worn out (+ several captured, very few actual casualties). I have been under heavy shell fire for 3 days & nights in the trenches, after which we retreated on foot for 16 hours with only one ten minute halt! Half our lot have shattered nerves, but although it was the most hideous nightmare I ever imagined I feel as fit as anything'.

Churchill summarised the situation in a message welcoming the Royal Naval Division home: 'It is too early yet to judge what effect the delaying, even for five or six days, of at least 60,000 German troops before Antwerp may have had upon the fortunes of the general battle to the southward. It was certainly powerful and helpful... These facts should inspire all ranks to fit themselves in the shortest possible time for further service in the field, not merely as fortress, but as mobile units.' By 11 October 1914 the surviving battalions were back in England. Replacements were recruited and serious military training began. The Royal Naval Division began to concentrate as a reasonably effective fighting force at Blandford on 27 November 1914, though it still lacked its own artillery and machine-guns.

Gallipoli – the Cape Helles Bridgehead

Early in 1915 the War Cabinet decided to establish the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from the Royal Naval Division and the volunteer units sent by Australia and New Zealand. Churchill championed a plan for the Fleet to force a passage through the Dardanelles Straits and bombard Constantinople, capital of the Ottoman Empire, to be followed up by landing units of the M.E.F.

On 25 February 1915, Pierce and his mates were inspected by Churchill and then, two hours later, by King George V. On 1 March they sailed for Lemnos, the main British base for the assault on the Dardanelles. The ships reached the coast off the Gallipoli Peninsula on 19 March 1915. The great naval bombardment and attempt to 'force the Narrows' made on the previous day had failed. The option of an immediate landing was considered but rejected as too risky, given that no logistic support had been planned. The R.N. Division was re-routed to Port Said, while a comprehensive invasion scheme was organised over the next month.

The military landings on the Gallipoli Peninsula finally began on 25 April 1915. The R.N. Division landed with the main British forces at Cape Helles, the southernmost tip of the peninsula. By the 26th the initial Turkish outpost line was in British hands, and preparations for a great push inland got underway. What became the First Krithia attack was launched on 28 April. It proved to be abortive - a brilliant Turkish rearguard action took a heavy toll of the Allied troops. On the night of 1- 2 May the Turks mounted a determined counter-attack, the first wave being sent in without any ammunition to force them to use only their bayonets. The Second Krithia attack took place from 6-8 May 1915. The 2nd Naval Brigade, including the Howe Battalion, was attached to the French Expeditionary Force on the right. The objective was to seize the summit of Achi Baba which dominated the southern battleground and the approach to the inner forts of the Narrows. Turkish resistance was ferocious and little ground was gained.

The Disastrous Third Attack on Krithia

In preparation for the third attack on Krithia, the troops were ordered to gradually and systematically push forward by stealth and with as few casualties as possible. The Royal Naval Division successfully undertook four night-time advances before the end of May which moved the British front line nearly half a mile ahead at a cost of less than 50 casualties, and brought them within 200-400 yards of the main Turkish defensive position.

Turkish defences opposite the French front in particular had been much strengthened - especially two lines of trenches, supported by four redoubts, on the crest of Kereves Spur. These dominated the French lines. The redoubt on the extreme right was captured by a surprise attack on 31 May and another redoubt was twice captured but could not be permanently held. Events at sea also proved unfortunate. The 15" guns of *Queen Elizabeth* had already been withdrawn after the sinking of *Goliath* on 13 May. On 25 May the battleship *Triumph* was torpedoed and sank in 20 minutes and on the morning of 27 May the battleship *Majestic* was also sunk by torpedo. These losses meant that naval gunfire support for land operations was further reduced and was often entrusted to destroyers.

With both the British and French Corps Commanders pushing to renew the offensive, on 31 May Sir Ian Hamilton agreed to a general attack to be made on 4 June. His orders were specific. The initial objectives were limited to capturing the enemy's forward system of trenches, which required a maximum advance of 800 yards. The first wave consisted of five men to every four yards. This was to capture the Turkish front line. The second wave of one man per yard was to leapfrog over the first wave and capture the second objective, 400-500 yards ahead. Though the Naval Brigades were back under British command, six batteries of the excellent French 75mm guns were lent to support them, as the Division still had no artillery of its own.

4 June was a brilliant summer's day. The attack started at noon, led by the 2nd Naval Brigade with the Howe, Hood and Anson Battalions as the first wave. They encountered ferocious small-arms fire and within minutes of leaving the British trenches more than half the officers and men of the Brigade were hit. Despite this, the first wave successfully captured its objective. 'Without a moment's delay [they] went on... and stormed the redoubt in the Turkish second line... seen through field-glasses, it was an orderly and dashing advance... described by Sir Ian Hamilton as fighting in the best style of the Regular Army. But in the captured trenches the impression was different. To hold the 800 yards of line which had been their objective, and which they had reached, there was left of the attacking force only some twenty officers and three hundred men. Every moment took its toll of the slender garrison. Would the Collingwood [the second wave] come up in time?' (*The Royal Naval Division* by Jerrold refers).

The attack of the French Corps to the right of the R.N.D. was a total failure. Heavy casualties were suffered and soon the French troops were back in their own lines. The failure of the French attack meant that the R.N.D. troops were being enfiladed by a hurricane of machine- gun and rifle fire from the high ground and redoubts of Kereves Spur. The Collingwood Battalion was ordered forward - it was annihilated. 'On the right, the enemy could be seen in full command of their second and third line trenches, while parties were coming back even into the front line, where the French had once been... on the Howe Battalion front, where there was no dead ground between our lines and those of the enemy, only a few of the Howe (among these were Lt Edwards (wounded) and C.P.O. Homer, P.O. Smith and A.B. Pierce. These NCOs displayed the greatest gallantry and resolution) and none of the Collingwood had reached the enemy's line; and here also the Turks were now beginning to come back... a retirement became imperative. This was hardly less costly than the advance...' (*ibid*).

Details of Pierce's gallant action were published the *Eastbourne Gazette* of 15 December 1915, with an artist's impression of his deed to accompany the report. The following report was published later: 'An incident at the Dardanelles - It has fallen to few even in this great war, in which opportunities for distinguished conduct frequently occur, to have won the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, a decoration which is coveted by all seamen. When on that eventful Sunday in August 1914, Eastbourne demonstrated so enthusiastically as the lads of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve moved out of the town under orders there was one among the company who was destined in a very short while to cause the country to ring with praise of his heroism.

William James Pierce lived with his parents at 3, St Andrew's Terrace, Norway, and he was known to a large circle as the civil, obliging and unassuming assistant employed by Mr Sydney Easton, butcher, at his Terminus Road shop, while to the local sporting community his name was familiar by reason of his football prowess. During those very anxious days when our thoughts were turned to the Dardanelles, alternating between hope and fear, Pierce, as an able seaman, was one of the many gallant men who strove to accomplish what at the outset seemed, even to the most optimistic, to be a hopeless task.

It was during these memorable activities that Able Seaman Pierce gave evidence of the noble qualities that underlay his quiet, unpretentious exterior. He was in the landing at Gallipoli, and, with others, was occupying an enemy trench from which immediate retirement was necessary. Comrades had fallen around him, and he himself had been badly wounded. Their capture seemed inevitable. The enemy was overwhelming, and fusillades from rifles and machine-guns were sweeping over the intervening space with all the fury of a lashing storm. To cease firing would indicate that the trench had been abandoned, and all hope of successfully retiring would then be lost. The supreme moment for heroic action had arrived. With a total disregard of his own wounds, Pierce continued firing while his wounded comrades slowly and painfully retired. Quickly and feverishly he loaded his rifle, clip after clip, sending the bullets in rapid rounds amid the pressing enemy while his comrades moved back to safety. Then came the moment when Pierce himself must leave. So far as he was aware he was the last living man remaining in the trench, but as he bounded from his position his attention was drawn to a comrade lying in agony near by. He had been too severely wounded to move out with the rest. Still unmindful of the danger to himself, and, although still bleeding from his own wound, Pierce determined, whatever the risks, to carry him back. It was a terrible task, fated almost inevitably to end in failure, but Pierce reckoned nought of danger, or even of death. It was sufficient for him that a comrade was in agony and helpless. He raised the wounded man in his arms and stumbled blindly back to safety and shelter. The achievement was one of the most heroic of that memorable affair of the Dardanelles. It was recorded in the leading newspapers and was the subject for a war artist's drawing in an illustrated journal, but Pierce would admit of nothing gallant in his actions. Such is the way of heroes. For his bravery he was awarded the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.'

By 12.45 the R.N.D. survivors were back in their original trenches. The father of one of the Howe's officers reported: 'I hear on very good authority that... on June 4th 300 [out of the 450 who then remained of the original Howe Battalion] took part in the charge and of these only 55 mustered at the roll call in the evening.' This translates to a shocking 82% casualty rate, which few units have ever withstood without disintegrating entirely. It was agreed that the French would renew their attack on Kereves Spur at 16.00, supported by the remnants of the R.N.D., but the French then said they would not be ready and the attack was postponed for an hour before the French gave up entirely. At about 16.00 the Turkish reserves came into action and the situation grew steadily worse. By nightfall the greater part of the ground captured during the attack had been given up.

Out of 16,000 officers and men engaged, the British had lost 4,500 (28%). French losses were around 2,000. Turkish accounts gave their losses as high as 10,000 (the official figure was 9,000). The Turks had seen their situation as critical. According to one Turkish staff officer: 'Had the British continued the attack the next day with the same violence, all would have been lost'. A German General directing the defence wrote: 'I felt that another energetic attack by the English would have the worst results.'

Trench Warfare at Cape Helles

Pierce's service record indicates that he was wounded at Krithia by a gunshot to the buttocks and evacuated to hospital at Alexandria, where he stayed for two months, retaining the extracted bullet as a souvenir. He rejoined his unit at Gallipoli on 27 August 1915. They were still in the trenches below Achi Baba, trapped in stalemate as the campaign ground to a standstill following the fiasco of the Suvla Bay landing in early August.

A member of the Naval Brigades recalled: 'Life in the trenches was horrible. We would usually do seven to ten days in the firing line and about four days in the reserve trenches, which was only about a mile from the firing line... Turkish bullets that missed the firing line would often land in or near the reserve trenches... In the firing line you would do two hours on the lookout, we used small periscopes for this, and two hours trying to eat or rest, but before doing either of these we would have to take our clothes off, turn them inside out and run a lighted match or cigarette along the seams. As you did this you could hear the lice cracking as their bodies full of blood burst. It was also impossible to eat food without including several flies...' (*The Zeebrugge Raid*, by Kendall refers).

In September and October the R.N.D. lost well over 4,000 men, mostly to sickness, and even in November, when the colder weather made conditions more bearable, the loss was over 1,000. The casualties included Pierce, who was invalided for ten days (25 November to 5 December) due to diarrhoea. When he returned to duty, the cold and heavy rain of winter had set in. To make matters worse, the Turks began a systematic and effective bombardment of the R.N.D. trenches with heavy guns.

Evacuation

The final evacuation of the Gallipoli peninsula was set for 8 January 1916. The Howe was detailed to hold the British frontline up to the last hours of the withdrawal. The British lines were progressively thinned out and the men marched back in groups to the embarkation piers on the beaches where the original landings had been made back in the spring. The operation turned into an anxious race against a mounting wind and heavy surf, but by 3.30 am on 9 January the withdrawal was successfully completed.

Pierce was presented with his C.G.M. in the field at Mudros West by Major-General Sir Archibald Paris, the respected R.N. Divisional Commander, on 1 February 1916. Pierce was promoted to Acting Leading Seaman on 16 February. Four days later he returned to the U.K. on leave. In March 1916 he was posted to the 3rd Reserve Battalion at Blandford. Proposals that the Naval Brigades be disbanded or used for garrison duty were being considered and the Admiralty began posting out those men with worthwhile sea experience, usually to serve on armed merchant ships. Pierce transferred to the Royal Navy Barracks at Portsmouth as a Leading Seaman on 26 March 1916.

Defending the British Merchant Fleet

In June 1916 Pierce attended a four week Gunnery course at HMS *Excellent*, but a consequence of assuming a new trade was the loss of his Leading Seaman rating. From 1 July and for the rest of the war he was carried on the books of *President III*, the accounting base for R.N.V.R. personnel, while employed as a gun-layer aboard Defensively Armed Merchant Ships. This was a dangerous job, as Pierce served through the height of the German U-boat campaign aimed at sinking a maximum number of British merchant ships, carrying the food and war supplies that enabled the Allies to continue to fight.

Since the number of torpedoes that a U-boat could carry was limited, whenever possible the submarines would surface, stop and board their target and sink it by gunfire or demolition charge. Britain armed its merchant ships to help defend them, and guns were proven to significantly increase the rate of escape from surface stops by U-boats. A single stern gun, equivalent to what a submarine might carry, was mounted. This was thought sufficient, since a ship is a more stable gun platform than a submarine, giving it theoretically greater accuracy. The number of merchant ships armed with anti-submarine guns rose to 1,749 by September 1916 and 2,899 by February 1917 – hence the Admiralty's need for increased sea-going manpower.

At the end of January 1917 Pierce's second 3-year engagement in the R.N.V.R. expired and he was at once re-mobilised under the terms of the Military Service Act. Pierce was re-appointed an Acting Leading Seaman on 1 February 1917 and was awarded a Good Conduct Badge in April. Throughout his service on DAMS his conduct was rated 'Very Good'. Pierce was demobilised in July 1919, just before his 26th birthday.

Post-War

Pierce's three and a half years of pre-war service in the R.N.V.R., together with his war service (which counted double towards the 12 years total service requirement) and his V.G. character qualified him for award of the R.N.V.R. L.S.G.C., under his substantive rating of Able Seaman. He seems not to have returned to his pre-war trade of butcher, becoming instead a plasterer's labourer (possibly connected to his father's experience as a house decorator) and later a bricklayer. He married a local Eastbourne girl in January 1922 and they had six children. During the Second World War he once again volunteered for service, this time as a Civil Defence Air Raid Precautions warden. He died in hospital of acute appendicitis/peritonitis on 24 May 1953, aged 59.



A fine Second War 'Bomb Disposal' G.M. group of three awarded to Lieutenant W. N. Bennett, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, for his gallantry in rendering mines safe off the west coast of Wales, December 1941

George Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Lieut. William Norman Bennett. R.N.V.R.) engraved naming; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, contact marks and edge bruising to the GM, therefore very fine and better (3) £2,000-£2,400

G.M. London Gazette 16 June 1942:

'For gallantry and undaunted devotion to duty.'

The Recommendation states: 'This officer has shown the greatest possible zeal and devotion to duty in rendering British mines safe. For a considerable time he had to carry out this duty single-handed without any assistance whatsoever. He has shown a complete lack of fear for his personal safety in highly dangerous circumstances. On one occasion, in the depth of winter, whilst rendering safe a mine which had been washed ashore, he waded out to another which was drifting ashore in a dangerous position in an endeavour to prevent it doing so by mooring it. The seas, however, proved too heavy and the mine eventually exploded ashore. In addition to his keenness and devotion to duty, this officer is absolutely tireless.'

The original letter of recommendation, from the Minesweeping Office, R.N. Base, Milford Haven, and dated 4 February 1942, gives further details: 'I have the honour to submit the name of Lieutenant William Norman Bennett, R.N.V.R., for a decoration in connection with his duties in rendering mines safe, which have been washed ashore. Lieutenant Bennett has carried out this duty for many months with great keenness and ability and with complete disregard for his personal safety, particularly in instances where other persons or property have been endangered. Besides rendering mines safe ashore, he has dealt with, by boat, mines caught up with their moorings in such dangerous positions as aircraft landing areas and target areas - not an easy operation even in calm weather.'

On one occasion [on 11 December 1941], he waded out to a mine in rough seas in winter in an endeavour to prevent it coming ashore, and on another [on 4 December 1941], being forced to detonate a mine, he had only seven minutes in which to scale a cliff 150 feet in height by Jacob's ladder in order to get clear.

Until the last two months, Lieutenant Bennett has had to work without any assistance whatsoever. In view of the fact that many mines, supposedly safe, had exploded on contact with the shore, Lieutenant Bennett has known that every mine is a potential danger. I have no hesitation in recommending him for his services, so bravely, tirelessly, and cheerfully carried out.'

William Norman Bennett served as a temporary Lieutenant, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, serving in H.M.S. *Skirmisher*. The act of gallantry mentioned in the G.M. Recommendation took place in the sea off the west coast of Wales near Barmouth on 4 December 1941.

Note: A duplicate issue G.V.I.R. 2nd type George Medal, correctly named to this man, was sold in these rooms in September 2022 for a hammer price of £1,000; why a duplicate medal was issued to the recipient is unknown. However, given that the medal in this lot is a G.V.I.R. 1st type, then the medal in this lot is undoubtedly the original issue.

Sold with copied research.

160



A K.P.M. pair awarded to Deputy Chief Constable R. Hannah, Warwickshire Constabulary

King's Police Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Robert Hannah. Deputy Ch. Const. Warwick. Constab.); Coronation 1911, County and Borough Police (Robert Hannah. Deputy Ch. Const. Warwick. Constab.) mounted as worn and housed in a fitted case; together with the related miniature awards, good very fine (2) £500-£700

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, February 1999.

K.P.M. presented by H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace on 6 March 1912.

Robert Hannah was born in Cardiff in 1848. A shipwright by trade, he served for a short time, in 1866, in the General Post Office in Cardiff, and in 1867 became a volunteer in the 3rd Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers. The following year he signed on as a special constable, in consequence of an expected disturbance in connection with the Fenian movement. In May 1870, he joined the Metropolitan Force where he served in the Whitehall and Paddington Divisions. In December 1874 he joined the Warwickshire Force, in which he rose with prominence to become Deputy Chief Constable in 1898. During his long career he performed many Royal duties and was present when Queen Victoria opened St Thomas' Hospital in 1872, and also when the Prince of Wales attended the special thanksgiving service at St Paul's. In 1873 he was on duty when the Shah of Persia passed through London, and in 1874 when the Tsar of Russia drove through the City. He retired on medical grounds in 1917 and died at Atherstone in 1923.

Sold with two portrait photographs and a contemporary news cutting.

161



A rare K.P.M. for Gallantry group of five awarded to Assistant Superintendent L. W. C. Byrde, Straits Settlements and Singapore Police

King's Police Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (Lydmar William Charles Byrde. Insp. of Police, Straits Settlements.) on Gallantry ribbon; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Asst Supt. C. W. [sic] Byrde. S'pore Police.) good very fine (5) £1,500-£2,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2005.

K.P.M. for Gallantry *London Gazette* 1 January 1932.

Lydmar William Charles Byrde appears in a list of five 'Gallantry' K.P.M.s published in the Singapore Police's annual report for 1931, the same source concluding:

'With the exception of the first named officer, all the above were from time to time in action against armed bad characters and some of them, particularly Inspectors Byrde and MacIntosh, were fortunate in not succumbing to gun-shot wounds.'

162



A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant G. Weddell, Royal Field Artillery, who was wounded in action on 4 April 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (5022 Sjt. G. Weddell. 260/Low: Bde: R.F.A. - T.F.); 1914-15 Star (5022 Sjt. G. Weddell. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (5022 Sjt. G. Weddell. R.A.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (108 Sjt: G. Weddell. 1/L'ld. Bde: R.F.A.) mounted as worn, *generally very fine and better* (5) £400-£500

M.M. London Gazette 22 January 1917.

George Weddell was born in Ratho, Midlothian. Having previously served with the 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and whilst serving with 1st (Edinburgh City) Royal Garrison Artillery, he re-engaged on 2 April 1908 in the 1st City of Edinburgh Battery, 1st Lowland Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, noting his occupation as cable jointer for The National Telegraph Company (GPO), Edinburgh. He was awarded the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in August 1915, and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 October of that year. Following restructure of the unit to 315th Brigade, Weddell was posted to 'C' Battery, 315th Brigade on 11 February 1917. He was wounded in the left arm on 4 April 1918, and was admitted to No. 10 General Hospital, Rouen, before being repatriated to St Luke's War Hospital, Halifax. He was discharged on account of his wounds on 7 August 1918, and is additionally entitled to a Silver War Badge.

Sold with copied research.

163 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Corporal G. H. Tyler, Railway Operating Division, Royal Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (275624 2.Cpl. G. H. Tyler. R.O.D. R.E.) *good very fine* £200-£240

M.M. London Gazette 13 September 1918.

164 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Private G. Dewhurst, 27th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (31516 Pte. G. Dewhurst. 27/F.A. R.A.M.C.); 1914-15 Star (31516 Pte. G. Dewhurst. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (31516 Pte. G. Dewhurst. R.A.M.C.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered '440351'; a British Red Cross Society Medal for War Service 1914-18, bronze; and a Army Temperance Association Six Month Medal, silvered, mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (7) £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, February 1999.

M.M. London Gazette 28 July 1917.

Gilbert Dewhurst attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps and served with the 27th Field Ambulance during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 May 1915.

Sold with a group photograph of the recipient with his section, in uniform, and mounted in a small display frame.

x165 A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Battery Quartermaster Sergeant W. Benson, Canadian Field Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (128 Sjt. W. Benson. Can: F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (128 A.B.Q.M. Sjt. W. Benson. C.F.A.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'C106121', *light contact marks, good very fine* (4) £300-£400

M.M. London Gazette 11 February 1919.

William Benson was born in Lambeth, London, on 25 May 1890 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Kingston, Ontario, on 10 August 1915. He served with the 2nd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front, and was awarded the Military Medal.

x166 A Great War M.M. pair awarded to Sergeant H. Riley, 19th Battalion, Canadian Infantry

Military Medal, G.V.R. (799024 Sgt. H. Riley. 19/Bn: 1/C. Ont: R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (799024 Sgt. H. Riley. 19-Can. Inf.)
good very fine (2) £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 July 1919.

Horace Riley was born in Birmingham on 25 April 1894 and having emigrated to Canada attested for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Toronto on 11 January 1916. He served with the 19th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was promoted Sergeant on 22 June 1918.

x167 Family group:**A Great War Western Front M.M. group of four awarded to Private W. Waring, Canadian Army Medical Corps**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (32908 Pte W. Waring. Can: A.M.C.); 1914-15 Star (32908 Pte W. Waring. Can. A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (32908 Pte. W. Waring. C.A.M.C.) mounted for wear, with Canadian Medical Corps cap badge and C.E.F. For Service at the Front lapel badge, *generally good very fine*

Pair: Private R. Waring, 1st Battalion (Ontario Regiment), Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action at the Battle of Mount Sorrel, 13 June 1916

British War and Victory Medals (163952 Pte. R. Waring. 1-Can. Inf.) *good very fine (6)* £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 3 July 1919.

William Waring was born in Belfast, County Antrim in June 1893. He resided with his mother at 99 Bartlett Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. Waring served during the Great War with the 1st Field Ambulance, Canadian Army Medical Corps on the Western Front.

Robert Waring was born in Belfast, County Antrim in February 1896. He was the younger brother of the above, and also resided at the same address as his mother. Waring served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion Canadian Infantry on the Western Front, and was killed in action at the Battle of Mount Sorrel, 13 June 1916. Private Waring is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

168 A 'King Edward VII Funeral' R.V.M. group of four awarded to Leading Boatman H. F. Milne, H.M. Coastguard, later Royal Navy

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (H. F. Milne, Ord., H.M.S. Beagle.); British War Medal 1914-20 (206906 H. F. Milne. Btn. R.N.); Royal Victorian Medal, E.VII.R., bronze, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (206906. H. F. Milne, Boatn. H.M. Coast Guard.) mounted on card for display, *the QSA and RVM polished, otherwise nearly very fine or better (4)* £360-£440

Henry Francis Milne was born at Perth, Scotland, on 18 January 1884, and enlisted into the Royal Navy on 16 October 1899. He received his Q.S.A. on H.M.S. *Beagle*, serving in her from December 1901 to July 1904, advancing from Boy 1st Class to Ordinary Seaman in January 1902. In May 1910 he was drafted into H.M.S. *Excellent* and received the Royal Victorian Medal for the funeral of Edward VII. During the Great War he served in the Coastguard in Scotland at Stornoway and Wick, and afterwards at Southampton. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal on 26 February 1917, and was discharged to shore on 31 March 1923, with compensation of £90 on reduction of the Coastguard.

Sold with copied record of service.

169 A Royal Household R.V.M. group of eight awarded to Privy Purse Messenger Sergeant J. H. Smith, late Grenadier Guards

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1885 (5576 Sergt. J. H. Smith. 2nd Bn. Gren: Gds.) *original naming details heavily worn and later over-engraved*; Coronation 1902, bronze; Coronation 1911; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (...gt. J. Smith, Gre...); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.VII.R. (Sergt: J. Smith. Gren: Gds.); Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.R., silver, unnamed as issued; Royal Household Faithful Service Medal, G.V.R., suspension dated '1897-1917'; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, named on reverse points, mounted court-style for display, *the R.V.M. good very fine, the remainder all heavily polished and pitted from contact wear, therefore generally poor (8)* £600-£800

R.V.M. awarded 4 December 1920: 'Sgt., G.G., Privy Purse Messenger: On retirement.'

James Henry Smith was born in the Parish of Chieveley, near Newbury, Berkshire, and enlisted into the 16th Foot as 'James Smith' at Reading on 5 June 1874, aged 18. He transferred to the 58th Foot on 1 November 1874, and to the Grenadier Guards on 1 October 1876. He was promoted to Corporal in November 1878, appointed Lance-Sergeant in May 1880, and promoted Sergeant in September 1881. He re-engaged for the Grenadier Guards in February 1884 and served with the regiment through to 17 June 1896. He served overseas in Egypt from 31 July to 13 November, 1882, and at Suakin from 20 February to 10 September 1885, being slightly wounded at Takool on 6 May 1885. He was stationed in Bermuda for 1 year from July 1890 but his service was otherwise all at Home until he received his final discharge in 1896. He entered Royal Service as a Commissionaire or Messenger in 1897 on the Privy Purse establishment. He received his Meritorious Service Medal with £10 Annuity on 1 April 1904, and in 1917 received his Royal Household Faithful Service medal for twenty years service. He retired in December 1920 and was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal in silver on that occasion.

Sold with copied discharge papers and other research copied to CD.

170 A Second War B.E.M. awarded to Gunner E. Rookes, Royal Artillery

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (2059845 Gnr. Edward H. Rookes R.A.) *good very fine*

£240-£280

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 20 July 1945:

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

The original Recommendation states: 'At Bawli Bridge on the evening of 7 December 1944, three 3-ton lorries of 52 Company, D Force were standing loaded in preparation for a move when the camouflage net on one of the lorries burst into flames. The lorry had petrol drums on board and one of these burst, involving the whole lorry in what might have been a disastrous fire. Gunner Rookes was the first man to reach the burning lorry and irrespective of the fact that the petrol drum was ablaze and that another lorry alongside was full of explosives, he climbed on the tailboard and threw the blazing drums overboard. He then moved the explosives lorry to a place of safety and returned to assist further in extinguishing the fire. By his disregard of personal safety he not only saved the lorry from complete destruction, but prevented the fire from spreading, undoubtedly saving a great deal of government property and probably the lives of several of his comrades.'

Sold with named Buckingham Palace enclosure; and a photocopied newspaper extract announcing the award, that contains a photograph of the recipient.

171 A post-War B.E.M. pair awarded to Chief Officer F. Ryan, H.M.P. Wakefield

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.II.R. (Frank Ryan) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Frank Ryan) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine (2)*

£100-£140

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 11 June 1960: Frank Ryan, Chief Officer, Class II, H.M. Prison, Wakefield.

Campaign Groups and Pairs

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The rare First Burma and First Afghan Wars group of five awarded to Quartermaster-Sergeant J. N. Heseltine, 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry, an exemplary fighting soldier, who was wounded at the storm of Ghuznee and distinguished for his Gallantry during the Battle of Gundamuck, near Jellalabad and the Khyber Pass, on 11 November 1841; after leaving the army, he stayed on in India as 'a man of property' who owned several hotels

Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (Josh. N. Heseldine [sic], 13th. Ft.) short hyphen reverse, officially engraved naming in upper and lower case as issued in India; Ghuznee 1839 (*Qr. Mr. Serjt. J. N. Heseltine No. 268. 13th. or P.A. Lt. Infantry.*) contemporarily engraved naming, with hinged silver straight bar suspension; Defence of Jellalabad 1842, 2nd Flying Victory type (Josh. N. Heseldine [sic] 13th. Ft.) contemporarily engraved naming in upper and lower case as before, with original steel clip and straight bar suspension; Cabul 1842 (Qr. Mr. Serjt J. N. Heseltine No. 268. 13th. or P.A. Lt. Infantry.) contemporarily engraved naming, with original steel clip and bar suspension; 13th Light Infantry Regimental Merit Medal for 14 Years' Good Conduct, hollow silver, chased, the edge inscribed 'Josh. N. Heseldine [sic] 13th. Ft.', *light contact marks otherwise good very fine or better, the Defence of Jellalabad Medal one of the few (believed to be fewer than fifty) exchanged by men who remained in India when the regiment returned to England (5)* £4,000-£5,000

Army of India Medal confirmed in Gould's roll.

Joseph Nelson Heseltine was born in Doncaster on 3 October 1803. A labourer by trade, he enlisted in the 58th Foot in 1822 and transferred to the 13th Foot later that year. In September 1822, the 13th Foot was moved from Ireland to Chatham in Kent, where it was brought up to strength for service in India - it is likely that Heseltine joined at that time. At Chatham it was reconstituted as a light infantry unit in December 1822 and re-titled as the 13th (1st Somersetshire) Regiment (Light Infantry).

Ava

The 13th Light Infantry arrived in Calcutta in May/June 1823. Soon after its arrival, Burmese forces attacked Cachar, a territory in Assam that was under British protection. War was declared against the kingdom of Ava on 5 March 1824. It was decided that the war would mainly be fought via amphibious attacks, with a key objective of conquering the port town of Rangoon, on the north bank of the Irrawaddy. The expeditionary force was organised at Port Cornwallis in the Andaman Islands under the joint control of Brigadier-General Archibald Campbell and Commodore Grant. The 13th Light Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel 'Fighting Bob' Sale, formed part of the 11,000 strong infantry component.

The first task assigned to 13th Light Infantry was to seize and occupy the island of Cheduba, near Ramree on the Arakan Coast, astride the coastal trade route between Rangoon and Calcutta. Three companies were detailed to make this attack, whilst the remainder of the regiment proceeded to Rangoon. The attack on Rangoon passed off smoothly and the town was soon converted to a defensive stronghold. However, 50,000 Burmese men armed with muskets, swords and spears, all familiar with jungle fighting, dug in around Rangoon.

During the 1824-25 campaigning season, Brigadier Campbell went on to the offensive. It was hard fought - artillery had to be man-handled through the jungle, soldiers were falling thick and fast due to disease and each town and fortified stockade was heavily defended. By February 1826 the Anglo-Indian army had advanced three hundred miles north to the town of Yandaboo and the Burmese capital was just four miles away. The advance on the capital began on 9 February 1826 with the 13th Light Infantry leading a night attack, which caused the enemy to flee. The capital was reached two weeks later. The King of Ava agreed to pay an indemnity and surrender a considerable part of his western and southern territories.

Garrison Duties in India

The 13th Light Infantry returned to garrison duty in India. From May 1826 to 1838, they were successively stationed in Baharampur, Dinapur, Agra and finally Karnal. Inspection Reports mention the newly-instituted regimental reward system of a gold medal to be awarded for 20 years Good Conduct and regimental service, and silver medals for 7 and 14 years of Good Conduct and service. The Reports also mention the frequency of courts martial. Heseltine was court-martialed in 1826 for 'Signing his Captain's name to a Pass from Evening Parade'. He was advanced to Corporal in 1831, Sergeant in 1833 and appointed Colour Sergeant in February 1837.

The Inspection Reports suggest that the 13th Light Infantry's rank and file comprised three main groups. At one extreme were the hard cases, habitual drunks who were repeatedly court-martialed. At the other extreme were 'Havelock's Saints', who attended the all-ranks bible study classes established by the austere religious Captain Henry Havelock, were Chapel-going Baptists and members of the regimental Temperance Society, which had 274 members in 1837. Heseltine's record suggests that he was neither a drunkard nor a saint but part of the middle group, for which a separate Church of England chapel was built.

Sergeant Heseltine married in Agra on 15 April 1833. He chose the traditional formality of banns rather than marrying 'by permission of Commanding Officer', the other route that serving soldiers could opt for. His age is given as 29, his wife was 19. She is named only as C. Sandison and was given away by Mr and Mrs Harding (Mrs Harding was illiterate).

The Invasion of Afghanistan and the winter retreat

In 1838 the 13th Light Infantry formed part of the 1st Brigade of the Army of the Indus, leaving Karnal for Ferozepore and crossing the Indus, marching through Scinde and Baluchistan to the Bolan Pass, then on to Kandahar. Heseltine was wounded in the left foot during the storming of Ghuznee on 23 July 1839, when Captain Vigor's company was part of the Forlorn Hope. The rest of the 13th Light Infantry fought their way into the town after the Kabul Gate was blasted open to reveal a tunnel 150 yards long by 20 wide, where a desperate hand-to-hand struggle took place.

The 13th Light Infantry then moved on to Kabul itself. One of Heseltine's comrades, Sergeant George Godfrey, recorded that: 'The country abounds with hills and valleys; the former are generally barren, the latter very fertile and well-watered in many parts, in some places very much reminding us of our own country... The Regiment lay in the Bala Hissar during the winter in temporary barracks and in the spring [1840] we went out to camp again. Afterwards a small force was formed and marched into Kohistan, a few marches from Cabool. We were engaged at a village called Tootum Durra and very soon succeeded in clearing the orchards and places round it. We routed the enemy and destroyed the village with very little loss on our part. They retreated across a small river at the back, into the hills. The next place we attacked was a small mud fort called Julgar [3 October 1840]. After cannonading it for some time a breach was made and an assault was undertaken, which did not prove so effectual as was expected, on account of the scaling ladders being too short, and not exactly of the right kind, as they were made of doolie poles. Fourteen of our men belonging to the storming-party were killed, one of whom was our sergeant-major, an excellent non-commissioned officer who stood very fair for a commission. After dusk the enemy made their escape, although closely watched, on account of the faithlessness of some of the Jaunbazees (local native infantry) employed in our service...'

After his participation in the fighting in Kohistan, Heseltine was appointed to the important responsibility of Quartermaster Sergeant in October 1840. He reached the age of 37, quite an achievement as a European in India at that time, had 14 years seniority in the regiment and qualified for the Regimental 14 Years Good Conduct Medal. A corrupt or inefficient Quartermaster Sergeant could do great damage to the men's welfare and morale, so the appointment was a significant one.

The next 10 months were relatively tranquil for the British forces in Afghanistan, and Government decided to cut costs by reducing the subsidies paid to the tribes along the main supply route from India and by drawing down part of the British garrison. This was a major blunder, as it infuriated the tribesmen, who attacked the troops as they withdrew from Afghanistan - the 35th Bengal Native Infantry suffered heavy losses. The next day, 11 October 1841, local Major-General Sale took a strong force out from Kabul to subdue the Afghans and re-open the main supply route from India. The 800 men of the 13th Light Infantry formed the core of Sale's troops.

Gallantry at Gundamuck, Besieged in Jellalabad

As Sergeant Godfrey stated: 'In the month of October 1841 we left Cabool, thinking we were going on towards the provinces, but soon found that we had to force the Khoord Cabool Pass, the Tazeen Pass, the Jugdulluck Pass...' After heavy fighting with the Afghan tribesmen along the Khoord Cabool and Jugdulluck Passes, Sale's column reached Gundamuck on 30 October. Gundamuck was a small military cantonment, almost halfway between Kabul and Peshawar, which was garrisoned by Afghan forces supposedly loyal to the British installed puppet ruler, Shah Sujah, and commanded by British officers - one regiment of local infantry, one of cavalry and 200 Jaunbazees.

News arrived of an anti-British uprising in Kabul itself, together with an order for Sale to return to Kabul with his troops. Sale had 300 wounded men to transport, faced increasing numbers of desertions from the native civilians hired to care for the transport animals and was running low on ammunition. He refused to return, instead suggesting that the British troops in Afghanistan should all withdraw to the frontier town of Jellalabad. He left Gundamuck for Jellalabad on 11 November 1841. Heseltine's records state that he was 'noted during the forcing of the Passes on 11 November 1841 at Gundamuck for his gallant and soldier-like conduct.' When Sale marched out of Gundamuck cantonment, he simply abandoned much of his camp equipment and baggage. As soon as the Afghan tribesmen saw that the red-coated infantrymen had left, they attacked the cantonment. Most of Shah Sujah's garrison mutinied and joined the attackers.

The surviving British officers from Shah Sujah's troops and their 130 Afghan soldiers who remained loyal to the Shah joined the rear elements of Sale's men who were still in the cantonment, and fought the tribesmen. Heseltine was to the fore, determinedly improvising replacement camel and mule drivers for the animals transporting his stores. The survivors of Gandamuck, including Heseltine (with a considerable amount of his regimental baggage) desperately hacked their way out of the murderous chaos and plundering mobs of tribesmen. They caught up with Sale's column well before it reached Jellalabad. Immediately after their arrival, they began the enormous task of preparing this walled city to withstand a siege. In Kabul, things went from bad to worse, and the British authorities decided to evacuate back to India, taking up an offer of safe passage. However, they were repeatedly attacked and slaughtered as they made their way through the passes in the midst of winter. Out of the 4,500 troops and 12,500 camp-followers who left Kabul on 6 January, only a single survivor reached Jellalabad on 13 January 1842.

The Earthquake, 19 February 1842

In the midst of a perilous situation, cut off from any hope of early reinforcement, surrounded by hostile forces, Heseltine and his comrades were involved in a terrifying event. It was described by Private Edward Teer of the 13th Light Infantry as: 'A happening so terrible and nerve-destroying that I have never hesitated to say that I would rather fight in a hundred battles than live through that catastrophe again. On February 18th there was one of those mysteries of Nature which in those days few men could understand. The air was so full of electricity that the sentries could not hold their muskets, and had to stand beside them, for to touch metal of any sort was to have the body thrilled with countless needle-pricks. There was the sense of an overwhelming danger, and with it the helplessness of perfect ignorance. Not even the officers could explain the mystery, and we could only wait fearfully for a solution. In the darkness, the electric force played around the tips of the bayonets, making balls of ghostly flame. But just before noon next day there was a strange, unearthly noise like thunder. Instantly we thought that the enemy had out-generated us and had sprung a mine to encompass our destruction; then we knew that no work of man had startled us. Believe me, the very earth heaved like a stormy sea, and the great mountains near us literally danced. In that time of peril we thought the hills would fall upon and bury us. As it was, we were hurled to the ground, and when, in speechless fear, we staggered to our feet again, we reeled like drunken men. The earthquake, for such it was, lasted about 18 seconds. Our work of defence - how puny against such a mighty power! - were shattered; some of the native troops were buried in the hospital, which collapsed, and some were injured.'

The shocks continued without much respite, dense clouds of smoke arose from other towns and villages. During the next six weeks over 100 further shocks were registered.

Once Jellalabad was relieved by the 'Army of Retribution' sent from India, Heseltine and the 13th Light Infantry had to fight their way back through the passes to Kabul. 'We defeated the enemy again and again at various places, wherever they withstood our progress on the road to Cabool. Day by day we saw many parts of the road, where the dried skins and bones of all sorts, and pieces of clothing lay, that belonged to the more than half-famished army which retreated from Cabool in the winter [January 1842]' (*The Life of George Godfrey* refers).

Lord Ellenborough, the Governor-General, staged a triumphal ceremony to greet Sale's Jellalabad garrison as it returned to India in December 1842. As Sale's force crossed the Sutlej frontier, with each man wearing his Mural Crown Jellalabad medal, it was greeted by a 19-gun salute and a two and a half mile-long line of troops presenting arms.

From Labourer to Senior Rank Soldier and finally to a wealthy 'Man of Property'

Quartermaster Sergeant Heseltine was discharged at Lukker, India, on 12 November 1844, after 21 years of service, due to age (41), long service and disabilities contracted during the Afghan War. The catalyst appears to have been the news that the regiment would return to England in December 1844, and that soldiers had the option to stay behind. 446 men opted to stay in India, with most transferring to other British regiments.

The '2nd type' replacement Jellalabad medals did not reach India until May 1845, and Heseltine would have had to get in touch with the Assistant Adjutant-General at Bengal Presidency to exchange his 'Mural Crown' for the newer and more attractive 'Flying Victory' design; fewer than fifty exchanges were made in India. The award of the retrospective Army of India medal was announced in an Indian General Order of 14 April 1851. Once again, qualifying survivors had to apply through their Presidency. The medals finally arrived in India shortly before the Mutiny began. Heseltine would have received his medal in time for his fifty-third birthday.

Heseltine is next heard of in 1864, apparently living in Lucknow with his step-daughter and her husband, David Gardener of Lucknow, possibly to undergo medical treatment. Heseltine owned The Ellenborough Hotel and Estate (which included a house called 'The Winter Retreat') in Rajpore. Both names have strong associations with the Afghan War: Lord Ellenborough was Governor-General in 1842-44 and supported the 'Army of Retribution,' while The Winter Retreat probably references the 1841 retreat from Kabul. Heseltine either built and named, or acquired and re-named, his properties in the years before the Mutiny.

Heseltine appeared to be expanding his hospitality business by opening the Mussoorie Hotel (run by his two daughters) in the hill-station of that name in the years just before his death in Spring 1865. He bequeathed his Rajpore properties and some money to his wife Elizabeth (he seems to have re-married, to a widow with children of her own) and, after her death, to his son Robert Henry Heseltine. He also had an adopted son, Alfred Munsoueeol - the handwriting is hard to read - who his son Robert was instructed to look after and educate until Alfred reached the age of 20. Annual payments of £10 for the rest of their lives were left to his other daughter, Mrs Charlotte Daines, to his brother William Heseltine and to his sister.



The historically important First and Second China Wars campaign pair awarded to Sir Harry S. Parkes, G.C. M.G., K.C.B., British Consul at Canton and Shanghai, Ambassador to Japan and then to China, who served as Chief Political Officer during the Second China War, when he conducted negotiations and seized high-ranking Chinese Officials; Parkes's heroic defiance of the torturers in the Board of Punishments in Peking's Forbidden City led to the destruction of the Summer Palace and established his reputation as an Imperial Paragon; despite large bounties on his head, he survived multiple assassination attempts, and 'no one contributed more to make the name of England Great and Powerful in the distant regions where he wielded his unique influence'

China 1842 (Mr. Interpreter Parkes) officially impressed naming, *original suspension replaced with a Second China style suspension*; China 1857-60, 3 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1860, Peking 1860 (Harry S Parkes CB) officially impressed naming, both with contemporary top silver ribband buckles, and housed in a *Spink, Piccadilly, fitted case, deeply toned on obverses, good very fine or better (2)* *£15,000-£20,000*



Harry Smith Parkes, the son of Harry Parkes, founder of the firm of Parkes, Otway & Co., Ironmasters, was born on 24 February 1828 at Birchills Hall, Bloxwich, Staffordshire. When he was four years old his mother died, and the following year his father was killed in a carriage accident. Left an orphan, he found a home with his uncle, a retired naval officer, at Birmingham. He went to a boarding-school at Balsall Heath, and in May 1838, when he was ten, entered King Edward's Grammar School. In the words of his principal biographer: 'In person Parkes was short and slight, of a very fair complexion, large head, broad high brow, alert expression, and bright vigilant blue eyes. In character he was extraordinarily tenacious of purpose, restlessly active, prompt and energetic, never losing his presence of mind in danger or difficulty, courageous and daring to a fault.' (*Dictionary of National Biography* refers).

First China War

In June 1841 Parkes sailed for south China to live in the house of his cousin, Mary Gützlaff, the wife of the missionary, linguist and explorer Karl Gützlaff, who was then based in the Portuguese enclave of Macau. At that time, by Imperial decree, all Chinese ports were closed to foreign ships except for Canton in the far south, where trade was undertaken during a relatively short season under carefully limited and regulated conditions.

In 1839 the British had been forcibly expelled from Canton by the Imperial Commissioner charged with ending the import of opium, most of which came from British India. This was the start of the First China War (1839-42), during which Britain seized and annexed Hong Kong to serve as a safe harbour and trading base. Parkes arrived in Macau in October 1841 and at the age of fourteen began to learn Chinese. He was soon employed as an assistant by John Morrison, the secretary and chief interpreter of Sir Henry Pottinger, then British Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China.

In May 1842 Parkes left Macau to join Morrison in Hong Kong, as the British prepared to sail northwards up the coast of China and compel the Imperial authorities to enter serious negotiations. On 13 June 1842 he accompanied Pottinger on the expedition up the Yangtze River to Nanking, joined in various junk captures and naval 'cutting-out parties' and was present at the capture of Chinkiang on 21 July. The threat posed by foreign warships and troops on the Yangtze, China's main internal trade route, was more than the Manchu rulers could stand and they reluctantly agreed to a less regulated trade with Britain. The Treaty of Nanking obliged China to open up to international trade the five most important southern ports (Canton, Amoy, Fuzhou, Ningbo and Shanghai) and to allow foreign communities to live freely in these cities. Parkes attended all the negotiations and witnessed the signing of the Treaty of Nanking by three Chinese mandarins on board H.M.S. *Cornwallis* on 29 August 1842.

In order to maintain a close blockade over the mouth of the Yangtze, the British had seized the island of Chusan just off Ningbo, and they kept a garrison there until the Emperor formally ratified the Treaty of Nanking and opened the five Treaty Ports (once this process was well under way, Chusan was evacuated and returned to Imperial rule). During the British occupation of Chusan the formidable Reverend Gützlaff was appointed its Civil Magistrate, and young Parkes spent a year as his clerk from September 1842 to August 1843.

Diplomatic work in China and Siam

In August 1843 Parkes passed the consular examination in Chinese in Hong Kong and that September was appointed Interpreter at Fuzhou. However, there was a delay in opening the port and so he served instead successively at the consulate in Canton, as assistant to the Chinese Secretary in Hong Kong and then as Interpreter at Amoy (Xiamen). Finally, in March 1845 Parkes and his Consul, Rutherford Alcock, were transferred to Fuzhou, an important tea-trading port. The British were not welcome in Fuzhou and in October Parkes survived an attack by Manchu soldiers.

In August 1846 Alcock and Parkes were again transferred, this time to Shanghai, where Parkes acted as Interpreter. In 1847 he began to study Japanese and in March 1848 accompanied the British vice-consul at Shanghai to Nanking to negotiate the punishment of some Chinese men who had assaulted three British missionaries. Parkes's prominent role, undertaken at great personal risk, received the warm approbation of Lord Palmerston. Following this he was appointed Interpreter at Shanghai on 9 April 1848. After a period of leave from 1850-1851, which he spent in Europe, Parkes took up the post of Interpreter at Canton, where, aged 24, he acted as Consul in the absence of Sir John Bowring, and in August 1853 he was placed temporarily in charge of the Canton vice-consulate before being promoted to Consul at Amoy in 1854.

In 1855 Parkes was sent to Siam (now Thailand) as Joint Secretary to Sir John Bowring's Mission to conclude a commercial treaty with the Kingdom. The treaty, the first ever European treaty with Siam, was signed in Bangkok on 18 April 1855 and Parkes was given the honour of taking it to England for ratification. He delivered it on 1 July, and was received at Court by Queen Victoria on 9 July 1855. He spent the rest of 1855 helping the Foreign Office deal with Chinese and Siamese issues and meeting with Miss Fanny Plumer. 'She was a beautiful girl,' wrote a friend, 'tall, well-proportioned, and graceful, her colouring rich and soft, her features expressing sensitiveness and the power of warm emotion; her dark brown eyes full of intelligence and speaking earnestness of purpose. She possessed in a large degree the power of fascination in which all her family were remarkable.' After a six-week courtship, they were married on New Year's Day, 1856, at St Lawrence's Church, Whitchurch. The couple left England on 9 January, carrying the ratified Siamese treaty, which Parkes exchanged in a ceremony in Bangkok on 5 April 1856. They travelled on to Canton, where Parkes was Acting Consul.

Second China War and the Seizure of Canton

Parkes' position as Acting Consul at Canton brought him into renewed contact with Imperial Commissioner and Viceroy Ye Mingchen, who he had met during his first posting to Canton in 1852-54. Clashes between the two men would soon lead to the Second China War (1856-60). Ye came from a scholarly family in Hubei Province and was awarded the highest degree in the imperial exams in 1835. In 1848, Ye was appointed governor of Guangdong province, which brought him into open conflict with Britain due to his refusal to allow foreign traders to reside within or alongside the city of Canton proper, which the British claimed they had a right to do according to the Treaty of Nanking. The treaty read differently in its English and Chinese versions, the latter only permitting foreigners to reside temporarily in the harbours of the newly opened treaty ports. The British were forced to occupy a narrow, indefensible strip of river frontage surrounded by the walls of Canton, where they were vulnerable to attack from Chinese forts, from the land and from the river. The 'Factories', as these warehouses and offices were known, had been attacked and burnt down at the start of the First China War. As a reward for his firmness in keeping the British pinned down outside of Canton, in 1852 Ye was promoted to Viceroy of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces as well as Imperial Commissioner in 1852. This made him the chief official in charge of relations with the West. The Cantonese community is said to have respected Ye Mingchen for his intransigence, but also ridiculed his unwillingness to fight. In Canton he was known as the 'six nots': 'he would not fight, not make peace and not defend; he would not die, not capitulate and not run away.' Contemporary British political opinion regarded 'Commissioner Yeh' as the embodiment of Chinese xenophobia and he was frequently caricatured in British media. Ye won the favour of the Xianfeng Emperor, but his policy was soon disavowed when hostilities broke out.

On 8 October 1856 the Chinese-owned Hong Kong lorch *Arrow* was boarded by officials of the Manchu water patrol as she entered the Pearl River en route from Hong Kong. The water patrol arrested and removed 12 Chinese sailors who they claimed to be pirates and took away the British flag. Parkes sent a protest to Ye Mingchen, in which he pointed out that the *Arrow* was a British ship and that lowering the British flag was an insult; Ye replied that the *Arrow* was owned and crewed by Chinese and the flag had not been flying at the time. Parkes considered this action a violation of the treaty and sent belligerent dispatches to the governor of Hong Kong, Sir John Bowring. Bowring demanded an apology from Ye, knowing very well that, were Ye to apologise, he would suffer a huge loss of face. As a *casus belli*, the logic and the complaint were very similar to that used by the United States when she declared war on Britain in 1812 - 'Free Trade and Sailors' Rights'. For Parkes and Bowring, the deliberate escalation of the *Arrow* incident into war was intended to force the removal of most of the remaining obstacles to trade and diplomacy in China. Their first goal was to enforce the right to establish a substantial British settlement within or alongside the walls of Canton. Despite making minor reprisals, Ye stuck to his 'six nots' and Bowring, who as Governor had executive military as well as civil authority, ordered the Royal Navy to sail up the Pearl River and threaten Canton. Naval gunfire breached the city's walls on 29 October 1856, and Parkes and Admiral Sir Michael Seymour led a strong naval landing party that captured Ye Mingchen's yamen (offices and residence). Ye offered a reward for Parkes's head. Parkes was injured by an explosion during the attack on one of the Pearl River forts, when he, as usual, accompanied the Admiral with a daring fearlessness to which Sir Michael Seymour bore official testimony. The British did not have enough men to permanently occupy Canton; they anchored warships on the river and posted artillery on hills overlooking the city. On 16 December Ye's forces once again set fire to the European factories in the settlement strip on the riverfront. Just as they had done at the start of the First China War, the British retreated to Hong Kong and awaited the arrival of reinforcements.

As many of the intended reinforcements were diverted to India after the Great Sepoy Mutiny broke out in May 1857, Parkes spent nearly a year in Hong Kong. A new High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary to China, James Bruce, Earl of Elgin, had been appointed. The British government, reassured by the success of Anglo-French co-operation during the Crimean war and their track record of working together in Shanghai, had decided to act in concert with the French, who were seeking to avenge the killing of a missionary.

Parkes was attached to Sir Michael Seymour's staff, and on 12 December 1857 was one of the party that delivered an ultimatum to Ye Mingchen's officials. When the ultimatum expired, the bombardment of Canton began on 28 December, and the walls were secured the next day. On 5 January 1858, British forces moved in; Parkes was the first man to enter the city and personally led a party of sailors, captured Ye Mingchen and brought him on board H.M.S. *Inflexible* as a prisoner of war. Ye was exiled to Calcutta, where he was well-treated but refused to eat anything except Chinese food. He died of starvation in 1859.

Once the occupying forces were well-established, on 9 January 1858 the Manchu governor of Canton, Po-kuei, was nominally reinstated, but the actual government of the city was undertaken by a European Commission made up of two Englishmen and a French naval officer. Parkes, the only Chinese speaker on the Commission, became its leader and the *de facto* Governor of Canton. The Commission established a court and a police force, and on 10 February 1858 opened the port. Throughout 1858/59 the Manchu authorities in Guangdong remained hostile to the Europeans in Canton, mobilizing militias and putting a C\$30,000 bounty on Parkes's head. Parkes made many expeditions into the hinterland, accompanied by a small military escort.

Since it was too dangerous for Europeans to live inside the Chinese city or settle alongside it as at Shanghai, Parkes took over Shamian Island, a large but easily defended sandbank just outside the city, which he divided 80/20 into British and French Consular Concessions. Shamian Island was reclaimed from the river and connected to the mainland by two bridges, which were closed at 10 p.m. as a security measure. The English bridge to the north was guarded by Sikhs, and the French bridge to the east (closest to the Chinese city) was guarded by Annamite troops. As a reward for his success in opening-up Canton, Parkes was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath on 6 December 1859, aged 31.

Captured and tortured in the Board of Punishments

While Parkes was busy in Canton, Britain, France, the U.S.A. and Russia had decided to press for a comprehensive opening-up of China. Their main demands, for Legations in Peking (up to that time a closed city), more treaty ports, free navigation rights on the Yangtze, the right for foreigners to travel freely throughout China and the legalisation of opium imports, were included in a series of separate but coordinated treaties signed in 1858. Frederick Bruce, Consul at Shanghai and Lord Elgin's brother, set out for Peking to get the British treaty ratified and to establish the British Legation, but as the warships carrying his mission entered the Hai river that leads to Peking they were fired on by the Taku Forts that guard the seaward approaches. An attempt on June 25 1859 to silence the forts by naval gunfire failed, and on 6 July Parkes was instructed to join Lord Elgin at sea in the Bohai Gulf. He was appointed Lord Elgin's joint Chinese Secretary alongside Thomas Wade, but once again the Allies retired to await reinforcements before attempting to force the issue with the Imperial Manchu government.

A 17,000 strong Anglo-French expeditionary force was assembled in Hong Kong, jointly commanded by Major-General Sir James Hope Grant and General Montauban (each man assuming the command-in-chief for alternate 24 hour periods). Parkes was attached to Hope Grant's staff, and on 1 August 1860, the allies landed near Pehtang. Parkes was sent into Pehtang (Beitang), where he took possession of the fort. He performed some reconnaissances during the advance to the Taku Forts, and after the successful assault on the main north fort on 21 August, negotiated the surrender of the remaining Manchu positions. He arrived in Tianjin on 24 August, where he arranged for the provisioning of the Allied forces, and conducted interviews with the Manchu Imperial Commissioners. Lord Elgin wrote of him: 'Parkes is one of the most remarkable men I have ever met; for energy, courage and ability combined, I do not know where I could find his match; and this, joined to his facility of speaking Chinese, makes him at present the man of the situation.'

After discovering that the Imperial Commissioners at Tianjin did not hold plenipotentiary powers from the Emperor, the allied armies advanced towards Tungchow. Taking only a small escort, Parkes travelled ahead of the army and parleyed with the Manchu authorities at Tungchow on 14 September and again on 17 September, obtaining an agreement that the armies should advance to a position about 8 km from the city. On 18 September he left Tungchow to view and mark out the site of the proposed British camp. When he observed a Manchu military force that eventually numbered around 30,000 assembling at the site, Parkes returned to Tungchow to remonstrate with the Manchu commissioners. Receiving a hostile response, he and his party (in total 26 men) attempted to return to the British headquarters, but were seized and taken prisoner, despite being protected by a flag of truce.

After being brought before the Manchu general, San-kolin-sin (Senggelinqin), Parkes was taken to Peking along with Lord Elgin's private secretary Henry Loch, Nal Singh, a Sikh sowar, and two French soldiers. There he and Loch were brought before the Board of Punishments, placed in chains in a common prison, and repeatedly tortured. Convinced that the Manchus intended to torture them to death, Parkes and Loch sang "God Save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia" to try to raise the morale of the other prisoners.

The 10,000 strong Allied army decisively defeated the Imperial forces at Tingchao and Palikao (Manchu casualties were estimated at 25,000, over 80%) and swept around Peking in an enveloping manoeuvre designed to isolate it from the rest of China, and thereby trap the Xianfeng Emperor. In fact the Emperor had already fled to his north-eastern Palace at Jehol in Manchuria, leaving his younger brother, Prince Gong, in charge of the Forbidden City. Peking itself was surrounded by a massive outer wall and several inner walls delineating the various different quarters of the city, while its closely packed buildings constituted a significant challenge to a military assault. The Allies prepared to assault the city at the Anting Gate, but held back, as a general assault would probably mean instant death for all foreign captives held by the Imperial forces.

Meanwhile, the French had discovered the Yuanmingyuan (Summer Palace) a vast and beautifully laid out garden with multiple pavilions filled with priceless objets d'art, the private residence of the Emperor but completely defenceless as it lay to the north-west, well outside the city walls. Looting by French troops and the local Chinese villagers began immediately.

After Parkes and Loch had spent ten days at the Board of Punishments, on 29 September Prince Gong gave orders for them to be moved to more comfortable quarters in a temple, where they were pressed to assist the Chinese in their negotiations with the Allies. Parkes refused to make any pledges, pleas or to address any representations for leniency to Lord Elgin. On 5 October the two men were informed that they would be executed that evening. The Emperor, safe in Jehol, which was far beyond the reach of the allies, issued Imperial Vermillion Death Warrants for the prisoners.

However, Prince Gong was negotiating a conditional surrender with the Allies, under which he accepted to sign the Treaties, release all prisoners and pay war indemnities to Britain and France. On 8 October Parkes, Loch, and six others were released, just a quarter of an hour before the arrival of the order from the Emperor for their execution. The remains of fifteen other prisoners were returned in coffins, covered with quicklime, almost unrecognisable, but bearing unmistakable marks of the most brutal torture.

Elgin had been negotiating with the Imperial Commissioners on the expectation that all the prisoners would be returned alive, so the discovery of these murders came as a severe shock to the Allies. After intense deliberation, Elgin decided to make a gesture that would directly target the Emperor himself as retaliation for the seizure of Parkes and the torture/murder of prisoners captured in violation of a flag of truce on 18 September. He ordered the complete destruction of all the buildings in the nine square mile Yuanmingyuan (Summer Palace) compound, knowing that this act would destroy, in a way that could not be concealed or denied, the myth of the Manchu Emperor as a living god, and send a stark message to the entire Chinese nation. Despite their eager participation in the looting of the contents of the Summer Palace, the French formally disassociated themselves with this action.

Parkes unexpectedly came face to face with his main torturer, the head of the Board of Punishments, three days before the final treaty signing ceremony in late October and had to be restrained from attacking him. He seized the residence of Prince I, the most xenophobic of the Manchus who had urged the Emperor to make war on the Europeans and who together with San-kolin-sin had ordered Parkes's capture at Tungchow. Parkes utilised it as the new British Legation.

Negotiating with the Taiping 'Long hairs'

The 1858 treaty was ratified, along with a new one, the Treaty of Peking, which ceded Kowloon, the part of the mainland closest to Hong Kong Island, to Britain in perpetuity (the Island had already been ceded in perpetuity at the end of the First China War). Parkes left Peking on 9 November 1860, returning to his post at Canton in January 1861, where he arranged with the Guangdong authorities the practical details of the cession of Kowloon to the British Crown. The Treaty of Tientsin had opened three Yangtze ports to trade, and between February and April 1861 Parkes accompanied Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope in an expedition up the river, setting up consulates at Chinkiang, Kiukiang (Jiujiang) and Hankow (Hankou). He spent most of the rest of 1861 trying to reach an agreement with the Taiping rebels at Nanking for the protection of the International Settlement at Shanghai.

The Taiping Rebellion was a widespread civil war in southern China from 1850 to 1864, led by the heterodox 'Christian' convert Hong Xiuquan, against the ruling Qing Dynasty. About 20 million people died, mainly civilians, in one of the deadliest military conflicts in history. Hong, who claimed to be the younger brother of Jesus Christ, had established the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (officially the 'Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace') with its capital at Nanjing. The Kingdom's Army controlled large parts of central southern China along the Yangtze river valley, which they plundered and ravaged, forcibly conscripting almost every able-bodied man, regardless of the consequences. The rebels were from lower socio-economic groups and regarded the ruling Manchus as foreign invaders. As they refused to cut their hair in accordance with Imperial Manchu decrees, they were nicknamed the Long Hairs.

A key Taiping objective was to capture a major port city, ideally Shanghai, to enable them to obtain supplies from abroad and to establish more contacts with western Christians, some of whom considered that the Taipings should be recognised by the western powers as the legitimate 'christian' government of China in place of the 'heathen' Manchus. Official British policy was to remain neutral, as it was considered important not to alienate whichever side would finally emerge as the ultimate victor in this civil war.

As time passed, it became clearer that Hong was completely insane and that the Taipings could only bring destruction and chaos to China. Repeated attempts to capture Shanghai in 1859 and again in 1861 and 1862 were defeated by British and French troops. The Shanghai merchants paid for the establishment of the first Chinese military unit trained in European techniques and tactics by an eclectic group of western and Filipino mercenaries – 'The Ever Victorious Army' that was eventually commanded by Charles Gordon (later 'Gordon of Khartoum') on an official secondment from the British army.

In January 1862 Parkes left Shanghai to return to England, where his role in the Second China War and his captivity had made him famous. On 19 May 1862 he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (K.C.B.). At only 34, he was now Sir Harry Parkes. After two years home leave, Sir Harry returned to China in March 1864, taking up the prestigious and important role of Consul in Shanghai, where he became a close friend and supporter of 'Chinese Gordon'. In May 1865, during a trip to the Yangtze ports, Parkes was notified of his appointment as 'Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General in Japan', succeeding his old chief, Sir Rutherford Alcock.

Envoy to Japan

Parkes was Envoy to Japan for eighteen years, and throughout that time he strenuously used his influence to assist those pushing for the reform and modernisation of the country, which, like China, had been closed to foreign influences until 1858. As a result, he became a marked man, and incurred the bitter hostility of Japanese reactionaries, who on three separate occasions attempted to assassinate him.

Parkes encouraged the junior members of the British mission to research and make deep studies of Japan; Ernest Satow and William Aston became great Japanese scholars. In 1869 Prime Minister Gladstone requested a report on Japanese paper and papermaking from the British Embassy in Japan. A thorough investigation was carried out by Sir Harry Parkes and his team of consular staff in different Japanese towns, resulting in the publication of a government report, 'Reports on the manufacture of paper in Japan', and the formation of a collection of 400+ sheets of handmade paper. The main parts of this collection are now housed in the Paper Conservation Laboratory of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the Economic Botany Collection of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The Parkes collection is important because the origin, price, manufacturing method and function of each paper was precisely documented. This was typical of Parkes's working style.

Lady Parkes became the first non-Japanese woman to ascend Mount Fuji, but she became seriously ill while visiting England in November 1879. Though urgently summoned by telegraph, Sir Harry did not reach London until four days after her death. 'She hoped to the last that I should have reached in time. I have now six children to take charge of,' he wrote, 'and feebly indeed shall I replace her in that charge, while the Legation will have lost that bright and good spirit to which it owed whatever attention it possessed.' Just before his return to Japan in January 1882, he was awarded the additional honour of the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which had never before been conferred upon any representative of the Crown for service in the Far East.

Envoy to China

In 1883 Parkes was appointed Envoy to the Chinese Empire. While in Peking, his health failed, and he died of malarial fever on 21 March 1885, aged 57. One of his daughters married into the Keswick family, who control the famous trading firm Jardine Matheson. His papers became the property of Jardines, who loaned them to Cambridge University. Parkes Street in Kowloon, Hong Kong is named after him. In April 1890 the Duke of Connaught unveiled a statue of Parkes in centre of the Bund in Shanghai, facing directly up the main thoroughfare of the city. It was removed and melted down by the Japanese after they occupied the International Settlement in December 1941.

In popular fiction, Sir Harry Parkes features prominently in the Flashman series *Flashman and the Dragon*.

Note: In accordance with the statutes then in place, Parkes' G.C.M.G. and K.C.B. insignia were returned to Central Chancery after his death.

174 Pair: **Private W. Freeland, Royal Military Train**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (No. 101. Willm. Freeland. 5th. Battn. Royal My. Tn.) contemporarily engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, pierced as issued with small ring suspension, *edge bruising and light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (2)* £260-£300

175 Pair: **Sick Berth Attendant Richard Knott, Royal Navy**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Richd. Knott. S.B. Attend. "Salamander"); Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, mounted on card for display, *good very fine (2)* £300-£400

Richard Knott was born in the Parish of St Kerrians, Exeter, Devon, and was a barber by trade before he joined the Navy, in the same trade, in *Malabar* on 12 May 1842, aged 28. He was discharged from *Malabar* on 5 June 1844, with 'Good' conduct, and a few months later, on 18 December 1844, he joined *Superb*, again as a barber. He was discharged on 28 November 1848, when *Superb* was paid off, again with 'Good' conduct, and some 21 months later joined *Salamander* on 6 August 1850, as an Ordinary Seaman. He was rated as a Sick Berth Attendant on 1 October 1851, and took part in the Burma operations in the following year. He was discharged to shore on 23 November 1854, when the ship was paid off, but with only 'Fair' conduct. The roll shows that his medal for Pegu was sent to *Orion* in which ship he was present in the Baltic operations of 1854-55.

Sold with brief record of service for *Malabar* and *Superb* and other research.

176 Pair: **Chief Sick Berth Steward H. W. Jones, Royal Navy**

Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp H. W. Jones. S.B. Attdt. H.M.S. *Active*, 73-74); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (Harley W. Jones, Sick Bth. Stewd., H.M.S. *Flora*.) second initial on the last officially corrected, *edge bruising, otherwise very fine or better (2)* £300-£400

Harley William Jones was born in Portsmouth in November 1853 and entered the Royal Navy as a Sick Berth Attendant in October 1873, quickly witnessing active service aboard H.M.S. *Active* in the Ashantee operations of 1873-74. Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in December 1890, and advanced to Chief Sick Berth Steward (Wardmaster) in December 1890, he was pensioned ashore in October 1895.

177 Pair: **Private J. Hobbs, 18th Hussars, the only man from his regiment to serve at Tel-el-Kebir whilst attached to the 19th Hussars**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (1730. Pte. J. Hobbs. 18th Hussars); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, reverse of the lower point fitted with small 'shoe' once used in 'cavalry-style' mounting, *better than very fine and unique to the regiment (2)* £400-£500

Sold with copied medal roll extract which notes 'rejoined 18th Hrs.'

x178 Pair: **Private H. Jobburn, South Staffordshire Regiment**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (1005. Pte. H. Jobburn. 1/S. Staff. R); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed, *pitting from star, otherwise nearly very fine and better (2)* £120-£160

179 Pair: **Lance-Corporal A. Shipman, Gordon Highlanders**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85 (2101. Lce. Cpl. A. Shipman. 1/Gord: Highrs.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *light pitting and contact marks, very fine (2)* £400-£500

Arthur Shipman was born in Leicester in 1857 and attested for the Gordon Highlanders on 23 October 1880. Appointed Lance-Corporal on 18 April 1882, he served with the 1st Battalion in Egypt and the Sudan from 2 August 1882 to 8 September 1885, seeing active service in Egypt, Eastern Sudan, and on the Nile Expedition. He transferred to the Army Reserve on 21 November 1886, and was discharged on 22 October 1892, after 12 years' service.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.



Four: Staff Surgeon J. E. Penn, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (J. E. Penn, Surgn. R.N. H.M.S. Woodlark.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (J. E. Penn, Surgeon R.N. H.M.S. Woodlark.); East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (J. E. Penn, St. Surgeon. H.M.S. Philomel.); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, *good very fine and scarce* (4) £1,400-£1,800

John Evans Penn was appointed a Surgeon, R.N. in February 1883 and served in that capacity aboard H.M.S. *Woodlark* in the naval and military operations in the Eastern Sudan at Suakin 1884-85 (Medal and Khedive's Star). He was similarly employed in the Burma operations of 1885-87, when he was landed from the *Woodlark* for service in the Naval Brigade, and became one of a little over 50 of that ship's crew to qualify for the medal and clasp. Further active service followed off Zanzibar, when as Staff Surgeon of the *Philomel* he was present at the bombardment of the Sultan's palace on 27 August 1896, and in the Benin operations of 1897, when he was landed for service in the Naval Brigade despatched to punish the King of Benin for the massacre of the earlier political expedition. He was subsequently present at the capture of Benin City on 18 February 1897 and was awarded the medal and clasp. Penn was placed on the Retired List as a Staff Surgeon later in the same year.

Sold with copied record of service.

181 Pair: Labourer B. Bust, a civilian employee of Messrs. Lucas & Aird who were contracted to construct the railway from Suakin to Berber, near Khartoum, a distance of 200 miles, although only 20 miles of track had been laid before the Army withdrew from the Suakin operations in May 1885

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Labourer. B. Bust); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* (2) £300-£400

Among the main objectives of the second British expedition to set foot in the eastern Sudan in 1885 was the construction of a railway line from Suakin to Berber. It was, to quote the historian Thomas Archer, an effort to 'smash the Mahdi' by means of the 'latest resources of civilization.' Indeed had all gone to plan, a 280-mile railway line would have been constructed, thereby securing the protection of the eastern Sudan. In the event, however, it proved to be an expensive red herring: as some had rightly observed from the outset, an exercise on this scale, in enemy territory, would have to involve round the clock protection for the civilian construction workers, and, with the difficult climate and terrain, a good deal of luck.

The contract to carry out this monumental task was awarded to the British company Messrs. Lucas & Aird. In the official minute issued by the Government, the company was to construct 'for the War Department for the purposes of the Expeditionary Force sent out to Suakin, and, according to the orders and under the control of the General Officer for the time being in command of the same force, a 4ft. 8.5ins. gauge single line of railway from Suakin, and thence in sections to so far towards Berber as may from time to time be ordered by the Secretary of State. The War Department engages to keep the way clear and the working-staff protected.'

The staff of Lucas & Aird were to be paid by the Government and their rations and clothes supplied by the War Department and, if an employee died as a result of enemy action, or the climate, his next of kin would be paid a gratuity equal to one year's salary. Otherwise, the assorted navies would receive a daily payment of 12 shillings, a small fortune for the day. And quite a sight they must have made, working alongside the military, in their bowler-hats. Certainly their language was colourful enough, an Army Padre who was billeted alongside one of their huts having his vocabulary 'widened by the experience' (Henry Keown-Boyd's *A Good Dusting* refers).

Yet, as predicted from the outset, their endeavours quickly attracted hostile interest from Osman Digma's tribesmen. In fact, for the purposes of safety, while the military fought out such battles as that at Tofrek on 22 March 1885, Lucas & Aird were instructed to halt progress. By early April, work had recommenced but General Graham, still concerned for the safety of the navies, ordered an advanced zeriba to be established five miles along the road to Handoub to cover the head of the railway, and a block-house and another zeriba to be built at Handoub itself, while covering parties were to protect the head of the railway as it advanced. Owing, however, to the growing heat, the difficulty confronted in obtaining water supplies, and the fact that many local tribesmen continued to act with hostility, progress was slow and painful, and by the time General Graham ordered a halt to the project, the railway line had advanced just 20 miles to the town of Otao; ultimately the British withdrew from the Sudan and the railway project was abandoned at a cost of £865,000 to the Government.

Added to that cost was the distribution of the relevant campaign medal and clasp to the navies of Lucas & Aird, the relevant roll (WO 100 68) revealing an extremely interesting and varied head count of 475 employees. In all the Company was represented by some 30 different types of employee, Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, Carpenters, Cashiers, Clerks, Cooks, Engine Drivers, Firemen, Foremen, Guards, Labourers, Pipelayers, Platelayers, Ropemakers, Roperunners, Storekeepers and Traffic Managers among them: and each and every Medal was duly engraved with the recipient's relevant job title. The medal roll is dated 16 August 1887. Several locomotives built specially for this contract were subsequently put to work on the Chattenden & Upnor Railway in Kent.

Sold with copied medal roll entry.



Six: Commander F. K. Thimm, Royal Naval Reserve and Mercantile Marine, late Irrawaddy Flotilla Company

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (Chief Officer F. K. Thimm, I.F. Coy's Str. Panthay); 1914-15 Star (Commr. F. K. Thimm, R.N.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Commr. F. K. Thimm, R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal (Franz K. Thimm); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Commr. F. K. Thimm, R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1911, *contact marks to the first, otherwise good very fine* (6) £500-£700

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

Franz Thimm joined the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company in 1885 and was Chief Officer of the paddle-steamer *Panthay* at the taking of Mandalay and the surrender of King Thebau's army at Ava. He retired as a Captain in 1902 and was appointed Lieutenant-Commander in the Royal Naval Reserve on 15 December 1904, and was also a Younger Brother of Trinity House. He retired with the rank of Commander, Royal Naval Reserve, having been awarded the Royal Naval Reserve Decoration in 1916.

The *Panthay* was designed by Messrs William Denny of Glasgow and engined by Rankin and Blackmore in 1876. She was 251 feet in length, 28 feet in width and had a draught of 7 feet. Her gross tonnage was 561 tons. She was broken up in January 1897 at Dalla.

183 Pair: Chief Sick Berth Steward I. Davis, Royal Navy

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1891-2 (Isaac Davis, S.B.A., H.M.S. Thrush.); China 1900, no clasp (J. Davis, S.B.S., H.M.S. Arethusa) note initial on the last, mounted on card for display, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise better than good fine* (2) £280-£340

Isaac Davis was born in Lambeth on 18 June 1869. He joined the Royal Navy in December 1884 as a Boy and transferred to the Medical Branch in June 1887. Whilst serving in *Thrush* he was awarded the East & West Africa Medal. The 1891-2 bar is uncommon and was awarded for a series of expeditions against Chief Fodeh Cabbah after he attacked the Anglo-French Boundary Commission. The roll records that Davis was issued a duplicate medal in November 1895. He saw service in *Arethusa* from November 1899 until April 1903, earning the China Medal in this time. Also in 1903 he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. medal which has not been traced. In January 1907 he was promoted to Chief Sick Berth Steward whilst at R.N.H. Chatham. Davis was discharged to pension in June 1909.

Sold with copied record of service.

184 Three: Sick Berth Chief Petty Officer H. J. Edwards, Royal Navy

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (H. J. Edwards, S.B.A., H.M.S. St George.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein (H. J. Edwards, S.B. Std: H.M.S. Doris); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (350304 H. J. Edwards, S.B. Std, H.M.S. Victory) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (3)* £550-£750

Sold with an interesting original letter home to England, the envelope marked 'On Active Service - Stamps not Obtained':

'Royal Naval Brigade
at Bloemfontein
Orange F. State
March 18th 1900

Dear George & Em,

Just a few lines at last as it was not until late last night that I got your address and that after being on the way out since the 30th of Nov '99. Consequently I could not write you before. This letter has been chasing me round to the following ships and places where I have never been viz. "Terrible" "Powerful" "Doris" "Tartar" Durban Peter Martizburg Point Natal Stormberg Colesburg and the RN Hospital Simons Town which last place it was sent on after me. I can assure you the envelope is quite a curio and shall keep it as such. Moreover it contained an Xmas Card from dear Jean and Dad which remained intact and unbroken. I had given it up for lost.

Well dear George we have been ashore now for two months tomorrow Monday the 19th and am pleased to say feels none the worse for it being in the best of health and spirits. Hoping that Em and all the family are quite well and that you are getting along alright in London. We are attached to Lord Roberts Column and came up to this place from Modder River via Enslin marching about 160 miles; the City Imperial Volunteers being with us all the way. They are a fine lot of fellows and are enduring the hardship or fortunes of war. Manly was present at capture of Jacobsdal and at Paardeberg where the hated Cronje was bombarded and where finally he surrendered to Lord Roberts with between 3 and 4 thousand Boers. My doctor and myself were engaged all the following day dressing the Boers wounds the sights being too horrid to describe. We then after resting to recruit our health etc for 3 days moved on to this place with but very little opposition and occupied this place on the 14th. As you know ere this per papers at home. I have read with pleasure the way in which the news of the relief of Kimberley, surrender of "Cronje", relief of Ladysmith etc etc has been received at home.

Dear George, the sights of the firing of the 4.7 at night time and the rattle of rifle fire were awful but grand. I cannot find words to express it, but I never want to be in such places again. This is a very nice place containing some handsome buildings and nicely laid out. Government House (Steyn's late residence) is now occupied by Roberts and staff and it does ones eyes good to see the Union Jack proudly flying over it as well as over the two large forts which are garrisoned by the Coldstream Guards as well as from almost every house in the town..'

Henry John Edwards was born in Pembroke on 29 March 1872, and enlisted in January 1895, giving his occupation as ironmongers assistant. Within two years he saw action aboard H.M.S. *St George* during the Benin expedition, and two years later he landed from H.M.S. *Doris*, seeing action at Paardeberg and Driefontein with the Naval Brigade. At the end of the Boer war he was serving on the hospital ship *Maine*. He received his L.S. & G.C. medal on 11 January 1910, and in 1913 he was rated Chief Sick Berth Steward. During the Great War he served at R.N. Hospitals Malta and Haslar to gain entitlement to the British War Medal and was discharged to pension as S.B.C.P.O. in 1920.

185 Pair: Sepoy Amian Singh, 1st Sikh Infantry

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (154 Sepoy Amia Singh 1st. Sikh Infy.); China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin (154 Sepoy Amian Singh 1st Sikh Infy) *edge nicks and light contact marks, very fine (2)* £240-£280

Sold with copied research.

186 Four: Engineer Commander W. H. Rosevere, Royal Navy

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Ast. Engr. W. H. Rosevere. R.N., H.M.S. Niobe); 1914-15 Star (Eng. Lt. Cr. W. H. Rosevere. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Eng. Cmmr. W. H. Rosevere. R.N.) mounted on card for display, *the first with heavy edge bruising overall, otherwise generally very fine (4)* £260-£300

William Henry Rosevere was born at Devonport on 17 May 1877. He joined the Royal Navy in May 1897 and earned his Q.S.A. as Assistant Engineer aboard H.M.S. *Niobe*. He resigned his commission on 7 March 1903, but this was restored on 11 August 1914, when he was placed on the Emergency List. He served in H.M.S. *Galatea* 1914-15, and *Egmont* for Malta Dockyard 1916-19. Promoted to Engineer Commander in 1918, he reverted to the Emergency List on 18 October 1919. He served during the Second War in *Hannibal* and *President* additional for service inside the Admiralty. He was killed in a road accident on 23 March 1945.

Sold with copied record of service together with that of his younger brother, Allan George Rosevere, who also served as an Engineer in the Royal Navy.

187 Four: Yeoman of Signals A. F. Evans, Royal Navy

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (A. F. Evans, Sig. H.M.S. Partridge); British War and Victory Medals (197359 A. F. Evans. Y.S. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (197359 Ch. 1.C. 273 A. F. Evans. Y.S. R.F.R.) mounted on card for display, *good very fine (4)* £160-£200

Alfred Francis Evans was born at Robin Hoods Bay, Yorkshire, on 14 March 1882. He enlisted as a schoolboy on 15 January 1898 and saw service in H.M.S. *Partridge* off South Africa, earning the Q.S.A. He was invalided out of the service on 4 March 1909, and enrolled in Chatham R.N. R. on 28 August 1909. Recalled to service in July 1914, he subsequently saw service as Leading Signaller in *Warrior*, *Marlborough*, *Biaritz* and the Armed Merchant Cruiser *Himalaya*, in which ship he was advanced to Yeoman of Signals on 20 April 1917. He was invalided from the service on 8 April 1919.

Sold with copied record of service.

188 Six: Chief Shipwright Frank James, Royal Navy, who was awarded the Naval M.S.M. for services aboard H.M.S. Caledon during the battle of Heligoland Bight on 17 November 1917

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (F. James, Ldg. Car: Cr: H.M.S. Fearless); 1914-15 Star (341996, F. James, Ch. Shpt., R. N.); British War and Victory Medals (341996 F. James. Ch. Shpt., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (341996 Frank James, Shipt., 1Cl., H.M.S. Imperieuse); Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (341996 F. James, Ch. Shipwt. 2Cl. "Caledon" Services During War) together with a small silver medal for Their Majesties Visit to India 1911-12, *very fine and better* (7) £800-£1,000

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 27 June 1919.

The original recommendation states: 'The Carpenter being on leave this Chief Petty Officer, in charge of the Carpenter ratings, did splendid and intelligent service in shoring up the large hole made by a 12-inch shell, through which a dangerous quantity of water would otherwise have entered, likely to impair the ship's further fighting efficiency.'

The same gazette announced the award of four D.S.O.s and one D.S.C. to Officers of H.M.S. *Caledon*, all for the battle of Heligoland Bight on 17 November, 1917. H.M.S. *Caledon* was Commodore Walter Cowan's Flagship and part of the 1st Light Cruiser Squadron in what was the last 'big-ship' engagement of the Great War. *Caledon* was hit amid ships by a large calibre German shell killing and wounding most of the crew of one of her guns. Seaman J. H. Carless, although mortally wounded, continued to serve his gun before finally succumbing to his wounds. He was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross.

Frank James was born in the Parish of Boscombe, near Christchurch, on 11 January 1878, and was a carpenter by trade when he joined the Royal Navy as Carpenter's Crew on 11 March 1898. He served as Leading Carpenter's Crew aboard H.M.S. *Fearless* from June 1899 to November 1900, including service off the coast of South Africa (Medal). Advancing to Shipwright in January 1902 and to Leading Shipwright in April 1904, he became Carpenter's Mate in May 1910. He joined H.M.S. *Medina* on 10 October 1911, which ship conveyed the King and Queen to India for the Delhi Durbar. He received his L.S. & G.C. medal while serving in *Imperieuse* in March 1913 and, come the outbreak of war in 1914, Frank James was a Shipwright 1st Class aboard H.M.S. *Leviathan*, advancing to Chief Shipwright in the same ship in April 1915. He served briefly in *Fisgard* from August to November 1916, next joining *Victory II* before joining *Caledon* in March 1917. He advanced to Chief Shipwright in *Caledon* in October 1918 and remained in her until 31 December 1919, when he went to *Victory III* and was demobilised on 28 April 1920.

Sold with copied record of service.

189 Six: Chief Stoker P. T. J. Davis, Royal Navy, who was awarded the Naval M.S.M. for minesweeping operations during the Great War

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (P. Davis, Lg. Sto., H.M.S. *Sappho*); 1914-15 Star (279947 P. T. J. Davis. Ch. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (279947 P. T. T. Davis. Ch. Sto., R.N.) note initials; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (279947 P. T. J. Davis, Stoker P.O., H.M.S. *Natal*) surname officially corrected; Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (279947 P. T. J. Davis. Ch. Sto. "Gaddesden" Minesweeping 1918) mounted on card for display, *contact marks, otherwise very fine or better* (6) £600-£800

Provenance: Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, October 1996; Dix Noonan Webb, March 2007.

Percy Thomas John Davis was born at Wingham, Kent in December 1875 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in July 1895. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Sappho* from August of the same year to September 1901, a period that witnessed his advancement to Leading Stoker 1st Class and service off South Africa. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in September 1910, serving in HMS *Natal*. By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Davis was serving as a Chief Stoker in the battleship *St. Vincent*, but in November of the same year he transferred to the Auxiliary Patrol with an appointment in the destroyer *Ure*. Having served off the Belgian coast in the same ship 1915-16, he came ashore in October 1917, but returned to sea in the Hunt-class minesweeper *Gaddesden* in February 1918. And it was for his subsequent services in the latter ship that he was awarded his M.S.M. 'For services in minesweeping operations between 1 July and 31 December 1918' (*London Gazette* 24 March 1919 refers). Davis was demobilised in the same month that his M.S.M. was gazetted.

Sold with copied record of service.

190 Five: Chief Stoker J. Sawyer, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches for services at Jutland aboard H. M.S. Indomitable

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (J. Sawyer. Sto: H.M.S. *Tartar*); 1914-15 Star (285895 J. Sawyer. Ch. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (285895 J. Sawyer. Ch. Sto., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (285895 James Sawyer, Actg. Ch. Sto. H.M.S. *Shannon*) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine* (5) £300-£400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 November 1917:

'Additional awards for service in the battle of Jutland.'

James Sawyer was born at Ipswich, Suffolk, on 6 June 1875, and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in *Pembroke II* on 1 September 1897. He joined H.M.S. *Tartar* on 19 May 1898, advanced to Stoker on 28 July 1898, and served in her until 19 September 1901, earning his Q.S.A. As Stoker Petty Officer he joined H.M.S. *Medina* on 10 October 1911, to convey King George and Queen Mary to India for the Delhi Durbar and tour of India in 1911-12. He served in the battleship *Indomitable* for the entirety of the Great War, including the battle of Jutland, until September 1919 when he went to *Pembroke II* for demobilisation on 18 October 1919.

Sold with copied record of service.

191 Five: Stoker Petty Officer A. A. Wills, Royal Navy, late Royal Marine Light Infantry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (A. A. Wills, Sto., H.M.S. Pelorus); 1914-15 Star (288556, A. A. Wills, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (288556 A. A. Wills. S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (288556 A. A. Wills, Ldg. Sto., H. M.S. Vivid) mounted on card for display, *very fine or better* (5) £280-£340

Archibald Algernon Wills was born on 30 December 1869, at Stoke Climsland, Launceston. In November 1891 he joined the Royal Marines at Plymouth, and served at sea on the *Empress of India* from May 1894 until December 1895, when he joined *Magnificent* until June 1897. In July 1897 he purchased his discharge and had a short time as a civilian before he joined the Royal Navy on 2 May 1898.

His first draft was to the *Pelorus* in January 1899. 1907 saw him promoted to Leading Stoker and the award of his Long Service Medal. He was promoted to Stoker Petty Officer in January 1910. His Great War service was in a range of ships, including *Martin*, *Primrose*, *Colleen* and *Apollo*. He was demobilised in March 1919 and received his pension in September 1920.

Sold with copied record of service.

192 Five: Leading Seaman W. J. Owen, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches for services in Submarines in 1918

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (W. J. Owen, Ord. H.M.S. Naiad.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (W. J. Owen. A.B., H.M.S. Naiad.); 1914-15 Star (198545, W. J. Owen, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (198545 W. J. Owen. L.S. R.N.) mounted on card for display, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good fine and better* (5) £460-£550

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 20 February 1919: 'Honours for Services in Submarines between the 1st July and 11th November 1918.'

William Joseph Owen was born in Trowbridge on 27 September 1882. He joined Royal Navy on 26 March 1898 as a Boy. He joined *Naiad* on 19 March 1901, earning his Q.S.A and A.G.S. in that ship. He probably joined the R.N. Submarine Service when he joined the submarine depot ship H.M.S. *Mercury* on 1 April 1910. He would probably have trained on B and C-class submarines and during W.W.I he is listed as serving on the submarine depot ship H.M.S. *Maidstone*. This was the depot ship of the 8th and later the 9th submarine flotillas based at Harwich. It is likely that he would have served on E-class submarines during this period. He remained with the submarine service and was promoted to Leading Seaman in 1916 and the final entry on his record of service shows him serving on the submarine depot ship H.M.S. *Titania*. He was discharged to pension on 9 June 1922, and died in Northumberland on 27 December 1945.

Sold with original framed M.I.D. certificate and copied research including record of service.

193 Five: Able Seaman W. J. Hart, Royal Navy

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (W. J. Hart, Ord., H.M.S. Blanche.); 1914-15 Star (192261. W. J. Hart. A.B. R.N.); ; British War and Victory Medals (192261. W. J. Hart. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (192261. W. J. Hart. A.B. H.M.S. Vivid.) mounted on card for display, *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better* (5) £180-£220

William John Hart was born at Letheringham, Suffolk, on 18 March 1879, and was a greengrocer by trade when he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 11 January 1897. He signed on for 12 Years C.S. on 18 March 1897. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman in July 1897, and joined *Blanche* on 20 November 1900, seeing service off the coast of Africa to earn his Q.S.A. He was advanced to Able Seaman in the same ship in 1 October 1901. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. medal whilst in *Vivid* in March 1912 and joined *Thunderer* in June 1912. He returned briefly to *Vivid* in March 1914 until joining *Thunderer* again in April 1914 and remained in this ship until March 1919.

Sold with copied record of service.

x194 Five: Private T. Barr, 14th Hussars, later Umvoti Mounted Rifles and Naudes Scouts

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (3222 Pte. T. Barr. 14/Hrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3222 Pte. T. Barr. 14th Hussars); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Tpr: T. Barr, Umvoti Mtd. Rifles.); 1914-15 Star (Pte. T. Barr. Naudes Scouts) *integral suspension ring removed and reverse fitted with brooch pin*; British War Medal 1914-20 (Pte. T. Barr, Naudes Scouts.) *nearly very fine* (5) £300-£400

x195 Five: Private H. C. Pugh, Imperial Yeomanry, later Gunner, Royal Horse Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (38158 Pte. H. C. Pugh. 127th. Coy. Imp: Yeo.); 1914 Star (126 Gnr: H. C. Pugh. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (126 Gnr. H. C. Pugh. R.A.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (126 Gnr: H. C. Pugh. War: R.H.A.) *edge bruise to QSA, light contact marks, nearly very fine* (5) £300-£400

Henry C. Pugh served with the 127th (Westminster Dragoons) Company, 28th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War, and, having been awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 11 of January 1913, served with the 1st/1st Warwickshire Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 October 1914.

x196 Pair: Corporal G. Hicks, Suffolk Regiment, later Police Sergeant, Metropolitan Police

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (3263 Cpl. G. Hicks, 1st. Suffolk Regt.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.S. G. Hicks.); together with a Metropolitan Police Shooting Medal 1910, the obverse featuring H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (later G.V.R.), the reverse embossed 'Challenge Cup presented by George, Prince of Wales, to The Metropolitan Police for their best miniature rifle shot.', unnamed, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £200-£240

197 Three: **Private H. A. Bartlett, Royal Welsh Fusiliers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Orange Free State, *unofficial rivets between top two clasps* (3377 Pte. H. Bartlett, R. Welsh Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3377 Pte. H. Bartlett, Rl: Welsh Fus.); Birmingham Tribute Medal 1899-1902, gilt unnamed, with 1899-1902 top riband bar [*Hibbard A4*]; together with a Queen Victoria's Christmas Tin 1900 (containing a fragment of chocolate) and three decorated leaves of Veldt Grass (?), all mounted for display in a heavy wooden glass-fronted case, 354mm x 302mm x 56mm, *first two medals with edge bruising, therefore fine; the third medal nearly extremely fine* (3) £120-£160

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, May 2016.

Henry Alfred Bartlett was born at Balsall Heath, Birmingham. A Tube Drawer by occupation, he attested for the Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Birmingham on 19 October 1891, aged 18 years, 1 month. He served with the regiment in India, December 1893-November 1896; Malta, November-December 1896 and India, December 1896-December 1897. He was appointed Lance Corporal on 16 December 1899. He transferred to the Army Reserve in April 1898 but was recalled to the Colours in October 1899, and served in South Africa from October 1899 to August 1902. He was transferred to the Reserve once more in March 1903 and was discharged on 18 October 1903.

198 Family group:

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**7553 Pte. J. Beddall, Shrops. Lt. Infy.**) *nearly extremely fine*

Three: **Private A. Beddall, Royal Marines**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; in named card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. A. Beddall, 8 Williamson Crescent, Whaley Bridge, Stockport, Cheshire', with service number PO/X 118544 inscribed on the side; together with original grey fibre identity tag (A. Beddall CE PO X 18544) on white metal neck chain; two rather frayed woven Royal Marines shoulder titles; a Royal Marines brass cap badge; a crude Royal Marines sweetheart badge, and other ephemera, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £120-£160

John Beddall served in the 1st Volunteer Battalion, The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) in South Africa during the Boer War, attached to the 2nd Battalion, and was additionally entitled to the date clasp South Africa 1901. He died of enteric fever at Middleburg on 4 June 1901 and is commemorated on a plaque at the church of St Mary and St Andrew, Conover, Shropshire, and on the Memorial Statue to the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, St Chad's Terrace, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

199 Five: **Private W. Chappell, King's Royal Rifle Corps, later Royal Sussex Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (7323 Pte. W. T. Chappell, K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (7323 Pte. W. T. Chappell, K.R.R.C.); 1914-15 Star (GSSR-18 Pte. W. Chappell, R. Suss: R.); British War and Victory Medals (GSSR-18 Pte. W. Chappell, R. Suss. R.) *clasp carriages on both Boer War medals 'flattened' to facilitate mounting, edge bruising to Boer War pair, light contact marks, generally very fine* (5) £200-£240

William Chappell attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War, and with the Royal Sussex Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 January 1915. He was discharged Class 'Z' Reserve on 12 February 1919.

x200 Three: **Staff Sergeant W. S. Thackara, Army Ordnance Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (2554. Corpl. W. S. Thackara, A.O.C.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2554 S. Serjt: W. S. Thackara, A.O.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2554 S. Sjt: W. S. Thackara, A.O.C.) *good very fine* (3) £240-£280

201 Three: **Senior Reserve Attendant J. H. Nuttall, Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve, late St John Ambulance Brigade**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (587 Ordly: H. J. Nuttall, St John Amb: Bde:) clasps attached with unofficial suspension rod; St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (587 Pte. J. H. Nuttall Bolton Corps); British War Medal 1914-20 (M.8311 J. H. Nuttall, S.R.A. R.N.) mounted on card for display, *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better* (3) £400-£500

John H. Nuttall was born near Bury, Lancashire, on 13 October 1873. He served with the Bolton Corps of the St John Ambulance Brigade in the South African war in 1900-01. He joined the Royal Navy on 2 August 1914, initially in *Vivid*, then joining *Impregnable* in October 1914 until his demobilisation in 1919.

Sold with copied service record and medal entitlement confirmation.

x202 Five: **Sergeant F. G. Rhodes, Cape Mounted Rifles**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2735 Pte. F. G. Rhodes. Cape M.R.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2735 Corpl. F. G. Rhodes. Cape M.R.); 1914-15 Star (Sjt. F. G. Rhodes 1st. S.A.M.R.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Sjt. F. G. Rhodes. 1st. S.A.M.R.) *traces of adhesive to reverses, lacquered, very fine and better (5)* £200-£240

Frederick Gordon Rhodes was born on 23 December 1871 and attested for the Cape Mounted Rifles at King William's Town on 18 June 1895. He served in both the Boer War and the Great War, and was wounded in the latter on 13 December 1914 when, whilst on a riding patrol, his horse stepped into an ant bear hole and came down rolling over on top of him, injuring his right leg and knee. He was discharged to pension on account of his injuries on 23 March 1916.

Sold with copied research.

203 Seven: **Regimental Sergeant-Major J. W. Spalding, Royal Horse Artillery**

China 1900, no clasp (84965 Sergt. J. W. Spalding, B. By. R.H.A.); 1914 Star, with clasp (84965 R.S. Mjr. J. W. Spalding. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (84965 W.O. Cl. 1. J. W. Spalding. R.A.); Coronation 1911 (84965 Q.M.S. J. Spalding.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (84965 B.Q.M. Sjt: J. W. Spalding. R.H.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (84965 R.S. Mjr: J. W. Spalding. R.H.A.) *the first very fine, otherwise good very fine or better (7)* £500-£700

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918.

James William Spalding was born in 1873 and enlisted into the Royal Horse Artillery at Beccles on 29 May 1891. He was discharged at Shrewsbury on 27 November 1919, on termination of his second period of engagement. Sold with original Account Book (Army Form B.50), Certificate of Discharge which confirms all medals, various parchment certificates of qualification and related documents, named card box of issue for Great War pair, and Warrant of Appointment as a Warrant Officer from 1 September 1918.

x204 Five: **Mechanician W. Lloyd, Royal Navy**

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (W. Lloyd, Sto., H.M.S. Fox.); 1914-15 Star (296253, W. Lloyd, Mech., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (296253 W. Lloyd. Mech. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (296253. W. Lloyd, Mechn. H.M.S. Malaya.) *edge nicks, generally very fine (5)* £300-£400

William Lloyd was born in Tisbury, Wiltshire, on 14 April 1882 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 3 December 1900. He served in H.M.S. *Fox* from 10 September 1901 to 25 November 1904, and was advanced Stoker Petty Officer on 6 May 1911. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Leviathan* from the outbreak of War to 22 March 1918, and was promoted Mechanician on 1 July 1915. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 26 February 1921, and was shore pension on 19 December 1922.

205 Three: **Motor Engine Mechanician R. H. Lamb, Motor Transport Company, Royal Naval Division - one of 140 drivers and mechanics of the London General Omnibus Company who volunteered to accompany the 100 'B' Type London Transport buses that the Admiralty had commandeered to take the men and equipment of the recently formed RND from the ports of Dunkirk and Ostend in September 1914**

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (150.S. Mechn. R. H. Lamb, M.T.R.N. Div.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A.150-S- Mech. R. H. Lamb.) *nearly extremely fine, scarce (3)* £500-£700

Approximately 56 1914 Stars and Clasps issued to the Motor Transport Company, Royal Naval Division.

Robert Henry Lamb was born in West Ham, London on 27 October 1888 and attested for 'P' Company, Royal Marine Artillery on 29 September 1914, and was one of 140 drivers and mechanics of the London General Omnibus Company who volunteered to accompany the 100 'B' Type London Transport buses that the Admiralty had commandeered to take the men and equipment of the recently formed RND from the ports of Dunkirk and Ostend to Antwerp.

They drove their vehicles down to Dover or Southampton, stopping en route at Chatham or Eastney, where they were given a suit of uniform and a few articles of kit and then on to Dunkirk.

Thus it was that the fleet of buses from the London General Omnibus Company began their wartime service and earned their unique place in the annals of war. The buses, which were decorated with garish advertisements just as they had left the London streets, and their drivers, wearing a mixture of civilian and military uniform, made a remarkable impression on the people of Flanders which was never forgotten. Similarly, their role in transporting troops was crucial in the early stages of the war, as was the part they played in the supplying of the Naval and Marine Brigades in Antwerp, along with the evacuation of the wounded.

After the R.N.D. had returned to England, the unit was lent to the Army and proceeded initially to St Omer. From there it rendered particularly valuable service during the first battle of Ypres and, from then on, it was continuously employed in every aspect of troop transportation. In August 1915, it was eventually decided that the Army would take over the unit and incorporate it into the A.S.C. The Non Commissioned Officers and men of the RMA Motor Transport Company were given the option of discharge or transfer to the A.S.C. at the lower rate of pay; not surprisingly very few transferred. Lamb returned to London and was discharged from the R.M.A. on 1 September 1915.

Sold with copied research.

- x206** *Three: Lieutenant N. E. W. Lawson, Honourable Artillery Company and Machine Gun Corps*
1914 Star, with clasp (1291 Pte. N. E. Lawson. H.A.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. N. E. W. Lawson.) *good very fine* (3)
£140-£180

N. E. W. Lawson enlisted in the Honourable Artillery Company and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 September 1914. Commissioned Lieutenant on 1 July 1917, he subsequently served with the 142nd Company, Machine Gun Corps.

- 207** *Three: Private G. Bateman, Royal West Surrey Regiment, who was taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Gheluvelt, 31 October 1914, and spent the rest of the Great War in captivity*
1914 Star, with clasp (L-8195 Pte. G. Bateman. 1/The Queen's R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-8195 Pte. G. Bateman. The Queen's R.) all in named card boxes of issue, the last two with outer envelopes addressed to 'Mr. G. Bateman, 7 St. Ann's Gardens, Kentish Town, London, NW.', *extremely fine* (3)
£200-£240

George Bateman was born in Marylebone, London, in 1885, and attested for the Royal West Surrey Regiment at Guildford on 25 October 1904, whilst currently serving in the Regiment's 3rd (Militia) Battalion. Posted to the 2nd Battalion on 13 February 1905, he transferred to the 1st Battalion on 25 November of that year, for service in India. Returning home on 21 February 1910, he transferred to the Army Reserve on 24 October 1913.

Recalled to the Colours following the outbreak of the Great War, he served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1914. He was taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Gheluvelt on 31 October 1914, during which battle the Battalion was virtually wiped out, suffering 9 officers and 624 other ranks either killed, wounded, or missing. However, their sacrifice was not in vain, for despite their heavy losses they prevented the enemy from taking Ypres and being able to advance on the channel ports. As Field Marshal Sir John French said: '31 October and 1 November will remain forever memorable in the history of our country, for, during those two days, no more than one thin and straggling line of tired-out British soldiers stood between the Empire and its practical ruin as an independent first-class Power.'

Bateman was one of those reported missing during the defence of Gheluvelt. Having been taken Prisoner of War, he spent the remainder of the War in captivity, including at Hähnofersand Lager P.O.W. camp. He was repatriated on 31 December 1918, and was discharged on 31 March 1920, after 15 years and 159 days' service, of which 4 years and 62 days were spent in captivity.

Sold with the recipient's identity tag; cap badge; 'Old Contemptibles' lapel badge; a Queen's Regiment 'Prisoner of War Welcome Home Medal', bronze; and two Regimental prize medals, both silver, these last three in cases of issue; a copy of 'The Prisoner of War in Germany', a booklet containing approximately 250 photographs from German Prison Camps, the inside page inscribed 'Cpl G. Bateman 8195, "Queen's" Regiment, Hähnofersand Lager, Germany, 26.5.1917'; various other ephemera; and copied service papers and a large quantity of copied research.

- 208** *Three: Private J. J. Brown, South Staffordshire Regiment*
1914 Star, with clasp (9691 Pte. J. J. Brown. 1/S. Staff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (9691 Pte. J. J. Brown. S. Staff. R.) *very fine* (3)
£80-£100

John James Brown attested for the South Staffordshire Regiment on 29 August 1914 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 November 1914. Discharged due to sickness on 28 January 1915, he was awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 61141.

- 209** *Three: Private J. Lee, York and Lancaster Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 17 June 1916*
1914 Star, with clasp (8230 Pte. J. Lee. 2/York: & Lanc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8230 Pte. J. Lee. Y. & L.R.); Memorial Plaque (John Lee) *traces of verdigris to Plaque, otherwise very fine and better* (4)
£200-£240

John Lee was born in Sheffield and attested there for the York and Lancaster Regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 September 1914, and was killed in action on 17 June 1916. He is buried in Essex Farm Cemetery, Boesinghe, Belgium.

- 210** *Three: Lieutenant E. J. N. L. Sandbach, East Kent Regiment, late 14th (London Scottish) Battalion, London Regiment, who was one of the 'Originals' of the first Territorial Battalion ever to go into action, on Messines Ridge on 31 October 1914; subsequently wounded on the first day of the Battle of Loos, 25 September 1915, he was later commissioned into The Buffs*
1914 Star, with clasp (2096 Pte. E. J. N. L. Sandbach. 14/Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. E. N. L. Sandbach.) *light pitting from Star, otherwise very fine* (3)
£300-£400

Edward James Napier Linnell Sandbach was born in Fulham, London, in 1896 and attested for the 14th (London Scottish) Battalion, London Regiment, on 6 July 1914. He served with the Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 September 1914, and was one of the 'originals' of the first Territorial Battalion ever to go into action, on Messines Ridge on 31 October 1914, and subsequently on the Menin Road, 6-15 November 1914, during which two actions the Battalion suffered over 700 casualties.

Sandbach was admitted to hospital in December 1914 to January 1915, and having recovered was severely wounded in the chest on the first day of the Battle of Loos, 25 September 1915. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the East Kent Regiment on 27 January 1916, he saw further service on the Western Front with the 2nd/5th Battalion from 28 February 1916, and was promoted Lieutenant on 27 July 1917. He transferred to the Territorial Force Reserve (Infantry) on 3 February 1921, and resigned his commission on 20 September 1921.

Sold with copied attestation papers and other research.

211 *Four:* **Colonel J. C. Freeland, C.B., C.B.E., 35th Sikhs, Indian Army, who was four times Mentioned in Despatches**

1914 Star, with clasp (Capt. J. C. Freeland, 35/Sikhs.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Bt. Lt. Col. J. C. Freeland.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Bt. Lt. Col. J. C. Freeland, 1/35/Sikhs.) *very fine and better (4)* £240-£280

C.B. *London Gazette* 3 June 1929.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1925.

John Cavendish Freeland was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, on 22 January 1877 and was educated at Fauconberge School, Beccles, and then the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was first commissioned Second Lieutenant on the Unattached List on 4 August 1897 and arrived in India on 4 November of that year. He was appointed to the Indian Army on 8 November 1898 and was posted to the 35th Sikhs, being promoted Lieutenant on 4 November 1899, and Captain on 4 August 1906. From February 1906 to February 1910, he was an Assistant Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops, to the Punjab Infantry at Ambala, and attended Quetta Staff College from February 1911 to February 1913.

Freeland served on the Staff during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 October 1914 to 25 March 1917, and then in Mesopotamia from 1 May 1917 to 21 May 1918, and was promoted Major on 4 August 1915. His Great War appointments were consecutively Staff Captain, Dehra Dun Brigade, 15 August 1914 to 17 April 1915; Special Appointment, G.S.O. 3, B.E.F., 28 April to 1 August 1915; G.S.O. 3, 1st Army, B.E.F., 2 August to 22 December 1915; G.S.O. 2, 1st Army, B.E.F., 23 December 1915 to 11 March 1916; G.S.O. 2, 8th Division, B.E.F., 12 March 1916 to 14 January 1917; Temporary Commanding Officer, 36th Sikhs, 25 May to 19 July 1917; and G.S.O. 2, 8 November 1917 to 25 April 1918. He was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, G.H.Q. Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force and War Office, 26 April 1918 to 28 March 1919, and for his services during the Great War he was promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 3 June 1918 and was four times Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette*s 22 June 1915; 1 January 1916; 4 January 1917; and 27 August 1918). He saw further service during the Third Afghan War and was appointed temporary Commanding Officer, 36th Sikhs, from 4 June to 31 October 1919.

Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 February 1921, Freeland was appointed Commandant of the 47th Sikhs on 1 February 1921, before transferring to Command the 35th Sikhs on November 1921. He was promoted Colonel on 3 June 1922 and was appointed Deputy Director of Auxiliary and Territorial Forces as part of the Directorate of Personal Services at HQ of the Army in India in Delhi 1 April 1923, serving there until 31 March 1927, and being appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the 1925 Birthday Honours' List. His final appointment was as a General Staff Officer First Class, India Office, on 1 April 1927, which appointment he held until his retirement on 1 April 1931, and for his services he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath in the 1929 Birthday Honours' List. He died in Playford, Suffolk, on 19 September 1944.

212 *Three:* **Gunner M. Flood, Royal Field Artillery**

1914 Star (35597 Gnr: M. Flood. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (35597 Gnr. M. Flood. R.A.) *very fine (3)* £80-£100

Michael Flood attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with 12th Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 September 1914.

213 *Three:* **Private M. Scully, Royal Irish Fusiliers**

1914 Star (11305 Pte. M. Scully. R. Ir. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (11305 Pte. M. Scully. R. Ir. Fus.) *traces of verdigris, nearly very fine (3)* £100-£140

Michael Scully attested for the Royal Irish Fusiliers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 August 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Irish Regiment.

214 *Three:* **Private A. Conan, Army Service Corps**

1914 Star (MS-867 Pte. A. Conan. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (MS-867 Pte. A. Conan. A.S.C.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* £70-£90

Alan Conan attested for the Army Service Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914.

215 *Pair:* **Private H. R. Pearce, Army Ordnance Corps**

1914 Star (S-6316 Pte. H. R. Pearce. A.O.C.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (S/6316 T-Sjt. H. R. F. Pearce. A.O.C.) *nearly very fine*

Pair: **Flight Cadet F. W. Tolbutt, Royal Air Force**

British War and Victory Medals (178217 F. Cdt. F. W. Tolbutt. R.A.F.) *attempted erasure of name, otherwise very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**181859 Pte. 2. E. J. Davies. R.A.F.**) *good very fine (5)* £120-£160

Horace R. Pearce attested for the Royal Army Ordnance Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914, latterly as a Transport Sergeant.

Frank Wellesley Tolbutt, a native of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, was born on 3 November 1899 and attested for the Royal Air Force on 4 June 1918. Posted to 16 Training Depot Station, R.A.F. El Amiriya, Egypt, on 17 July 1918, he was still a Flight Cadet at the time of the Armistice, and having been commissioned temporary Second Lieutenant on 15 February 1919, returned to South Africa on 1 October 1919.

Sold with copied research.

x 216



Family group:

Three: Private C. Gerard, 1st Battalion (Ontario Regiment), Canadian Infantry, late Canadian Army Medical Corps, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 7 May 1917

1914 Star (34287 Pte C. Gerard, C.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (34287 Pte. C. Gerard. C.A.M.C.); Memorial Plaque (Charles Gerard) with 2 Canada shoulder titles, 2 postcards written by recipient to his niece in 1915, and a newspaper cutting, remnants of adhesive on reverse of plaque, generally good very fine

Three: Private F. P. Gerard, Canadian Army Medical Corps

1914 Star (34288 Pte. F. Gerard. C.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (34288 Pte. F. P. Gerard. C.A.M.C.) with large portrait photograph of recipient in uniform, BWM erased, very fine (7) £380-£460

Charles Gerard was born in Windsor, Ontario, Canada in December 1882. He initially served during the Great War with No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital, Canadian Army Medical Corps, before transferring to 1st Battalion (Ontario Regiment), Canadian Infantry. Private Gerard died of wounds on the Western Front, 7 May 1917, and is buried in the Aubigny Communal Cemetery Extension, Pas de Calais, France.

Frank Paul Gerard was born in Windsor, Ontario, Canada in March 1893, and was the older brother of the above. He served with No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital, Canadian Army Medical Corps during the Great War on the Western Front. Gerard was wounded during the Great War, and was recuperating from his wounds in hospital when his brother died. Frank Gerard died in November 1943, and is buried in the St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic Cemetery, Windsor, Ontario.

x 217

Pair: Chief Writer W. B. Bayley, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (345760. W. B. Bayley. WR.1. R.N.); British War Medal 1914-20 (345760. W. B. Bayley. Ch. Wr. R.N.) scratches to reverse of star, otherwise very fine

Pair: Ordinary Seaman E. W. Ginelack, Royal Navy, who was killed in action whilst serving in H.M.S. Formidable on 1 January 1915

1914-15 Star (J.26317. E. W. Ginelack. Ord., R.N.); British War Medal 1914-20 (J.26317 E. W. Ginelack. Ord. R.N.) very fine

Pair: Stoker 1st Class S. T. Sawyer, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (SS.112429. S. T. Sawyer. Sto.1., R.N.); British War Medal 1914-20 (SS.112429. S. T. Sawyer. Sto.1. R.N.) very fine

Pair: Able Seaman A. Williams, Royal Navy, who died on 2 June 1916

1914-15 Star (J.7654. J. Williams. A.B., R.N.); British War Medal 1914-20 (J.7654. J. Williams. A.B., R.N.) staining to BWM, very fine

Pair: Acting Airman 1st Class A. Seaman, Royal Naval Air Service

1914-15 Star (F.2340, A. Seaman, A.M.2., R.N.A.S.); British War Medal 1914-20 (F.2340, A. Seaman Act. A.M.1. R.N.A.S.) very fine £140-£180

Wallace Bruce Bayley, a Schoolboy from Portsmouth, Hampshire, was born on 12 September 1887. He attested for the Royal Navy, as a Boy on 12 September 1905. He saw service in H.M.S. *Sphinx* during the Persian Gulf 1909-14 campaign and served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Northbrook*. His LSGC was issued whilst he was serving in H.M.S. *Hermione* on 15 November 1920. Advanced Chief Petty Officer Writer on 4 January 1924, he was invalided from the service on 3 August 1927.

Ernest William Ginelack, A Railway Signal Lad from Camden Town, London, was born on 3 November 1896 and attested for the Royal Navy on 3 August 1913. Advanced Ordinary Seaman on 3 November 1914, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Formidable* and was killed in action on 1 January 1915 when she was torpedoed and sunk by U-24 with the loss of 35 officers and 512 men. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Alfred Williams, an Errand Boy from Clapham, London, was born on 21 May 1894, and attested as a Boy for the Royal Navy on 21 May 1912. Advanced Able Seaman on 6 February 1914, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Flirt* and was drowned on 2 June 1916. He is buried in Streatham Cemetery, London.



Four: **Petty Officer W. H. Wilkey, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (193457, W. H. Wilkey, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (193457 W. H. Wilkey, P.O. R.N.); Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R. (193457 W. H. Wilkey, A.B, H.M.S. Commonwealth, 1906 3PR. Q.F.) generally very fine (4) £400-£500

William Henry Wilkey was born in Kenton, Devon, on 1 December 1880, and attested for the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 7 April 1897. Promoted Able Seaman on 17 October 1900, he was awarded his Naval Good Shooting Medal whilst serving in H.M.S. *Commonwealth* in 1908, and subsequently saw service during the Great War in H.M.S. *Lion*; H.M.S. *Obedient* (including service at the Battle of Jutland); and H.M.S. *Noble*. Advanced Petty Officer on 1 April 1918, he was shore pensioned on 24 November 1920, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 1 December 1920.

x219 Three: **Stoker 1st Class A. R. Bailey, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (305603, A. R. Bailey, Sto. 1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (305603 A. R. Bailey, Sto. 1., R.N.) very fine!

Three: **Petty Officer 2nd Class J. Brooks, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (125684, J. Brooks, P.O. 2. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (125684 J. Brooks, P.O. 2 R.N.)

Three: **Stoker 1st Class R. Morley, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve**

British War and Victory Medals (J.53754 R. Morley, O. Sig. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (SS.120325 (CH.B. 15429) R. Morley, Sto.1. R.F.R.) (9) £100-£140

Alfred Rollian Bailey, a Labourer from Gosport, Hampshire, was born on 9 December 1885. He attested into the Royal Navy on 28 December 1903, and saw service during the first three years of the Great War in H.M.S. *Euryales*. Advanced Stoker 2nd Class on 2 April 1914, he was demobbed to shore on 20 August 1919.

John Brooks, a Labourer from New Shoreham, Sussex, was born on 11th October 1868. He attested for the Royal Navy on 11 October 1886. Advanced Commissioned Boatsmen on 4 April 1903, he was pensioned on 10 February 1909, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve on 7 August 1909. He served during the Great War in the Armed Merchant Cruiser H.M.S. *Armada Castle* and was demobilised to shore on 11 February 1919.

Ronald Morley, a Farm Labourer from Wakefield, Yorkshire, was born on 5 October 1900 and enlisted for the Royal Navy as a Boy on 25 May 1916. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Inflexible*. Advanced Ordinary Seaman on 5 October 1918, he transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve on 30 April 1919.

x220

Three: Acting Armourer's Mate H. G. A. Hedgecock, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (M.6863. H. G. A. Hedgecock. Ar. Cr. R.N.) ; British War Medal 1914-20 (M.6863 H. G. A. Hedgecock. Act. Ar. Mte.) Victory Medals (M.6863 H. G. A. Hedgecock. Act. Ar. Mte. R.N.) mounted for wear, *contact marks, very fine*

Three: Stoker 1st Class W. Jordan, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (295252. W. Jordan Sto. 1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (295252. W. Jordan Sto. 1. R.N.) *very fine*

Three: Acting Leading Stoker W. H. Wright, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (K.7942. W. H. Wright. Sto.1. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.7942 W. H. Wright. Act. L. Sto. R.N.) *very fine (9)* £100-£140

Henry George Alfred Hedgecock, a Fitter from Gillingham, Kent, was born on 5 October 1894. He attested for the Royal Navy on 18 November 1913 and served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Dominion*, H.M.S. *Alert*, H.M.S. *Proserpine*, and H.M.S. *Lavertera*. Advanced Armourer's Mate on 14 July 1922, he was demobilised to shore on 28 March 1923.

William Jordan, a Labourer from Ballymartle, Co. Cork, was born on 17 March 1876 and attested for the Royal Navy on 11 April 1900. Advanced Stoker 1st Class on 17 August 1910, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Tiger* during the Battle of Dogger Bank on 24 January 1915. He was invalided from the service on 8 December 1915.

William Henry Wright, a Labourer from West Ham, London, was born on 3 December 1891 and attested for the Royal Navy on 12 August 1910. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *King George V* at the Battle of Jutland and later in both H.M.S. *Desperate* and H.M.S. *Leviathan*. Advanced Stoker on 3 February 1920, he was discharged to shore on 15 July 1920.

x221

Three: Engine Room Artificer Third Class E. M. Robinson, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (M.14173, E. M. Robinson, Act. E.R.A.4., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals(M.14173 E. M. Robinson. E.R.A.3 R. N.) in named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine*

Pair: Second Lieutenant C. Robinson

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. C. Robinson.) in named card boxes of issue, *extremely fine (5)* £100-£140

Edmund Marriott Robinson, an Engineer from Dublin, Ireland, was born on 2 August 1892. He attested for the Royal Navy on 21 June 1915 for service during the Great War. Advanced Engine Room Artificer 3rd class on 6 June 1916, he first served in H.M.S. *Antrim* before joining the submarine depot ships H.M.S. *Dolphin* and H.M.S. *Bonaventure*, and afterwards, served in the submarine J1 from 1 July 1918. He was demobilised to shore on 14 March 1919.

222

Three: Leading Seaman G. H. Beard, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (212575, G. H. Beard, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (212575 G. H. Beard. L.S. R.N.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine*

Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (**William C. Morris**); together with a Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes Jewel, silver and enamel, the reverse named 'Brother W. Charles Morris' and awarded by the Tower Lodge, No. 5479, dated 1927, in jewellers case of issue, *very fine (5)* £60-£80

George Henry Beard was born at Peckham, London, on 31 August 1885 and commenced naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 29 December 1900. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Sutlej*, on 30 August 1903 and qualified as a Naval Diver in October 1906. He was appointed Able Seaman, H.M.S. *Berwick*, on 1 May 1905, and Leading Seaman, H.M.S. *Black Prince* on 1 October 1909, but was reduced back to Able Seaman, for absence, the following year. Over his career he was dis-rated on several occasions and confined to the cells, both for absence and drunkenness. During the Great War he served in H.M.S. *Hibernia*, H.M.S. *Pembroke*, and was serving at Mudros and Suvla Bay in the Monitor H.M.S. *Earl of Peterborough*. He later served in H.M.S. *Leviathan*, H.M.S. *Caesar* and was ashore at the barracks at Bermuda. He was shore demobilised in October 1919.

William Charles Morris was born in Pwllheli, Wales, in 1890 and was serving in and was a survivor of the S.S. *Camaron Bay* (Captain William Griffith) when she was lost at sea off Melbourne, Australia, in 1910 (research with lot refers).

Sold with copied research.

x223

Pair: Able Seaman L. C. Sawyer, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (J.8399 L. C. Sawyer. A.B. R.N.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (J.8399 L. C. Sawyer. A.B. R.N.) *very fine*

Pair: Petty Officer J. Turnbull, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

1914-15 Star (C.Z.4209, J. Turnbull, L.S., R.N.V.R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (C.Z.4209 J. Turnbull, P.O. R.N.V.R.) *very fine*

Pair: Private L. Kelsall, Royal Marines Light Infantry

1914-15 Star (CH.19722. Pte. L. Kelsall. R.M.L.I.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (CH.19722. Pte. L. Kelsall. R.M.L.I.) *glue residue on reverse of star, some staining, edge bruise to VM, otherwise very fine*

Pair: Leading Shipwright G. McQuilkin, Mercantile Fleet Auxillary

1914-15 Star (G. McQuilkin. L. Shpt., M.F.A.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (G. McQuilkin. Shpt., M.F.A.) *very fine*

Pair: Private J. I. Pearson, Royal Fusiliers

1914-15 Star (G-13716 Pte. J. I. Pearson, R. Fus.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (G-13716 Pte. J. I. Pearson, R. Fus.) *very fine (10)*

£100-£140

Lewis Cooper Sawyer, a Farm Labourer from Ipswich, Suffolk, was born on 7 December 1893. He attested, as a Boy, into the Royal Navy on 7 December 1911 and served during the Great War. Advanced Able Seaman on 10 December 1912, he died on 1 November 1919 and is buried in Ipswich Cemetery, Suffolk.

224

Four: Captain Sir Benjamin Chave, K.B.E., Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 Star (Commr. B. Chave, R.N.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Commr. B. Chave, R.N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal (Benjamin Chave); Victory Medal 1914-19, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Commr. B. Chave, R.N.R.) mounted as worn; together with a bullion Torpedo badge, *nearly extremely fine (4)*

£600-£800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, October 1997.

K.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1920.

Benjamin Chave was born in 1870 and was educated at King Edward VI Grammar School, Southampton, subsequently becoming a Master Mariner with the Union Castle Steam Ship Company. During the Great War he served as Commander, Royal Naval Reserve, aboard H.M.S. *Armada* Castle, and subsequently, as Naval Transport Officer at Ludentzbucht, during General Botha's successful campaign in German South West Africa. He was later Commanding the Transport *Alnwick Castle* when torpedoed in March 1917.

The liner *Alnwick Castle* was taken over in 1914 as a troopship and in 1915 was in the Dardanelles. On 19 March 1917, when 310 miles west of the Bishop Rock, Scilly Isles, the ship was torpedoed without warning and sank within half an hour. The lifeboats, of which there were six, got away without mishap, but the weather worsened and the boats were separated. Two of them were never heard of again but the Chief Officer's boat, containing 31 persons, drifted about for 9 days before being rescued by Spanish fishing boats and taken into Carino, near Cape Ortega. Ten persons had died, some had lost their reason and all were suffering from intense thirst, the water having given out some days before. Commander Chave's boat had fared little better. She was five days adrift and was picked up by the French Fabre liner *Venezia*. Four persons had died from exposure. When a final muster of the survivors was made some weeks later, it was found that out of 139 persons on board the *Alnwick Castle* when she was torpedoed, 40 had been drowned or had died, including three of the crew of the *Trevose*, 25 crew of which ship had been rescued by Commander Chave the day before his own vessel was sunk.

The full story of this episode is recounted by John Masters in his book *I.D.*, chapter VI, 'The Ordeal of Captain Chave'. He concludes: 'No finer feat of seamanship has been performed in living memory: it ranks with the great voyages of the Elizabethans.'

Sold with copied research.

x225

Three: Warrant Engineer L. Harrington, Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 Star (Wt. Eng. L. Harrington. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Wt. Eng. L. Harrington. R.N.R.) *extremely fine*

Three: Deck Hand A. E. Cherry, Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 Star (SD.2328. A. E. Cherry. D.H., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (2328.SD. A. E. Cherry. D. H. R.N.R.) *nearly extremely fine*

Three: Second Hand R. H. Job, Royal Naval Reserve

1914-15 Star (2093 S.A. R. H. Job, 2 Hd. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (2093SAR. J. Job. 2 Hd. R.N.R.) *edge bruise to VM, some staining, otherwise very fine (9)*

£80-£100



Four: Leading Stoker William Nicholson, Royal Naval Reserve, who was awarded the bronze Al Valore Militare upon the occasion of the loss of H.M.S. Falmouth on 19th-20th August 1916

1914-15 Star (U.1830. W. Nicholson. Sto. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (1830U W. Nicholson. L. Sto. R.N.R.); **Italy, Kingdom**, Al Valore Militare, bronze, no mint mark to obverse, unnamed as issued, mounted on card for display, with damaged named card lids of boxes of issue for the trio, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £600-£800

Al Valore Militare (Bronze) *London Gazette* 17 November 1917: 'For distinguished services rendered during the war.'

The recommendation states: 'Leading Stoker William Nicholson R.N.R. U.1830 H.M.S. Falmouth

Upon the occasion of the loss of H.M.S. Falmouth 19th-20th August, 1916, he distinguished himself and performed meritorious service in attempting to save the ship. After the ship had been abandoned, it was thought that 8 men who were missing might have been left on board wounded. He volunteered to return to the ship as one of a party, to search for them, and although they were not found, the opportunity was taken of trying to make the ship more water tight.'

William Nicholson was born in Bangor, Carnarvon, on 11 December 1880, the son of William and Ellen Nicholson. He attested for the Royal Naval Reserve on 19 February 1904, at which time he was residing in Bangor and was employed aboard the *Penrhyn* as Second Engineer. Mobilised on 4 August 1914, he joined H.M.S. *Falmouth* on 3 September 1914, and was aboard this ship during the battle of Jutland and during her loss when torpedoed in August 1916. Joining *Pembroke II* on 29 August 1916, and *Vernon* on 21 March 1917, he was discharged to shore on demobilisation from this base on 31 March 1919. Awarded a disability pension from 11 July 1919 to 12 April 1921 for Neurasthenia (shell shock), his address in 1923 is recorded as The Railway Inn, Amlwch, Anglesey. Nicholson returned to sea and in 1920 was employed as Chief Engineer on S.S. *Dinorwic*.

H.M.S. Falmouth at Jutland

H.M.S. *Falmouth* participated in the Battle of Jutland 31 May–1 June 1916. As the battle began, the 3rd Light Cruiser Squadron (L.C.S.) was screening Beatty's battlecruisers as they searched for the German fleet and moved to support the 1st L.C.S. after they had spotted the German ships. This put them out of position when Beatty turned south to pursue the German battlecruisers. After he turned north on encountering the main body of the German High Seas Fleet, *Falmouth* and her Squadron were the first to encounter the screen of the Grand Fleet at 17:33. As Beatty turned east to rendezvous with them, *Falmouth* engaged several German ships at ranges below 7,000 yards and in poor visibility. *Falmouth* opened fire on the disabled light cruiser S.M.S. *Wiesbaden* beginning at about 18:15 and also fired a torpedo at her that missed around 18:21. She then briefly engaged two destroyers and then switched to the battlecruisers S.M.S. *Lützow* and S.M.S. *Derfflinger*, hitting both ships, also firing a torpedo that she mistakenly claimed to have hit around 18:25. In return, *Falmouth* was hit once by a 5.9in shell on the foremast that cut the voice tubes to the spotting top. By 18:40, the squadron was in position to escort the 3rd battlecruiser squadron of the Grand Fleet.

By 20:10, Beatty's ships were in front of the Grand Fleet and the 3rd L.C.S. was screening them when *Falmouth* spotted five cruisers of the 4th Scouting Group and the squadron closed to engage at full speed. The British ships were not spotted in return until 20:17 and *Falmouth* opened fire a minute later at a range of 9,600 yards. Despite poor visibility, she hit the Light Cruiser S.M.S. *München* twice, one of which damaged her aft boilers and impaired her ability to keep steam up. By 20:38, the British lost sight of the Germans and turned away to assume their position at the head of Beatty's battlecruisers. *Falmouth* fired a total of 175 shells during the battle, the most of any British Light Cruiser.

Loss of H.M.S. Falmouth

On the evening of 18 August 1916, the Grand Fleet put to sea in response to a message deciphered by Room 40 that indicated that the High Seas Fleet would be leaving harbour that night. The German objective was to bombard Sunderland the following day, based on extensive reconnaissance conducted by Zeppelins and submarines. Part of the German plan was to draw the British ships through a series of submarine ambushes and *Falmouth* fell victim to one of the awaiting U-boats, *U-66*, at about 16:05 the following afternoon after the Grand Fleet was headed for home, two torpedoes hit and badly damaged *Falmouth*, follow-on attacks were unsuccessful due to the presence of the escorting Destroyers. Shortly after she was struck, the Armed Trawler *Cooksin* went alongside and took off all of the men not required to work the ship. *Falmouth* was able to steam through the night under her own power at a speed of 2 knots, although a pair of tugboats came out the following morning and took her in tow. Her course took her right past *U-63*, which put another pair of torpedoes into her around noon, despite eight escorting destroyers. *Falmouth* remained afloat for another eight hours before sinking off Flamborough Head, Yorkshire. No one was killed in the attacks, but one man later died of his injuries.

Sold with copied research.

x227 Family group:

Pair: **Leading Seaman A. MacDonald, Royal Naval Reserve, who was taken prisoner of war when the S.S. Bronwen was sunk by U-35, 24 September 1916. He contracted Tuberculosis, and died on his way home after release in November 1918**

1914-15 Star (A.3091 A. McDonald. Smn. R.N.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (3091A A. McDonald. L.S. R.N.R.) *officially renamed*; Memorial Plaque (Angus MacDonald) *note spellings, generally very fine or better*

Pair: **Seaman D. MacDonald, Royal Naval Reserve**

British War and Victory Medals (1971C. D. MacDonald. Smn. R.N.R.) *very fine (5)*

£100-£140

Angus MacDonald was the son of Mr and Mrs A. MacDonald of 15 Shulishadder Point, Stornoway. He served during the Great War with the Royal Naval Reserve, and was taken prisoner of war when the SS *Bronwen* (defensively armed steamship) was captured and sunk by gunfire from U-35 25 miles off Dragonera Island, 24 September 1916.

MacDonald was interned at Salzerbad, Austria. He contracted Tuberculosis, and died on his way home after release, 27 November 1918. Leading Seaman MacDonald is buried in the Ste. Marie Cemetery, Le Havre, France.

Donald MacDonald was the brother of the above, and also served with the Royal Naval Reserve during the Great War.

x228 Three: **Deck Hand J. H. J. Day, Royal Naval Reserve**

1914-15 Star (DA.3502. J. H. J. Day. D.H. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (3502DA J. H. J. Day. D.H. R.N.R.) *some staining, scratches to reverse of star, contact marks, very fine*

Three: **Stoker T. Hill, Royal Naval Reserve**

1914-15 Star (S.3283. T. Hill. Sto., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (3283S T. Hill. Sto., R.N.R.) *very fine*

Three: **Engineer W. Robson, Royal Naval Reserve**

1914-15 Star (ST.1195. W. Robson. TR., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (1195S.T. W. Robson. Engr. R.N.R.) *very fine (9)*

£80-£100

John Henry James Day lived in Lowestoft, Suffolk and attested into the Royal Naval Reserve on 26 January 1915 for service during the Great War. He served in H.M.D. *Hastings Castle* and H.M.D. *White Oak* and was shore demobilised on 5 February 1919.

William Robson was born on 25 April 1879 and attested for the Royal Naval Reserve on 28 May 1915, for service during the Great War. He served in H.M.S. *Pactolus* and was demobilised on 31 March 1919.

229 Three: **Deck Hand R. Rossiter, Royal Naval Reserve**

1914-15 Star (SB.218, E. [sic] Rossiter. Sig. Boy. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (17996 D.A. R. Rossiter. D.H. R.N.R.) *nearly very fine*

Three: **Cook's Mate G. Barner, Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary, Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine**

1914-15 Star (G. Barnber, Std. 2. M.F.A.); British War Medal 1914-20 (M.25549 G. Barber. Ck. Mte. R.N.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (George T. Barber) *verdigris to Star, nearly very fine*

Pair: **Fireman B. Mill, Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary**

British War and Victory Medals (B. Mill. Fmn. M.F.A.) *good very fine*

1914-15 Star (**K.15210, C. W. H. Rawlings, Act. L. Sto., R.N.**) *traces of verdigris, nearly very fine (9)*

£100-£140

230 Four: **Marine C. P. Buckle, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who served ashore in the Dardanelles and France and with the Special Naval Party on the Caspian with Dunster Force in 1918**

1914-15 Star (Ch.18269 C. P. Buckle. Pte. R.M.); British War and Victory Medals (Ch.18269 Pte. C. P. Buckle. R.M.L.I.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (Ch.18269 (Ch.B.2791) C. P. Buckle. Mne. R.F.R.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (4)*

£120-£160

Charles Peter Buckle was born at Tottingham Watton, Norfolk on 30 November 1895. He enlisted into the Royal Marines on 9 December 1913, as Private at the Royal Marines Depot at Deal. He saw sea service in S.S. *Duchess of Devon*, which had been requisitioned by the Admiralty for use as an armed boarding steamer. He served in the Dardanelles with the M.E.F. in 1916 and from May 1916 to December 1917 served ashore in France receiving a gun shot wound to the left arm in February 1917. He subsequently served at Chatham, and was posted to H.M.S. *Venus* in 1918. In August 1918 he served ashore with the Special Naval Party with Dunster Force in the Caspian. He was discharged from Chatham Division in March 1922, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve. He was awarded the Royal Fleet Reserve Long Service Medal in February 1934 and died at King's Lynn, Norfolk, in December 1992.

- x231** *Three: **Private G. Elliott, Royal Marines Light Infantry***
1914-15 Star (CH.9517 Pte. G. Elliott. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (CH.9517 Pte. G. Elliott. R.M.L.I.) *contact marks, very fine*
- Three: **Musician J. Fowler, Royal Marines Band***
1914-15 Star (R.M.B.674. Mus. J. Fowler.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.B.674. Mus. J. Fowler.) *slight edge bruise to VM, otherwise very fine*
- Three: **Private H. Turner, Royal Marines Light Infantry***
1914-15 Star (PO.18097, Pte. H. Turner. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (PO.18097, Pte. H. Turner. R.M.L.I.) *contact marks, very fine (9)* £100-£140
- George Elliott**, a Gardener from Sidcup, Kent, attested for the Royal Marines Light Infantry on 5 January 1897 and mostly served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Agamemnon*. Awarded his fourth Good Conduct badge on 16 February 1916, his partial copy service record notes that he died on 13 February 1961.
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- 232** *Three: **Private T. J. E. Watts, Royal Marine Light Infantry***
1914-15 Star (Ch.17058, Pte. T. J. E. Watts. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Ch.17058 Pte. T. J. E. Watts. R.M.L.I.) *nearly very fine*
- Three: **Private A. Gordon, Gordon Highlanders***
1914-15 Star (9680 Pte. A. Gordon. Gord. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (9680 Pte. A. Gordon. Gord. Highrs.) *suspension ring twisted on VM, nearly very fine*
- Three: **Private J. McCafferty, Royal Irish Rifles***
1914-15 Star (2482 Pte. J. Mc Cafferty, R. Ir. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (2482 Pte. J. Mc Cafferty, R. Ir. Rif.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: **Lieutenant C. M. Wood, Liverpool Regiment***
British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. M. Wood.) *nearly very fine*
- British War Medal 1914-20 (**S.M.P. M. Carmichael. Q.A.I.M.N.S.**) *edge nicks, very fine (12)* £160-£200
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- 233** *Three: **Battery Sergeant Major H. S. Greenwood, Royal Field Artillery, who was Mentioned in Despatches***
1914-15 Star (32205 B.S. Mjr. H. S. Greenwood. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (32205 W.O. Cl. 2. H. S. Greenwood. R. A.) *edge bruise to VM, nearly very fine*
- 1914-15 Star (**786 Dvr. A. Parker. R.F.A.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**38818 Pte. W. Marshall. D. of Corn. L.I.**) *Star heavily worn, therefore fair; VM nearly very fine (5)* £50-£70
- Horace Stanley Greenwood** attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 December 1914, being Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 30 January 1919).
- Alfred Parker** attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 November 1915. He was discharged on 21 May 1919.
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- 234** *Three: **Gunner F. Aspinall, Royal Field Artillery***
1914-15 Star (85741 Gnr. F. Aspinall, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (85741 Gnr. F. Aspinall. R.A.) *very fine*
- Three: **Gunner G. Maunder, Royal Field Artillery***
1914-15 Star (85202 Gnr. G. Maunder. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (85202 Gnr. G. Maunder. R.A.) *mounted as worn, polished, very fine (6)* £70-£90
- Fred Aspinall** was born in 1893 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery at Buxton, Derbyshire, on 2 February 1915. He served with the 22nd Division during the Great War on the Western Front from 4 September 1915, and later in Salonika, in 'B' Battery, 99th Brigade, before being evacuated to Malta in May 1918, suffering from Malaria. He was transferred to Class 'Z' Army Reserve in March 1919.
- George Maunder** was born at Marylebone, London, and attested for service in the Royal Field Artillery on 15 August 1914. He served with the 62nd Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from late 1914, receiving a gun shot wound to his upper right arm in April 1918. He transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve on 12 June 1919.
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- 235** *Three: **Private A. Eather, East Kent Regiment***
1914-15 Star (G-7504 Pte. A. Eather. E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-7504 Pte. A. Eather. E. Kent R.); together with the recipient's riband bar, *very fine*
- Three: **Private W. G. Maynard, Royal Fusiliers***
1914-15 Star (3668 Pte. W. G. Maynard. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (3668 Pte. W. G. Maynard. R. Fus.) *very fine*
- Pair: **Sergeant C. Wallis, Hampshire Regiment***
British War and Victory Medals (355429 Sjt. C. Wallis. Hamps. R.) *very fine (8)* £100-£140

- x236** *Three: Major H. M. Harrison, Liverpool Regiment, later Royal Garrison Artillery*
1914-15 Star (1555 Pte. H. M. Harrison L'pool R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major H. M. Harrison) mounted as worn, *very fine*
- Three: Private H. G. Colwell, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry*
1914-15 Star (9394 Pte. H. G. Colwell. D. of Corn: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (9394 Pte. H. G. Colwell D of Corn. L.I.) *very fine (6)* £100-£140
- Herbert M. Harrison** attested for the Liverpool Regiment and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 February 1915. He was commissioned into the Royal Garrison Artillery on 1 July 1915, and was Mentioned in Despatches for his services in Italy (*London Gazette* 5 June 1919).
- Harry George Colwell** attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Regiment and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 December 1914.

- 237** *Three: Major O. C. Jones, 7th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who died of wounds in Palestine on 30 December 1917*
1914-15 Star (Capt. O. C. Jones. R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Major O. C. Jones.) *extremely fine (3)* £400-£500
- Owen Cecil Jones** was born in 1883, the son of a surgeon. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 6 April 1909 into the Welsh (Caernarfon) Garrison Artillery, then transferred to 7th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, being promoted Lieutenant in March 1913 and Captain in October 1914. He embarked with the battalion for the Dardanelles in July 1915, landing in Gallipoli at Suvla Bay on the 9 August, where in the advance on Lala Baba Hill he was wounded on 10 August. He was evacuated from Gallipoli to Alexandria and then to Southampton, arriving on 7 November 1915. Whilst on duty in Alexandria he had contracted enteric fever. He was gazetted Adjutant to the 3/7th Battalion in February 1916 and promoted to Major in June 1916. He rejoined the 1/7th Battalion and saw action in Palestine where he was wounded in the attack on Suffa on 28 December 1917, and died from his wounds two days later. He is buried in Jerusalem War Cemetery.
- Sold with copied research.

- 238** *Three: Captain Tegerin Hughes, 10th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who died of wounds at St Eloi on 1 April 1915*
1914-15 Star (Capt. T. Hughes. R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. T. Hughes.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £400-£500
- Tegerin Hughes** enlisted into the Middlesex Regiment on the 8 September 1914, declaring 2 years service with 6th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He was 23 years old and working on the Local Government Board Audit Staff. On 5 March 1915 he was discharged on receiving a commission in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. His papers show he served with the 14th Battalion but was attached to the 10th Battalion. Hughes died of wounds on 1 April 1916. His mother's address is given as Bryncuhelyn, Llanerchymedd, Anglesey. The War Diary records him as being killed during the repulse of enemy attacks on the St Eloi trenches, St. Eloi also being shown on the Llangefni County School war memorial. He is commemorated by name on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.
- Sold with copied research including record of service and War Diary extracts.

- x239** *Three: Private J. Fox, 7/8th Battalion, Scottish Borderers, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 9 April 1917*
1914-15 Star (15873 Pte J. Fox. K.O. Sco: Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (15873 Pte. J. Fox. K.O. Sco. Bord.); Memorial Plaque (James Fox) in card envelope of issue, with Buckingham Palace enclosure; Memorial Scroll (Pte. James Fox K.O. Scottish Borderers) in O.H.M.S. tube, *nearly extremely fine (lot)* £120-£160
- James Fox** served during the Great War with the 7/8th Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers in the French theatre of war from, 9 July 1915. Private Fox was killed in action on the Western Front, 9 April 1917, and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

- x240** *Family group:*
- Three: Private T. W. Hackett, 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was killed in action in Gallipoli, 16 December 1915*
1914-15 Star (19132 Pte W. [sic] Hackett. K.O. Sco: Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (19132 Pte. T. W. Hackett. K.O. Sco. Bord.) in named card boxes of issue, with named enclosures for campaign awards, *generally good very fine or better*
- Pair: Private F. Hackett, 18th (Service) Battalion (Arts and Crafts), King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 12 July 1916*
British War and Victory Medals (C. 7839 Pte. F. Hackett. K.R. Rif. C.) in named card boxes of issue, with small photograph of recipient as a small child, and named enclosures for campaign awards and pension paperwork addressed to his mother at '18 Mundy Street, Derby', *generally good very fine or better (5)* £100-£140
- Thomas William Hackett** served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers in the Gallipoli theatre of war from 24 September 1915, and was killed in action, 16 December 1915. Private Hackett is buried in Twelve Tree Copse Cemetery, Turkey.
- Frank Hackett** was the brother of the above, and the son of Mary Hackett of 18 Mundy Street, Derby. He served during the Great War with the 18th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps on the Western Front. Private Hackett died of wounds on the Western Front, 12 July 1916, and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

- 241** *Three:* **Private F. J. Dunkley, Yorkshire Light Infantry**
1914-15 Star (14205 Pte. F. J. Dunkley, Yorks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (14205 Pte. F. J. Dunkley, Yorks L.I.) mounted as worn, *extremely fine*
Pair: **Private G. Beechey, Yorkshire Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (242824 Pte. G. Beechey, York. R.) *very fine*
Pair: **Private J. D. Jardine, Gordon Highlanders**
British War and Victory Medals (S-2939 Pte. J. D. Jardine, Gord. Highrs.) *nearly very fine*
1914-15 Star (**7621 Pte. D. George. Shrops: L.I.**) *good very fine (8)* £100-£140
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- 242** *Three:* **Private F. J. Strong, Wiltshire Regiment and Machine Gun Corps**
1914-15 Star (16088 Pte. F. J. Strong, Wilts. R.); British War and Victory Medals (16068 Pte. F. J. Strong, Wilts. R.); together with nine hallmarked sterling silver sporting prize fob medals relating to the Witney and District cricket and football leagues, mostly unengraved but dated from the mid 1920's to the mid 1930's, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £80-£100
Frederick James Strong was born at Crawley, Witney, Oxfordshire in 1895 and attested for the Wiltshire Regiment at Oxford in September 1914. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 September 1915, before being posted to the 79th Company, Machine Gun Corps, and served with them in Salonika. He contracted Malaria, and was evacuated from Salonika on the Hospital Ship *Glengorm Castle* to Malta in October 1918. He was discharged in the category 'sick and wounded' in February 1919.
Sold together with a Wiltshire Regiment brass cap badge with slider; and a Machine Gun Corps gilt brass cap badge with slider.
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- 243** *Four:* **Wheeler Sergeant R. Slocombe, Royal Army Service Corps, who was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded an Immediate M.S.M. for Egypt**
1914-15 Star (T4-058781 Whlr: Sjt. R. Slocombe. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (T4-058781 Sjt. R. Slocombe. A.S.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (T4-058781 Whlr: Sjt. R. Slocombe. R.A.S.C.) *very fine and better (4)* £240-£280
M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 January 1919 (Egypt).
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919 (Egypt).
Robert Slocombe was born in Bridgewater, Somerset, in 1893 and served with the Army Service Corps during the Great War in Egypt from 31 March 1915. Demobilised to Class 'Z' Reserve on 27 July 1919, he died in Bridgewater in 1928, aged 35.
Sold with the recipient's original Mentioned in Despatches Certificate.
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- x244** *Five:* **Sergeant J. H. Webb, Royal Army Medical Corps, later Royal Artillery**
1914-15 Star (2115, Pte. J. H. Webb. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2115 Pte. J. H. Webb. R.A.M.C.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (493099 Pte. J. H. Webb. R.A.M.C.); Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (804753 Sjt. J. H. Webb. R.A.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine (5)* £160-£200
John H. Webb attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 December 1914. He was awarded his Territorial Force Efficiency Medal per Army Order 148 of April 1920.
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- 245** *Three:* **Private A. J. Cruse, Royal Army Medical Corps**
1914-15 Star (54746. Pte. A. J. Cruse, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (54746 Pte. A. J. Cruse. R.A.M.C.) *very fine*
Pair: **Sapper A. E. Brill, Royal Engineers**
British War and Victory Medals (522865 Spr. A. E. Brill. R.E.) *edge bruise to BWM, very fine*
Pair: **Private W. Gooch, Army Service Corps**
British War and Victory Medals (M2-048158 Pte. W. Gooch. A.S.C.) *last letter of surname overstruck on BWM*; together with an Army Temperance Association 1 Year Medal, silver, unnamed; and a 1906 'King's Shilling', *nearly very fine*
Pair: **Private J. F. Allen, Royal Army Medical Corps**
British War and Victory Medals (499 Pte. J. F. Allen. R.A.M.C.) *very fine (10)* £100-£140
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- 246** *Three:* **Assistant Nurse Doris E. Levy, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, who was Mentioned in Despatches as a Special Military Probationer**
1914-15 Star (Miss D. E. Levy. Q.A.I.M.N.S.); British War and Victory Medals (D. E. Levy.) *minor edge bruise to VM, good very fine (3)* £260-£300
Miss Doris Elizabeth Levy served with Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 August 1915, and was Mentioned in Despatches as a Special Military Probationer (*London Gazette* 29 May 1917)

- 247** *Three:* **Corporal H. R. Carey, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps**
1914-15 Star (6636 2.A.M. H. R. Carey, R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (6636. Cpl. H. R. Carey. R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine*
- Three:* **Private W. J. Willard, Royal Air Force, late Royal West Kent Regiment**
1914-15 Star (9475 Pte. W. J. Willard. R.W. Kent. R.); British War and Victory Medals (302869. Pte. 2. W. J. Willard. R.A.F.) *very fine (6)* £80-£100

- 248** *Three:* **Major R. D. Crew, 12th Frontier Force, Indian Army**
1914-15 Star (Lt. R. D. Crew, 52 Sikhs F.F.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. R. D. Crew.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Major R. D. Crew.) *good very fine (3)* £70-£90

Robert Douglas Crew was born in Bristol on 10 August 1890 and was educated at Clifton College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant on the Unattached List for the Indian Army on 29 January 1910, and arrived in India on 3 March of that year. Posted to the 52nd Sikhs, he was promoted Lieutenant on 29 April 1912 and served during the Great War in Egypt from November 1914 to August 1915 as a Company Officer attached to the 33rd Punjabis and Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding 32nd Brigade. Promoted Captain on 1 September 1915, he saw further service on the Western Front as Machine Gun Officer, Bareilly Brigade, from August to December 1915, and then Egypt and Aden for the rest of the War as Company Commander and Adjutant, attached variously to the 33rd Punjabis, 15th Sikhs, and 53rd Sikhs.

Crew was appointed a Temporary Major at the Imperial School of Instruction, Zaitun, in September 1918, and was confirmed Major in the 2nd/12th Frontier Force Regiment (as the 52nd Sikhs had been re-numbered), on 20 January 1926. He was Officiating Second in Charge, 2/12th, Frontier Force Regiment, from 1929 to 1932, and retired on 22 February 1933.

Sold with copied research.

- x249** *Family group:*

Four: **Sergeant H. A. Blakey, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles**
1914-15 Star (107110 Pte H. A. Blakey. 2/Can: Mtd: Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (107110 A. Sjt. H. A. Blakey 2-C.M.R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (107110 A. Sjt. H. A. Blakey. Br. Col: R.) with named card boxes of issue, *nearly extremely fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**E. M. Blakey. V.A.D.**) with named card box of issue, and O.H.M.S. envelope addressed to Ellen Maud Blakey, *officially renamed, good very fine (lot)* £180-£220

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

Harold Alfred Blakey was born in Sandy, Bedfordshire in April 1891, and was married to Ellen Maud Blakey. He served during the Great War with 'C' Squadron, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles on the Western Front.

- x250** *Three:* **Major E. Cullen, British Columbia Dragoons, late Private, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles**
1914-15 Star (107145 Pte E. Cullen. 2/Can: Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (107145 Pte. E. Cullen. 2-C.M.R.) *good very fine*
- Three:* **Sapper J. H. Cox, Canadian Engineers, who drowned when the hospital ship *Anglia* hit a mine returning from Calais to Dover, 17 November 1915**
1914-15 Star (45 Spr: J. H. Cox. Can: Eng.); British War and Victory Medals (45 Spr. J. H. Cox. C.E.) with cap badge, *generally very fine or better (6)* £120-£160

Earle Cullen was born in Bolton, Lancashire in September 1892. He was a Locomotive Engineer, who served during the Great War with the 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles on the Western Front. Cullen re-engaged for service as a Captain with the British Columbia Dragoons in July 1940, and advanced to Major (entitled to CVSM, War Medal and Canadian Efficiency Decoration).

John Herbert Cox was born in London in May 1880. He served during the Great War with the 4th Field Company, Canadian Engineers on the Western Front. Sapper Cox drowned, 17 November 1915, when travelling in H.M.H.S. *Anglia*. The latter was returning from Calais to Dover with 390 injured Officers and Other Ranks. Around 12.30 p.m. she struck a mine and sank in 15 minutes. Despite the assistance of nearby ships, 134 personnel were killed. Sapper Cox is commemorated on the Hollybrook War Memorial, Southampton, England.

- 251** *Three: Sergeant J. W. Tully, 5th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
1914-15 Star (13558 Pte. J. W. Tully. 5/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (13558 Sgt. J. W. Tully. 5-Can. Inf.); together with the recipient's cap badge, *good very fine*
- Three: Private A. Eade, Australian Imperial Force*
British War Medal 1914-20 (4484 A. Eade.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (4484 A. Eade. A.I.F.); Defence Medal, mounted court-style as worn, *the BWM and VM both somewhat later issues, lacquered, good very fine*
- Pair: Private W. Smerdon, New Zealand Expeditionary Force*
British War and Victory Medals (64367 Pte. W. Smerdon. N.Z.E.F.) *very fine* (8) £100-£140
- Sold with a book of autographs and various letters and paperwork relating to A. Eade.

- x252** *Family group:*
- Three: Private G. Blaylock, 7th Battalion (1st British Columbia), Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 24 June 1918*
1914-15 Star (428178 Pte G. Blaylock. 7/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (428178 Pte. G. Blaylock. 7-Can. Inf.); Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (428178 Pte G. Blaylock.) *generally very fine or better*
- Three: Gunner R. Blaylock, 103rd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 18 August 1917*
1914-15 Star (56786 Gnr: R. Blaylock: R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (56786 Gnr. R. Blaylock. R.A.) *generally very fine or better* (7) £160-£200
- George Blaylock** was born in Hayton, Cumberland in June 1893. He served during the Great War with the 7th Battalion (1st British Columbia), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Private Blaylock was killed in action on the Western Front, 24 June 1916, and is buried in the Railway Dugouts Burial Ground, Belgium.
- Robert Blaylock** was the elder brother of the above. He served during the Great War with 'C' Battery, 103rd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, and was killed in action on the Western Front, 18 August 1917. Gunner Blaylock is buried in the Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium.

- x253** *Three: Private R. Anderson, 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry, wounded and taken prisoner of war on the Western Front, 19 April 1916*
1914-15 Star (25074 Pte R. Anderson. 13/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (25074 Pte R. Anderson 13-Can. Inf.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private J. H. Richards, 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (629094 Pte. J. H. Richards. 47-Can. Inf.) with recipient's identity discs, *generally very fine or better* (5) £80-£120
- Robert Anderson** was born in Peterhead, Scotland in January 1892. He served for 3 years with the 4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, emigrated to Canada where he was employed as a Teamster, and was serving with the Royal Highlanders of Canada at the outbreak of the Great War. Anderson served with the 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front, and was wounded and taken prisoner of war 19 April 1916. Anderson was interned at Giessen until repatriated in December 1918.
- Joseph Herbert Richards** was born in Liverpool in March 1879. He emigrated to Canada, and was a Cattle Dealer. Richards served during the Great War with the 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. He died in St. Joseph, Michigan, USA, in December 1953.

- 254** *Three: Acting Sergeant A. Orr, 16th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
1914-15 Star (420962 Pte. A. Orr. 16/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (420962 A. Sgt. A. Orr. 16-Can. Inf.); together with Minister of Militia and Defence enclosures; the recipient's riband bar; and 1st Canadian Division Old Comrade's Association Badge, engraved 'A. Orr. 420962 Sig: Sec: 16th. Battn.) *extremely fine*
- Pair: Private H. A. Tarran, Canadian Engineers*
British War and Victory Medals (502893 Spr. H. A. Tarran. C.E.); together with two Canadian Engineers enamelled lapel badges, *very fine*
- 1914-15 Star (**6842 Dvr. R. C. Baker, 8 F. Amb. A.I.F.**) *very fine* (6) £100-£140
- Rollo Clement Baker** attested for the Australian Imperial Force on 21 June 1915 and served with the 8th Field Ambulance during the Great War on the Western Front. He was wounded by gas poisoning in action on 2 November 1917, and was admitted to 14th General Hospital, Boulogne, returning to Australia on H.M. Hospital Transport *Leicestershire* on 9 December 1918.
- Sold with copied record of service.

x255 *Pair: Private R. W. Clearwater, 6th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, Canadian Infantry*
1914-15 Star (73533 Pte. R. W. Clearwater 6-Can. Inf. Bde. Hdqtrs.); British War Medal 1914-20 (73533 Pte. R. W. Clearwater. 6-Can. I. Bde. H.Q.) *nearly very fine*

Pair: Corporal T. W. Parker, 72nd Battalion (Seaforth Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Infantry
British War and Victory Medals (931337 Cpl. T. W. Parker. 72-Can. Inf.) *very fine*

Pair: Sergeant J. S. Hibberd, Canadian Cyclist Battalion, later commissioned Lieutenant in the 47th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, with whom he died of wounds whilst serving near Cambrai, 29 September 1918
British War and Victory Medals (16848 Sjt. J. S. Hibberd. Can. Cyclist Bn.) *suspension claw loose on BWM, otherwise good very fine*
(6) £100-£140

Ralph Wesley Clearwater was born in Groton, South Dakota, U.S.A. in April 1897. He was a motor vehicle mechanic by trade, and served during the Great War with 28th Battalion (Northwest), Canadian Infantry and 6th Infantry Brigade, Canadian Infantry.

Thomas William Parker was born in Bridgwater, Somerset August 1885. He emigrated to Canada and resided in Waldo, British Columbia.

John Swallow Hibberd was born in Devizes, Wiltshire in July 1878. He served initially served with the Canadian Cyclist Battalion, before being commissioned into the 47th Battalion, Canadian Infantry.

Lieutenant Hibberd 'Died of Wounds [29 September 1918] - while second in command of "D" Company, which was marching to the rear near Cambrai under enemy shell fire, he was wounded in the stomach by shrapnel from an enemy shell which burst close to him. His wounds were dressed, and he was carried to the dressing station of the 50th Canadian Infantry Battalion and later evacuated to No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station where he died.' (CEF Burial Registers refers)

Lieutenant Hibberd is buried in the Duisans British Cemetery, Etrun, Pas de Calais, France.

x256 *Three: Nursing Sister J. A. McNulty, Canadian Army Medical Corps*
1914-15 Star, unnamed; British War and Victory Medals (N. Sister J. A. McNulty) with double issue BWM, named in a slightly later style, *generally very fine or better* (4) £80-£120

Jenna Aloysius McNulty was born in Guelph, Ontario, Canada in November 1881. She attested as a Nursing Sister for service with the Canadian Army Medical Corps at London in May 1915. McNulty served in both the French and Salonika theatres of war. She contracted Enteritis in the latter theatre, returning to Canada in July 1919.

257 *Three: Private O. J. Tarr, Rhodesian 1st South African Infantry Brigade, late 8th Mounted Rifles (Midland Horse) and 2nd Rhodesia Regiment*
1914-15 Star (Pte. O. J. Tarr, 8th M.R.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Pte. O. J. Tarr, Rhod. 1st S.A.I. Bgde.), all contained in their original named card boxes with registered envelope addressed to the recipient in Enkeldoorn, Rhodesia, *extremely fine* (3) £140-£180

Owen James Tarr was born at Cathcart, East Griqualand in August 1888, the son of a farming family which had settled in South Africa in the 1820s. Originally enlisting in the 8th Mounted Rifles (Midland Horse), he served in German South-West Africa, and afterwards - as a rifle bomber and Lewis gunner - in the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment and Rhodesian 1st South African Infantry Brigade. He died at Kuruman, Charter District, Rhodesia in January 1961.

Sold with the recipient's original Soldier's Pay Book (for Use on Active Service); a parcel acknowledgement card (South African Comforts Committee); and a luncheon invitation to Drill Hall, Salisbury in respect of the peace celebrations, 4 August 1919; cap badge nas unit insignia; and copied research.

258 *Pair: J. Fagg, Mercantile Marine, who survived his fishing boat being torpedoed and sunk off the Kent coast in March 1917*
British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (James Fagg) *good very fine*

Pair: A. J. Day, Mercantile Marine

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Alfred J. Day) with Board of Trade Authority to Wear form, dated 13 November 1919, and signed by the recipient; and Board of Trade condolence enclosure for the actual medals, named to the recipient's widow, and dated 24 February 1928, *extremely fine*

Three: C. W. Rooke, Mercantile Marine and Royal Army Medical Corps

British War Medal 1914-20 (62918 Pte. C. Rooke. R.A.M.C.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Charles W. Rooke.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (62918 Pte. C. Rooke. R.A.M.C.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) £100-£140

James Fagg, a fisherman from Ramsgate, was born in Folkestone, Kent, in 1887 and served with the Mercantile Marine during the Great War. He survived his fishing boat being torpedoed and sunk by a German U-Boat off the Kent coast in March 1917 (*Thanet Advertiser*, 31 March 1917 refers).

- 259** *Pair: Gunner E. Lucas, Royal Artillery*
British War and Victory Medals (120392 Gnr. E. Lucas. R.A.) *very fine*
- Pair: Second Lieutenant S. B. Griffin, Royal Irish Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. S. B. Griffin.) mounted as worn, with named card box of issue, *good very fine*
- Pair: Private R. E. Coley, Light Infantry*
General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24363478 Pte R E Coley LI); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn, *heavy edge bruise to GSM at 3 o'clock, otherwise good very fine*
- An unattributed pair of miniature dress medals**
General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army, mounted as worn, *very fine (8)*
£100-£140
- S. B. Griffin** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment on 1 July 1917.

- 260** *Three: Driver Bahadur Khan, 8th Pack Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery*
British War Medal 1914-20 (997 Dvr. Bahadur Khan, 8-P. Bty....) '*RG.A. erased*'; Victory Medal 1914-19 (997 Dvr. Bahadur Khan, 8 Pack Bty. R.G.A.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (997 Dvr Bahadur Khan 8P Bty RGA) *nearly very fine*
- British War Medal 1914-20 (**3061 Dfdr Wali Mohd, 10 Lcrrs**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (4) (**4932 Sepoy Battan Singh, 21 Pjbis.; 255 Sowar Sohan Singh. 37 Lcrrs.; 2678 Nk. Sham Singhbinshi. 1-39 R.G.R.; 1137 Sepoy Khushal Singh, 3 -152 Pjbis.**) *generally good fine (8)*
£70-£90

- 261** *Pair: Private W. H. Brierley, Royal Welsh Fusiliers*
British War and Victory Medals (70216 Pte. W. H. Brierley. R. W. Fus.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Sergeant G. A. Frisby, Essex Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (7459 Sjt. G. A. Frisby. Essex R.) mounted as worn, *good very fine*
- Pair: Private J. W. White, Manchester Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (10234 Pte. J. W. White. Manch. R.) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine*
- Pair: Private F. Jones, North Staffordshire Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (50676 Pte. F. Jones. N. Staffs. R.) *good very fine (8)*
£80-£100
- William H. Brierley** served in the 17th (2nd North Wales) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
- George Alfred Frisby** attested for the Essex Regiment at Warley on 28 November 1916, and served with the 1st/5th Battalion during the Great War with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force from February 1917, being promoted substantive Sergeant in November 1917. He was transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve on demobilisation in April 1919.
- John Walter White** attested for the Manchester Regiment on 4 September 1914 and served in 'B' Company, No. 8 Platoon, 18th (Service) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1915. He was discharged due to wounds on 16 December 1916 and was awarded Silver War Badge, No. 111137.
- Fred Jones** also served in the Royal Engineers with service No. 179548.

- 262** *Three: Private T. G. Walters, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a prisoner of war at Messines in April 1918*
British War and Victory Medals (12051 Pte. T. G. Walters. R.W.Fus.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (12051 Pte. T. G. Walters. R.W.Fus.) mounted on card for display, *extremely fine (3)*
£240-£280
- Thomas George Walters** was born at Pembroke on 1 June 1894, and enlisted on 1 March 1914, aged 19 years 9 months, a farmer by trade. He disembarked in France on 29 January 1918, and joined the 9th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers in the field on 18 February 1918. He was taken prisoner at Messines on 12 April 1918, and held until repatriated on 12 November 1918.
- Sold with copied research.

- 263** *Three: Sergeant W. Lush, 6th Battalion, London Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (49 Sjt. W. Lush. 6-Lond. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (49 Sjt. W. Lush. 6/(C. of L.) B. Lon: Regt.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (3)*
£100-£140

- 264** *Pair: Private R. J. Ryton, 12th Battalion, London Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (7054 Pte. R. J. Ryton. 12-Lond. R.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private R. Byrne, 15th Battalion, London Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (536824 Pte. R. Byrne. 15-Lond. R.) *good very fine*
- Pair: Private L. C. Bailey, 23rd Battalion, London Regiment*
British War and Victory Medals (6956 Pte. L. C. Bailey. 23-Lond. R.) *good very fine (6)*
£80-£100

265 *Three: Lieutenant J. W. Sargeant, Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army*
 British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. W. Sargeant.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Lieut. J. W. Sargeant. S & T.C.) *officially re-impressed; together with a duplicate British War Medal 1914-20 (20 Maj. J. W. Sargent.) official correction to rank, over-writing an earlier number on last, generally very fine (4)* £100-£140

James William Sargeant attested for the Army Service Corps and served with them during the Great War. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, on 14 March 1918, and saw further service with the 97th Brigade Supply Section, Supply and Transport Corps, during the Third Afghan War, and was advanced Major.

Note: The recipient's Medal Index Card notes that the recipient's British War Medal was to be issued in India (presumably his service with the Indian Army did not qualify for the Victory Medal), and that his Victory Medal (for prior service with the Army Service Corps) was to be issued in Britain. Evidently he was issued two British War Medals by mistake, one through Britain and one through India.

266 *Three: Sergeant A. E. Shackelford, Supply and Transport Corps, later 46 Mule Corps, Indian Army*
 British War and Victory Medals (Sergt. A. E. Shackelford. S. & T.C.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Sergt. A. E. Shackelford, 46 Mule Cps.) *very fine (3)* £70-£90

x267 *Pair: Acting Warrant Officer First Class W. H. Donaldson, Canadian Field Artillery*
 British War and Victory Medals (305562 A. W.O. Cl.1 W. H. Donaldson. C.F.A.) *very fine*
Pair: Private W. Childs, 38th Battalion, Canadian Infantry
 British War and Victory Medals (410704 Pte. W. Childs. 38-Can. Inf.) *contact marks, edge bruises. suspension loose on BWM, otherwise nearly very fine*
Pair: Private H. Sannady, 38th Battalion, Canadian Infantry
 British War and Victory Medals (410397 Pte. H. Sannady. 38-Can. Inf.) *slight edge bruise to BWM, otherwise very fine*
Pair: Private J. Todd, 38th Battalion, Canadian Infantry
 British War and Victory Medals (775803 Pte. J. Todd. 38-Can. Inf.) *nearly very fine (8)* £100-£140
 Sold with copied research.

x268 *Pair: Acting Sergeant L. B. Cairns, Canadian Field Artillery*
 British War and Victory Medals (144685 A. Sjt. L. B. Cairns. C.F.A.) *nearly very fine*
Pair: Sapper L. Lovely, Canadian Engineers
 British War and Victory Medals (12005638 Spr. L. Lovely. C.E.) *nearly extremely fine*
Pair: Private C. T. Boyd, Canadian Army Medical Corps
 British War and Victory Medals (461269 Pte. C. T. Boyd. C.A.M.C.) *very fine*
Pair: Private A. Crawford, Canadian Army Medical Corps
 British War and Victory Medals (327858 Private A. Crawford. C.A.M.C.) *mounted for wear, very fine*
Pair: Private H. A. Henderson, Canadian Army Medical Corps
 British War and Victory Medals (536343 Private H. A. Henderson. C.A.M.C.) *nearly very fine (10)* £100-£140
 Sold with copied research.

x269 *Pair: Gunner G. C. Cleere, Canadian Field Artillery*
 British War and Victory Medals (300184 Gnr. G. C. Cleere. C.F.A.) *nearly very fine*
Pair: Gunner D. McLean, Canadian Field Artillery
 British War and Victory Medals (345881 Gnr. D. McLean. C.F.A.) *very fine*
Pair: Gunner T. McMaster, Canadian Field Artillery
 British War and Victory Medals (345860 Gnr. T. McMaster. C.F.A.) *very fine*
Pair: Gunner C. Rollins, Canadian Field Artillery
 British War and Victory Medals (301537 Gnr. C. Rollins. C.F.A.) *very fine*
Pair: Gunner J. S. Starr, Canadian Field Artillery, who died as a result of his injuries received during the Great War on 28 July 1924
 British War and Victory Medals (300133 Gnr. J. S. Starr. C.F.A.) *very fine (10)* £120-£160

James Stuart Starr, from Ottawa, Canada, attested for the Canadian Field Artillery for service during the Great War on 11 August 1915 and served on the Western Front from 18 January 1916. He was wounded (gas poisoning) on 3 November 1917 and was later discharged unfit on 25 June 1919. He died in Ottawa on 28 July 1924, as a result of injuries sustained on War service.

Sold with copied research.

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- x270** *Pair: Lance Corporal J. D. Bell, No. 2 Tunnelling Company, Canadian Engineers, who was taken prisoner of war at Ypres, 2 June 1916*
British War and Victory Medals (503368 2. Cpl. J. D. Bell. C.E.) *very fine (2)* £60-£80
- John Day Bell** was born in Sunderland in April 1885. He emigrated to Canada, and attested for the Canadian Infantry at Victoria, British Columbia in December 1915. Bell served with No. 2 Tunnelling Company, Canadian Engineers in the French theatre of war from March 1916. He was taken prisoner of war at Ypres, 2 June 1916, and was initially interned at Dalmen. Bell was repatriated in December 1918, and returned to Canada in March 1919.
- Sold with copied research.
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- x271** *Pair: Acting Sergeant J. W. Clinton, 2nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (436003 A. Sgt. J. W. Clinton. 2-Can. Inf.) *contact marks, very fine*
- Pair: Private E. V. Gatchell, 3rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (237005 Pte. E. V. Gatchell. 3-Can. Inf.) *edge bruise to VM, very fine*
- Pair: Acting Sergeant C. Taylor, 5th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (472313 A. Sgt. C. Taylor. 5-Can. Inf.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private O. P. Gordon, 102nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (3109251 Pte. O. P. Gordon. 102-Can. Inf.) *very fine (8)* £100-£140
- Sold with copied research.
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- x272** *Pair: Private A. C. A. Bedard, 2nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (3055415 Pte. A. C. A. Bedard. 2-Can. Inf.); together with the recipient's card identity tags, CEF 'For service at the front' button badge, British Empire Service League Canadian Legion button badge, and contemporary 1st Cdn. Div. 'Lest we forget' button badge, *contact marks, nearly very fine*
- Pair: Acting Sergeant J. Cunningham, 2nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (18628 A. Sgt. J. Cunningham. 2-Can. Inf.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private J. Fraser, 18th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (412940 Pte. J. Fraser. 18-Can. Inf.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private A. Hardy, 38th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (775630 Pte. A. Hardy. 38-Can. Inf.) *very fine (8)* £100-£140
- Sold with copied research.
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- x273** *Pair: Private F. A. Kirby, 5th Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (426538 Pte. F. A. Kirby. 5-Can. Inf.); together with recipient's Silver War Badge, No. C15145; and a 1st Canadian Division 'Lest we forget' button badge, *contact marks, very fine*
- Pair: Lance Corporal W. R. Stevenson, 38th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (3055824 L. Cpl. W. R. Stevenson. 38-Can. Inf.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private A. Revie, 46th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (436860 Pte. A. Revie. 46-Can. Inf.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private F. Reeves, Canadian Forestry Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (2288579 Pte. F. Reeves. C.F.C.) *VM gilded, very fine (8)* £100-£140
- Sold with copied research.
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- x274** *Pair: Private E. C. Schultz, 5th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (907106 Pte. E. C. Schultz. 5-Can. Inf.) *very fine*
- Pair: Lance Corporal A. D. Nelson, 14th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (805338 L. Cpl. A. D. Nelson. 14-Can. Inf.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Private M. Cotton, 18th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (226547 Pte. M. Cotton. 18-Can. Inf.) *slight edge bruise to BWM, otherwise very fine*
- Pair: Private J. D. Mitchell, 124th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (669580 Pte. J. D. Mitchell. 124-Can. Inf.) *nearly very fine (8)* £100-£140
- Sold with copied research.

x275 *Pair: Private A. Schoyen, 8th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 15 August 1917*British War and Victory Medals (829692 Pte. A. Schoyen. 8-Can. Inf.) *nearly extremely fine**Pair: Private J. D. Paterson, 43rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 15 August 1918*British War and Victory Medals (693332 Pte. J. D. Paterson. 43-Can. Inf.) *nearly extremely fine (4)*

£60-£80

August Schoyen was born in Loiten, Norway and enlisted at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada for service during the Great War on 8 December 1915. He served with the 8th Battalion, Canadian Infantry on the Western Front from 16 February 1917, and was killed in action on 15 August 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the 8th Canadian Cemetery Memorial, Rue-Petillon Military Cemetery, Fleurbaix, France.

John Donald Paterson from Loughleed, Alberta, Canada, attested for service during the Great War and served with the 43rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry on the Western Front from 9 November 1917. He received a shrapnel wound to the head on 14 August 1918 and died of wounds the following day. He is buried in St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, France.

x276 *Pair: Private H. Richardson, 19th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*British War and Victory Medals (853440 Pte. H. Richardson. 19-Can. Inf.) *nearly very fine**Pair: Private B. Donegan, 24th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*British War and Victory Medals (140283 Pte. B. Donegan. 24-Can. Inf.) *very fine**Pair: Private C. N. Bell, 38th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*British War and Victory Medals (189459 Pte. C. N. Bell. 38-Can. Inf.) *nearly very fine**Pair: Corporal C. E. Cross, 38th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*British War and Victory Medals (261580 Cpl. C. E. Cross. 38-Can. Inf.) *nearly very fine (8)*

£100-£140

Sold with copied research.

x277 *Pair: Private W. Taylor, 24th Battalion (Victoria Rifles), Canadian Infantry*British War and Victory Medals (417119 Pte. W. Taylor. 24-Can. Inf.) *good very fine**Pair: Private J. V. Kirk, 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action whilst attached to the 1st Tank Battalion, 10 August 1918, when his tank was hit by an anti-tank shell and caught fire*British War and Victory Medals (654056 Pte. J. V. Kirk. 47-Can. Inf.) *generally good very fine*British War Medal 1914-20 (**550270 Pte. T. Allen. R.C.D.**) last with coloured photograph of recipient mounted on a horse, *suspension reaffixed and mount altered to a brooch fitting, otherwise very fine (5)*

£140-£180

William Taylor was born in December 1877, and resided at 2454 Chabot Street, Montreal, Quebec.

James Vincent Kirk was born in Birmingham, Warwickshire in May 1898. He initially served during the Great War with the 47th Battalion (British Columbia), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. On 8 August 1918 Kirk was attached to the 1st Tank Battalion for the attack on Arras. Two days later he was killed in action when his tank was hit by an anti-tank shell and caught fire. Private Kirk is buried in Le Quesnel Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

Timothy Robert Allen was born in Gravenhurst, Ontario, Canada in November 1895. He served during the Great War with the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Canadian Cavalry on the Western Front, and was killed in action, 23 March 1918. Private Allen is commemorated on the Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

x278 *Pair: Private A. F. Hawke, 38th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*British War and Victory Medals (410504 Pte. A. F. Hawke. 38-Can. Inf.) *nearly very fine**Pair: Private J. W. Rathwell, 38th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who died of wounds on 21 August 1918*British War and Victory Medals (640029 Pte. J. W. Rathwell. 38-Can. Inf.) *nearly very fine**Pair: Private W. Papillon, 43rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry*British War and Victory Medals (2381452 Pte. W. Papillon. 43-Can. Inf.) *mounted for wear, contact marks, very fine**Pair: Private A. Honsberger, 50th Battalion, Canadian Infantry*British War and Victory Medals (811252 Pte. A. Honsberger. 50-Can. Inf.) *nearly extremely fine (8)*

£120-£160

John Wesley Rathwell, from Frankville, Ontario, Canada, was born on 17 August 1898. He attested for 156th Overseas Battalion, Canadian Infantry for service during the Great War on 29 March 1916, and served on the Western Front with the 38th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, from 19 January 1918. He received a gun shot wound to his thigh on 11 August 1918, and died of his wounds on 21 August 1918. He is buried in Mont Huon Military Cemetery, Le Treport, France.

Sold with copied research.

- x279** *Pair: Private T. Turner, 49th Battalion (Edmonton Regiment), Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (782208 Pte. T. Turner. 49-Can. Inf.) with named Great War Honourable Discharge Certificate, *very fine*
- British War 1914-20 (2) **(1049043 Pte. C. Empey. C.F.C.; 755160 Pte. J. Tremblay. Can. Labr. Bn.)** 1st with two shell cases, a button, lapel ephemera and photograph of recipient in uniform with his wife, *suspension claw loose on 2nd; Victory Medal 1914-19 (150092 Pte. J. Gough. 16-Can. Inf.) otherwise very fine (lot)* £60-£80
- Thomas Turner** was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne England in March 1879. He emigrated to Canada, and resided at 645 Stadacona East, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. Turner served with the 49th Battalion (Edmonton Regiment), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front (entitled to Silver War Badge).
- Charles Nelson Empey** was born in Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Canada in June 1868. He served during the Great War with Canadian Forestry Corps in Great Britain.
- Joseph Tremblay** was born in Chicoutimi, Quebec, Canada in January 1877. He was serving with the 52nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry when he died of an accident, 30 October 1918. Private Tremblay is buried in the Etaples Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

- x280** *Pair: Private G. Yuile, 75th Battalion (Mississauga), Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (237205 Pte. G. Yuile. 75-Can. Inf.) with cap badge, collar title and *damaged* portrait photograph of recipient in uniform, *generally very fine or better*
- Pair: Lieutenant E. A. Dixon, 17th Machine Gun Company, Canadian Expeditionary Force*
British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. E. A. Dixon.) *good very fine (lot)* £60-£80
- George Yuile** was born in Glasgow, Scotland in October 1901. He resided at 17 Kingsley Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. Yuile enhanced his age on enlistment stating it was 25 February 1898. He served during the Great War with the 75th Battalion (Mississauga), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. After the war he served as a police officer with the Ontario Provincial Police, and was severely injured in an on-duty vehicle accident 7 June 1948, and died from his injuries four days later.
- Edward Algernon Dixon** served with the North West Mounted Police prior to the Great War, and then subsequently served with the Yukon Infantry Company and finally the 17th MG Company, CEF during the Great War.

- x281** *Pair: Private G. H. Morkill, 102nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (703424 Pte. G. H. Morkill. 102-Can. Inf.) *planchets only, otherwise very fine*
- 1914-15 Star **(482 Spr: C. Grant. Can: Rly: Cons: C.)**; British War Medal 1914-20 **(46971 Pte. J. G. MacDonald. 17-Can. Inf.)**; Victory Medal 1914-19 **(18378 Cpl. F. C. Nicholls. 9-Can. Inf.)** *the VM a planchet only, generally very fine or better (lot)* £50-£70
- George Henry Morkill** was born in Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada in April 1872.
- Charles Grant** was born in Glasgow, Scotland in April 1871. He served during the Great War with the Railway Construction Battalion, Canadian Railway Troops on the Western Front.
- John George MacDonald** was born in Westville, Nova Scotia, Canada in August 1892. He served during the Great War with the 17th Battalion, Canadian Infantry in the UK, and died of illness, 2 January 1915. Private MacDonald is buried in the Bulford Church Cemetery, Wiltshire.
- Frederick Charles Nicholls** was born in Marbledown Parish, Kent in December 1890. He initially served during the Great War with the 9th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, before transferring to Canadian Cyclist Corps.

- x282** *Pair: Private J. P. Nicholl, 102nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (3105986 Pte. J. P. Nicholl. 102-Can. Inf.); together with the recipient's British Empire Veterans Association Past Commander's badge, named 'P.C. John P. Nicholl, Andover 1941', *contact marks, nearly very fine*
- Pair: Private H. Waterhouse, 102nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry*
British War and Victory Medals (126592 Pte. H. Waterhouse. 102-Can. Inf.) *nearly very fine*
- Pair: Private W. E. Andrews, Canadian Forestry Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (2160001 Pte. W. E. Andrews, C.F.C.) mounted for wear, *unit officially corrected on BWM, nearly very fine*
- Pair: Acting Lance Corporal C. C. Rutherford, Canadian Forestry Corps*
British War and Victory Medals (2245998 A. I. Cpl. C. C. Rutherford. C.F.C.); together with two of the recipient's Soldier's pay books and lid of named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine*
- Pair: Acting Sergeant W. Orr, Canadian Pioneer Battalion*
British War and Victory Medals (478711 A. Sjt. W. Orr. Can. Pnr. Bn.) *very fine (10)* £100-£140
- Sold with copied research.

- x283** *Pair: Acting Sergeant C. P. Edwards, Canadian Machine Gun Brigade*
 British War and Victory Medals (408062 A. Sgt. C. P. Edwards. C.M.G. Bde.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, No. C63261, *contact marks, nearly very fine*
- Pair: Private W. H. Hurford, Canadian Machine Gun Brigade*
 British War and Victory Medals (240249 Pte. W. H. Hurford. C.M.G. Bde.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private J. T. Long, Canadian Machine Gun Brigade*
 British War and Victory Medals (17072 Pte. J. T. Long. C.M.G. Bde.) *very fine*
- Pair: Corporal F. Y. Wakefield, Canadian Machine Gun Brigade*
 British War and Victory Medals (288859 Cpl. F. Y. Wakefield. C.M.G. Bde.) *very fine (8)* £100-£140
- Sold with copied research.

- x284** *Pair: Private T. Tremblay, Canadian Forestry Corps*
 British War and Victory Medals (1012161 Pte. T. Tremblay. C.F.C.) *generally very fine or better*
- British War Medal 1914-20 (**2323446 A. Sgt. A. J. Fifer. C.F.C.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (4) (**9791 Pte. A. Gibb. 3-Can. Inf.; 775359 Pte. N. Oleinik. 3-Can. Inf.; 438042 A. Cpl. H. A. Wilson. 21-Can. Inf.; 1054780 Pte. A. Tremblay. 24 Can. Inf.**) 2nd VM with 38th Battalion lapel badge, 3rd with riband bar, chevrons, wound stripe and other metal insignia, *generally very fine (lot)* £100-£140

Théodule Tremblay was born in St-Rémi, Quebec, Canada in April 1886. He during the Great War with the Canadian Forestry Corps on the Western Front.

Arthur John Fifer was born in Leipzig, Saxony, Germany in November 1872. He was an Accountant who resided in Armstrong, British Columbia, Canada prior to the Great War. Fifer served during the Great War with the Canadian Forestry Corps Depot, in the UK.

Alexander Gibb was born in Chester, England in December 1876. He served during the Great War with the 3rd Battalion (Toronto Regiment), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Gibb was taken prisoner of war on the Western Front, 24 April 1915, and interned at Giessen.

Nazar Oleinik was born in Podoski, Russia in July 1890. He resided in Toronto, Canada, and initially served during the Great War with the 38th Battalion (Ottawa), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Oleinik was sentenced to Death for desertion, but had his sentence commuted two weeks later to 5 years penal servitude.

Harold Aubry Wilson was born in Toronto, Canada in September 1893, and employed as a Railway Operator. He served during the Great War with the 21st Battalion (Eastern Ontario), Canadian Infantry on the Western Front.

Alfred Tremblay was born in Eboulements, Quebec, Canada in February 1894. He served during the Great War with the 24th Battalion, Canadian Infantry on the Western Front. Tremblay received a gun shot wound to left leg and right hand during actions at Lens as part of the Battle of Hill 70. He was discharged as medically unfit and committed to psychiatric hospital upon discharge for service related psychosis.

- x285** *Pair: Chief Engine Room Artificer B. H. L. Thompson, Royal Navy, who was killed in action on 5 September 1914, when H.M.S. Pathfinder was sunk by U21 in the Firth of Forth*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (175938 B. H. L. Thompson. C.E.R.A.1 R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (175938 B. H. L. Thompson C.E.R.A. 2Cl., H.M.S. Shannon.) *small dig to obverse of LSGC, otherwise very fine (2)* £70-£90

Bernard Harry Leopold Thompson, a Turner from Greenwich, London, was born on 7 March 1872 and attested for the Royal Navy on 7 September 1893. His LSGC was traced on 10 October 1908 and he was advanced Chief Engine Room Artificer 1st class, on 24 April 1911. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Pathfinder* and was killed in action on 5 September 1914 when she was sunk in the Firth of Forth, Scotland, by a torpedo from U21, with the loss of 261 lives. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Sold with copy service record.

- 286** *Pair: Observer A. G. W. Garrett, Royal Observer Corps, late Armourer's Crew, Royal Navy*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (M.29664 A. G. W. Garrett. Ar. Cr. R.N.) in named card box of issue; Royal Observer Corps Medal, E. II.R., 2nd issue, with Second Award Bar (Observer A. G. W. Garrett.); together with the related miniature award for the latter, *extremely fine (2)* £140-£180

287 Pair: **Commander W. F. Caborne, C.B., Royal Naval Reserve**

British War Medal 1914-20 (Commr. W. F. Caborne. R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt hallmarks for London 1920, mounted court style, *edge bruise to BWM, nearly extremely fine* (2) £200-£240

Provenance: Glendining's, March 1991.

C.B. (Civil) *London Gazette* 25 June 1897.

Warren Frederick Caborne was born in 1849 and was formerly in the Mercantile Marine before becoming a Commander in the Royal Naval Reserve. He served as Nautical Assessor to H.M.'s Privy Council, Inspector to Board of Trade for Marine Inquiries, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical, Royal Geographical and Royal Meteorological Societies, and was Member of Council of the Royal Service Institution. He was also a Director of Sailors' Homes, London Docks and Gravesend, Treasurer of St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission to Sailors, and an Honorary Commandant of the British Red Cross. He Commanded a transport during the Burma Expedition 1885-6; was subsequently in Egyptian Coast Guard Service; and was Assessor for Inquiries into Shipping Casualties, 1898-1914. He was Nautical Assessor to the Court of Appeal, and was British Nautical Assessor to the Canadian Royal Commission to enquire into loss of *Empress of Ireland* in 1914. He served during the Great War in the Naval Ordnance Department as Assistant Inspector of Steel, and was awarded the Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration; he was also the author of numerous articles on naval and other subjects.

288 Five: **Sick Berth Chief Petty Officer C. H. Williamson, Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve**

British War Medal 1914-20 (M10218 C. H. Williamson. S.B.A. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue, with Second Award Bar (1342. C. H. Williamson, Sen. R.A. R.N.A.S.B.R.); Service Medal of the Order of St John, silver, straight bar suspension with two additional service bars (5259. Pte. C. Williamson. Wheat Sheaf Div. No. 3 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1926) mounted on card for display, *good very fine* (5) £180-£220

Charles Henry Williamson was born in Leicester on 8 April 1896. A Chatham rating, he was enlisted for 1 year on 2 August 1914 this being extended to hostilities on 1 August 1915. He served throughout the war at Queensferry Hospital, borne on the books of *Crescent*, earning the British War Medal. He re-engaged for hostilities only on 28 September 1938, and re-engaged until end of present emergency on 27 August 1939. During the Second War he served at *Gloucester II* from September to December 1939, R.N.H. Chatham from January to July 1940, and was then serving in H.M.S. *Prosperine*, at Lyness in Orkney, used by Scapa Flow, for the remainder of the war. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. medal on 8 September 1920, and the Bar on 12 August 1932.

Sold with original Certificate of Service.

289 Four: **Senior Reserve Attendant H. W. Read, Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve**

British War Medal 1914-20 (M.9155 H. W. Read. S.R.A. R.N.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (Harold Walter Read); Coronation 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade (Pte. H. Read.); Service Medal of the Order of St John, silver, straight bar suspension with contemporary '5 Years Service' bar (1396 Sergt. H. W. Read. Alverstoke Divn. No. 2 Dist. 1918) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (4) £100-£140

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 August 1928: 'Established Coppersmith, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.'

Harold Walter Read was born at Gosport on 3 July 1872, and was a Coppersmith by trade when he enlisted into the Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve for 1 year on 2 August 1914, having previous service with the St John Ambulance Brigade. His only appointment was to R.N.H. Haslar, where he extended his service in 1915 for 'hostilities'. However, during the latter part of 1916 he was discharged from the R.N.A.S.B.R. in order that he could return to his work as a Coppersmith in H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

290 Three: **Major C. G. H. Danby, East India Railway Volunteer Rifles, Indian Defence Force**

British War Medal 1914-20 (Major C. G. H. Danby.); Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R., reverse engraved 'Capt. & Hony. Maj. C. G. H. Danby 7th. E.I. Rly. Bn. I.D.F.) with integral top riband bar; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (Capt. & Hony. Major. C. J. H. Danby. E.I. Ry. V.R.) *minor edge bruise to last, generally good very fine* (3) £300-£400

291 Pair: **Lance-Naik Rodda Singh, 5-1 Punjab Regiment, Indian Army**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (4457 L-Naik Roda Singh, 5-1 Punjab R.); Indian Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (4457 L-Naik Roda Singh, 5-1 Punjab R.) *very fine*

India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Mohmand 1933, North West Frontier 1935, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**10022 Sep. Mohd. Mohsin, 5-12 F.F.R.**) *one digit of number officially corrected, good very fine* (3) £60-£80

x292 Four: **Able Seaman R. W. L. Oldman, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J.109387 R. W. L. Oldman. A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4) £60-£80



Eight: Master Signaller S. O. Chetwynd, Royal Air Force

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Malaya, *second clasp loose on riband, as issued* (518725 A.C.2. S. O. Chetwynd. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (M. Sig. S. O. Chetwynd. (518725) R.A.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue (M. Sig. S. O. Chetwynd. (518725) R.A.F.) mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine or better* (8) £600-£800

Provenance: Philip Burman Collection of medals for Malaya and Korea, Dix Noonan Webb, May 2018.

Stephen Osmund Chetwynd was born in Islington, London, on 24 July 1915 and enlisted in the Royal Air Force on 7 January 1935. He was advanced Mater Signaller on 1 September 1950, and was discharged on 31 January 1959. He died in Worthing, Sussex, on 25 February 1984.

Sold with the recipient's original Royal Air Force Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book covering the period 15 August 1943 to 21 August 1957; copied record of service; and other research.

Four: Engine Room Artificer 2nd Class L. H. Doran Royal Navy, who was killed in action in the submarine H.M.S. P-33, when she was sunk by a depth charge on 20 August 1944

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, *extremely fine* (4) £100-£140

Laurence Hugh Dolan was born in Barry, Glamorganshire, on 7 June 1907 and attested for the Royal Naval Reserve, serving during the Second World War in the U-class submarine H.M.S. P-33. Attached to the 10th Submarine Flotilla based at Malta, on 15 July 1941, she sunk the 5,300 ton motor-vessel *Barbarigo* south of Punta Sciaccazza, Pantelleria, part of a small Italian convoy.

The submarine departed on her final patrol on 6 August 1941 from Malta to patrol off Sicily to intercept an Italian convoy heading towards Libya. Her sister boat P-32, which was attacking the same convoy along with H.M.S. *Unique*, reported hearing a prolonged depth charge attack on 18 August and subsequently attempted unsuccessfully to contact P-33. P-32 was herself sunk later that day. P-33 became overdue on 20 August, having almost certainly been sunk during this attack. Dolan is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Five: Attributed to Corporal G. Bonsall, Royal Tank Regiment, formerly 13th and 11th Hussars

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; all privately named in small neat impressed capitals 'Corporal G. Bonsall.', mounted as worn in the incorrect order; together with the riband bar for the first three; cloth corporal's stripes; Royal Armoured Corps King's Crown cap badge in white metal; cloth Royal Armoured corps tank sleeve badge; a scarce 23rd Armoured Brigade embroidered cloth formation badge; and Royal Tank Regiment Old Comrades Club lapel badge, enamelled base metal with white metal applique tank to centre, *generally very fine*

1939-45 Star (4); Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Pacific Star; Italy Star (2); Defence Medal (2); War Medal 1939-45 (6), all unnamed as issued, with various named card boxes of issue and a Royal British Legion lapel badge, *generally good very fine and better* (21) £70-£90

George Bonsall was born in Ripley, Derbyshire, and first attested for service in the 13th Hussars, at Nottingham on 10 June 1919, at the age of 18. He transferred to the 11th Hussars in February 1921, and served in Egypt and India. He re-engaged for service in June 1931, being re-numbered 535571. He again re-engaged in June 1935, and was transferred to the Army Reserve in 1939, but was recalled for service in the Royal Tank Regiment in the Second World War.

296 *Five:* **Attributed to Major C. E. Tearne, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, who was Mentioned in Despatches**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, in named card box of issued, addressed to 'Maj. C. E. Tearne, 89 Ember Lane, Esher, Surrey', *extremely fine*

Five: **Attributed to R. H. Durrant, Royal Air Force**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in named Air Ministry card box of issued, addressed to 'R. H. Durrant, Esq., 28 Sherborne Avenue, Ipswich, Suffolk', *extremely fine*

Three: **Attributed to J. E. Williams**

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf [Note: M.I.D. unconfirmed], with Army Council enclosure, in named R.A.S.C. and A.C.C. card box of issued, addressed to 'Mr. J. E. Williams, 19 Canterbury Road, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, Cheshire.', *extremely fine (13)* £70-£90

Charles Ernest Tearne was born at Handsworth, Staffordshire, on 30 April 1900 and was commissioned into the Royal Air Force on 22 November 1918 as an Observer. Too late to see active service, he transferred to the Unemployed List on 12 June 1919. He was granted an emergency commission as a Major in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, on 28 December 1939, and served with them during the Second World War, transferring to the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers on 1 October 1942. For his services in the Mediterranean theatre he was Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 21 May 1946). He died at Ewhurst, Surrey, on 28 February 1974.

Sold with copied research.

297 *Four:* **Warrant Officer Class I G. H. Hastings, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted court-style; together with the recipient's Mentioned in Despatches Certificate, named 'Warrant Officer I G. H. Hastings, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers', and dated '5 April 1945', *the certificate somewhat faded from having been held in a frame, generally good very fine and better (4)* £60-£80

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 April 1945:

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

298 *Five:* **Attributed to Leading Aircraftman F. J. Farley, Royal Air Force**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Air Council enclosure and named provisional authority to wear form, in card box of issue addressed to 'F. J. Farley, Esq., 113 Pears Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.', *extremely fine*

1939-45 Star (3); Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence Medal (2); War Medal 1939-45 (4); South Africa Medal for War Service (**D. E. Summerfield.**); Service Medal of the Order of St. John, with Second Award Bar, unnamed, mounted variously as worn, *generally good very fine*

Miniature Medals: 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45 (2), mounted variously as worn, *very fine (24)* £160-£200

Sold with a Royal Artillery cap badge and a Gordon Highlanders glengarry badge.



A Second War 'Battle of Britain' Hurricane Pilot's campaign group of three awarded to Pilot Officer P. Kennett, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew operationally with 3 and 605 Squadrons during the Battle, and having volunteered for overseas service in March 1941, was shot down and killed in the process of claiming a shared probably destroyed Ju88 off Malta, on 11 April 1941

1939-45 Star, 1 clasp, Battle of Britain; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Air Council enclosure, in card box of issue addressed to 'T. Kennett, Esq., Braeside, Pear Tree Lane, Little Common, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex'; Memorial Scroll 'Pilot Officer P. Kennett, Royal Air Force', *nearly extremely fine* (4) £3,600-£4,400

Peter Kennett was born in Slough, Buckinghamshire, in May 1919, the son of Thomas Kennett, M.B.E., and was educated at Windsor House School, Slough and Cranbrook. At the latter he was a member of the Officer Training Corps, and he joined the Luton Squadron of the Voluntary Reserve as an Airman u/t Pilot in June 1939.

Kennett was mobilised with the outbreak of the Second War, and was commissioned Pilot Officer (on probation), Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in July 1940. He was initially posted as a Pilot for operational service to 3 Squadron (Hurricanes), Turnhouse, Scotland, at the start of September 1940. He transferred to 605 Squadron (Hurricanes), Croydon, 30 September 1940, however, this posting was equally short-lived as he returned to 3 Squadron, now at Castletown, 17 October 1940. He flew in various scrambles with the squadron, before being posted to 46 Squadron, North Weald, in November 1940. Kennett moved with the Squadron to Digby in December, and flew in several patrols before being transferred to 17 Squadron, Martlesham, 21 December 1940.

Mainly tasked with fighter sweeps, Kennett continued to serve with 17 Squadron until he volunteered for an overseas posting in March 1941. He sailed in H.M.S. *Ark Royal* for Malta, flying his Hurricane off the carrier on 3 April 1941. Upon arrival Kennett joined 261 Squadron flying out of Ta Kali, and this time his posting was all too short for differing reasons:

'A relatively strong force of fighters approached Malta on 11 April [1941], apparently as cover for a Luftwaffe reconnaissance aircraft. Twelve MC200s of the 17 Gruppo under the command of Magg. Bruno Brambilla, covered by six CR 42s from the 23 Gruppo led by Ten. Col. Falconi, swept over the island, while the Bf109Es of 7/JG 26 also made for the same location. Numbers of Hurricanes were scrambled at various times during the mid-morning. Sgt. Deacon made his first sortie in V3978, seeing five CR 42s, but being unable to engage these. A little later two of the new Hurricane IIs, flown by Plt. Off. Peter Kennett and Sgt. Waghorn, intercepted a Ju88 and were reported to have shot it down. At that moment both were bounced by Bf109s, and were shot down. Their aircraft, Z3036 and Z2904, both crashed into the sea; Kennett got out and was seen by Sqn. Ldr. Lambert swimming and waving vigorously. However there was a long delay in sending out a rescue launch as the raid was still on, and he was dead when eventually picked up; Waghorn was also killed. Recorded Westmacott that evening: "Plt. Off. Kennett and Sgt. Waghorn killed... It is the same old story - no one was looking behind. It is frightfully difficult to make inexperienced pilots realise the necessity of even so small a formation as two aircraft keeping one up above looking out while the other is attacking the Hun... Not very long ago he (Kennett) told me he was sure he was going to be killed." ' (*Hurricanes over Malta*, refers)

Kennett and Waghorn were posthumously credited with a Ju88 shared probably destroyed. Both were buried next to each other in Capuccini Naval Cemetery, Malta.

Sold with the recipient's original Commission Document, dated 27 July 1940; a Letter of Condolence to the recipient's father from his son's Commanding Officer, Squadron Leader R. Lambert, dated 12 April 1941; five original photographs of the recipient's funeral in Malta; and a file of copied research.

For the M.B.E. pair awarded to the recipient's father, see Lot 134.

300 *Three:* **Sergeant D. K. Taylor, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a Rhodesian-born Wellington Pilot with 37 Squadron who was killed in action on his 18th Operational Sortie whilst on a bombing raid over Benghazi on 1 August 1941**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; together with the related miniature awards, all mounted for display purposes with various metal and cloth badges and insignia, *the Stars all heavily lacquered, good very fine and better* (3) £300-£400

Dennis Kibbey Taylor was born in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on 15 May 1919 and was educated at Prince Edward Boys' High School, Salisbury. He joined the Rhodesian Air Training Group in 1940 and began his flying training at No. 25 Elementary Flying Training School in May 1940. He qualified as a Pilot on 13 September 1940, and having been posted to 37 Squadron (Wellingtons), based at R.A.F. Sallufa, North Africa, in February 1941, flew his first operational sortie, a bombing raid on Rhodes, on 10 March 1941. Further raids included Scarpanto, Rhodes (2), Sofia, Prilep, Benghazi (5), Derna (2), Menidi, Gazala, Beirut, and Elevisis. He was killed in action on his 18th Operational Sortie when, on a raid on Benghazi on 1 August 1941, his Wellington A1067 crashed into the Mediterranean near the coast west of Sollum. He is commemorated alongside his crew on the Alamein Memorial, Egypt; it is believed that he is the only Rhodesian born pilot commemorated on the Alamein Memorial.

Sold with the recipient's original Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Book, covering his entire flying career; and copied research.

301 *Seven:* **C. Williams, Canadian Forces**

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; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (D-800165 C. Williams); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (D-800165 C. Williams) mounted court-style as worn; together with a Korea Volunteer Service Medal 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *heavily lacquered and the three bronze awards gilded, good very fine* (8) £140-£180

302 *Four:* **Brigadier G. C. Richards, Royal Engineers**

Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Lt/Col. G. C. Richards. R.E.) mounted as worn, and housed in a *Dollimore's, Farnborough*, card box; together with the recipient's related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, and two riband bars, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £200-£240

G. C. Richards was commissioned into the Royal Engineers and was advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 5 February 1950. Promoted Brigadier on 31 January 1957, he retired on 12 May 1960.

303 *Four:* **Chief Technician E. L. Langley, Royal Air Force**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula, an unnamed specimen, with unofficial top retaining rod; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (712 C/Tech. Langley. E. L.) engraved naming as issued to Colonial recipients, mounted for display purposes together with a R.A.F. cap badge, *traces of lacquer, good very fine* (4) £120-£160

A 712 Warrant Officer Class I Frank L. Langley is recorded as an Engine Fitter serving with the Royal Air Force, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

304 *Six:* **Sergeant D. J. Charbonneau, Canadian Forces**

Canadian Volunteer Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SC-44580 D. J. Charbonneau); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SC-44580 D. J. Charbonneau); Canadian Forces Decoration, E.I.I.R. (Sgt. D. J. Charbonneau); Canadian Centenary Medal 1867-1967, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £120-£160

305



Five: **Flight Lieutenant R. Evans, who served during the Second World War with the Cheshire Home Guard, Royal Air Force and Royal Navy; and later with the South African Air Force and the Rhodesian Air Force**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (445 Chf. Tech. Evans. R.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (445 Chf. Tech. Evans. R.); **Rhodesia**, General Service Medal (Fg. Off. R. Evans.) mounted for display purposes on a velvet cloth with the recipient's cap badge, Warrant patch, and shoulder boards, *light contact marks, good very fine and better* (5) £240-£280

Robert Evans was born in Chester on 4 September 1924 and served during the Second World War initially in "C" Company, 6th Cheshire (City of Chester) Battalion, Home Guard, from 16 August 1941 to 18 November 1942. He joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 19 November 1942 and served with them as a Fitter Second Class, before transferring once again to the Royal Navy as an Air Fitter (A) from 3 May 1945. He was released Class 'A' Reserve on 20 August 1946.

Evans subsequently served with the South African Air Force as a Fitter Second Class from 9 June 1946 to 8 June 1951, and then with the Rhodesian Air Force from 4 September 1951 to 4 September 1974, being advanced Warrant Officer Class 1 on 10 September 1962, and Flying Officer on 20 March 1969. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 8 June 1963, and was discharged with the rank of Flight Lieutenant, his last appointment being Officer Commanding, Aeronautical Inspection Services.

Sold with the recipient's three card identity discs and an Airman's trade patch; original Royal Air Force Certificate of Service and Discharge; Royal Air Force Airman's Service and Pay Book; Royal Navy Parchment Certificate of Service; Union Defence Force Certificate of Service; Rhodesian Air Force Certificate of Service; Warrant appointing him a Warrant Officer Class I, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Air Force, dated 10 September 1962; Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Loyal Service Certificate, dated 31 December 1963; various official letters regarding his medal entitlement; a photograph of the recipient receiving his Long Service Medal from Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at Salisbury on 8 June 1963; and other ephemera.

306

Five: **Warrant Officer Class I W. G. Rose, Royal Engineers**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22827814 Spr. W. G. Rose R.E.) *number officially corrected*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22827814 Cpl. W. G. Rose. R.E.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (22827814 W.O. Cl. 2. W. G. Rose. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22827814 W.O. Cl. 1. W. G. Rose. R.E.) mounted court-style as worn; together with the related miniature awards, the second GSM additionally with the clasp Malay Peninsula, these similarly mounted, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £360-£440

307

Pair: **Private K. Hinde, Duke of Wellington's Regiment**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22590222 Pte. K. Hinde, D.W.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2)

£100-£140

308



Three: **Miss M. Gollege, attached Red Cross**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Miss M. Gollege); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Women's Voluntary Service Medal, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine and scarce to a female recipient* (3) £240-£280

309 Pair: **Gunner R. W. F. Mangan, New Zealand Artillery**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (207810 Gnr. R. W. F. Mangan); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (207810 Gnr. R. W. F. Mangan) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* (2) £100-£140

310



Four: **Warrant Officer Class I W. J. Callan, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**

U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Northern Ireland (22274019 W.O. Cl. 1. W. J. Callan. REME.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.II.R., unrecorded 'crowned head' issue (22274019 W.O. Cl. 2. W. J. Callan. REME.) with named card box of issue; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22274019 W.O. Cl. 2. W. J. Callan. REME.) mounted court-style as worn, *the MSM a rare 'crowned head' issue, about extremely fine* (4) £300-£400

Meritorious Service Medals awarded during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II typically have the young head reverse with the Queen wearing a laurel leaf wreath; very few other examples of the crowned head M.S.M. have appeared on the market and so it is possible that the medal issued to Callan is a 'mule', struck using the incorrect combination of dies.

311



Three: **Sergeant R. McCreedy, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**

U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22289244 Cpl. R. McCreedy. R.E.M.E.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (22289244 Sgt. R. McCreedy. R.E.M.E.) mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, and a R.E.M.E. cap badge, *edge bruise to GSM, otherwise good very fine* (3) £300-£400

x312 Pair: **Petty Officer A. G. R. Coles, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (D/J.932411A. G. R. Coles. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (J.932411 A. G. R. Coles. P.O. H.M.S. Dyrad) *edge knocks, good very fine* (2) £100-£140

Anthony G. R. Coles was awarded his LSGC in March 1969.

313



Pair: Lance-Corporal R. J. Gabriel, Royal Regiment of Wales

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24463565 Pte. R. J. Gabriel, R.R.W.); Rhodesia 1980 (24463565 L. Cpl. R. J. Gabriel, R.R.W.), mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine and scarce* (2) *£700-£900*

Provenance: Llewellyn Lord Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2016.

314 Three: Driver A. D. Hill, Royal Corps of Transport, later Police

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (Dvr A D Hill RCT); Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued; Police L.S. & G.C., E.II. R., 2nd issue (Const. Alan D. Hill.) mounted court-style as worn, *extremely fine* (3) *£120-£160*

315 Three: Private J. T. Crosby, Royal Logistics Corps

Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (Pte J T Crosby RLC 25225934); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon; Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issue, mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3) *£120-£160*

Single Campaign Medals

316

**To Sir Horatio Nelson, K.B.
Audacious, 1st August, 1798**

*I have the satisfaction to tell you the French Ship, Le Conquerant has struck to the Audacious and I have her in possession. The slaughter on board her is dreadful: her Captain is dying. We have but one killed, but a great many wounded. Our fore and mainmast are wounded, but I hope not very bad. They tell me the foremast is the worst. I give you joy. This is a glorious victory. I am, with the utmost respect, yours in haste.
D. Gould.*



illustrated full size

The Important 'Battle of the Nile 1798' Post Captain's Naval Gold Medal awarded to Davidge Gould, Captain of the 74-gun H.M.S. *Audacious*, who fought in many 'Boat Actions' during the American Revolutionary War and enabled the capture of two French capital ships off Genoa in 1795. At the Battle of the Nile, he sailed *Audacious* inshore of the French line and took *Le Conquerant* after a desperate close-range fight, then helped batter *Guerrier* and *Spartiate* into their submissions. Gould was soon embroiled in the controversy around Lord Nelson's affair with Lady Emma Hamilton; he finally became Vice Admiral of the United Kingdom, and was the last surviving member of Nelson's famous 'Band of Brothers'

Naval Small Gold Medal 1794-1815, the reverse engraved in capitals 'DAVIDGE GOULD ESQUIRE CAPTAIN OF H.M.S. THE AUDACIOUS ON THE 1 of AUGUST MDCCXCVIII + THE FRENCH FLEET DEFEATED+'. Early Naval Gold Medals were inscribed with 'The' between H.M.S. and the ship's name, but this is omitted in later Naval Gold Medals (Douglas-Morris '*Naval Medals 1793-1856*' p13 refers). Lacking gold ribbon buckle (therefore was probably worn from a left-hand buttonhole) and enclosed in its original lunettes, *extremely fine*

£80,000-£100,000



Provenance: Hamilton-Smith collection; Glendining November 1927; W. Waite Sanderson collection, Glendining November 1941; Glendining September 1991.

David Gould was born at Bridgewater, Somerset in 1758, the youngest son of William Gould of Sharpham Park. He entered the Navy at the age of 13 in May 1772 as a volunteer on H.M.S. *Alarm*, a 32-gun frigate which was the first Royal Navy ship to have a fully copper-sheathed bottom.

Early Career

Gould served in frigates in the Mediterranean and then in North America, where he spent four years as a Midshipman on Captain Hyde Parker's 44-gun H.M.S. *Phoenix* during the early part of the First American War. The teenage Midshipman Gould was "much engaged in attacking the enemy's batteries, cutting out their vessels, and contesting, not without loss, with their boats up the North [now called the Hudson] River" (O'Bryne's *Naval Biography* refers).

On 7 May 1779, after seven years at sea, Gould was promoted to Lieutenant. He moved into his first 74-gun line-of-battle ship, H.M.S. *Conqueror*, and took part in the Battle of the Saintes on 9-12 April 1782. The British fleet (36 ships of the line, commanded by Admiral Rodney) achieved a decisive victory over a combined French and Spanish fleet of 47 ships. *Conqueror* lost 7 men killed and 23 wounded. As a reward for his conduct in the battle, Gould was appointed First Lieutenant of Rodney's 98-gun flagship and on 13 June 1782 was promoted Master and Commander of the fire-sloop *Pachahunter*, based in Jamaica. In 1787 he was appointed to command a former Dutch privateer, H.M.S. *Pylades* (18), which built up a considerable reputation as an effective anti-smuggling vessel cruising off Start Point in Devon. In between commissions, Gould appears to have spent about four years on half-pay.

Thanks to the Spanish and Russian war scares, on 17 March 1789, aged 30, Gould was made a Post Captain. He was appointed to the command of frigates in the West Indies and the Mediterranean, where he was part of Admiral Hood's fleet sent to drive the French out of Corsica. He was present at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi (where Captain Nelson was blinded in an eye) and was given his first command of a 74, the 20-year-old H.M.S. *Bedford*.

The Battle of Genoa 1795

Gould's first fleet action as Post Captain of *Bedford* took place in March 1795, when Vice-Admiral Hotham brought to battle off Genoa a French squadron carrying troops intended to recapture Corsica. On 13 March *Ca Ira* (80) lost her fore and main topmasts in a collision with another French ship. Falling behind the retreating French squadron, *Ca Ira* soon had to be taken in tow. She was attacked by Captain Nelson in his 64-gun *Agamemnon* and the 74-gun *Captain*, until the French squadron returned and drove them off, despite Gould's attempts to engage the French flagship, the 120-gun *Sans-Cullotte*.

At dawn the next day *Ca Ira*, while being towed by the 74-gun *Censeur*, was isolated, having fallen well behind the main body of the French squadron during the night. In contrast, the British fleet was advantageously placed to windward. Hotham signalled the 74-gun warships *Captain* and Gould's *Bedford* to close and attack *Censeur* and *Ca Ira*. The two British ships had to endure raking fire from both French broadsides (some 1,500lbs of metal) as they approached, before they could bring their own guns to bear. They battered the French for 75 minutes, until *Captain*, which had suffered severe damage to her sails, rigging, and stays, signalled to be towed out of the action. Hotham saw that *Bedford* had also had her sails and rigging badly cut up and sent two other 74s to relieve them.

Five men were killed on *Captain* and seven wounded. *Bedford* had seven killed and eighteen wounded, including her First Lieutenant. By this time *Ca Ira* and *Censeur* had been heavily damaged and reduced to almost defenceless hulks, suffering over 400 casualties. The French Admiral abandoned them to their fate, and they duly surrendered to Nelson.

Joining the Audacious and Nelson's 'Band of Brothers'

By autumn 1795 Gould, now 37, had turned over command of *Bedford*. His next ship was H.M.S. *Audacious*, ten years old and with a 781lb broadside, assigned to Sir John Jervis's Mediterranean fleet. "Under Jervis, the captains of the Mediterranean fleet were becoming a brotherhood, bonded by skill, experience, mutual respect and a common cause. Maybe they had not thought of it in that way before; but from about this time they all did, and Nelson most of all. And the concept - so suitable to his nature - became an important, conscious element in his conduct of the war." (Howarth, *Nelson – The Immortal Memory* refers).

Southey (*Life of Nelson* p 127) quotes a letter in which Nelson used his famous phrase "The Band of Brothers" (a quotation from Shakespeare's *Henry V* Act 4 scene 3 'We few, we happy few, we band of brothers') in 1797: "Such a gallant set of fellows! Such a band of brothers! My heart swells at the thought of them!" After the Nile, Nelson wrote a number of letters and dispatches, often using the term 'band of brothers' to refer to the fourteen Captains who had fought under him. To Lord St Vincent, referring to Alexander Ball: "His activity and zeal are eminently conspicuous even amongst the Band of Brothers - each, as I may have occasion to mention them, must call forth my gratitude and admiration." And on 8 January 1799 to Earl Howe, "I had the happiness to command a Band of Brothers..."

Nelson had already served alongside several of the future 'Band of the Nile Brothers'. He knew Gould from Corsica and the Battle of Genoa. Nelson's ability to deeply understand, trust and inspire his fleet Captains, through close consultations with them prior to actions, enabled him to leave them free to fight their ships as they believed best in the heat of the battle. It was a key element of his leadership that probably proved decisive in securing the victory at the Nile.

Nelson was notably kind to junior officers and sailors - so was Gould. Theophilus Lee gave an account of a failed attempt by a teenage midshipman to retrieve one of H.M.S. *Swiftsure*'s spars, which had gone overboard late in the evening. The small boat, "after an hour's exhausting pull", finally reached *Audacious*, the nearest ship. "Our young mid. on getting on board, said to Captain Gould that he hoped he would tell Captain Hallowell that he had done all in his power to save the yard; and the reply from that worthy man was: 'Do not fear, my fine little fellow, I watched you till dark with a spy glass, and since that, I entertained serious fears that you had all gone together; however, I am delighted to see you safe. Come into my cabin and get refreshment and lay down on my sofa for the night, and I will send a letter by you in the morning to your excellent captain, telling him how hard you struggled to save the spar...' Gould and his first lieutenant added to their kindness by "housing the *Swiftsure* seamen snugly for the night" (*Nelson's Battles* by Oliver Warner refers)

Annihilation at Aboukir Bay

In May 1798 the French fleet sailed from Toulon under the command of Vice-Admiral Brueys, carrying Napoleon and a French invasion force bound for Malta and Egypt. In response, Sir John Jervis, who was blockading the main Spanish fleet in Cadiz, reinforced Rear-Admiral Nelson and sent him in search of the French. Initially Nelson was unsuccessful, missing the French when they invaded Malta in June. They then sailed to Egypt, making a successful landing at Alexandria in early July, while Nelson's ships were replenishing water and provisions in the Sicilian port of Syracuse.

When Nelson heard of this, he became determined to reach Alexandria without loss of time. Throughout the voyage, whenever the weather and circumstances permitted, all his fourteen Captains were summoned to repair on board Nelson's flagship *Vanguard*, where he would explain and develop his ideas of the different and best methods of attack, under varying conditions. Every Captain was thoroughly acquainted with the position their commander would adopt upon sighting the enemy, minimising the need for signalling detailed fighting instructions. Gun crews were drilled daily to sharpen their skills in handling the 'great guns'.

On the afternoon of 1 August 1798, a masthead lookout on *Zealous* sighted the enemy in Aboukir Bay off the western mouth of the Nile. Thirteen French ships of the line, including the massive 120-gun flagship *L'Orient*, were anchored in shallow water in a curve running along the shoreline to the north-west. Guns had been landed on an island near the lead ship to deter an assault. Although it was late in the day, Nelson signalled 'Prepare for Battle'. As the French were not ready for a fight - many of their crew members were ashore - he intended to make an immediate attack, and to concentrate on the enemy's van and centre. Each of his ships were to anchor by their stern, with ropes attached to their anchor cables to hold them at the right angle for firing most effectively. Once their opponent was neutralised, they would move down the line to the next stationary target. As dusk was approaching, distinctive lights were to be shown at their mizzenmasts to identify them as British. Captains were also required to keep measuring the water depth as they entered the shallow bay, to avoid running aground on its shoals.

At about 6.30 pm the British fleet, sailing in line ahead, entered the Bay, led by Captain Foley in *Goliath*. As Foley approached the leading French ship (*Guerrier*), he spotted an opportunity to ease past her into the shallows on the landward side, which he did with care and skill, and entirely on his own initiative, before anchoring against the inside of *Conquérant*, which was the second French ship in the van. His initiative was followed by Hood in *Zealous*, Gould in *Audacious*, Miller in *Theseus*, and Sir James Saumarez in *Orion*. Nelson's *Vanguard* was the first to attack the *Conquerant* from the seaward side as Miller attacked from the landward side at sunset. The French van was being attacked on two sides and was crushed before any support could be organised. As planned, *Defence*, *Minotaur*, *Bellerophon*, *Majestic*, *Swiftsure*, *Alexander*, and *Leander* followed, taking seawards positions against the leading ships in the French line.

Accounts vary as to the exact course Gould took when bringing *Audacious* into action. *Goliath*, the lead ship, was already anchored inside and next to *Conquerant*, while *Zealous* had taken up position on *Guerrier*'s port bow. Gould seems to have boldly sailed directly to break through the first gap in the French line. He opened fire at 18.30 when he was between the first two French ships, firing both broadsides simultaneously, respectively at the stern of *Guerrier* and the bow of *Conquerant*. Firing both sides of the gun decks at once was a major challenge for *Audacious*'s gun crews, which they responded to magnificently.

Gould's manoeuvre was completely faithful to Nelson's instructions that every enemy ship should be attacked by two, preferably three, British vessels until it was effectively silenced. By 1900 both *Guerrier* and *Conquerant* had each lost all three of their masts - soon afterwards *Conquerant*'s mortally wounded captain struck his colours to Gould. *Guerrier* held out for almost two hours longer. Realising that *Guerrier* was finished, Gould used the spring in his anchor cable to transfer his broadside onto *Spartiate*, which finally also surrendered at 2100.

Audacious had suffered significant damage to its two most important masts and rigging and at least 35 of the crew were wounded, though only one was killed. 'Fishing' (reinforcing) two damaged masts and 'knotting and splicing' severed rigging took time and had to be done carefully - had *Audacious* lost even one mast, the ship would have been disabled. Nevertheless, Gould doggedly made his way south to attack the French ships in the centre and rear of their line.

At 2200 *L'Orient*, which had caught fire, was racked by two enormous explosions and disintegrated, killing at least 1,000 of her crew. After that, the fighting in the centre gradually wound down through sheer exhaustion, but the battle restarted at dawn. According to a French eye-witness "Firing continued until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon [of 2 August] and then we saw two of the line and two frigates under a press of sail on a wind, standing towards the eastward: we make out that all were under French colours. No other ships made any movement and firing ceased entirely." The fleeing French warships were led away by Rear Admiral Villeneuve.

The Battle of the Nile was over. Nelson said, "Victory is not a name strong enough for such a scene." Of the thirteen French ships of the line and the four frigates which had opposed him, all but four were either smoking hulks, sunk, held as prizes or helplessly grounded. Of the four ships that escaped, two were frigates. Nelson was anxious to pursue and capture the two remaining French line-of-battle ships, but many of the British Captains had suffered damage to their masts and did not want to risk losing them by sailing into the open sea.

Joining the Egyptian Club, Blockading Malta, Wooing Miss Cornelia Knight

On 3 August the surviving Captains of the British Squadron met on board *Orion* at the invitation of Sir James Saumarez, the senior Captain and second-in-command during the Battle. They drew up a resolution testifying to their admiration of their Chief: "...request (Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson K.B.) his acceptance of a Sword; and, as a further proof of their esteem and regard, hope that he will permit his Portrait to be taken, and hung up in the Room belonging to the Egyptian Club, now established in commemoration of that glorious day." Gould and his comrades all added their signatures.

Nelson returned in triumph to Naples, where he soon fell in love with Emma Hamilton. Most of his ships, including *Audacious*, were sent to blockade Malta (the French garrison eventually surrendered after a two-year siege). In addition to Lord and Lady Hamilton, those people enthusiastically greeting Nelson in Naples included the impoverished widow of Rear-Admiral Sir Joseph Knight and her 41-year-old daughter Cornelia. Lady Knight was well-educated and known for her skill in conversation, while Cornelia was an accomplished author, poet, painter and linguist. The Knights had become close friends of first the Hamiltons and in due course of Nelson and some of his Captains as they returned from Malta to replenish their stores. Before the end of the year, Cornelia had met Davidge Gould, and was immediately smitten by him. However, Gould was not rich. Knowing that the Knights were also poor, he felt that Cornelia should find a husband who could do more for her family than he could, and so was constrained as a gentleman from responding to her signals.

In a letter to Captain Ball on 12 December 1798, Nelson signs off "With every kind wish to Foley, Gould and Waller, believe me ever your affectionate Nelson... and Lady and Miss Knight are not indifferent to the welfare of those off Malta, particularly to an *audacious* and good friend of ours". (Nicholas, *Dispatches and Letters Vol 3* p199 refers). By the end of the month the Court of the Two Sicilies had fled Naples ahead of invading French troops and the Royal family, the Hamiltons and the Knights had been hastily evacuated by the Navy to Palermo in Sicily. Also, Nelson and Emma Hamilton had become lovers.

Gould, who was still blockading Malta, remained one of Nelson's favourites. In another letter to Ball in January 1799 he asked, "Remember me kindly to Gould, Foley and Waller." In a letter to Berry in April 1799, Nelson includes Gould in a list of friends. Nelson now spent much of his time in the Palazzo Palagonia where the Hamiltons were installed. Cornelia enlivened social occasions, as "good" and "charming" as ever, and, thanks to a large but totally unexpected legacy, rich enough to be even more eligible.

Taking advantage of Gould's absence at sea, an army officer named Harryman pursued Cornelia, but Lady Knight had decided that the family would remain true to her husband's naval service, and Gould remained her firm favourite for Cornelia's hand. Her opposition to Harryman left "the poor man almost mad with anger". But Lady Knight was dying, and Nelson and Sir William Hamilton chivalrously promised to take care of her daughter if she died before Cornelia and Gould could marry. After her mother died in the summer of 1799, Cornelia moved into Palazzo Palagonia (John Sugden '*Nelson: the Sword of Albion*' p 183 refers). Nelson was away, blockading Naples. He returned in August, and spent the rest of the year in Palermo, gaining a reputation for inactivity and insubordination.

Ruptured Relationships

Early in 1800 Sir William Hamilton was recalled to England. The Admiralty also wanted Nelson to leave Sicily, but Emma Hamilton disliked sea voyages and preferred to return overland. Cornelia Knight was invited to accompany the Hamiltons and Lord Nelson on their journey back to England, starting in July 1800. During this trip, she became concerned about the relationship between Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson (Emma was already five months pregnant with Nelson's child). Once back in London, Cornelia met Lady Nelson and soon testified to the "very unpleasant turn" in Nelson's relations with his wife.

Cornelia was still attracted to Gould but felt increasingly uneasy associating with Nelson and the Hamiltons, with whom it had been assumed she would continue to live. Instead, she accepted an invitation to lodge at the house of Evan Nepean, First Secretary to the Admiralty, and decided to break off relations with the two troubled couples. A private dinner on 17 November 1800 was the last straw. "What a bitch that Miss Knight is" Nelson concluded (John Sugden '*Nelson: the Sword of Albion*' Vol II p 375 refers).

Nelson's antipathy towards Cornelia Knight seems to have clouded his appreciation of Davidge Gould. Early in 1801 Nelson wrote to Emma: "The *Audacious* (Gould) will be paid off tomorrow, and he bears the talking of Miss Knight with good humour. He has enquired where she lives. He is not grown much wiser since we left him, or he would never have wished to leave such a ship and ship's company." *Audacious* had escorted a convoy to Britain in late 1800, and paid off on arrival, ending almost six years under Gould's command.

It is not known whether Gould, having obtained Cornelia Knight's address, contacted her when he was in London. It seems likely that they terminated their courtship because of Cornelia's vehement criticism of Nelson and Emma's *ménage à trois*. Cornelia passed entirely out of Gould's life and never married. In 1805 she was invited to join the household of Queen Charlotte. In 1812 she became Companion to the Princess of Wales, until the Prince Regent dismissed her in 1814.

In spring 1801 Gould was appointed to command H.M.S. *Majestic* (74), serving on the Brest blockade, and then after a year, in the West Indies. During a period of half-pay during the brief Peace between the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, Gould probably spent some time at his childhood home in Somerset, as in 1803 he married Harriet Willes, eldest daughter of the Reverend William Willes, Archdeacon of Taunton, Somerset.

On the resumption of hostilities in 1803, the Admiralty appointed Captain Gould to H.M.S. *Windsor Castle* (98) and he joined the Channel Fleet, engaged in blockading Brest. This was to be the most powerful ship that Gould ever commanded. In 1804, aged 46, and after spending 28 years at sea, he was forced to resign his command, owing to ill-health. Gould remained on the Post Captain's List and was promoted Rear Admiral in October 1807, and Vice Admiral on 1 August 1811.

After the reorganisation of the Order of the Bath in 1815, Gould was invested as a Knight Commander on 29 June 1815, when he was a 56-year-old Vice Admiral of the White. Further promotions followed, as Sir Davidge Gould became Admiral of the Blue in May 1825 and Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in February 1833, when he was 74. He received a 'Good Service Pension' of £300 per year in August 1840. Finally, the 88-year-old Gould was appointed to the largely honorary post of Vice Admiral of the United Kingdom on 17 November 1846, a distinction which he retained until his death at Hawkshead, Hertfordshire on 23 April 1847, aged almost 90. He was the last of Nelson's "Band of Brothers" and is commemorated in an impressive memorial commissioned by his wife.

x 317



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Nive (**F. Marsden, 3rd Foot Gds.**) edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise about nearly very fine £700-£900

Roll shows additional entitlement to clasp for St Sebastian but this action occurred prior to his enlistment and medal appears to be as issued.

Francis Marsden was born in Derby and enlisted into the 3rd Foot Guards at London on 25 September 1813, aged 21, for unlimited service. He served 14 years and 55 days, including 2 years allowance for Waterloo, and was discharged at London on 19 November 1825, in consequence of 'being wounded in the [right] thigh at Waterloo, contracted fingers of left hand and defective vision of right eye', to which note the surgeon has added '& in both legs at Bayonne'. He was admitted to an Out-pension of 9d per diem on 25 November 1825, increased to 1/- from 24 May 1839.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

318



Army of India 1799-1826, 2 clasps, Nepal, Bhurtpoor (**Lieut. J. Moule. Adj. 23rd. N.I.**) short hyphen reverse, officially engraved naming in upper and lower case as issued in India, minor edge bruising, otherwise nearly extremely fine £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Glendining's, November 1962; Sotheby's, November 1985.

John Moule was born at Melksham, Wiltshire, on 9 March 1794 and was educated at Devizes Grammar School before being admitted to the Bengal Army on 24 November 1810. He was posted as Ensign to the 2nd/4th Native Infantry on 1 June 1812, and served during the Nepal War as a Lieutenant in the Centre Column of the 4th Brigade. He transferred to the 23rd Native Infantry in May 1824, and served as Adjutant from 17 June 1824 to 29 May 1826. He saw further service with the Regiment at the Siege and Capture of Bhurtpore, and was promoted Captain on 29 April 1826.

Moule was present during the demonstration in Jodhpur in 1834, and was appointed Acting Brigade Major at Agra on 6 October 1837. He was promoted Major on 30 June 1840, Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 April 1846, and Colonel on 9 April 1856. He was Commanding at Ferozepore when the Great Sepoy Mutiny broke out, and was posted as Colonel to the 33rd Native Infantry. He was promoted to his ultimate rank of Major-General on 27 January 1858, and commanded the 4th Native Infantry (late 33rd) from 1861 until his death on 4 April 1867.



illustrated full size

‘Probably the Finest Known’ example of Alexander Davison’s Medal for Trafalgar, believed to have been presented by Nelson’s Prize Agent to the crew of the Flagship H.M.S. *Victory* and intended for wear by those sailors attending Nelson’s State Funeral ceremonies in January 1806

Alexander Davison’s Medal for Trafalgar 1805, pewter, contained in copper frame as usual with integral loop and split ring for suspension, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine as struck* £4,000-£5,000

Provenance: Spink, May 2003.

It is believed that copper-rimmed pewter medals commemorating Nelson and H.M.S. *Victory* (designed by T Halliday) were hastily commissioned by Alexander Davison, Nelson’s Agent, for award to the crew of H.M.S. *Victory* who took part in the battle and were in London at the time of Nelson’s State Funeral, with the intention that *Victory*’s crew members would wear them during the funeral ceremonies and the great procession.

When *Victory* returned to England carrying Nelson’s body, most members of her crew volunteered to be brought to London to participate in the various memorial ceremonies which lasted for over five days, culminating in the great funeral procession through the streets from the Admiralty in Whitehall to St Paul’s Cathedral on 9 January 1806.

320



Matthew Boulton's Medal for Trafalgar 1805, bronzed copper, impressed in the reverse field **John Potts, Midsm. HMS. Conqueror**', fitted with claw and ring suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2005.

John Potts entered the Royal Navy on 7 October 1800, as a First Class Volunteer on board the *Assistance* 50 guns, in which ship, having attained the rating of Midshipman, he was wrecked between Dunkirk and Gravelines on 29 March 1802. Joining next, in March, 1803, the *Conqueror* 74 guns, he served under Captain Israel Pellew in Nelson's pursuit of the combined squadrons to the West Indies and back, and at the battle of Trafalgar, 21 October 1805.

On 7 May, 1808, a few days after his removal to the *Hibernia* 120 guns, flagship of Sir Charles Cotton at Lisbon, Potts was made Lieutenant into the *Eclipse* sloop; and in that vessel he was employed, on the Channel, East and West India, and Cape of Good Hope stations, until July, 1814. He remained thenceforward on half-pay. He died in 1847.

Note: Bronzed copper medals were struck by the Soho Mint as specimens or souvenirs and not for award to participants in the battle of Trafalgar.

321



Waterloo 1815 (**Qu. Master John Ramsden, 1st Regiment Life Guard-**) 's' of Guards obscured by replacement silver barrel and ring suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good fine* £2,000-£2,400

John Ramsden joined the 1st Life Guards on 26 July 1789 and is shown on the muster rolls for January 1790. He was appointed Corporal of Horse on 24 February 1793, and promoted to Corporal-Major on 7 July 1803, in which rank he was discharged on 3 August 1805, and appointed Quartermaster on the following day. He is shown on the muster roll taken on 24 June 1815, and is the senior of the four Quartermasters who served in the 1st Life Guards at Waterloo. Of the other three, one was wounded and two were killed. His name is shown in the *Army List* for 1830 under 'Officers who have been allowed to Retire on their full pay' but has disappeared by 1840.

Sold with copied muster rolls and other research notes.

x322

Waterloo 1815 (**William Comrie, Royal Artill. Drivers.**) fitted with original steel clip and later small ring suspension, *light edge bruising and a little polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £800-£1,000

William Comrie served at the battle of Waterloo as a Driver in Captain W. H. Humphrey's "H" Troop.

323



The Waterloo medal awarded to Lieutenant W. A. Griffiths, 23rd Foot, who was wounded in the left arm at Salamanca, slightly wounded at the storming of San Sebastian, and by a gun shot wound in the right thigh at Waterloo

Waterloo 1815 (Lieut. W. A. Griffiths, 23rd Regiment Foot, R.W.F.) fitted with replacement silver clip and straight bar suspension, *minor edge bruises and a little polished, otherwise very fine* £4,600-£5,500

William A. Griffiths was born at Wrexham, Denbighshire, on 14 February 1792. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 23rd Foot from the Denbigh Militia on 14 March 1811, and promoted 1st Lieutenant on 13 May 1812. He served in the Peninsula from January 1812 to September 1813 and was present at the 'Siege and Storming of Badajoz 6 April 1812. Battle of Salamanca 22nd July 1812. Battle of Waterloo 18th June 1815.' 'Received a gun shot wound in left arm at Salamanca 22nd July 1812. Received a gun shot wound at Waterloo in the right thigh 18th June 1815. One years pay received.' He is also listed in the *London Gazette* as having been slightly wounded at the storming of San Sebastian, 31 August 1813, but this is not recorded in his 1829 Statement of Service. He served at Waterloo in the Grenadier Company and is noted in the *North Wales Gazette* as having been severely wounded. He was appointed Depot Paymaster in April 1828 and promoted to regimental Paymaster on 12 October 1830. Placed on Half Pay in 1831, he died in 1832.

x324 Waterloo 1815 (**Thomas Sykes, 2nd Batt. 30th Reg. Foot.**) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *traces of lacquer, light edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £1,200-£1,600

Thomas Sykes served at Waterloo in Captain D. Sinclair's Company.

x325 St. Jean d'Acre 1840, bronze, unnamed, pierced with small ring for suspension, *nearly very fine* £140-£180

326 Cabul 1842 (**Trooper Deena Sing 5th. Lt. Cavy.**) engraved naming, fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension, *rank and first part of name officially re-engraved, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

The 5th Bengal Light Cavalry was part of the original occupation force in Kabul in the early days of the British invasion and saw considerable and arduous service around the city. Following the evacuation of Kabul, most of the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry (bar one squadron left in Kabul) left the city with General Sale's force which had to fight its way through the mountains (the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry being much employed) to reach Jellalabad - where it was then under siege.

The regiment served through the Siege of Jellalabad where some of its number received the Order of Merit for gallantry. They would also be entitled to the Defence of Jellalabad Medal 1842.

After Jellalabad was relieved, the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry joined the 'avenging army' and fought its way back into Kabul and again took part in actions around the city.

Meanwhile, the single squadron which had been left behind in Kabul was destroyed along with the rest of the army during the retreat from Kabul under General Elphinstone.

x327 South Africa 1834-53 (**Geo. Dogherty, 6th Regt.**) *heavily worn, edge bruising and contact marks, fair only* £180-£220

Confirmed on roll for second and third Kaffir wars.

328 South Africa 1834-53 (**Richd. Hall. 6th. Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £300-£400

Richard Hall was born in Coventry in 1828 and attested for the 6th Regiment of Foot on 6 August 1846. He served in the Kaffir Wars of 1846-47 and 1850-53, before transferring to the Cape Mounted Riflemen on 31 December 1854. He was finally discharged on 31 January 1864, after 17 years and 139 days' service, of which 12 years and 8 months was spent in South Africa.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

329 The South Africa Medal 1834-53 awarded to Colour-Sergeant D. Mason, 91st Highlanders, who survived the sinking of the *Abercrombie Robinson* off Cape Town, 27-28 August 1842

South Africa 1834-53 (Colr. Serjt. D. Mason. 91st. Regt.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £500-£700

Daniel Mason was born in Warwick in 1823 and attested there for the 90th Regiment of Foot on 12 July 1841. He transferred to the 91st (Argyllshire) Highlanders on 1 April 1842, and sailed for South Africa in June of that year in the *Abercrombie Robinson*.

The *Abercrombie Robinson*

In 1842 a Reserve Battalion of the 91st Foot was formed. It sailed for the Cape of Good Hope in June of that year, arriving at Table Bay on 25 August in the *Abercrombie Robinson*. Upon arriving all the Officers not on duty were given permission to go on shore, and on 27 August all landed except six, with command of the troops on board devolved to Captain Bertie Gordon. That night a gale blew up, which developed into a hurricane; the ship's cables snapped, and the ship was driven towards the beach. There were 700 souls on board, of whom 90 were women and children; all were kept below in order to lessen the weight on the ship's deck. From accounts in the Regimental History it is clear that it was a terrifying time. The following morning it was decided to disembark and this dangerous exercise was carried out after a night of great peril and through raging surf over a period from 8:30am until 3:30pm using towards the end just a single boat with a capacity of 30, without a single casualty. Captain Gordon was in the last boat-load to disembark the stricken ship.

A description of the wreck and the evacuation was submitted to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, who wrote: "I have never read anything so satisfactory as this report. It is highly creditable, not only to Captain Bertie Gordon and the officers and troops concerned, but to the service in which such an instance has occurred of discretion and firmness in an officer in command, and of confidence, good order, discipline, and obedience in all under his command, even to the women and children. Captain Bertie Gordon, and all concerned, deserve the highest approbation, and I will not forget their good conduct."

The display of discipline shown by those on the *Abercrombie Robinson* inspired the same display of discipline when the *Birkenhead* was wrecked ten years later.

Mason served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa during the Second and Third Kaffir Wars, being appointed Colour-Sergeant on 9 September 1850. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £15, in December 1857, he was discharged on 26 August 1862 after 21 years and 47 days' service, of which 13 years and 1 month was spent in South Africa; 1 year and 5 months were spent in the Mediterranean; and 3 years and 9 months were spent in India.

Sold with copied record of service and other research, including a detailed account of the wreck of the *Abercrombie Robinson*.

330 South Africa 1834-53 (James Hore, Cape Md. Riflemen) *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £300-£400

James Hore was born in Oxford in 1828 and attested for the 73rd Regiment of Foot at Reading on 12 November 1845. He served with them in South Africa from 4 September 1846, and was slightly wounded on 29 April 1851. He transferred to the Cape Mounted Riflemen on 1 November 1853 and was promoted Corporal on 1 March 1858. He was discharged at Netley on 2 August 1864, after 18 years and 85 days' service, of which 17 years and 4 months were spent in South Africa; his medical report on discharge stated 'Impaired vision in the loss of right eye from purulent ophthalmia contracted at Fort Beaufort while on duty. Disease attributable to military service and not aggravated by intemperance.'

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

331 South Africa 1834-53 (P. Klass. Cape Md. Riflemen) *suspension claw tightened, heavy edge bruising, nearly very fine* £260-£300

Piet Klass was born in Kaffirland and attested for the Cape Mounted Rifleman on 9 November 1849, being one of the original 'coloured' members of the Cape Mounted Rifleman when it was an imperial force. He stayed loyal through the Kat River rebellion of 1851, and spent almost all of the Third Kaffir War 'in the field'. He was discharged in 1862 after 13 years' service.

Sold with typed transcript of the recipient's relevant entries on the various muster lists.

332 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *minor edge nick, good very fine* £100-£140**x333 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol, *clasps all loose on riband, unnamed as issued, good very fine* £160-£200****x334 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (W. Curling. 7th. Regt.) *officially impressed naming, with contemporary top silver brooch bar, minor edge nicks and surface marks, nearly extremely fine* £400-£500****335 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Jas. C. Walsh Surgn. "Contest.") *very fine* £300-£400**

James Crispin Walsh was born on 26 October 1816, and joined the Royal Navy as an Assistant Surgeon on 15 July 1840. He was promoted to Surgeon on 13 May 1848, and served aboard H.M.S. *Contest* from December 1849 to September 1853, including service in the second Burmese War. He became Staff Surgeon in July 1866 and Fleet Surgeon in February 1876, retiring on 22 December 1876. He died on 7 March 1884.

Sold with copied record of service.

- 336** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Wm. H. Woods. Asst. Surgn. "Hastings"**) fitted with engraved ribbon brooch, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £300-£400
- William Henry Woods** was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Navy on 22 May 1851, to H.M.S. *Victory* for Haslar Hospital. He joined *Hastings* on the East Indies station on 1 September 1851, also seeing service aboard *Sphinx* and *Fox* until 9 December 1852. He was afterwards appointed to H.M.S. *Impregnable* for service in Plymouth Hospital and the Royal Marine Division at Plymouth. He was promoted to Surgeon on 10 August 1860, and died on half-pay on 20 February 1863.
- Sold with copied record of service.
-
- x337** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (**J. Gee, 64th. Foot.**) *suspension claw slightly loose, good very fine* £300-£400
- James Gee** attested for the 64th (2nd Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot and served with them in Persia and during the Great Sepoy Mutiny. He died at Cawnpore on 22 November 1857.
-
- x338** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**1473 Pte. J. Creese. 7th. Hussars.**) *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280
- 155 medals with this clasp awarded to the 7th Hussars for service in the Shabkadar campaign of 1863-64.
-
- 339** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (**T. Robinson. Sk. Bth. Attd. H.M.S. "Egeria."**) *nearly extremely fine* £260-£300
- Thomas Robinson** was born at Dover, Kent, on 19 November 1835, and joined the Royal Navy as a Sick Berth Attendant on 1 January 1873. Appointed to *Britannia* he served afterwards at the Naval Barracks before joining *Egeria* on 13 November 1874, from which ship he was discharged on 31 December 1877. He afterwards served brief periods in *Victor Emanuel*, *Tamar* and *Duke of Wellington* before returning to Naval Barracks from where he was shore pensioned 'exemplary' on 21 June 1878.
- Sold with copied record of service.
-
- 340** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**Commander W. L. Hole, I.F. Coy's Str. Pulu**) *second initial officially corrected, very fine* £300-£400
- Provenance:* Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, February 1997.
- The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's paddle-steamer *Pulu* was built in 1879 by Messrs William Denny of Glasgow. Her measurements were length 160 feet, width 24 feet, draught 7.7 feet. Her gross tonnage was 235 tons. She was sunk during a collision with the *Mandalay* in 1897.
-
- 341** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**300 Pte. W. Page. 1st. Bn. York L.I.**) *mainly officially re-engraved, nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 342** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (**1895 Pte. Munowar Khan 28th. Bo. Infy.**) *good very fine* £200-£240
-
- 343** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891 (**1735 Sepoy Anokh Singh 15th. Bl. Infy.**) *very fine* £80-£100
-
- x344** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**S. Leat, 37th. Regt.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £200-£240
- Stephen Leat** served with the 37th (North Hampshire) Regiment of Foot during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, and was invalided from Ceylon.
-
- 345** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**John Peters, 43rd. Lt. Infy.**) *suspension claw loose, edge bruising, polished and worn, good fine* £140-£180
-
- x346** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**3291 Drumr. T Ford, H.Ms. 81st. Regt.**) *a slightly later issue, good very fine* £180-£220
- Thomas Ford** served with the 81st (Loyal North Lancashire) Regiment of Foot during the Great Sepoy Mutiny, and later transferred to the 107th Foot.
-
- x347** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**J. Johnston, 38th. Regt.**) *light contact marks, good very fine* £240-£280



The very rare three-clasp Indian Mutiny medal to original defender Assistant Surgeon G. B. Hadow, who was in medical charge of various units of Bengal Artillery throughout the siege of Lucknow, and later served in the Central India campaign; Hadow was a prolific letter writer during his service in India whose correspondence is now preserved in the library of Worcester College, Oxford

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 3 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow, Central India (Asst. Surgn. G. B. Hadow, 1st Compy. 5th Bn. Bl. Arty.) fitted with silver ribbon buckle, unofficial rivets between second and third clasps; together with another, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (Asst. Surgn. H. P. Hadow, 4th Oudh Irreg. Infy.) note differing initials [as per medal rolls], *generally very fine or better* (2) *£4,000-£5,000*



Hadow is confirmed on two separate medal rolls at the India Office Library, one with initials G. B. and the other with H. P., both rolls showing him to be the same man.

Gilbert Bethune Hadow was born at Haseley, Warwickshire, on 15 August 1832, son of William Thomas Hadow, Clerk in Holy Orders, and his wife Eleanor Anne. He was educated at Marlborough College, Winchester and King's College Medical Hospital, London, where he qualified M. R.C.S. in 1854, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Bengal Medical Service on 20 January 1855. He was posted to the 4th Infantry, Oudh Irregular Force in May 1856, and to the 4th Company, 1st Bengal Artillery on 5 January 1858. Hadow served throughout the defence of Lucknow, the capture of Lucknow, the campaign in Oudh in 1858, and in Central India in 1859, latterly as a medical officer attached to the 2nd Gwalior Infantry and details of Bombay Infantry.

Hadow was a prolific letter writer during his service in India, and all his correspondence is now in the possession of Worcester College, Oxford. In a letter to his sister back home in March 1857, he makes one of the first known references to the "Chupatty movement":

'There is a most mysterious affair going on throughout the whole of India at present, no one seems to know the meaning of it... It is not known where it originated, by whom or for what purpose, whether it is supposed to be connected to any religious ceremony or whether it has to do with some secret society. The Indian papers are full of surmises as to what it means. It is called the "Chupatty movement".'

As a medical officer during the siege of Lucknow, Hadow was witness to many of the more famous episodes of the siege, among others the death of Sir Henry Lawrence:

'While waiting for breakfast in the former drawing room of the Residency, but now turned into the 32nd Mess Room, a shell came into the next room and exploded over a bed on which Sir Henry Lawrence was lying; one piece of it gave him a mortal wound, shattering his left thigh and tearing open a wound into his abdomen. I was by his side in a minute, but of course could do nothing, he himself knew it was mortal, and begged not to be disturbed.'

Towards the final relief of the city by Lord Clyde, Hadow found himself engaged on more military matters, as illustrated by the following extract which describes his prowess as a sharpshooter:

'Till the Brigadier had determined what I should do, I was turned into a sharpshooter, being supplied with one of the new Enfield rifles; I took up position where I could see anyone who attempted to cross either of two streets, which were at right angles to one another, with the angle towards me. Here I amused myself for three or four days, practising long range shooting at any armed creature that chose to show itself, and by the time other employment was found for me, I had knocked over nineteen men. It is curious how calmly one can shoot at a fellow creature when you know he would shoot at you if he had the chance.'

Hadow's views towards the mutineers were clear enough, and no doubt prompted by the dwindling number of children who were 'dropping and dying from day to day on account of the close confinement'. He once inspected, in horror, the remains of a friend who had been hit by a round shot and lay crumpled on the floor, 'just as if a suit of clothes filled with sand had been thrown down'. It was probably sights like this that prompted him to tell his sister how he wanted to have the opportunity of actually running through a mutineer, 'I want more of their blood, and I'll have it yet'.

Hadow's extensive correspondence contains many more entries of a similar nature, and ultimately provides a fascinating insight into one of the most famous sieges of British military history. In addition to the more obvious observations, he also has time for recording less likely matters, among them news of the introduction of the Indian Mutiny medal:

'The order for decorations is out – I shall have a medal, and two clasps – one for the Residency, the other for the fall of Lucknow – and we all hope we may have one for the Rohilkund Campaign.'

In fact, Hadow's later services also involved participation in Brigadier Troupe's Oudh Campaign of 1858, and service in the Central Indian jungles between May and September 1859, attached to the 2nd Gwalior Infantry and details of Bombay Infantry. His letters cover this part of the mutiny with equal precision.

Whilst on home leave he married Rachel Elizabeth daughter of Mr G. Lloyd Esq. at Ladywood Church, Birmingham, on 11 November 1862, the service being conducted by his father. They had issue Helen Frances, born at Dum Dum in 1863, Gilbert George, born at Boolundshuhur in 1865, and Janet Elizabeth, born at Meerut in 1867. The death of his two daughters at Boolundshuhur in 1867 and 1868 had a profound effect on Hadow. The cause of death on their burial certificates warrants the single stroke of a pen. Just another two infant deaths in Boolundshuhur's inhospitable and pestilent climate. Hadow subsequently wrote fewer letters and began to suffer ill-health dying of heart disease at Aligarh on 31 July 1876. His widow died at Marylebone on 6 April 1906, aged 71.

Sold with an original small tinted ambrotype (believed to be of the recipient) in its original gilt mount and frame, and copied photograph of Hadow from Ahmed Ali Khan's wonderful 'Images of Lucknow' series taken in 1857, and coloured images of Hadow as a child and as a young man; together with a full set of copies of Hadow's letters held by Worcester College, Oxford, these contained in a box and also saved to CD.

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- x349** Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**1212. Pte. J. Wallage R.C.R.**) impressed naming, *edge nick, very fine* £240-£280
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- x350** Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Sgt. D. Reid, 20th. Bn.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £240-£280
-
- x351** Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 (**Pte. W. Moore 43rd. Bn.**) impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280
-
- x352** Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**2191, Pte. G. Cousins, 2 Bn. 23. R.W. Fus: 1873-4**) *suspension loose, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £280-£340
-
- 353** South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**J. N. J. O'Malley. Fleet Surgn. R.N. H.M.S. "Boadicea."**) *extremely fine* £500-£700
- James Nicholas Joseph O'Malley** was born on 29 September 1832, and joined the Royal Navy as an Assistant Surgeon on 23 April 1856. He became a Surgeon on 18 November 1865, and Fleet Surgeon on 28 November 1877. He served as Fleet Surgeon aboard H.M.S. *Boadicea* at the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa from 24 April 1878 until 2 June 1882 when paid off. He retired on 29 September 1887, and died on 30 June 1908.
- Sold with copied record of service.
-
- x354** South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**Gunr. S. Dove. Dn. Vol Arty.**) *nearly very fine* £200-£240
- 52 medals issued to the Durban Volunteer Artillery, all without clasp.
-
- x355** South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**Tr. Q. R. Fayers. Isipingo Md. Rifles.**) *toned, good very fine and scarce* £240-£280
- 40 medals issued to the Isipingo Mounted Rifles, one with '1879' clasp, the remainder without clasp..
-
- x356** South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**Tr. Myers Natal Police**) *heavy surface corrosion and pitting, edge bruising and loss of naming detail, very poor* £60-£80
- Roll confirms Trooper T. F. Myers, Natal Mounted Police.
-
- x357** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Pte. F. Coetzee. Albert Burgs.**) *polished, nearly very fine* £300-£400

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- x358** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Tpr. J. Mekula. Bolotwa Tembus.**) *toned, extremely fine* £300-£400
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- x359** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Pte. C. R. Bell. 1st. City Vol: Rif.**) *extremely fine* £300-£400
Approximately 144 medals, all with clasps 1877-8, awarded to the 1st City Volunteer Rifles.
Listed as C. R. Ball on the latest published transcript of the medal roll.
-
- x360** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Pte. H. Rodgers. Frontr. Mtd. Rifles.**) *good very fine* £300-£400
Approximately 261 medals with clasp 1877-8 awarded to the Frontier Mounted Riflemen.
-
- x361** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Pte. W. Schroder. German Burgr. Contgt.**) *toned, good very fine* £300-£400
Confirmed on the roll of the German Burgher Contingent - Horse, one of 33 issued.
-
- x362** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Tpr. A. Peinke. Keiskama Hoek Vols.**) *toned, nearly extremely fine* £300-£400
Confirmed on roll of the Keiskama Hoek Volunteer Mounted Corps, one of 57 medals issued with this clasp.
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- x363** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Tpr. L. Scheepers. Somerset E. Vol: Contgt.**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise toned, good very fine* £300-£400
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- x364** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (**Tpr. B. Adkins, Berlin Vols.**) *toned, very fine and scarce* £600-£800
124 medals issued to the Berlin Volunteers (both Mounted and Light Infantry) but only 11 medals issued with this clasp.
-
- x365** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (**Pte. G. Estment, Ft. Beaufort Bghs.**) *first part of surname officially corrected, good very fine* £300-£400
Approximately 96 medals awarded to the Fort Beaufort Burghers, of which 62 with clasp 1878.
-
- x366** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (**Tpr. P. F. Botha. Somerset E. Contt.**) *toned, extremely fine* £300-£400
-
- x367** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (**Tpr. M. J. Moseley. Natal Horse.**) *small hole drilled through disc at 6 o'clock, otherwise toned, good very fine and very scarce* £400-500
Of the 32 medals issued to this regiment only 6 had the clasp for '1878-9'.
-
- x368** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**40. Pte. W. Letch, 57th. Foot.**) *traces of lacquer, good very fine* £500-£700
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- x369** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Trooper J. Carlin. 1/Cape Mtd. Yeomr. Rgt.**) *officially re-engraved naming, cleaned, very fine* £240-£280
-
- x370** South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Tpr. S. Van Ouselen, A/3rd Cape Yeory.**) *good very fine* £240-£280
-
- 371** Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**Sergt. J. M. Kelly. Mad. Comt.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
Provenance: Glendining's, March 1996.
J. M. Kelly served with the Madras Contingent during the Second Afghan War, crossing the Frontier on 29 November 1879 and on 18 September 1880 (medal roll refers).
Sold with copier medal roll extract.

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- x372** Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (**5223 Gr. R. Bennett. G/4th. R.A.**) *lacquered, nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
-
- 373** Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (**Private Nazur Khan 29th. Regt. Bo. N.I.**) *light pitting, polished and worn, therefore good fine* £60-£80
-
- x374** Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 2 clasps, Basutoland, Bechuanaland (**Pte. S. W. Partridge. Colesberg. Vol.**) *nearly very fine and scarce* £400-£500
- Only 77 medals issued with these two clasps, Partridge being the only such recipient amongst the nine medals issued to this unit which is also listed as Colesberg Burghers.
-
- 375** Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (**G. Baker. Stkr.: H.M.S. "Inconstant."**) *edge bruising and heavy pitting from Star, therefore good fine* £100-£140
-
- 376** Khedive's Star, undated, unnamed as issued; together with another example, dated 1884-6, *the latter lacking original suspension, contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £60-£80
-
- x377** North West Canada 1885, no clasp (**Cpl. E. Latulippe. 65. Bat.**) *contemporarily engraved naming, minor edge bruise, good very fine* £300-£400
- E. Latulippe** served in Captain J. Astell's No. 1 Company, 65th Mount Royal Rifles.
-
- 378** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu 1890 (**N. T. Connolly, Flt. Surgn., H.M.S. Turquoise.**) *good very fine* £400-£500
- Nicholas Thomas Connolly** was born in about 1839, became a L.R.C.S.I. in 1860 and entered the Royal Navy as an acting Assistant Surgeon on 8 October 1861. He served in a variety of ships and at Haslar Hospital before being promoted to Surgeon in the summer of 1873, and passing at the same time for Staff Surgeon 2nd Class. He was promoted to Fleet Surgeon on 25 September 1883, and served in this rank aboard *Ajax* and *Hercules* before being appointed to *Turquoise* on 14 September 1887. In *Turquoise* he served with the Naval Brigade under Vice-Admiral Hon. E. R. Freemantle in the punitive expedition against the Sultan of Witu in East Africa in October 1890 (Medal with clasp). After further service aboard *Northampton* and *Thunderer* he was appointed to *President* on 1 July 1893, where he served until his retirement on 11 February 1894, with the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets. In the summer of 1918 Connolly was granted the degree of Doctor of Laws. He died at St Jean de Luz, France, on 10 February 1921, aged 82.
- Sold with full record of service.
-
- x379** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (**J. Bray., A.B., H.M.S. Philomel.**) *partially officially corrected, good very fine* £100-£140
-
- x380** East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (**2009 Pte. Grunshi Bada - 5, G.C. Constby:**) *impressed naming, nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
-
- x381** British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893 (**Troopr. G. Rorich. Victoria Column.**) *brooch fitting to reverse of suspension, very fine* £300-£400
-
- 382** Hong Kong Plague 1894, silver issue (**Private C. Holland. S.L.I.**) *officially impressed naming, edge bruising, polished and worn, therefore good fine* £1,200-£1,600
- Provenance:* Glendining's, March 1998.
-
- 383** Hong Kong Plague 1894, silver issue (**Private J. Leech, S.L.I.**) *officially impressed naming, very fine* £1,400-£1,800
- Provenance:* Dix Noonan Webb, February 1999.
-
- x384** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**5460 Pte R. Wilson 2d Bn. Arg: & Suth'd: Highrs:**) *in named card box of issue, battalion partially officially corrected, good very fine* £140-£140
- Died from Dysentery, 14 September 1897.
-
- 385** India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, bronze issue (**Pte. Servt. Ebaki Bux.**) *minor corrosion spots, nearly very fine* £70-£90

- 386** India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (**Mr. A. Rehill, Insp. Post Offices**) *naming officially re-engraved as issued, light contact marks, otherwise good very fine and rare* £400-£500

Provenance: Buckland Dix & Wood, October 1993.

Alec Owen Rehill joined the Postal Department in November 1892 and, after initial training at a main Provincial office, was appointed Clerk at Simla. He became temporary Sub Postmaster at Dalhousie in 1895 and Sub Postmaster at Dagshai in 1896. A year later he was posted to Malakand with the same title.

Rehill received an allowance in addition to his fixed salary during his time at Dagshai and Malakand, reflecting the hazards and discomforts of working in a military operational area. It is almost certain that he will have had frequent dealings with Winston Churchill during the Malakand campaign as Churchill was sending home a large volume of letters and reports to his mother, and to his political mentors in England.

Rehill became Sub Postmaster at Kasauli in April 1898 and retired from the Postal Department the following year. He had decided to join his elder brother John in the Punjab Police and was accepted for training as an Inspector 4th grade at the Police Training School at Phillaur. After only a few weeks at Phillaur he contracted chronic intestinal nephritis and died there on 9 September 1899. His brother, John Ferguson Rehill, went on to become senior police officer at Amritsar and was heavily censured by the Hunter Committee which investigated the massacre there in 1919.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient.

- x387** Ashanti Star 1896, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £140-£180

- 388** Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (**6566. Tptr. G. Leyton. R.A. Staff.**) *contemporarily engraved naming, light contact marks, very fine* £100-£140

- 389** Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 3 clasps, Abu Hamed, Sudan 1897, The Atbara, silver issue, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £200-£240

390



- British North Borneo Company Medal 1898-1900, 1 clasp, Tambunan, bronze issue (**387. Lance Corporal Pagan Singh.**) *officially engraved naming, good very fine, scarce* £700-£900

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2009.

Approximately 116 bronze medals were issued for the expedition led by Captain C. H. Harrington against Mat Saleh in the Tambunan Valley, January to February 1900.

- x391** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tel: Lnsmn: F. M. Hall. R.E.**) *good very fine* £70-£90

- x392** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (2), (**6634 L. Corpl: J. Webster. Midd'x Regt.; Condr. R. F. Dixon. A.S.C.**) *first with non-swivel replacement suspension, the second scratched overall, good fine (2)* £80-£100

- x393** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Inspr: A. J. Randell. A.S.C.**) *good very fine* £60-£80

- x394** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Condr. A. S. Gibson. A.S.C.**) *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80

- x395** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**D. Jardine. A.P.D.**) *good very fine* £60-£80

Confirmed on roll of Civilian Clerks employed in Army Pay offices, Natal. He was engaged on 5 March 1901 and discharged on 19 October 1901.

- x396** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**337. Cpl. W. J. O'Connell. N.S.W. C.B.C.**) *re-impressed naming double-stamped in parts, suspension claw re-pinned, nearly very fine* £60-£80

- x397** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (2), **(36446 Tpr: J. Van Staaden. S.A. Lt. Horse; Tpr: G. Tree. Nesbitt's Horse)** first with crudely re-affixed copy suspension, second with re-impressed naming and lacking suspension rod, *good fine* (2) £80-£100
- x398** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp **(T. Blount. C.G.R.)** *good very fine* £60-£80
Confirmed on roll of Cape Government Railways as a Fireman 'working trains etc., within the theatre of war and services which assisted in the success of operations.' He resigned his position on 12 February 1902.
- x399** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp **(T. D. Morgan. C.G.R.)** *good very fine* £50-£70
- x400** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp **(80 Pte. M. Selby. New Eng: M.R.)** *very fine* £60-£80
- x401** **The 'double issue' Queen's South Africa Medals awarded to Private E. W. Sellwood, Rand Rifles and Natal Government Railways**
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (2) (29128 Pte. E. W. Sellwood. Rand Rifles.; E. W. Sellwood. Natal G.R.) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £100-£140
- x402** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (2), **(13307 Pte. W. T. Whelan. Rand Rif.; 7995 Pte. A. McCallum. Rand Rif.)** *nearly very fine* (2) £80-£100
- x403** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp **(132 Tpr. J. Hawthorne, Jun. Stockenstroom D.M.C.)** *nearly very fine* £60-£80
- x404** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp **(13 Pte. R. Phillipson. Tembuland M.R.C.)** *very fine* £60-£80
- x405** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp **(E. T. Wright. Imp. Mil. Rlys.)** *toned, good very fine* £60-£80
- x406** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp **(Mr. J. J. Rugeroni.)** naming officially re-impressed, *good very fine* £50-£70
- x407** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony **(2357 Bomb: J. Kitchener, 77th Bty., R.F.A.)** *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
Died of disease at Sterkstroom on 6 April 1900.
- 408** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (2), 1 clasp, Cape Colony **(5836 Pte. G. Howard. The Queens.)** *officially re-impressed naming*; 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg **(5714 Pte. W. Foster. N. Stafford: Regt.)** *suspension partially broken on latter, with traces of brooch mounting to reverse; edge bruising and contact marks, the first good very fine, the second nearly very fine* (2) £100-£140
- x409** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony **(263 Tpr. J. Whittal. Brabant's Horse.)** *good very fine* £70-£90
- x410** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony **(21519 Pte. G. Desmond. Marshall's Horse.)** *nearly very fine* £70-£90
- x411** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony **(353 Serjt: A. M. Rensburg. Frontier M.R.)** *dark toned, top lugs bent inwards, otherwise very fine* £70-£90
- x412** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony **(880 Pte. J. McD. Hutcheson. Cape Town Highrs.)** *toned, nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
- x413** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony **(224 Pte. E. Gray. Transkei M.R.)** *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
- x414** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony **(141 Pte. C. Smith. Transkei M.R.)** *good very fine* £60-£80

- x415** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**155 Cpl. A. H. Rolland. Cape P.D. 1.**) *very fine* £60-£80
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- x416** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (2), 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**Agent or Guide R. H. Pringle. F.I.D.**) reconstituted from disc with replacement suspension, *severe edge bruising and worn overall*; 1 clasp, Orange Free State (**Guide F. H. Becker. Intelligence Dept.**) remains of brooch fitting to reverse of clasp carriage, *clasp face with slight damage to first and last letters, otherwise very fine* (2) £100-£140
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- x417** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (**320 Pte. S. Siebert. Kimberley Vol: Regt.**) *nearly very fine* £160-£200
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- x418** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**Pte. P. J. Hill. Kimberley Town Gd.**) *good very fine* £160-£200
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- x419** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (**535 Pte. C. F. Weber. Queenstown R.V.**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
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- x420** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (**23712 Pte. S. Wenman. C.C.C.C.**) *good very fine* £70-£90
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- x421** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, *date clasp a tailor's copy* (**Tpr. S. R. Foxcroft. Gorrings F.C.**) *suspension claw possibly re-affixed, nearly very fine* £70-£90
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- x422** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (**211 Cpl:- Far: J. A. Jackson. Warren's M.I.**) *rank partially officially corrected, very fine* £70-£90
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- x423** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**42 Tpr. P. Hoog. C.C. Forces.**) *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
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- x424** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**8 Serjt. H. Doubell. Steytlerville T.G.**) *suspension claw re-affixed, heavy contact marks, therefore fine* £60-£80
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- x425** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, South Africa 1902 (**187 Pte. P. Cooney. Marshall's Horse**) *very fine* £100-£140
Clasps not confirmed.
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- x426** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**6867 Pte. G. Coughlin. Essex Regt.**) *edge nicks, very fine* £80-£100
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- x427** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**202 Corp: J. Barry. Orpen's Horse.**) *edge bruising and slack suspension, therefore good fine* £100-£140
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- x428** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**47 Tpr: T. P. Bilsborough. Roberts Horse**) *good very fine* £70-£90
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- x429** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**370 Gnr: H. Raison. Cape G.A.)** *unofficial rivets between first two clasps, toned, extremely fine* £100-£140
Clasps not confirmed.
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- x430** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**1651 Pte. G. Adams. Rly: Pnr: Regt.**) *abrasion to Queen Victoria's Garter Star on obverse, otherwise very fine* £80-£100
G. Adams served with both the 3rd Railway Pioneer Regiment and the Rand Rifles during the Boer War

- x431** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (**491 Cpl. A. W. Wright. Prince Alf: Vol: Gds:**) *edge bruise, good very fine* £80-£100
- x432** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (**33958 Pte. J. W. S. Boulton. 87th Coy. Imp: Yeo:**) *very fine* £100-£140
87th Company (2nd Rough Riders).
- x433** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, *last clasp loose on riband, as issued* (**24988 L. Corpl: D. J. Morse. S.A. Lt. Horse**) *good very fine* £80-£100
- x434** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**5114 Pte. W. Wilson. S. Stafford: Regt.**) *initial officially corrected, good very fine* £80-£100
- x435** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**Pte. W. Holder. Border Horse**) *good very fine* £80-£100
- x436** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**219 Mr. J. B. Latto. A.S.C.**) *very fine* £100-£140
- x437** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**25396 Pte. H. M. Howard. C. M.S.C.**) *toned, good very fine* £100-£140
Cape Medical Staff Corps.
- 438** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**T. Phoenix, Sig. Natal Naval Vols.**) *very fine and scarce* £500-£700
Signaller T. Phoenix served with the Natal Naval Volunteers during the Defence of Ladysmith and from the nominal roll appears to have been one of the original recruits with a number of 98 and joining date of 29 September 1899. The unit was 123 strong when mobilised on 29 September 1900. A section served at Ladysmith during the siege and the remainder were attached to the Royal Naval Detachment that operated with Buller's Relief Force. The Ladysmith section reached the town on 2 October 1899 and served throughout the siege. He was discharged on 31 May 1902. The combination of clasps is unusual, only 3 being awarded to the unit, one of which was returned.
Sold with copied nominal roll of members of the unit in September 1900.
- x439** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**446 Tpr: W. A. Hoggan. Johannesburg M.R.**) *extremely fine* £100-£140
- 440** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**3871 Cpl. E. Points. W. York: Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine, the Natal clasp scarce to unit* £160-£200
- x441** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Belfast (**1600 Pte. M. Mc.Gaughey, 1st. Rl. Innis: Fus:**) *edge bruising and file marks to suspension claw rivet, nearly very fine* £100-£140
- x442** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Belfast (**8491 Pte. M. Froud. K.R.R.C.**) *light attempted erasure of surname but still perfectly legible, nearly very fine* £100-£140
M. Froud (also recorded as Froude) was slightly wounded at Geluk on 25 August 1900.
- x443** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**2197 Tpr: R. Wood. Roberts Horse**) *nearly very fine* £100-£140
- x444** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**386 Tpr: C. Burrus. Natal M.R.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
- x445** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**434 Tpr: E. W. Burton. Natal M.R.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £70-£90

- x446 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Cape Colony (**855 Pte. J. W. Johnson. Durban L. I.**) fitted with engraved ribbon buckle, unofficial rivets between top two clasps, *nearly very fine* £100-£140
- x447 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**784 Tpr: E. C. Emmett. Bethune's M.I.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £100-£140
- x448 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**4192 Pte. E. Lilley. Lanc: Fus:**) *edge nicks, very fine* £100-£140

449



The Queen's South Africa Medal and associated tribute medals awarded to Private R. G. Roberts, 30th Company, Imperial Yeomanry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *Transvaal clasp a tailor's copy, and date clasp loose on ribbon, as issued* (4191 Pte. R. G. Roberts, 30th. Coy. 9th. Imp. Yeo.), with the related miniature award, with clasps Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Cape Colony; together with a Carnarvon tribute medal, gold (9ct., 14.40g), hallmarks for Birmingham 1901, the reverse engraved 'Presented by the Burgesses of Carnarvon to Trooper R. Gordon-Roberts, 30th. Coy 9th. Batt Imperial Yeomanry (Pembrokeshire) on his Return from Active Service in the South African campaign July 1901'; and Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom tribute medallion, bronze, the reverse impressed 'Presented by the President of the Society, Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, LL.D., DCL, MP, and the Vice President, John Edward Gray Hill, Esq., to Solicitors and Articled Clerks who served in the South African Campaign, 1899-1902, and who were entertained by the Society at a Banquet in it Hall on December 18th 1902.', *about extremely fine; the two tribute medals both rare and unrecorded by Hibbard (lot)*

£2,000-£2,400



Richard Gordon-Roberts was born in Llanbeblig, Carnarvon, in 1870 and was a solicitor by profession He attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Tenby on 13 February 1900, and served with the the 30th (Pembrokeshire) Company, 9th Battalion, in South Africa during the Boer War from 14 March 1900 to 8 July 1901. He was discharged on 7 August 1901, after 1 year and 175 days' service, and subsequently served as a solicitor in Anglesey. He died in Liverpool on 10 December 1957.

Sold with a *renamed* King's South Africa Medal 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4191 Pte. R. G. Roberts. 30th. Coy. 9th. Imp. Yeo.) *contemporarily re-engraved naming* [note: the recipient is not entitled to the K.S.A.]; an Association of Conservative Clubs Medal, gilt and enamel, the reverse engraved 'R. Gordon-Roberts 1902', with 'Five Years' ribbon bar and 'Distinguished Service' top brooch bar; a Pitt Club Medal, silver-gilt, with cameo portrait to obverse the reverse engraved 'Menai. Robt. Roberts of Garn Esq.'; various British Red Cross Society Medals awarded to a family member, two named to 'E. G. Roberts', in various named card boxes of issue; together with a card identity disc 'G-Roberts E. B.R.C.S. Anglesey 4' and various shoulder rank insignia with 'Red Cross 4 Anglesey' unit insignia; and other ephemera, including a bullet mounted as a charm, with a silver band around inscribed 'In memory of S.T.'

Sold with a mounted group photograph of the Pembroke Yeomanry in the field; two contemporary photographs; and copied record of service and other research.

x450 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**30815 Tpr. A. Leschinsky. French's Scts:**) *nearly very fine* £80-£100

x451 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**31177 Tpr: O. A. Rustinburgh. Roberts Horse**) *edge bruising and contact marks, cleaned, nearly very fine* £100-£140

452



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**8000 Pte. T. Bethell. Vol: Coy. RI: Welsh Fus**) together with silver plated half hunter presentation pocket watch, outer case inscribed 'Presented to Pte. Thos. Bithell, by the inhabitants of Hawarden Parish, on his return home from active service in S. Africa, with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers', *this missing secondary dial hand, the medal very fine (2)* £400-£500



Thomas Bithell was born in the Parish of Saughall, near Chester, Cheshire, and enlisted for the Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Wrexham on 9 February 1902, aged 20 years 1 month, a collier by trade. He served just 132 days in South Africa from 3 March 1902, with the 3rd Volunteer Special Service Company, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He was discharged on termination of his engagement, 10 August 1902.

Sold with small portrait photograph of recipient in uniform and copied service papers saved to CD.

x453 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (**669 L. Cpl. T. Austin. Marshall's Horse**) *contact marks and edge bruising, cleaned, nearly very fine* £100-£140

x454 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (**399 Pte. S. T. Clement. Uitenhage V.R.**) *suspension slack, nearly very fine* £100-£140

x455 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**16460 Pte. J. Jerrett. R.A.M.C.**) *toned, good very fine* £100-£140

x456 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**2706 3rd Cl: Tpr: W. Kidd. S.A.C.**) *toned, good very fine* £100-£140

457



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps* (**8688 Cpl. J. Hamilton. 18th. Coy. 6th. Impl: Yeo:**) *edge bruising, polished and worn, therefore nearly very fine* £200-£240

John Hamilton attested for the Imperial Yeomanry and served with the 18th (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanark) Company, 6th Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War.

Sold with the recipient's flask, the lower steel part engraved 'John Hamilton, Helensburgh'; the recipient's telescope, by *J. Brown, 76 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow*, in original leather carry case; a silver pocket watch, with Roman numerals and separate second dial, unengraved, in a fitted *Robert Anderson, 13 Exchange Place, Glasgow*, case, with hallmarked silver chain and a 'Scottish Band of Hope Union' silver fob; a decorative miniature Colt pistol; and a portrait photograph of the recipient.

x458 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (**7532 Pte. H. E. Rogers. 36th Coy. 11th Imp: Yeo:**) *toned, very fine* £100-£140

36th Company (West Kent). Transvaal clasp not confirmed on roll.

x459 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Belfast, South Africa 1901, *top lugs removed from Belfast clasp, with the date clasp consequently loose on riband* (**4839. Pte. W. Rush. 5/Lcrs.**) *good very fine* £140-£180

x460 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**187 Conductor P. J. Mahon. Rl: Engineers.**) *suspension claw loose, good very fine* £100-£140

x461 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, *unofficial fixings between first and second clasps* (**687 Tpr: E. Cobbett. Johannesburg M.R.**) *in named card box of issue, extremely fine* £100-£140

x462 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**3291 Tpr: W. Green. 11th Hussars.**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180

The 11th Hussars were not present as a unit at the Defence of Ladysmith but a fair number from this regiment were present, attached to other cavalry regiments.

463 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**W. H. Atkinson, Pte. R.M.L.I. H.M.S. Philomel**) *nearly very fine* £140-£180

William Henry Atkinson was born at Mallingham, near Bradford, Yorkshire, on 19 April 1872, and enlisted into the Royal Marines at London on 19 April 1890. He served aboard H.M.S. *Philomel* from 1 December 1898 to 22 March 1902, but was not a member of Bearcroft's Naval Brigade and did not go ashore during the war in South Africa. He is therefore only entitled to the Queen's medal without clasps. He was discharged 'Limited Engagement' on 27 August 1902, and, although he re-enlisted for 'Hostilities only' in June 1918 he did not serve overseas and is not entitled to any Great War medals.

Sold with copied record of service.

- x464** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**8309 Sgt. W. Pilkington, K.R.R.C.**) *toned, good very fine* £120-£160
- x465** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**5000 Pte. S. Curtis. 1st RI: Dragoons**) *light edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £120-£160
- x466** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, South Africa 1901, *date clasp a tailor's copy* (**4565, Pte. A. Redington, 8/Hrs:**) *engraved naming, suspension claw re-affixed; pitting and contact marks, nearly very fine* £100-£140
- x467** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**4984 Pte. M. Quirk, RI. Dublin Fus.**) *light contact marks, very fine* £140-£180

468



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between state/action and date clasps* (**3558 Pte. P. Burke, 1st. Connaught Rang:**) *initial and first part of surname officially corrected, good very fine* £240-£280

- 469** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**51860 Dvr. J. Riding. R.F.A.**) *light contact marks, very fine* £50-£70
- x470** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4280 Corpl: W. Pickering. North'd Fus:**) *nearly very fine* £50-£70
- x471** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**3141 Pte. T. Jouxsom. Devon: R.**) *nearly very fine* £50-£70
- x472** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**1147 Pte. S. Edwards. RI: Welsh Fus:**) *very fine* £50-£70
- x473** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**13999 Pte. H. Stevenson. R.A.M.C.**) *very fine* £50-£70
- x474** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**38179 P.M. Serjt: F. Turner. Canadian Scouts.**) *nearly very fine* £70-£90
- x475** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**746 Gnr: A. Thompson. Cape G.A.**) *good very fine* £50-£70

- x476** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**990 Sjt: W. W. Bailey. S.A.C.**) very fine £50-£70
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- x477** King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**3561 Tpr: W. T. Golledge. S.A.C.**) good very fine £50-£70
Formerly No. 7376 Private, Royal West Surrey Regiment, and issued Q.S.A. with clasps Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Laing's Nek.
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- x478** Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (**8939 Pte. P. Corbell. RI: W. Kent Regt.**) minor edge nick, good very fine £240-£280
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- x479** Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (**2732 Pte. R. Mackay. Seaforth Highrs:**) good very fine £200-£240
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- 480**
-
- Transport 1899-1902, 2 clasps, China 1900, S. Africa 1899-1902 (**C. R. Kendall, In Command**) about extremely fine and a scarce two clasp award £1,200-£1,600
Approximately 278 2-clasp Transport Medals awarded.
Charles Robert Kendall was born in London on 13 February 1850 and received his Master's Certificate on 3 September 1891. He served as Master of the British India Line's S.S. *Sirsa*, and died in 1908.
Sold with copied research.
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- 481** China 1900, no clasp, bronze issue (**207 Mate Baa Ali S. & T. Corps**) nearly very fine £100-£140
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- x482** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**M.603 I.P.I. (R) J. M. K. Slater.**) good very fine £60-£80
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- x483** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**Chief Officer A J Bishop**) nearly extremely fine £60-£80
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- x484** Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**10785 P.C. Obuong. Zakayo,**) edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine £50-£70
-
- x485** Natal 1906, no clasp (**Tpr: S. M. Batstone, Border Mtd. Rifles.**) very fine £140-£180
-
- x486** Natal 1906, no clasp (**Tpr: W. G. Thomas, Newcastle Div: Res:**) very fine £140-£180
-
- x487** Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Pte: G. I. Coke, Lancs. & Yorks. Contg.**) toned, good very fine £160-£200
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- x488** Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Pte: J. W. Budgeon, Durban Light Infantry.**) minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine £140-£180
-
- x489** Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Pte: C. B. Edwards, Durban Light Infantry.**) toned, extremely fine £160-£200

- x490** Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (**Tpr: B. J. Meyer, Natal Police.**) *extremely fine* £140-£180
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- 491** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (2) (**595 Driver Sunder Singh No. 8 Mountain Battery. R.G.A.; 3017 Havdr. Gunpal 59th. Rifles**) *nearly very fine (2)* £100-£140
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- 492** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12 (**2448 Rflmn: Lachhuman Thapa 1/8th Gurkha Rifles**) *minor contact marks, very fine* £140-£180
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- 493** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (3) (**4055 Sepoy Sukh Ram, 37/Dogras.; 2867 Sepoy Dost Mohd 56 Rifles; 1646 Havr. Ayub Khan, 2-76 Pjbis.**) *generally very fine (3)* £60-£80
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- 494** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp (3), Mahsud 1919-20 (**5885 Sepoy Ghulam Husain, 1-124 Infy.**); Malabar 1921-22 (... **Rflmn. Jot Sing Rawat, 1-18 R. Garh Rfls.**) *heavy contact marks partially obscuring naming*; Burma 1930-32 (**26854 Gnr. Sharam Singh, 7 Mtn. Bty.**) *nearly very fine (3)* £80-£100
-
- 495** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp (3), Waziristan 1919-21 (2) (**83 Cook. Narain Datt, 2 K. Rfls.; 3983 L-Nk. Mohd. Khan, 4-1 Punjab R.**); Waziristan 1921-24 (**4560 Sep. Bostan, 5-8 Punjab R.**) *generally very fine (3)* £80-£100

496

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1925 (**342818 L.A.C. C. Watkinson, R.A.F.**) *good very fine* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 1998.

- x497** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**779080 Gnr. J. R. Bennison. R.A.**); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2), Iraq (**26102 Dvr. Fateh Singh. R.A.**); Palestine (**831249 Gnr. J. Cadman. R.A.**) *nearly very fine and better (3)* £100-£140
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- 498** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (3) (**Jem. Wali Mohd., Hodson's Horse.; 882 Swr. Sant Singh. Hodson's Horse; 1279 Swr. Ghulam Haidar, Guides Cavy.**) *nearly very fine and better (3)* £100-£140
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- x499** **A scarce 1914-15 Star awarded to W. Bains, a civilian Skilled Labourer, for Service with the Royal Navy**
 1914-15 Star (W. Baines. [sic] Service With The Royal Navy.) *gilded, very fine and scarce* £80-£100
W. Bains, a Skilled Dockyard Labourer with H.M. Devonport, was one of just approximately 80 civilians to be awarded the 1914-15 Star for 'Service With The Royal Navy'.
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- 500** 1914-15 Star (**1705 Gnr. C. W. Platt. R.F.A.**); British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (**114915 Pte. E. Catterall. M.G.C.; M-395850 Pte. J. L. Bates. A.S.C.; M2-034009 Pte. A. Edwards. A.S.C.; 205 Dvr. C. W. Wright. R.A.M.C.**) *minor edge bruising, generally very fine (5)* £60-£80

501 The 1914-15 Star awarded to Private W. E. Crunston, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 9 May 1915

1914-15 Star (R-4824 Pte. W. E. Crunston. K.R. Rif. C.); Memorial Plaque (William Edward Crunston) *minor traces of verdigris, good very fine (2)* £70-£90

William Edward Crunston (also recorded at Crumston) attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps and served with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 1 April 1915. He was died of wounds on 9 May 1915, and is buried in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium.

x502 British War Medal 1914-20 (8) (J.171075 H. J. Feist. A.B. R.N.; J.63534 A. E. Bartram. A.B. R.N.; 174525 J. Grieve. A.B. R.N.; J.41586 A. E. Shepherd. A.B. R.N. Lieut. D. H. Fleet. R.N.V.R.; Lieut. F. J. R. Garland; WR-503214. Spr. C. P. Wykes. R.E.; 47679 Pte. W. Clark. R. Fus.) retaining rod missing from Fleet medal, and the last three planchets only; therefore good fine and better (8) £100-£140

Frank John Russell Garland attested into the Royal Fusiliers for serving during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 26th (Banker's) Battalion from 4 May 1916. Appointed Acting Warrant Officer Class 2, he was commissioned into the Gloucestershire Regiment on 2 February 1917.

Charles P. Wykes attested into the Royal Engineers for service during the Great War and served with the Inland Waterways Department before transferring into the Durham Light Infantry.

William Clark attested into the Middlesex Regiment for service during the Great War, and served on the Western Front. He saw further service with the Labour Corps, before transferring to the York and Lancaster Regiment, with whom he was killed in action on 21 March 1918. He is commemorated on the Queant German Memorial, Ecoust-St. Mein Cemetery, France.

x503 British War Medal 1914-20 (5) (M.Z.4567 S. W. Barker. Tel. R.N.V.R.; B.Z.1098 G. Bishop. A.B. R.N.V.R.; A.A. 2123 A. G. Swan. A.B. R.N.V.R.; R.3962 A. Thompson. A.B. R.N.V.R.; C.Z.1107 G. Watt. A.B. R.N.V.R.; Measam J. Farmer; James D. M. Swanson) edge knocks, contact marks, generally very fine (7) £100-£140

George Watt a Labourer from Aberdeen attested for the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and served during the Great War, first in the Mediterranean theatre. Following a spell in hospital as a consequence of dysentery, he served in the Balkans and later on the Western Front where he was taken prisoner on 7 February 1917. He spent the remainder of the war in Germany. Repatriated on 9 December 1918, he was demobilised on 22 January 1919.

Measam James Farmer was born in Cardiff in 1878. He served in the Mercantile Marine as First Engineer in SS. *Euterpe* during the Great War and died aged 39, on 7 January 1916 when she hit a mine and sank in the North Sea. He is commemorated on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

x504 British War Medal 1914-20 (6) (Stanley J. Jenkinson; Kenneth Kennedy; Fmn. Krishnan. Mine SW.; William McGill; F. N. Thompson. Ctn. Asst.; Alfred E. Woollett) some contact marks and scratches, otherwise generally very fine (6) £100-£140**505 British War Medal 1914-20 (7) (G-33670. Pte. P. Short. The Queen's R.; 15193 Pte. W. Holderness. R. Lanc. R.; 66810 Pte. F. R. Coleman. Devon R. 39771 Cpl. T. E. Haworth. Lan. Fus.; 19939 Pte. F. Gould. Welsh R.; 316283 Pte. S. Holderness. Middx. R.; 183 Pte. F. Copley. Y. & L. R.) minor edge bruising, generally very fine (7)** £80-£100

Frank Gould also served as Pte. No. 238079, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and as Pte. No. 142460, in the Machine Gun Corps.

506 The British War Medal awarded to Lieutenant J. F. Hitchon, 11th (Accrington Pals) Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916

British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. J. F. Hitchon.) *minor edge bruise, very fine* £240-£280

James Foldys Hitchon, a native of Burnley, Lancashire, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the East Lancashire Regiment on 26 January 1915 and served attached to the 11th (Accrington Pals) Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 June 1916. He was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion 'was assembled from Mark Cope to Matthew Cope for an attack towards Serre. From the moment the advance commenced, great numbers fell from the enemy's machine gun and rifle fire; once company, identified from the air by special markings on their backs, managed to get through German lines and into the village, but were never seen again. Eventually withdrawing to Louvencourt, the battalion suffered total casualties of 584 all ranks.' (*British Battalions on the Somme*, by Ray Westlake refers).

Hitchon is buried in Queens Cemetery, Puisieux, France.

507 British War Medal 1914-20 (2. Lieut. A. W. Gordon.) very fine £70-£90

Albert William Gordon served with 32nd Squadron, Royal Flying Corps during the Great War on the Western Front, and was shot up and forced to land in a shell hole whilst on an offensive patrol near Vlamertinghe on 30 July 1917. Injured in crash landing, he died of wounds on 12 August 1917, and is buried in Etaples Military Cemetery, France.

- x508** British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (**33510.1.A.M. A. Carter. R.A.F.; 114162. 2.A.M. H. B. Hade-Scott. R.A.F.; 229848. 2. A.M. P. Watling. R.A.F.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (4) (**109519. 1.A.M. J.W. Hodgson. R.A.F.; 138998. Pte.2. W. Hodgson. R.A.F.; 45384. 2.A.M. D. McLeod. R.A.F.; 199864. 3.A.M. J. Parker. R.A.F.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, generally very fine (7)* £80-£100
- x509** British War Medal 1914-20 (9) (**322864 Bmbr. J. R. Battersby. C.F.A.; 349713 Gnr. J. E. Hare. C.F.A.; 302681 Gnr. A. C. Lamb. C.F.A.; 345164 Gnr. C. Lepage. C.F.A.; 2001342 A. Bmbr. G. Muise. C.F.A.; 340876 Gnr. A. J. Quigley. C.F.A.; 82005 Gnr. A. T. Ross. C.G.A.; 3131208 A. Cpl. O. E. Shenck. C.F.A.; 341129 Gnr. K. M. Starke. C.F.A.**) *some edge knocks, some contact marks, generally very fine (9)* £80-£100
Sold with copied research.
- x510** British War Medal 1914-20 (10) (**458224 A. Bmbr. A. H. Boyce. C.F.A.; 300430 Gnr. J.S. Bultitude. C.F.A.; 1251539 Gnr. J. F. H. Dufault. C.F.A.; 345267 Gnr. W. E. Gobey. C.F.A.; 338576 Gnr. E. F. Goodfellow. C.F.A.; 315985 Gnr. C. L. Lamb. C.F.A.; 305612 A. Cpl. T. H. Moore. C.F.A.; 342955 Gnr. H. E. Parliament. C.F.A.; 1261989 Gnr. E. M. Turner. C.G.A.; 1260404 Gnr. S. A. Ware. C.F.A.**) *some edge bruises, some contacts marks, generally very fine (10)* £100-£140
Thomas Henry Moore died on 1 January 1920 and is buried in Ottawa (Beechwood) Cemetery, Canada.
Howard Earl Parliament died on 27 February 1917 and is buried in Witley (Milford) Cemetery, Surrey.
Sold with copied research.
- x511** **The British War Medal awarded to Corporal B. E. Kennedy, Canadian Engineers, who was awarded the D.C. M. for his bravery on the Western Front in 1915**
British War Medal 1914-20 (5696 Cpl. B. E. Kennedy. C.E.) with recipient's identity disc, a small photograph of recipient in uniform and other ephemera, *good very fine (lot)* £60-£80
D.C.M. *London Gazette* 22 June 1915:
'For conspicuous gallantry in carrying messages between Brielen, Ypres, St. Jean Weiltje and St. Julien - during the whole action this road was being continuously shelled and he ran a great risk while performing this duty.'
Bert Edgar Kennedy was born in Georgetown, Ontario, Canada in April 1982. He served for over 2 years with the Mississauga Cavalry (9th Mississauga Horse), prior to serving with the 1st Divisional Signals Company, Canadian Engineers on the Western Front.
- x512** British War Medal 1914-20 (7) (**2014014 Spr. J. W. Barker. C.E.; 45078 Spr. W. J. Campbell. C.E.; 503806 Spr. H. O. Grant. C.E.; 2522339 Pte. G. Lobb. N.B.R.; 718691 Spr. T. J. Magill. C.E.; 2266122 Spr. J. Regan. C.E.; 1000764 Pte. W. H. Richardson. 27-Can. Inf.**) *some edge bruises, some contact marks, number officially corrected on Magill medal, otherwise generally very fine (7)* £70-£90
Sold with copied research.
- x513** British War Medal 1914-20 (8) (**916280 Pte. R. D. Anderson 20-Can. Inf.; 3059564 Pte. W. A. Boate. E.O.R.; 294383 Spr. M. Chartrand. C.E.; 343020 Gnr. M. G. Collins. C.F.A.; 2266019 Spr. J. M. Crichton. C.E.; 4025157 Pte. F. B. Sauve. 38-Can. Inf.; 3058900 Pte. W. J. Spratt. E.O.R.; 153556 L. Cpl. J. G. Troupe. 43-Can. Inf.**) *some edge knocks, otherwise generally very fine or better (8)* £80-£100
Sold with copied research.
- x514** British War Medal 1914-20 (8) (**3320603 Pte. M. Deslaurier. E.O.R.; 138286 Pte. P. Garbutt. Can. Pnr. Bn.; 3322725 Pte. J. W. Humphries. E.O.R.; 10300805 Pte. J. P. McGowan. C.F.C.; 534422 Q.M. Sjt. C. J. McNeil. C. A.M.C.; 3187917 Pte. A. R. Meehan. N.S.R.; 3324770 Pte. R. Spellar. E.O.R.; 3106483 Pte. W. A. Yeager. C.O. R.**) *some edge bruises, some edge knocks, otherwise generally very fine (8)* £80-£100
Sold with copied research.
- 515** British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (**34 Cooly Chauhar Khan Murree Cooly Cps**) *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160
- x516** Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (2) (**Fred Ashworth; Joseph Cross**) *very fine (2)* £60-£80
Fred Ashworth was born in Manchester in 1888 and served during the Great War in the Mercantile Marine. He later served in the Second World War in S.S. *Jessmore*, as Second Engineer Officer when, on 19 February 1941, she was damaged by a collision in convoy, on passage from Hull for Table Bay and the Mediterranean. Abandoned the following day, she sank on the 21 February 1941. He died a few weeks later on 2 March 1941, aged 53, and is buried in Unsworth Methodist Chapelyard, Lancashire.
Joseph Cross was born in Stepney, London in 1876 and served during the Great War in the Mercantile Marine. He later served during the Second World War as a Donkeyman in S.S. *Rye*, and died, aged 64, on 7 March 1941, when she was torpedoed and sunk by S-27. *Rye* was one of six boats sunk that day, from convoy FN-26, by E-Boats off Cromer, Norfolk. He is buried in Bacton (St. Andrew) Churchyard, Norfolk.

- x517** Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (6) (**Robert G. Adamson; J. Donald. John A. Dustan; Francis Glenfield; Richard J. Jones; Walter-Bagnall-**) *last renamed, edge bruising, generally very fine (6)* £120-£160
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- x518** Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (6) (**Gordon Laird; Patrick O'Hare; Albert J. Pinn; John M. S. Wood; J. A. Mascarinas; P.F. Mendes.**) *last two lightly gilded, some edge knocks, generally very fine (6)* £120-£160
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- x519** Victory Medal 1914-19 (8) (**J.17359 J. G. Bailey. A.B. R.N.; J.85931 J. R. Barber. Ord. R.N.; J.34942 J. Brophy. Sig. R. N.; J.64326 V. E. H. Card. Ord. R.N.; K.26434 R. W. Dunford. Sto.1. R.N.; K.2147 E. R. Dennis. S.P.O. R.N.; K.37572 W. E. Hares. Sto.1. R.N.; 296631 J. Haley. Ch. Sto. R.N.**) *contact marks, some verdigris, otherwise generally very fine (8)* £70-£90
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- x520** Victory Medal 1914-19 (7) (**K.41508 E. Hewitt. Sto.1. R.N.; K.49931 W. Heyes. Sto.2. R.N.; 354664 E. Lemon. O. C.1. R.N.; 283163 F. Lanckham. Ch. Sto. R.N.; J.54467 A. J. Oram. Boy.1. R.N.; J.21623 A. E. Reece. R.N.; 341560 J. S. Wiltshire. Pbr. R.N.**) *contact marks, some verdigris, otherwise generally very fine (7)* £60-£80
- Arthur John Broom**, an Agricultural Labourer from Dartford, Kent, was born on 18 September 1900. He attested for the Royal Navy as a Boy on 6 June 1916 and served during the Great War. He died whilst serving in H.M.S. *Egmont* on 25 July 1918 and is buried in Malta (Capuccini) Naval Cemetery, Malta.
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- x521** Victory Medal 1914-19 (9) (**2521C W. C. Blank. Smn. R.N.R.; 8551S J. Corbett. R.N.R.; 11036D.A. M. Crowley. D. H. R.N.R.; 8087T.S. J. Fitzpatrick. Tr. R.N.R.; 5663A. A. Horgan. A.B. R.N.R.; ...1394 F. A. Hoyland. Dk. Boy. R. N.R.; 4587S.D. D. Mackay. D.H. R.N.R.; 1636S.T. W. E. Parke. Tr. R.N.R.; Wt. Tel. W. A. Woodhouse. R.N.R.**) *naming partially obscured on Hoyland; traces of verdigris and minor edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise generally very fine (8)* £80-£100
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- x522** Victory Medal 1914-19 (8) (**A.A.103. H. W. A. Breading. A.B. R.N.V.R. (Duplicate); M.B.1470 P. P. Martin. C.M.M. R.N.V.R.; W.Z.4075 T. Lane. Sig. R.N.V.R.; S.6-99 C. E. Parvin. Sig. R.N.V.R.; M.Z.1053. W. C. Shorrocks. A.B. R. N.V.R.; G. Boniface. A.B. M.F.A.; D. L. Mansbridge. FMN. M.F.A.; A. Montague. W. R. STD. M.F.A.**) *contact marks, some verdigris, otherwise very fine (8)* £70-£90
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- 523** Victory Medal 1914-19 (12) (**C.Z. 9570 W. Foote. O. Tel. R.N.V.R.; 151607 Gnr. F. Hartley. R.A.; 5407 Pte. J. Bowling. R. Lanc. R.; 91051 Pte. F. Lamb. L'pool R.; 33185 Pte. W. Shaw. R.W. Fus.; 35556 Pte. T. S. Mason. E. Lan. R.; 4989 Pte. A. V. Durstan. Manch. R.; 9432 Pte. P. C. Ogle. Y. & L.R.; 95864 Pte. J. Green Durh. L.I.; 20644 Pte. J. Millett. Rif. Brig.; T-330628 Dvr. F. C. Moss. A.S.C.; 171140 Gnr. W. Greenwood. R.A.**) *last with original named lid of box of issue damaged OHMS envelope addressed to 'Mr. W. A. Greenwood, Grassmere House, Stockport Road, Ashton under Lyne', generally nearly very fine and better (12)* £80-£100
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- 524** Victory Medal 1914-19 (9) (**3033 Pte. F. Middleton. Leic. Yeo.; 47148 Gnr. V. Vaughan. R.A.; 13692 Pte. R. Lake. North'd Fus.; 5-5753 Pte. J. Harvey. North'd Fus.; 22956 Pte. C. Crossley. Lan. Fus.; 24494 Pte. G. H. Mottershead. Lan. Fus.; 3771 Pte. J. Prescott. Manch. R.; 15431 Pte. F. Walker. Y. & L. R.; 2-Lieut. O. Herbert.**) *heavy edge nicks and attempt to obliterate initial on last, otherwise generally very fine (9)* £70-£90
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- 525** **The Victory Medal awarded to Private W. Brookes, Lancashire Fusiliers, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 23 December 1916**
- Victory Medal 1914-19 (37897 Pte. W. Brookes. Lan. Fus.); Memorial Plaque (William Brookes) *VM polished, staining and some edge bruising, suspension ring distorted, therefore good fine; the Plaque good very fine (2)* £60-£80
- William Brookes** was born at Rochdale, Lancashire, and attested there for the Lancashire Fusiliers. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds at No. 12 General Hospital, Rouen on 23 December 1916. He is buried at St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, France.
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- x526** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**P/KX. 88380 H. V. Marshall. P.O.S.M. R.N.**) *good very fine* £70-£90
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- 527** Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**D/JX. 150814 F. G. Beattie. A.B. R.N.**) *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* £60-£80

- 528** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (**7336 Hav. Kali Ram, 4 Bn., Dogra R.**); India General Service 1936-39 (2), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**4560 Hav Bostan Khan, 5-8 Punjab R**); 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**7861 Sepoy Rangbaz Khan, 3-16 Punjab R.**) *good very fine* (3) £80-£100
- 529** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (3), Palestine 1945-48 (**14129241 Sjt. K. W. Wright. R. Sigs.**); Cyprus (2) (**23553429 Sigm. B. Davis. R. Sigs.; 23161204 Sig. R. J. Griffiths. R. Sigs.**) *edge bruise to last, good very fine and better* (3) £100-£140
- x530** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2), Palestine 1945-48 (**14460056 Pte. R. Baxter. Suffolk.**); Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**22307649 Tpr. J. F. Hull. 13/18. H.**) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £100-£140
- 531** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14189693 Pte. D. Beal. R. Sussex.**) *partially officially corrected*; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**23865451 L/Cpl. A. Wood. Coldm. Gds.**) *good very fine* (2) £100-£140
- 532** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2), Palestine 1945-48 (**14113486 Dvr. G. D. Helliwell. R.A.S.C.**); Malaya, E.I.I.R. (**22229130 Cfn. M. T. Brennan. R.E.M.E.**); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (**1027522 Cpl. W. J. J. Moore. R.A.O.C.**) *good very fine* (3) £100-£140
William J. J. Moore was born in Suffolk and attested for service in the Royal Artillery at Norwich in March 1919, transferring to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps on 4 August 1926.
- x533** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14180969 Cfn. G. D. Pheasey. R.E.M.E.**) *scratch to obverse, otherwise very fine* £40-£50
- 534** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (2), G.V.I.R. (**2208434 Gnr: T. J. Pembroke. RA.**); E.I.I.R. (**22929005 Pte. B. W. Goldthorpe. RAOC.**) *good very fine* (2) £70-£90
- 535** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (**22298349 Cfn E H Clarke REME**) *this a somewhat later issue*; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (**24004501 Gnr. J. A. Allen. RA.**) *the second lacquered, nearly extremely fine* (2) £80-£100
- 536** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (**22346102 LCpl S Booth RAPC**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
- 537** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (2) (**23310047 Pte. A. J. Jones. Oxf. & Bucks.**; **23377001 Pte. R. Smith. Oxf. & Bucks.**) *extremely fine* (2) £100-£140
- 538** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**19694 Const. Youssef Olkian. W.D.A.P.**) *extremely fine, scarce* £60-£80
Youssef Olkian served with the War Department Auxiliary Police.
- 539** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (**23293217 Pte. J. Wilson. R.P.C.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24364130 LCpl B G Sidwell RCT**) *minor edge bruise to first, good very fine* (2) £80-£100
- 540** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**2955 Pte. Yusif Usman. T.O.S.**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £60-£80
- 541** 1939-45 Star (10), three named in varying styles '**35017/PJO Sub/Major Abuzar Khan.; 1214565 UI/Nk. Ghulam Sarwar; 7009507 Sultan Khan**'; seven unnamed as issued; Africa Star, unnamed as issued, *this lacking ring suspension*; Burma Star (18), all unnamed as issued, *some suspensions repaired or damaged, generally good fine and better* (29) £80-£100
- x542** Air Crew Europe Star, unnamed as issued, *with replacement ring suspension, good very fine* £140-£180
- 543** War Medal 1939-45 (20), all unnamed as issued, *generally very fine* (20) £60-£80
- 544** War Medal 1939-45 (20), all unnamed as issued, *generally very fine* (20) £60-£80

545	War Medal 1939-45 (24), all unnamed as issued, <i>generally very fine</i> (24)	£70-£90
546	Southern Rhodesia Service Medal, unnamed as issued, <i>small area of erasure to edge at 9 o'clock, good very fine</i>	£140-£180
x547	Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SD801464 W. Tremblay) ; Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R., with Second Award Bar (Cpl A. Tremblay) <i>very fine</i> (2)	£80-£120
548	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (24060604 Pte. J. Houston. A & SH.) <i>nearly extremely fine</i> J. Houston served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in Aden and was present during the Crater operations.	£80-£100
549	General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia, <i>unofficial retaining rod between clasps</i> (19045879 Sgt. A. H. Amphlett. RASC.) in named card box of issue with both clasps annotated on the name label, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£60-£80
550	Rhodesia 1980 (24315254 Cpl J Leese RAOC) with usual Rhodium-plate finish; together with the related miniature award, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£500-£700
551	South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (N. P. Goulding) officially named in the style associated with the Mercantile Marine, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£240-£280
552	South Atlantic 1982, with rosette, <i>this loose</i> (D. Scott) officially named in the style associated with the Mercantile Marine, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£240-£280
553	South Atlantic 1982, with rosette, <i>this loose</i> (I. Stockbridge) officially named in the style associated with the Mercantile Marine, in card box of issued, and outer transmission envelope addressed to 'Mr. I. Stockbridge, 181 Balmoral Road, Gillingham, Kent', <i>nearly extremely fine</i> A hand-written note with the medal indicates that the recipient served in the S.S. <i>Uganda</i> .	£240-£280
554	Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24805247 Fus R S Whitelegg RRF) <i>a couple of faint surface scratches to obverse, otherwise extremely fine</i>	£100-£140
555	Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (Flt Lt S L Croft RAF) ; together with the recipient's Saudi Arabia Liberation of Kuwait Medal in case of issue, <i>extremely fine and scarce to a female recipient</i> (2) Sharon Louise Croft was commissioned Flying Officer in Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service on 16 June 1987, and was promoted Flight Lieutenant on 16 June 1991.	£300-£400
556	Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (24757445 WO2 S D Carmichael RA) in named card box of issue, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£100-£140
557	Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25172117 Gdsm A. M. Millard Gren Gds) in named card box of issue, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£120-£160

Coronation and Jubilee Medals

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- 558** Jubilee 1887, silver, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1897, bronze, unnamed as issued, latter in *Wyon, London*, case of issue, *the first with replacement ring suspension, contact marks and edge bruising, and somewhat polished and worn, therefore good fine; the second extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
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- 559** Jubilee 1887, Metropolitan Police, bronze (**PS. T. Oakey. R. Divn.**) *good very fine* £60-£80
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- 560** *Three: Police Sergeant G. Wakefield, Metropolitan Police*
Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. G. Wakefield. B. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.S. G. Wakefield. B. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.S. G. Wakefield.) mounted as worn, *minor edge nicks, good very fine and better (3)* £100-£140
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- 561** *Three: Police Constable E. Simpson, Metropolitan Police*
Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. E. Simpson. K. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. E. Simpson. K. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. E. Simpson.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks and minor edge bruising,, very fine (3)* £100-£140
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- x562** Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (**P.C. F. Heath. E. Div.**); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (**70782 Sgt. F. C. Gore**) *edge bruise to first, nearly very fine; the second better (2)* £80-£100
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- 563** *Pair: Police Sergeant J. White, Scottish Police*
Visit to Scotland 1903 (P.C. J. White) lacking integral thistle top riband bar; Coronation 1911, Scottish Police (P.S. J. White.) mounted as worn from a top thistle engraved silver brooch bar, *good very fine (2)* £100-£140
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- 564** Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, *small test cut to reverse rim*; together with a Prince and Princess of Wales Visit to India 1905-06 medallet, silver, with indistinct naming to edge, *the first nearly extremely fine; the second polished and worn, therefore nearly very fine (2)* £100-£140
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- 565** *Pair: Sergeant Daphne A. Thomas, Special Constabulary*
Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Sergt. Daphne A. Thomas.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine, the latter scarce to a female recipient (2)* £80-£100

Sold with the recipient's riband bar.
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- 566** Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued, on lady's bow riband, in card box of issue, *extremely fine* £60-£80
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- 567** Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue; together with a *copy* Jubilee 2002 Medal; Jubilee 2012 (2), both unnamed as issued, both in card boxes of issue, *extremely fine (4)* £100-£140

Long Service Medals

-
- 568** Imperial Service Medal, E.VII.R., Star issue (**John Armett**) in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *good very fine* £80-£100
-
- 569** Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Star issue (**John Lingard**) in *Elkington, London*, case of issue; together with the related miniature award, *good very fine* £80-£100
-
- 570** Imperial Service Medals (4) G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (**Joseph Murphy**) in case of issue; G.VI.R., 1st issue (**Walter Edward Lamb**) *officially re-impressed naming*; G.VI.R., 2nd issue (**Percival James Irwin de Carle**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Alfred Lance Parton**); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**Arthur H. Parker**) *generally very fine and better* (5) £60-£80
- Joseph Murphy** was awarded the Imperial Service Medal per *London Gazette* 15 January 1926; as Skilled Workman, Class II, Engineering Department, Post Office.
- Walter Edward Lamb** was awarded the Imperial Service Medal per *London Gazette* 16 August 1946; as Postman, Whaley Bridge Sub-Office, Buxton.
- Percival James Irwin de Carle** was awarded the Imperial Service Medal per *London Gazette* 22 August 1950; as Leading Examiner, R.N. Armament Depot, Priddy's Hard. He had prior service in the Royal Marine Light Infantry as a Corporal, and was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (*London Gazette* 16 September 1919: For Services during the War: "Served with the R.M.E. Unit since its formation in the capacity of 3rd Clerk, Record Office. Highly recommended and zealous N.C.O.")
- Alfred Lance Parton** was awarded the Imperial Service Medal per *London Gazette* 27 February 1962; as Technician, Class I, Stoke-on-Trent; General Post Office.
- Sold with medal suspension pin back clasp for the Queen Alexandra League of Children award medal in gilt, and nine further dated gilt clasps for 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934 and 1935.
-
- 571** Imperial Service Medal (4), G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (2) (**Benjamin Harland; Albert Henry Parr**); G.VI.R. (2), 1st issue (**Charles Edward Ramsden**); 2nd issue (**Thomas Hammond**) all in cases of issue, *nearly extremely fine and better* (4) £80-£100
-
- 572** Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (4) (**John William Howard; Mrs. Gladys Mary Mundy; Frank Henry Patey; George Ernest Wood**) all in cases of issue, *extremely fine* (4) £60-£80
-
- 573** Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (**M702. J. R. Kelleway, S.B.S. "Cormorant" Services During War**) *nearly very fine* £180-£220
- M.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 November 1919. Awarded for services at the Royal Naval Hospital Gibraltar (H.M.S. *Cormorant*).
- James Rixon Kelleway** was born at Osborne, Isle of Wight on 13 May 1889. A market gardener by trade he joined the Royal Navy as a Probationary Sick Berth Attendant on 6 October 1908, and confirmed in that rate in April 1909. He was advanced to 2nd Sick Berth Steward in November 1914, to Sick Berth Steward in May 1920, becoming Sick Berth Petty Officer in August 1920, and Sick Berth Chief Petty Officer in July 1926. He is also entitled to the 1914-15 Star trio and L.S. & G.C. medal.
- Sold with copied record of service to November 1927.
-
- 574** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 2nd issue, large letter reverse, engraved naming (**Private Henry Engledew 1852.**) with original steel clip but later ring suspension, *contact marks, nearly very fine* £120-£160
-
- 575** Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**793. Cr. Sgt. W. Hoar. Norf: R.**) *polished and worn, therefore good fine* £80-£100
-
- 576** Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**78798 C.Q.M. Sjt: G. Cattaway. R.G.A.**); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (**U 4085718 Chf Tech. L. S. Goldie. R.A.F.**) *nearly extremely fine* (2) £80-£100
-
- 577** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, engraved naming (**Thos. Surrey. Chf. Btmn. in Chge. H.M. Coast Gd.**) *surname re-engraved, good very fine* £80-£100
-
- 578** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, engraved naming (**Wm. Callaway Sergt. 23rd. Co. R.M.L.I.**) *suspension probably a cast copy, minor edge bruise, good very fine* £80-£100

- 579** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**H. E. Stevens, Stoker, H.M.Y. Osborne**) *edge bruise, otherwise better than very fine* £120-£160
Provenance: Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, February 1997.
-
- 580** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Willm. Doling, Painter 1st. Cl. H.M.Y. Victoria & Albert.**) *good very fine* £120-£160
-
- 581** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Wm. Teel, A.B. (Rigger) H.M.Y. Victoria & Albert**) *contact marks to the obverse, otherwise very fine* £120-£160
Provenance: Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, February 1997.
-
- 582** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**42367 George Warn, Sto. H.M.Y. Victoria & Albert.**) *good very fine* £120-£160
Provenance: Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, February 1997.
-
- x583** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (5) (**195875 W. J. Fletcher. Boatn. H.M. Coast Guard.; 345301. C. R. Holmes. Blkth. H.M.S. Furious.; 305386. William Jenkins. Ch. Sto. H.M.S. Carnarvon.; 210953. E. M. Venables. P.O. H.M. S. Arlanza.; 286195 W. G. King. Ch. Sto. H.M.S. Royal Arthur.**) *suspension loose on last, contact marks ands edge bruising, nearly very fine (5)* £160-£200
-
- x584** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (4) (**281819. Frederick Lowe, Ch. Sto. H.M.S. Juno.; 309205. C. Osborne, S.P.O. H.M.S. Victory.; J.13411 W. H. Richards. P.O. H.M.S. Pembroke.; J.12671 M. Weste. P.O. H. M.S. Vivid.**) *contact marks, edge bruises, otherwise generally very fine (4)* £120-£160
-
- x585** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (3) (**LX.20334 E. Spiteri. O.C.1. H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth.; M.39336 R. J. Hamilton. R.P.O. H.M.S. Cormorant.; PO.18195 W. F. Dew. Mne. R.M.**) *edge knock to first, otherwise generally very fine* £100-140
Emmanuelle Spiteri was born in Valetta, Malta on 17 September 1885. He attested for the Royal Navy with service no. L9900 on 23 November 1916 and served during the Great War. He later transferred to service no. LX. 20334, and was Advanced Officer's Cook 1st Class on 29 July 1927. Awarded his LSGC whilst serving in H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth* on 28 November 1934, he served during the Second World War as a Petty Officer Cook and died, aged 60, whilst serving in H.M.S. *St. Angelo*, Malta, on 15 April 1945. He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.
-
- x586** Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (2) (**MX.45616 F. W. H. Earp. E. R.A.1. H.M.S. Kilele.; JX. 131607 ... O'Sullivan. P.O. H.M.S. Eland.**) *initials obscured on latter; Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (2) (X.5418D., D. Duncan. Smn. R.N.R.; E/R/A.4 H. G. Brown S.A.N.F (V))* *minor edge bruising, generally very fine (4)* £100-£140
-
- x587** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**Cr. Sergt. J. Hardie. 2nd. V.B. R.H. Montrose. 1895**) *engraved naming, edge nick, good very fine* £80-£100
-
- 588** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**Sergt. R. Marshall. Q.R.V.B.**) *engraved naming, good very fine* £70-£90
-
- 589** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R., unnamed as issued; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (**2-Lieut. E. Leyland, The E.I.R.R. A.F.I.**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
-
- 590** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (**4277 Pte. J. Beverley. 5/V.B. Gordon Hdrs.**) *impressed naming, good very fine* £50-£70
-
- x591** Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (**1st Cl. Petty Ofcr. J. G. Duncan C.P.D. Vols.**) *official correction to 'Ofcr', otherwise toned, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
 Colonial Protectorate Dominion Volunteers.
-
- 592** Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, reverse officially dated 1950, with integral top riband bar, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

-
- 593** Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**471 Gnr: F. J. Burden. 2/Nth'bn B. R.F.A.**) housed in a contemporary leather case, *number officially corrected, extremely fine* *£60-£80*
-
- 594** Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**3237270 Rfmn. H. McGregor. 5/8-Cameronians.**) *good very fine*
Three: Staff Sergeant J. Ogden, Lancashire Fusiliers
 Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, Territorial, with Second Award Bar (21003467 S. Sgt. J. Ogden. L.F.) mounted as worn, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (4)* *£100-£140*
-
- 595** *Pair: Sergeant R. Leys, Royal Army Pay Corps and Royal Signals*
 Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, T. & A.V.R. (22191343 Sgt. R. Leys R.A.P.C.); Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (22191343 Sgt. R. Leys. R. Signals.) mounted as worn, *about extremely fine (2)* *£100-£140*
-
- 596** Cadet Forces Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (2) (**Ty. Lt. (S.C.C.) J. Gray. R.N.R.; Ty. Lt. (S.C.C.) D. K. Callow. R.N.R.**) first with Second Award Bar, *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine (2)* *£120-£160*
-
- 597** Coastguard Auxiliary Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (**Richard Longman**) *extremely fine* *£100-£140*
-
- 598** Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Chief Observer C. A. Smith**) *extremely fine* *£100-£140*
-
- 599** Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Leading Observer B. W. Millington**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* *£100-£140*
-
- 600** Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Sergt William Christie**) in *Royal Mint* case of issue; together with the recipient's riband bar, *extremely fine*
 Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R. (3), 1st issue (2) (**Matthew R. Carter; Henry Sutcliffe**) latter in named card box of issue for Hull Special Constabulary, with Chief Constable's enclosure dated 11 March 1950; 2nd issue (**Leonard C. Bristow**) with Surrey Special Constabulary Certificate of Service, *nearly extremely fine*
Pair: Fireman C. Ogden
 Jubilee 2012, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue; Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (Christopher Ogden) *extremely fine*
 Salvation Army Long Service Cross, unnamed as issued, with 50 Years top riband bar, *very fine, scarce (7)* *£100-£140*
Leonard Charles Bristow served with the Reigate Division of the Surrey Special Constabulary from 3 March 1943 to 12 February 1954, and was awarded his Special Constabulary Long Service Medal on 5 January 1954.

Life Saving Awards

601



A Silver Sea Gallantry Medal awarded to Commissioned Boatman William Warlow, H.M. Coastguard, for service at the wreck of the *Ellen* in Cemaes Bay, Anglesey, 18/19 January 1881

Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, V.R., large, silver (William Warlow, Wreck of the Schooner "Ellen" on the 18th-19th January - 1881) *edge bruising to reverse, otherwise good very fine* £700-£900

'Dismasting of the Schooner "Ellen". On the 17th inst. the Schooner "Ellen" of Beaumaris, on account of contrary weather, was obliged to anchor in Cemaes Bay. A heavy storm from the eastward came down on the 18th obliging the crew to dismast the vessel at two o'clock p.m. Every attempt to save the crew, by both the lifeboat and life apparatus, proved fruitless on account of the severity of the storm. The weather abated a little by the morning of the 19th, and a boat from the harbour went out and brought the crew ashore. They were kindly attended to at the Victoria House. The names of the crew are Captain Williams, of Bangor; O. Parry, of Traeth; and W. T. Evans, of Bangor.' (ref. *The North Wales Chronicle*)

The Board of Trade Gallantry Medal in Silver was awarded to Commissioned Boatman William Warlow, H.M. Coastguard for a rescue effected upon the schooner *Ellen*, of Beaumaris, that was wrecked in Cemaes Bay, Isle of Anglesey, on 18/19 January 1881. Four other men were awarded the medal in bronze for this rescue.

Sold with census entry.

602 A Bronze Sea Gallantry Medal awarded to James Carton Jr. for service at the wreck of the *Mary* of Carnarvon, near Balbriggan on 19 November 1858

Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, V.R., large, bronze (James Carton Junr. Wreck of the "Mary" of Carnarvon, near Balbriggan, 19th Novr. 1858) *severe edge bruising and heavily polished, therefore fine* £180-£220

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2017.

Sold with a copied Board of Trade letter which gives the following details:

'These men carried the Harbour Boat across the rocks and succeeded in rescuing the crew of 5 persons of the "Mary" wrecked at Balbriggan on 19th October, 1858. The lifeboat had already made three attempts to reach the vessel which was fast breaking up, but had been blown back each time by the wind and all hope was gone.'

'The award was made to "6 fishermen of Balbriggan" but unfortunately their names were not listed... a local subscription raised the sum of 150 shillings.'

603 A Royal Humane Society pair awarded to F. P. Magri, Mercantile Marine

Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Frederick P. Magri); Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (Frederick Magri. Nov. 27. 1899.) with integral top riband buckle, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £120-£160

R.H.S. Case No. 30,635: 'Frederick Magri, 4th Engineer, S.S. *Joseph Sciduna*. In the early hours of 27 November 1899, Henry Golchen, 2nd Engineer, fell from a small boat into the harbour at Palermo. Magri at once jumped in and diving brought him to the surface. They were then both hauled on board by a line.'



Royal National Lifeboat Institution, V.R., silver (**Police Constable Henry Evans. Voted 2nd Feby. 1882.**) with uniface double dolphin suspension, solder deposits to back of suspension indicating possible removal of brooch fitting, otherwise good very fine and rare £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Watters Collection, Glendining's, June 1913; Gould Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2002.

Silver Medal Voted on 2nd February 1882:

'To Mr William Norsworthy, Chief Officer of H.M. Coastguard at Carnarvon, and to Police Constable Henry Evans of Carnarvon, for putting off in an open boat, and, at great risk, saving five of the crew of the Brig "Fritz von Gadow" of Barth, Germany, which had capsized off Carnarvon during a whole gale from the W.S.W. on the 28th November 1881.'

For this action Evans and Norsworthy were also both awarded the Sea Gallantry Medal in bronze.

The *Caernarfon and Denbigh Herald* of 3 December 1881 gives further details: 'Between half-past seven and eight o'clock on Sunday night a German brigantine named the *Fritz Gadow*, belonging to Barth, struck on Carnarvon Bar. Heavy seas rolled over her, and with the flood tide she drifted off the bank and immediately capsized. The crew, six in number, clung to the chains, but when the ship was off Belan Fort, at the entrance to the Menai Straits, the cook was washed away and drowned.

The vessel ultimately drove up the Straits on her beam ends, arriving off Carnarvon about one o'clock on Monday morning. Notwithstanding the heavy seas which continually rolled over the vessel, the remainder of the crew held fast to the chains, shouting loudly for help. Police Constable Williams Parry, who happened to be in the neighbourhood of the harbour, heard cries of distress proceeding from the middle of the Straits, but the night being pitch dark he was unable to discern anything. The cries, however, continued, and appeared to proceed towards Alalas, under the railway station, to which place Parry, accompanied by Sergeant S. Jones, resorted at once, and then found a vessel in distress, with the crew calling for help.

In the meantime Mr Norsworthy, who had just returned from Dinas Dille, was informed of the occurrence, and whilst Sergeant Jones and Constable Parry were encouraging the distressed men and endeavouring to save them, both he and Police Constable Henry Evans got into a small boat in the dock, and rowed against a strong tide and through a heavy sea to Alalas. With the assistance of the other officers the boat was got alongside of the vessel, which was on her beam ends, and the Captain and crew were safely brought ashore. When rescued they were clinging to the bulwarks, and appeared to be greatly exhausted.

The rescue was indeed a gallant one, as Mr Norsworthy and the police officers undoubtedly risked their lives, and they are to be commended for their heroic conduct. The rescued men were conveyed to Mr Norsworthy's residence, where they were clothed, fed, and properly cared for. Later in the day they were handed over to the care of Mr Jackson, local secretary of the Shipwrecked Mariner's Society and Lloyd's Agent.

The vessel belonged to Mr A. Sodeman, of Barth, Germany, and was commanded by Captain Karl Pagels. She was about 180 tons, and was bound for Liverpool with a cargo of mahogany and logwood from Belize, British Honduras. During the 57 days she was out she encountered terrific weather. On the previous Monday an able-bodied seaman was washed overboard during a hurricane. The Captain states that in coming up the Channel he saw no light whatsoever, the weather on Saturday being extremely stormy and thick. The last lights he sighted were those of Kinsale and the Smalls, and he was unable to account for the manner in which he came to Carnarvon Bay.

It is singular that the vessel drifted on her beam ends down the Straits without colliding with the many crafts moored at Porthlleidiog and opposite the town. The vessel is now lying in a damaged condition under the railway footbridge, opposite Ysgubor Wen.

On Thursday morning a body was found on the shore between Belan and Dinas Dine, opposite Carnarvon bar, where the *Fritz Gadow* struck. PC Powell examined the body, and finding a name on a portion of the clothing he tore it off and brought it to Carnarvon. On examining the Chest of the lost man at the Custom House, letters were found bearing the same name as that on the underclothing, and therefore it is all but certain the body is that of the cook who was washed away from the vessel.'

Henry Evans, a native of Bangor, joined the Carnarvon Constabulary on 3 February 1880, aged 29. Whilst stationed at Carnarvon, he was disciplined for loss of temper while trying to control a crowd of unruly youths in October 1880. He was posted to Dolwyddelen in February 1882 and, in September of that year, without authority and in contradiction of his Sergeant's orders, he went to Ffestiniog to arrest a prisoner, returning drunk. He was disciplined by the Chief Constable and permitted to resign, leaving the service on 4 November 1882. One of 6 R.N.L.I. medals identified as having been awarded to a policeman.

Sold with full research.



Royal National Lifeboat Institution, Sir William Hillary, bronze (**E. Michael O. Williams - Voted 10th November 1971**) with uniface 'double dolphin' suspension, *good very fine* £400-£500

R.N.L.I. Bronze Medal to John Gilbert Vactor Burns, Helmsman, Trearddur Bay Inshore Lifeboat, and to Edmund Michael Owen Williams, Crew Member, Trearddur Bay Inshore Lifeboat. Voted 10 November 1971:

'2nd September 1971: In bad weather conditions with a south-west wind, a dinghy capsized about 50-100 yards south-west of Cod Rocks, Trearddur Bay, Holy Island, Anglesey. The D class inflatable lifeboat left Porth Diana by the Northern Channel and by the time the casualty was reached it had been righted only to capsize again. With both survivors clinging to it, the dinghy was drifting towards Cod Rocks. An attempt made to pull her clear of the surf was unsuccessful, so the lifeboat turned and picked up one man without difficulty then, in spite of heavy backwash, brought out the second.'

The following was reported in the *Holyhead & Anglesey Mail*, Friday, November 19, 1971:

'Two members of the Trearddur Bay Inshore Rescue Boat have been awarded bronze medals of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. They are Helmsman Mr John Burns of Uwch Y Don, and Mr Edmund Michael Owen Williams of Trearddur Bay Road, both of Trearddur Bay.

On September 2, Mr D. P. Pugh, of Newcastle-Under-Lyme, Staffs, reported that a G.P. dinghy had capsized west of Cod Rocks. At the time a force seven gale was blowing, with heavy seas and breaking rollers, and a big surge on and off the rocks. It was two hours flood, and at the time the seas were breaking well above high water mark.

The Inshore Rescue Boat proceeded at full speed to the scene, and found that the dinghy was in a water-logged condition with the two men clinging to the gunwale. One quick attempt to take the dinghy in tow was made but conditions made it impossible to achieve that.

John Burns, the Helmsman, shouted for the two men to get clear, and trying to gauge the seas and waves ran in for the innermost man. Mike Williams was able to grab him and haul him aboard.

The second man by this time had been swept into the same position where the first man had been rescued and where there was a platter. As the second man was pulled aboard a huge wave came and all that could be seen was the sky over the bows and the platters exposed astern and below.

At one stage the I.L.B. was so thrown about by the huge seas that the fan of the engine was damaged.

Both men were landed safely. They were A. S. Penn of Stourbridge, Worcs., and J. A. L. Wright, of Cookham Dean, Berkshire.

Lifeboat secretary, Mr Tudor Roberts, commented: "It was an excellent achievement, and only good seamanship and split second timing ensured success. Eye witnesses thought that the Inshore Rescue Boat was in danger of capsizing on two occasions, and more than once was completely airborne."

The presentation of the medals will be early next year by the Duke of Kent.'

The two awards for this incident are the only recorded awards to the Trearddur Bay Lifeboat.

Sold with copied research saved to CD.



Folkestone Hythe and Sandgate Medal, silver, the reverse inscribed **‘To Patrick Buckley, 11th November 1891. “He bravely did his duty”**’, fitted contemporary silver suspension, with top silver riband buckle, *edge nicks, very fine and scarce*

£500-£700

In a violent gale which swept the coasts of Kent and Sussex on 11 November 1891, the French schooner, *Eider*, was driven against the seawall at Seabrook, near Hythe and the iron sailing ship, *Benvenue*, en-route from London to Sydney, ran aground off Sandgate. Coastguardmen from Hythe were able to rescue four from the *Eider* as she began to break up. A valiant attempt to reach the *Benvenue*, by the Sandgate lifeboat, the *Meyer de Rothschild*, was unsuccessful, the lifeboat being overturned in the surf and one man killed. Attempts to reach the wreck by rocket apparatus were similarly unsuccessful. The Dover lifeboat was with difficulty launched and headed for the scene but in the meantime a scratch crew of coastguardmen and fishermen from Folkestone and the surrounding area was gathered together and were able to launch a lifeboat. In heavy seas and with great difficulty the wreck was reached and the rescue was accomplished. The lifeboat returned to Folkestone to be greeted by a large crowd.

For his part in the rescue operations, Lawrence Hennessey, Boatman of the Hythe Coastguard Station, was awarded the Albert Medal in Bronze.

Sir Edward Watkin, a director of the South Eastern Railway, made monetary awards to the rescuers and decided that a medal should also be awarded. His wife undertook the design of the medal, the dies of which were prepared by Sir Alfred Gilbert (1854-1934), the renowned sculptor of 'Eros' in Piccadilly Circus. The medals were manufactured by Heming & Co, London. The medals were presented on 1 January 1892 by the Mayor, Mr S. Penfold, who opened his speech with the words, 'The very pleasing duty now devolves upon me of distributing the medals which have been so kindly given by Sir Edward Watkin, to those brave men who, on 11 November, gallantly went out in the lifeboat, at different periods of the day, for the purpose of rescuing men in danger of their lives.'

Sold with a large quantity of copy research. See also The Folkestone, Hythe and Sandgate Medal by George Callaghan & John Wilson, L.S.A.R.S. Journal 46, p.3-17.

Miscellaneous

x607 Union of South Africa Medal 1910, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

608



Captain James Wooldridge Medal 1809, 40mm, bronze-gilt, the obverse depicting Fireships bearing down on the French fleet, clouds above, all within a rope border supporting a curved label below, the reverse inscribed within wreath 'Captain James Wooldridge led the British fireships when four French sail of the line were burnt under their own batteries in Aix Roads', with ring suspension, *good very fine and scarce* £300-£400

Ref: B.H.M. 669; M.H. 562.

Captain Wooldridge was captain of the 32-gun frigate *Mediator* which among others was sent to destroy the Brest fleet blockaded in Basque Roads. A number of fireships were employed and in his desire to remain on board as long as possible before his ship exploded Wooldridge was blown overboard. A gold medal and chain were presented to Wooldridge for his exploits.

609 Memorial Plaque (**Clarence Arthur Lyon Pemble**) with Buckingham Palace enclosure, in card envelope, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

Clarence Arthur Lyon Pemble served as a Second Lieutenant with the 8th Battalion, Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 1 August 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France.

610 Memorial Plaque (**John Robert Simpson**) mounted for display in an oak frame, *nearly extremely fine* £60-80

John Robert Simpson was born at Ruskington, Lincolnshire and attested for the Lincolnshire Regiment at Lincoln. He served with the 1st/4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 14 December 1916. He is buried at Warlincourt Halte British Cemetery, Saulty, France.

611 Memorial Plaque (**Fred Lapish**) in *somewhat damaged* original card envelope, *good very fine* £50-£70

Fred Lapish was born at Shipley, Yorkshire and attested at Bradford for the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment). He served with the 18th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 13 November 1916. There is an inconsistency in official records regarding his first name, as he is recorded by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission as Frank Lapish, and is commemorated under that name at Sully au Bois Military Cemetery, France. He is also commemorated on the Windhill War Memorial, Windhill, West Yorkshire, with the Christian name Fred.

612 Memorial Plaque (**Sydney Snell**) mounted for display in a wooden frame with plaster applique laurel wreath, *good very fine* £50-£70

Sydney Snell attested for the Royal Scots Fusiliers at Forfar and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was killed in action on 26 September 1917, and is buried in Tyne Cot Cemetery, Belgium.

613 Memorial Plaque (**Thomas McBride**) mounted for display in a wooden frame with plaster applique laurel wreath; Memorial Scroll (Cpl. Thomas McBride E. Lancashire Regt.) mounted on card, *generally very fine (2)* £80-£100

Thomas McBride attested for the East Lancashire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He died on 13 October 1918 and is buried in Orchard Dump Cemetery, Arleux-en-Gohelle, France.

Sold with an Imperial War Graves Commission cemetery register for Orchard Dump Cemetery, France.

614 Memorial Plaque (**John Giles Stainton**) *nearly extremely fine* £50-£70

John Giles Stainton was born at Sedbergh, Yorkshire, and attested for the Dorsetshire Regiment at Liverpool. He served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War, and died on 16 October 1917. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

- 615 Memorial Plaque (**William George Winstanley**); Memorial Scroll (Pte. William George Winstanley S. Lancashire Regt.), with Buckingham Palace enclosure and cardboard transmission tube for the scroll, *generally good very fine (2)* £80-£100

William George Winstanley was born at Warrington, Lancashire and attested for the South Lancashire Regiment at St. Helens. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 3 July 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

- 616 Memorial Plaque (**Thomas Hildrith**) *very fine* £50-£70

Thomas Hildrith was born in Manchester and attested there for the South Lancashire Regiment. He served with the 7th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was killed in action on 10 January 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France.

- 617 Memorial Plaque (**George Squire Cottrill**) with original card envelope, *nearly extremely fine*; £60-£80

George Squire Cottrill was born at Hope Woodlands, Derbyshire and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Buxton in November 1915. He served with the 12th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and died of wounds on 2 April 1918. He is buried at Savy British Cemetery, France.

- 618 Memorial Plaque (**Herbert Penketh**) *good very fine* £50-£70

Herbert Penketh attested initially for the South Lancashire Regiment at St. Helens, Lancashire, and served during the Great War with the 31st Battalion, Machine Gun Corps (Infantry). He died of wounds on 29 October 1918, and is buried at Divisional Collecting Post Cemetery and Extension, Belgium.

- 619 Memorial Plaque (2) (**William Clement Church; Samson Hayes**) *edge bruising to latter, and this somewhat polished and possibly laquered, otherwise good very fine (2)* £70-£90

William Clement Church was born at Leytonstone, Essex and attested for the Army Service Corps at Stratford. He served during the Great War in Egypt, and died on 5 August 1918. He is buried in Jerusalem War Cemetery.

Samson Hayes was born at Wigan, Lancashire, and attested there for the Army Service Corps. He served with the 4th Army Auxiliary Horse Transport Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 August 1914, and having survived the War died of influenza on 29 November 1918. He is buried under a C.W.G.C. headstone in Tourcoing (Pont-Neuville) Communal Cemetery, France.

- 620 Memorial Plaque (3) (**Robert Gosling; Henry George Jarvis; Frank Shepherd**) *traces of verdigris and scratch marks to reverse of first; the third polished with small drill hole at 12 o'clock, the first two good very fine, the third nearly very fine (3)* £80-£100

Two men with the name **Robert Gosling** are recorded on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour: a Rifleman in the 20th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died at home on 3 March 1918, and is buried in St. Nicholas Churchyard, Plumstead, London; and a Private in the 12th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, who was killed in action in the Balkan Theatre, on 11 July 1918 and is buried in Doiran Cemetery, Greece.

Two men with the name **Henry George Jarvis** are recorded on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour: a Private in the 1st/20th Battalion, London Regiment, who died of wounds (gas) on the Western Front on 5 August 1918, and is buried at Pernois British Cemetery, France; and a Private in the 37th Divisional Mechanical Transport Company, Army Service Corps, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 29 May 1918, and is buried at Bagneux British Cemetery, Gezaincourt, France.

There are several men with the name Frank Shepherd on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour.

- 621 Memorial Plaque (3) (**Abraham Isaacs; William Charles Hoare; Walter Lee**) *good very fine (3)* £80-£100

There are two men with the name **Abraham Isaacs** on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour: a Rifleman in the 15th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, who died on 11 November 1917, and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, France; and a Private in the 904th Motor Transport Company, Army Service Corps, who died on 15 April 1917, and is commemorated on the Mikra Memorial, Greece.

There are two men with the name **William Charles Hoare** on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour: a Private in the Machine Gun Corps, who died on 16 October 1918 and is buried at Montay-Neuville Road Cemetery, Montay, France; and a Private in the 12th Battalion Durham Light Infantry, who died on 27 October 1918 and is buried at Tezze British Cemetery, Italy.

There are several men with the name Walter Lee on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour.

- x622 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**Capt. F. J. Wood**) *very fine* £60-£80

Francis Joshua Wood enlisted (as No. 443343) in the 54th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, and died 2 June 1942.

- x623 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**Lieut. LeR. H. Smith**) in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100

LeRoy Herbert Smith was born in Ernestown, Ontario, Canada in August 1895. He was a farmer in Napanee, Ontario and enlisted in the 146th Infantry Regiment but was transferred to the 59th Infantry Battalion, which was responsible for patrolling the St. Lawrence River and the canals.

Lieutenant Smith died after the war due to an illness contracted during service, 9 July 1924. He is buried in Morven, Ontario.

x624 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (**Major D. P. Kennedy**) *very fine* £200-£240

Douglas Philips Kennedy was born in Toronto, Canada in July 1918, and educated at the Kitchener and Waterloo High School. He was employed by The Lang Tanning Co. Ltd, and attested for service with the Canadian Infantry at Kitchener, Ontario, 6 June 1940. Kennedy advanced to Company Sergeant Major, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Highland Light Infantry of Canada in September 1940, and advanced to Captain in September 1942. He was appointed Acting Major in July 1944, having landed on D-Day, and was killed in action by a German sniper serving in France, 19 September 1944.

Major Kennedy is buried in the Calais Canadian War Cemetery, Leubringhen, France. His brother Major P. K. Kennedy of the same regiment, was killed in action two days prior to him and is buried in the same cemetery.

Photographic images of recipient in uniform exist online.

Sold with copied service papers.

625 Silver War Badge (5), the reverses officially numbered '188911'; '380749'; '417549'; 'B117217'; and 'B327091', *generally very fine* (5) £60-£80

Badge Number 188911 was awarded to 2190 Private Walter Edward Lamb, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, who was discharged due to wounds on 3 May 1916.

Badge Number 380749 was awarded to 55362 Private William Marsland, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was discharged on 31 July 1918.

Badge Number 417549 was awarded to 53746 Private David Pownall, Labour Corps, who was discharged due to sickness on 28 June 1918.

Badge Number B117217 was awarded to 40571 Private Norman Bradley, Leicestershire Regiment, who was discharged due to wounds on 17 January 1917.

Badge Number B327091 was awarded to 33946 Private Harold E. Peardon, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, was discharged due to wounds on 1 February 1918.

x626 Silver War Badge (3) the reverses officially numbered '318231'; 'B304375'; and '23077', first in box of issue, and last in numbered *J. R. Gaunt & Son Ltd* box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £40-£50

The first SWB was issued to 31083 Pte. Harry Booth, 15th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment; the second to 1820 / 311263 Cpl. James Nichol, 1/5th Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, previously Northumberland Fusiliers (TF); and the SWB was issued to 172860 Sapper Lewis Cockle, Royal Engineers. He died 22 March 1918, aged 46, and is buried in Exeter Higher Cemetery, Devon.

627 Shanghai Municipal Council Emergency Medal 1937, bronze, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £200-£240

628 **Regimental Sporting Prize Medals awarded to Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. P. Dobson, D.C.M. and Two Bars, M.M., York and Lancaster Regiment**

Five sporting medals, comprising a silver York and Lancashire Regiment prize medal, the reverse engraved 'Winners Inter Company Cricket 1924 H.Q.Z. C.S.M. Dobson, J. P.'; a silver and enamel Northern Command Cross Country Championships shield medallion, the reverse engraved 'Winning Team Depot York & Lancs Regt C.S.M. J. P. Dobson'; a silver Yorkshire Territorial Team Association medallion, the reverse engraved 'Lt. & Q.M. J. P. Dobson D.C.M. M.M.'; and bronze Sheffield medallions, the reverses engraved 'Ward Cup 1928.' and 'Ward Cup 1929.' respectively, *good very fine* (5) £80-£100

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 25 November 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He organised a bombing party and repulsed an enemy counter attack. He assumed command of his company displaying great courage and initiative. Later, although wounded, he greatly assisted in repulsing an enemy bombing attack.'

D.C.M. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 19 November 1917 (when erroneously described as a first award of the D.C.M.); corrected to a Second Award Bar 17 December 1917; citation published 6 February 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He consistently did magnificent work throughout the operations. When a shell burst in the trench and wounded and buried two N.C.O.s, he was the first to go to their assistance, and, under heavy fire, dug them out, thereby saving the life of one of them. His splendid example did much to reassure the men under very trying conditions.'

D.C.M. Third Award Bar *London Gazette* 17 April 1919; citation published 25 February 1920 (Italy):

'For conspicuous gallantry and daring on 30-31 October, 1918, in the Piave battle. He commanded a patrol in front of our line, and in face of machine-gun and rifle fire gained valuable information. On 31 October, during the attack on Sacile, he led his men, under heavy fire from the houses, right down the main street, capturing it and taking many machine guns and prisoners.'

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

Italian Bronze Medal for Military Valour *London Gazette* 26 May 1917:

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

- 629** Regimental Temperance Medals.
A selection of Army Temperance Association Regimental Medals, comprising those for the Devonshire Regiment; Suffolk Regiment; Somerset Light Infantry; Leicestershire Regiment; Yorkshire Regiment; King's Own Scottish Borderers; Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); Inniskilling Fusiliers (**Fus. A. B. Flynn.**); Gloucestershire Regiment (2), one named (**B. H. Baker.**); 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (2) (**Bandsman James. Holmes.; 964. Private. P. Little. B Company.**); Hampshire Regiment (**Corpl. O. R. Withers.**); South Lancashire Regiment; Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment; and Royal Berkshire Regiment, all silver, all unnamed as issued except where stated, *the majority cast copies, generally very fine* (16)
£100-£140
-
- 630** A Napoleonic-Period Letter Signed by Marshal of France Soult.
A Ministry of War Letter, dated Paris, 1 February 1815, and signed by Marshal of France Soult with his title of Duke of Dalmatia when he was Minister of War for France. The letter is signed one month before Napoleon returned from Elba; his return saw Soult re-join him, and he served at the Battle of Waterloo as Napoleon's Chief of Staff, *some light foxing, fully intact with no tears, folded, reasonable condition*
£70-£90
-
- 631** A Victorian 12th Royal Lancers Sergeant's Account Book, printed 1871, being the official book of 1435 Sergeant Samuel Gregory, recording his personal details, service history &c., with Third and Second Class Certificates of Education, *in somewhat relic condition*
£40-£50
Samuel Gregory was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 10 November 1891.
-
- 632** Queen Victoria's South Africa Chocolate Tin 1900, complete with chocolate contents, *gilding of tin somewhat worn, and foil covering of the chocolate fragmented, reasonable condition*
£100-£140
-
- 633** Post-Second War Cigarette Cases.
Six aluminium engraved and pierced cigarette cases all decorated with hand engraving and pierced with coloured celluloid or fabric backing bearing the images of Egyptian and African scenes, mosques, the Sphinx, an elephant and scantily clad females, one inscribed internally with the name 'Dennis P Hodges', others with 'Afrika 1946', 'Egypt 1947', 'Egypt 1948', and another of different form inscribed 'Sierra Leone', *some degradation to some of the coloured inserts, with some wear overall but generally good to very fine* (6)
£50-£70
There are conflicting stories as to the origin of these items but they are believed to have been made from scrap aluminium salvaged from the wrecks of aircraft shot down over the Sahara Desert and manufactured either in the Egyptian bazaars or made in Italian and German P.O.W. camps.
-
- 634** Victoria Cross, an official *Hancocks & Co, London*, replica, the reverse engraved 'Hancocks 433', in fitted leather case of issue, *extremely fine*
£500-£700
The Victoria Cross was instituted on 29 January 1856, with the first awards backdated to 1854, and in the first 150 years of its existence was awarded on 1,355 occasions (1,352 Crosses and 3 Second Award Bars).
To mark the 150th Anniversary, the London jewellers Hancocks, who have manufactured every Victoria Cross ever awarded, issued a limited edition replica, the replicas all individually numbered on the reverse, with the edition limited to 1,352 replica crosses.
-
- 635** Specimen Medal: British North Borneo Company Medal 1897-1916, 1 clasp, Punitive Expedition, heavily gilded copper alloy, by *Spink & Son, London*, with the 'S' of 'Son' erased and the edge impressed 'Specimen', *minor edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine*
£100-£140
Sold with a hand-written note that describes the metallic composition of the medal as being 72.4% Cu; 15.4% Ni; 8.8% Zn; and 2.7% Au.
-
- x636** Second Award Bar for the Military Cross, the reverse officially dated '1940', *extremely fine*
£100-£140
-
- 637** Great War Clasps: 5th. Aug. - 22nd. Nov. 1914 clasp to the 1914 Star (5), *generally very fine and better* (5)
£100-£140
-
- 638** Great War Clasps: 5th. Aug. - 22nd. Nov. 1914 clasp to the 1914 Star (5), *generally very fine and better* (5)
£100-£140
-
- 639** Great War Clasps: 5th. Aug. - 22nd. Nov. 1914 clasp to the 1914 Star (6); together with three *copy* clasps, *some of the mounting holes on the genuine clasps enlarged to aid affixing, generally very fine and better* (9)
£100-£140
-
- 640** Second World War Clasps: 1st Army (3); 8th Army (8); North Africa 1942-43 (3), *generally good very fine* (14)
£60-£80

-
- 641** Second World War Clasps: 1st Army (3); 8th Army (8); North Africa 1942-43 (3); together with a *copy* 8th Army clasp, generally good very fine (15) £60-£80
-
- 642** The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, 2.25-inch wide gold three-pronged riband buckle for a Companion's badge 1815-50, very good condition £200-£240
-
- 643** A Selection of Silver Riband Buckles.
Six Victorian silver riband buckles, four three-pronged, and two two-pronged, of slightly varying widths, all complete with reverse pins, generally good condition (6) £80-£100
-
- 644** A Selection of Silver Riband Bars.
A selection of mainly 19th Century silver riband bars, of varying designs, including two 'Bailey, Coventry' top laurel leaves riband bar (of the design typically encountered on Crimea Medals); another *Bailey, Coventry*, example with Imperial French eagle superimposed on laurel leaves; an Indian Mutiny clasp style top two-pronged riband buckle; and one double top brooch bar; together with various other riband bars, generally good condition (11) £80-£100
-
- x645** A Selection of Miniature Silver Riband Buckles.
Six Victorian miniature silver riband buckles, all two-pronged, one by *Hunt & Roskell*, and one by *Allen & Hayes*; together with a small leather fitted case for a single miniature award, the silk lining embossed 'Hunt & Roskell, late Storr & Mortimer, Jewellers & Goldsmiths to the Queen and Royal Family, 156 New Bond Street', very good condition (7) £100-£140
-
- x646** Defective Medals: Military Medal, G.V.R. (**672469 Pte W. Cleary. 22/Can: Inf:**); British War Medal 1914-20 (**45595 Cpl. A. U. Gilmour. C.M.B. Bde.:**); India General Service 1936-39 (**5770846 Pte. I. Roberts. R. Norf. R.:**) all *planchets only*, edge bruising, fine (3) £100-£140
- M.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1918:
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He volunteered to form part of daylight raiding party on German post opposite Lens on Feb. 27th last. After having reached objective and returned to our trenches, it being found that two men of raiding party were missing, he immediately went out again to objective and with three others, brought back the two wounded.'
- Willie Cleary** was born in Pointe Bleue, Quebec, Canada in June 1897. He was a Native Indian and the scout/sniper for the 22nd Battalion.
- Allan Ure Gilmour** was born in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada in January 1879. He served during the Great War with the 1st Motor Machine Gun Brigade, Canadian Machine Gun Corps, and died of wounds on the Western Front, 3 June 1916. Corporal Gilmour is buried in the Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, Boulogne-sur-Mer, France.
- I. Roberts** is listed on the medal roll as 'Deceased', 1 September 1937.
-
- 647** Renamed and Defective Medals (7): 1914-15 Star, *naming erased*; British War Medal 1914-20 (4) (**20821 Pte. G. Sephton. S. Lan. R.:**) *planchet only*; together with three with the *naming erased*; Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) *both naming erased*, generally nearly very fine and better (7) £60-£80

Miniature Medals

648



The group of nine miniature dress medals attributed to Rachel, Countess of Dudley

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 1st type badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Lady of Grace's badge, silver and enamel; 1914 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Coronation 1902, silver; Coronation 1911, silver; **France, Third Republic**, Medal of the Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires, bronze, all the British awards suspended from lady's bow ribbands, mounted individually for display in a Spink, London, glazed frame, nearly extremely fine (9) £200-£240

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 15 March 1918: Rachel, Countess of Dudley, Honorary Superintendent, No. 32 Stationary Hospital, France; Honorary Superintendent, Expeditionary Force, Officers' Clubs and Rest Houses

'For services in connection with the War in France, Egypt and Salonika.'

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919: Rachel, Countess of Dudley, C.B.E., Hon. Lady Suptd.

'In recognition of valuable services with the Armies in France and Flanders.'

Order of St. John, Lady of Grace *London Gazette* 5 August 1904.

Rachel, Countess of Dudley (née Gurney) was born in 1867 and married the 2nd Earl of Dudley in 1891. After the marriage, the Earl, 'under the influence of his idealistic wife, surprised his friends by the energy with which he began to attack his public duties', which included the positions of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1902-1905) and Governor-General of Australia (1908-1911). The Earl and Countess were immortalized in James Joyce's *Ulysses*, and the Countess of Dudley's Polo challenge cup in Australia is still contested in New South Wales.

During her period in Ireland Lady Dudley instituted the Lady Dudley Nurses, a body of trained and committed nurses that provided medical care to the communities in the west of Ireland; and then during her period in Australia she set up a similar nursing scheme which became a forerunner to the famous 'Flying Doctor' service. Following the outbreak of the Great War she established a special Australian Hospital at Boulogne, which, although fiercely opposed by the War Office, became one of the busiest and most important hospitals on the Western Front. For her services during the Great War she was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, and awarded the Royal Red Cross.

A frequent visitor to Ireland, Lady Dudley drowned whilst swimming off the coast of Connemara on 26 June 1920.

649 The group of three miniature dress medals attributed to Staff Nurse Susan D. Monroe, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve

Military Medal, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals, housed in a *Spink, London*, leather case; together with the recipient's Royal Infirmary Edinburgh School of Nursing 'Pelican League' badge, silver and enamel, the reverse engraved 'S. D. Munroe. 1294.'; and a similar badge, the reverse engraved 'C. J. Munro [sic] 1618', enamel damaged on last badge, the miniatures nearly extremely fine (5) £80-£100

M.M. *London Gazette* 30 July 1918:

'For gallantry and devotion to duty during an enemy air raid which wrecked three of her wards. She showed coolness and contempt of danger and a solicitude for her patients which was invaluable.'

Miss Susan Deverell Munroe trained as a nurse at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and joined the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve in 1916, proceeding to France in March of that year. She served as a Staff Nurse in various hospitals, notably Rouen, the No. 5 Casualty Clearing Station, and Etaples, and was awarded the Military Medal. Her M.M. was presented to her by H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace on 10 December 1919.

The other Royal Infirmary Edinburgh Badge in this lot belonged to the recipient's younger sister, Christina Jane Munroe.

Sold with copied research.

650



The mounted group of four Great War miniature medals worn by Nursing Sister A. M. Shrewsbury, Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, who was decorated by the French Government for services on board the Hospital Ship St Margaret of Scotland, and was later awarded the A.R.R.C.

1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; **France, Third Republic**, Medaille d'Honneur des Epidemies, bronze with anchor embroidered on ribbon, mounted as worn together with full-size ribbon bars including Royal Red Cross, very fine (4) £60-£80

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

Medaille d'Honneur des Epidemies *London Gazette* 24 May 1919. One of only two awards to Q.A.R.N.N.S.

Alice Mary Shrewsbury was born in Cambridgeshire on 17 August 1880, where her father had a farm of 160 acres. She had at least one brother and six sisters. She commenced her nursing training at Guy's Hospital and trained there for four and a half years before joining the Royal Navy on 6 August 1913, at R.N.H. Haslar. At the commencement of the war she was sent to the Hospital Ship *Drina* and served on her until August 1915 when she was transferred to R.N.H. Haslar. In May 1917 she served for just one week on the Hospital Ship *St Margaret of Scotland* before being placed at R.N.H. Malta. It was at this stage that nursing sisters were withdrawn from sea service. However, in November 1917 she once more transferred to the *St Margaret of Scotland* and appears to have served aboard her for the rest of the war. After the war she served at Haslar, Chatham, Malta, and R.N.H. Plymouth. She was discharged to pension on 17 August 1930. Her nursing reports show her as always being assessed as very good, exemplary or above average. She was awarded the Medaille d'Honneur des Epidemies in May 1919 and the medal was forwarded to her on 19 May 1922. She attended Buckingham Palace for the investiture of her A.R.R.C. on 14 March 1930.

According to information provided by Q.A.R.N.N.S. Archives there were only 53 1914-15 Star trios awarded to Q.A.R.N.N.S.

For the recipient's full-size medals, see Lot 142.

651 An unattributed M.B.E. pair of miniature dress medals

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st type; British War Medal 1914-20, mounted as worn, in *Spink, London*, small leather case, extremely fine

An unattributed M.B.E. group of eight miniature dress medals

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48; Coronation 1953, mounted court style as worn, good very fine

An unattributed B.E.M. group of three miniature dress medals

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R.; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army, mounted court style as worn, good very fine

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, mounted singularly as worn, in *Spink, London*, small red leather case, extremely fine (14) £120-£160

x 652



New Zealand Cross, 28mm x 19mm, silver and silver-gilt, with gold riband buckle, *nearly extremely fine, rare* £400-£500

-
- 653** The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's badge, gold, with integral gold riband buckle, in *Metcalf & Co.* fitted case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
-
- x654** The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's badge, gold, without riband buckle, in *Garrard, London*, fitted leather case, *extremely fine* £60-£80
-
- x655** Distinguished Service Order, V.R., gold and enamel, with integral top riband bar; together with a G.V.R. example suspended from a gold and enamel riband brooch bar, in the form of a sweetheart's brooch; Royal Victorian Medal, V.R., silver, with top *'Hunt & Roskell'* silver riband buckle, *test mark to first; crown suspension somewhat loose on last, otherwise extremely fine* (3) £120-£160
-
- x656** Kaiser-I-Hind, V.R. (2), 1st class, 'gold' (silver-gilt); 2nd class, silver, both with integral top riband bars, *good very fine* (2) £120-£160
-
- x657** Constabulary Medal (Ireland), 2nd type, 'Reward of Merit Royal Irish Constabulary', with top *'Hunt & Roskell'* silver riband buckle, *extremely fine, scarce* £180-£220
-
- x658** Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 engraved clasps, Egypt, Trafalgar, the planchet held in an outer silver band, with top silver riband buckle with gold pin, *extremely fine* £200-£240
-
- x659** Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 engraved clasps, Pyrenees, Toulouse, the planchet held in an outer silver band, with top *Hunt & Roskell* silver riband buckle, *extremely fine* £200-£240
-
- x660** Army of India 1799-1826, 2 engraved clasps, Ava, Bhurtpoor, the planchet held in an outer silver band, with top *Hunt & Roskell* silver riband buckle, *extremely fine* £200-£240
-
- x661** Waterloo 1815, 18mm, silver, with steel clip and split ring suspension, with top *'E. & E. Emanuel, Portsmouth'* silver riband buckle, *extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- x662** Honourable East India Company Medal for Burma 1824-26, silver, with steel clip and small ring suspension, with top silver riband buckle, *nearly extremely fine, rare* £100-£140
-
- x663** Ghuznee 1839, 'Ghuznee' engraved on obverse and '23d. July' engraved on reverse, with top *'E. & E. Emanuel, Portsmouth'* silver riband buckle, *extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- x664** St. Jean d'Acre 1840, silver, the planchet held in an outer silver band, with top *'Hunt & Roskell'* silver riband buckle with gold pin, *extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- x665** Cabul 1842, the planchet held in an outer silver band, 'Cabul 1842' engraved on reverse, with top *'Hunt & Roskell'* silver riband buckle with gold pin, *extremely fine* £140-£180

-
- x666** Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842, the planchet held in an outer silver band, 'Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842' engraved on reverse, with top 'Hunt & Roskell' silver riband buckle with gold pin, *extremely fine* £140-£180
-
- x667** Ghuznee Cabul 1842, the planchet held in an outer silver band, 'Victoria Vindex' engraved on obverse and 'Ghuznee Cabul 1842' engraved on reverse, with top 'E. & E. Emanuel, Portsmouth' silver riband buckle, *extremely fine* £140-£180
-
- x668** Defence of Jellalabad 1842 (2), 1st 'Mural Crown' type, of slightly crude Indian manufacture (?), with top silver riband bar; 2nd 'Flying Victory' issue, with top 'E. & E. Emanuel, Portsmouth' silver riband buckle, *extremely fine and scarce* (2) £240-£280
-
- x669** Defence of Kelat-i-Ghilzie 1842, with silver clip and straight bar suspension, with top silver riband buckle, *nearly extremely fine, rare* £200-£240
-
- x670** Hyderabad 1843, the planchet held in an outer silver band, 'Hyderabad 1843' engraved on reverse; Meeanee 1843, the planchet held in an outer silver band, 'Meeanee 1843' engraved on reverse, both with top 'E. & E. Emanuel, Portsmouth' silver riband buckles, *extremely fine* (2) £160-£200
-
- x671** Maharajpoor Star 1843, with top ring and silver straight bar suspension; Punnar Star 1843, with bronze hinged straight bar suspension, of differing sizes, the latter the larger of the two, the first with top 'Allan & Hayes' silver riband buckle, the second with top 'Hunt & Roskell' silver riband buckle, *good very fine* (2) £140-£180
-
- x672** New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1866; Baltic 1854-55; Abyssinia 1867, all with top silver riband buckles, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £80-£100
-
- x673** South Africa 1834-53, the planchet held in an outer silver band; South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9, the first with top 'E. & E. Emanuel, Portsmouth' silver riband buckle, the second with top 'Hunt & Roskell' silver riband buckle, *good very fine* (2) £100-£140
-
- x674** Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 2 clasps, Transkei, Basutoland; British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Mashonaland 1897, 2 clasps, Matabeleland 1896 [sic], Mashonaland 1897, both with top silver riband buckles, *good very fine and the latter an example of something that 'can only happen in miniature'* (2) £100-£140
-
- x675** Royal Niger Company Medal 1886-97, 1 clasp, Nigeria 1886-1897; East and West Africa 1887-1900, 2 clasps, Brass River 1895, Benin 1897, both with top silver riband buckles, *nearly extremely fine, the first rare* (2) £300-£400

x676



Imperial British East Africa Company Medal 1888-95, the reverse engraved within wreath 'Uganda 1890 1891 1892', with top silver riband buckle, *extremely fine and extremely rare* £300-£400

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- x677** British North Borneo Company Medal 1897-1916, 1 clasp, Punitive Expedition; British North Borneo Company Medal 1898-1900, 1 clasp, Tambunan, both with top silver riband buckles, *good very fine, rare* (2) £200-£240
-
- x678** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (2), 1 clasp, Natal; 2 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Paardeberg; Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902; Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'd', with integral top riband bar, this engraved '15. Oct - 15. Feb', the first three all with top silver riband buckles, *extremely fine* (4) £100-£140

x679 Arctic Medal 1818-55, with top 'Hunt & Roskell' silver riband buckle with gold pin, *extremely fine* £100-£140

x680 Empress of India 1877, silver, with top 'Hunt & Roskell' silver riband buckle, *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90

x681 Jubilee 1897, Mayor's and Provost's issue, silver, with top 'Hunt & Roskell' silver riband buckle with gold pin, *extremely fine* £70-£90

x 682



Coronation 1911, a fine-quality unofficial miniature medal, by *Spink, London*, gold, with 'Coronation 1911' gold clasp, and top gold riband buckle, in fitted red leather case, the lid embossed 'Coronation 1911', *extremely fine, rare* £200-£240

x 683



United States of America, Military Order of the Dragon, bronze with gilded dragon, uniface, with integral top Pagoda suspension bar and original embroidered silk riband, *extremely fine, rare* £600-£800

World Orders and Decorations

- x684** **Afghanistan, People's Democratic Republic**, Military Long Service Medal (6), 1st Class, for 20 Years' Service, gilt (2); 2nd Class, for 15 Years' Service, gilt with blue enamel (2); 3rd Class, for 10 Years' Service, gilt with red enamel (2), *good very fine* (6)
£60-£80

x 685



- Denmark, Kingdom**, Order of the Dannebrog, Frederick VII issue (1848-63), Commander's neck Badge, 74mm including crown suspension x 40mm, gold and enamel, with Copenhagen hallmark and additional French owl import mark to suspension ring, *nearly extremely fine*
£400-£500

- 686** **Finland, Republic**, Order of the White Rose, Officer's breast badge, by A. Tillander, Helsinki, 41mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's mark and silver marks to ring, with rosette on riband, in case of issue, with lapel rosette, *extremely fine*
£70-£90

687



- France, Third Republic**, Medaille Militaire, silver, gilt and enamel, with trophy of arms suspension; Croix de Guerre, bronze, the reverse dated 1914-1918', with bronze star device on riband, mounted for display in an oval framed with a portrait of the recipient, and an affixed plaque that reads 'Pour la France. Mort au Champ d'Honneur à l'attaque de Carency (Artois) le 16 Mai 1915', *extremely fine*
£40-£50

- 688** **Germany, Prussia**, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge (3), silver with iron centre, *generally very fine and better* (3)
£100-£140

689



Germany, Third Reich, German Cross is Gold, by *Steinhauer & Luck*, with manufacturer's number '4' to retaining pin, in *slightly damaged and faded* fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* £1,000-£1,400

x690 **Germany, Third Reich**, Iron Cross 1939, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; War Merit Cross, Second Class, without swords; Anschluss Medal, 2nd type, *good very fine* (3) £80-£100

691 **Germany, Third Reich**, Iron Cross 1939, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, maker marked on the suspension ring with the number '55' indicating manufacture by the firm of J. E. Hammer & Söhne, Geringswalde; War Merit Cross, Second Class, without swords, bronze; 40 Years Faithful Service Cross, gilt and enamel; 25 Years Faithful Service Cross, silvered and enamel; Social Welfare Medal "Medaille für Deutsche Volkspflege" silvered base metal; together with an Italian Libya Campaign Medal, silver; a French Great War Croix de Guerre, bronze, the reverse dated 1914-1917, with bronze star on ribbon; a U.N. Korea Medal 1950-54, English version, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue; a Kuwaiti Medal of the Liberation of Kuwait, bronze and enamel, in case of issue; a Swiss Commemorative Medal of General Henri Guisan; and a Chilean Bronze Medallion commemorating the visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II to Chile in 1968, *generally very fine and better* (11) £100-£140

x692 **Germany, Third Reich**, War Merit Cross, First Class, with crossed swords, unmarked; Faithful Service Decoration, Second Class, for 25 Years' Service, *very fine* (2) £70-£90

693 **Italian States, Kingdom of the Two Sicilies**, Sacred Military Constantinian Order of St George, Commander's neck badge, 114mm including crown and trophy of arms suspension x 51mm, silver-gilt and enamel; together with a Belgian Second Class Labour Decoration, with related miniature award, in case of issue; a Zimbabwean Independence Medal, officially numbered '08357', in numbered card box of issue; and two U.N. Medals for Korea 1950-54, both English versions, both in cases of issue, on with the related miniature award, *suspension detached from badge on first, with reverse central rivet from badge missing, therefore fair to fine; the rest better* (5) £70-£90

694



Korea, Republic, Order of Distinguished Diplomatic Service, 2nd type, First Class set of insignia, comprising sash badge, 81mm including suspension x 57mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with central taeguk surrounded by four amethysts, *one amethyst missing*, the reverse officially numbered '368'; breast star, 53mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with central taeguk surrounded by four amethysts, the reverse officially numbered '368', *good very fine and rare* (2) £500-£700

695 **Netherlands, Kingdom**, Cross of Merit of the Dutch Red Cross, 63mm including crown suspension x 40mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine* £100-£140



A post-Revolution Ottoman Order of Hanedani Ali Osman Collar Badge, privately manufactured and presented by H.M. King Farouk of Egypt to the exiled Ottoman Prince Ömer Faruk as a token of Friendship and Esteem

Ottoman Empire, a post-Revolution Order of Hanedani Ali Osman (Order of the Illustrious Ottoman Dynasty) Collar Badge, 87mm including Star and crescent suspension x 55mm, silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, the gold centre with the toughra of Abdul Hamid II, the border around bearing the dates AH 699 (1299 AD, the date of the founding of the Ottoman Empire) and AH 1311 (1895 AD, the date of the foundation of the Order), the reverse bearing the Ottoman imperial arms, a crowned cypher of H.H. Prince Ömer Faruk, and maker's name Naguib Bey, Cairo, *about extremely fine, rare* £4,000-£5,000

Provenance: Presented by King Farouk of Egypt to Prince Ömer Faruk, and thence by descent.

The Order of Hanedani Ali Osman was instituted by Abdul Hamid II in 1895 and was awarded in one class only. It was exclusively reserved for members of the Imperial Family and for foreign Royalty (with the single exception of the Grand Vizier Tewfik Pasha). The Order was awarded on only 50 occasions in total, and became obsolete following the abolition of the Ottoman Empire and the establishment of the Republic of Turkey in 1924.

His Highness Prince Ömer Faruk (1898-1969) was an Ottoman prince and the only son of the last Caliph of Islam Abdulmejid II, and the nephew of Sultan Mehmet VI. He served during the Great War as an Officer in the Imperial Army, and having been awarded the Order of Hanedani Ali Osman wore the Collar Badge as his principal neck decoration whilst in uniform. Photographs of the recipient in his uniform prior to the revolution clearly show him wearing the Collar Badge as a neck badge.

Following the exile of the Imperial Family in March 1924, during which all his Orders and Decorations were left behind, Prince Ömer Faruk moved with his family to Nice, before moving to Egypt in 1938. There he became close to H.M. King Farouk, who had the court jewellers Naguib Bey manufacture the Badge in this lot, as a replacement of the original, and presented it to the exiled prince as a token of friendship and esteem (letter included with lot refers). The exact date of manufacture and presentation is unknown, but presumably happened sometime in the 1940s, before King Farouk himself was exiled in July 1952.

697 Poland, Republic, Order of Virtuti Militari, Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash badge, 98mm including crown suspension x 65mm, gilt and enamel, unmarked; Star, 94mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, unmarked, with full sash riband, *of recent manufacture, nearly extremely fine* (2) £200-£240

698 Poland, Republic, Order of Polonia Restituta, Fifth Class breast badge, 43mm, gilt and enamel, unmarked, *of recent manufacture, nearly extremely fine*

Poland, People's Republic, Order of Polonia Restituta (4), Fourth Class breast badge, 57mm, gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband, *enamel damage to top arm of cross*, Fifth Class breast badge (3), 45mm, gilt and enamel, all unmarked, *minor enamel damage, generally very fine* (5) £80-£100

699 Spain, Carlist, Military Order of St. Fernando, Officer's First Class Star, 53mm, silver, gold, and enamel, no wreath, *minor blue enamel damage to motto around central medallion, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £70-£90

x 700



Sweden, Kingdom, Order of the Vasa, Commander's neck Badge, 81mm including crown suspension x 55mm, gold and enamel, extremely fine £300-£400

701 Sweden, Kingdom, Order of the Vasa, Knight's breast badge, 60mm including crown suspension x 38mm, gold and enamel, good very fine £200-£240

702 Thailand, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, 3rd (1941) type, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck badge, 85mm including crown suspension x 60mm, silvered, gilt, and enamel, unmarked, with neck riband, nearly extremely fine; Star, 79mm, silvered, gilt, and enamel, unmarked, in fitted case of issue, of modern manufacture, extremely fine (2) £70-£90

703 Thailand, Kingdom, Order of the White Elephant, 2nd type, Lady's Second Class set of insignia, comprising shoulder badge, 78mm including crown suspension x 46mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's mark to reverse of crown, on lady's bow riband; Star, 62mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with maker's mark to reverse of gold retaining pin, in fitted case of issue, minor enamel damage to Star, nearly extremely fine (2) £80-£100

704 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Order of the Red Banner, Monetny Dvor mint mark and reverse numbered, 270197, indicating an award dated in the second half of 1945; Order of the Badge of Honour, 'hollow back', Monetny Dvor mint mark and reverse numbered 673940, indicating an award dated in 1971, lacking the first applied 'C' of C.C.C.P.; Order of the Red Banner of Labour, Monetny Dvor mint mark and reverse numbered 591676, indicating an award in the late 1960's; Order of the Patriotic War, Second Class, screwpost fitting, Monetny Dvor mint mark and reverse numbered 564877, indicating an award made in 1945; Order of the Red Star, Monetny Dvor mint mark and reverse numbered 1081293, indicating an issue date in the second half of 1944; together with a modern Soviet submariner's badge with red star and screw post fitting; a large gilt-metal commemorative medallion celebrating the life of Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinsky; a Veteran of Labour Medal; a Commemorative Medal for the 40th Anniversary of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. 1918-1958; a Soviet Guard Badge; a Soviet Badge to a member of the Komsomol Submarine Service, of the Soviet Union of Kazakhstan; a Red enamelled gilt star pin back badge, with the applied head and shoulders of Lenin in white metal; and a Soviet Army Officers Parade Cap badge, gilt alloy badge with wreath and cockade and central red star with hammer and sickle motif, two thin prong fittings, generally very fine £100-£140

x705 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, A selection of Soviet Decorations and Medals including Medal for Military Merit in Battle, unnumbered; Distinguished Labour Medal; Medal for Personal Courage, the reverse officially numbered '000501'; Medal for a Partisan of the Great Patriotic War, First Class; Medal for Valiant Labour during the Great Patriotic War; Medals for the 20th, 30th (2), and 70th Anniversaries of the Soviet Armed Forces 1918; Medals for the 20th, 40th (3), 50th (5), 60th, and 65th Anniversaries of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945; Medal for the 1500th Anniversary of the Founding of Kiev (2), generally very fine and better (lot) £80-£100

706



Zimbabwe, Republic, Bronze Cross of Zimbabwe, bronze and enamel, with Army 'oak leaves' suspension bar, the reverse officially named '**803409V Trooper Nkolimbo C.**', *good very fine, scarce* *£300-£400*

707 International, Sovereign Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Rhodes & Malta, Knight of Justice's neck badge, 127mm including crown and trophy of arms suspension x 48mm, gilt and enamel, the top arm of the cross un-enamelled, unmarked, with red neck riband; with two related miniature awards, lapel rosette, and two miscellaneous lapel badges, in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* *£60-£80*

Militaria

708



A Victorian General Officer's Mess Dress Tunic Worn by Major-General C. F. Gregorie, C.B.

Comprising Mess Jacket of scarlet cloth, with stand-up collar, the whole edged all round with regimental pattern lace, with rank insignia on shoulder boards, and the attached ribbands of the Order of the Bath; Indian Mutiny 1857-59; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89; the Ottoman Order of Medjidieh; and the Khedive's Star; and Mess Dress waistcoat of standard pattern, black cloth with gold lacing to front (front fastening); together with a monogram brooch pin, *very good overall condition* (2) £300-£400

709



Royal Naval Georgian Period Midshipman's Dirk.

Stiletto blade, straight gilt quillon with raised leaf decoration, the handle grip with silvered pommel, contained in leather scabbard with three gilt chaps, the top two with carrying rings, blade length 180mm, overall length 265mm, *blade discoloured with slight rusting, handle split, and gilt rubbed overall, therefore fair condition commensurate with age* £180-£220

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

710 16th (The Queen's) Lancers Other Ranks Full Dress Lance Cap Plate.

A good quality die-stamped gilded metal example, Royal Arms with Queen's Crown, battle honours up to Sobraon and unit title below, with two screw post fasteners, *good condition* £50-£70

711



38th (1st Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot Officer's Helmet Plate 1881-84.

A scarce example, gilt standard star pattern back plate with laurel wreath and Garter belt with gilt numeral '38' to the centre, lacking usual silver Staffordshire knot under the Garter, gilt tarnished, with 3 loops to the rear, *minor damage to reverse, otherwise good condition* (2) £240-£280

Sold with a *reproduction* 80th (Staffordshire Volunteers) Regiment of Foot other ranks white buff leather waist belt, the clasp to the centre '80' on stencilled ground with title scroll 'Staffordshire Volunteers'.

-
- x712** A Cavalry Officer's Waist Belt Clasp c.1820.
A fine Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, gilt rectangular back plate with silver mounts, oak leaves with scroll 'Dieu et Mon Droit', crowned 'WR' cypher with 'IV' below, *gilt and silver polished, otherwise good condition* £120-£160
-
- x713** Cheshire Regiment (4th Volunteer Battalion) Officer's Waist Belt Clasp c.1890.
A fine Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, silvered standard pattern, with title belt, to the centre rayed star with Prince of Wales's plumes; together with a Royal Carnarvon Militia round forage cap badge silvered title strap with separate crown, with lug fixings to the rear, *good condition* (2) £120-£160
-
- x714** Bengal Staff Corps Officer's Waist Belt Clasp c.1890.
A fine Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, standard pattern, to the centre silvered VRI cypher, and regimental title 'Bengal Staff Corps', *good condition* £70-£90
-
- x715** Bengal Lancer Officer's Waist Belt Clasp c.1890.
A fine Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, gilt rectangular pattern, with gilt crossed lances with '1 BL' superimposed, *gilt worn, otherwise good condition* £80-£100
-
- x716** 15th Bengal Lancers (Cureton's Mooltanees) Officer's Waist Belt Clasp c.1890.
A fine Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, gilt rectangular pattern, silvered crossed lances with '15' superimposed; together with a silvered chain and boss badge, crossed lances with star and 'XV' superimposed, below half moon scroll 'Cureton's Mooltanees', *good condition* (2) £180-£220
-
- x717** 29th Deccan Horse Officer's Waist Belt Clasp c.1920.
A fine Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, gilt rectangular pattern, with silvered crowned crossed lance, 'XXIX' superimposed, with with title scroll 'Deccan Horse' below, *good condition* £80-£100
-
- x718** Scinde Irregular Horse Officer's Waist Belt Clasp c.1860.
A fine Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, silvered rectangular pattern, title scroll 'Scinde Irregular Horse' oak leaf wreath, with battle honours 'Mooltan, Punjab, Goojerat', to the centre a shield bearing the battle honours 'Cutchee, Meeanee, Hyderabad, Feb 17 1843', *good condition* £180-£220

- 719** Kings Royal Rifle Corps Officer's Pouch Belt Plate c.1870.
The Pouch Belt Plate of standard silvered Maltese Cross pattern with honours to Taku Forts and Peking, rear with fitting for pin now absent; together with another example with pin fitted to the rear, *fractures to the top and bottom arm of the Maltese Cross soldered plates fitted, slight service wear to the front, generally good condition (2)* £140-£180

720



- Kings Royal Rifle Corps Officer's Pouch Belt Plate c.1902
The Pouch Belt Plate HM Silver (J&C 1902) of standard Maltese Cross pattern with honours to Egypt 1884, pin fitted to the rear and plated fitted to the Crown, *good condition* £140-£180

- x721** A 21st Lancers Officer's Cap Badge.
A 21st Lancers Officer's silver-gilt cap badge; together with a 11th Prince of Wales's Own Cavalry (Probyn's Horse) cap badge, silver and gilt; and a Scinde Irregular Horse Collar Badge, silver, *generally good condition (3)* £80-£100

- x722** Cavalry Badges.
A collection of various cavalry Badges mounted for display, including Patiala Lancers, together with a pair of shoulder titles; Maharajah of Jodhpur's Lancers N.C.O.s Arm Badge; Reserve Regiment of Lancers; Central India Horse; 4th/19th Prince of Wales's Light Horse; and New South Wales Lancers, *generally very good condition (9)* £180-£220

- 723** King's Africa Rifles Cap and Collar Badges.
A selection of insignia including 1st Battalion cap and collar badges; 2nd Battalion cap and collar badges; and sundry shoulder titles, *good condition (lot)* £180-£220

- 724** King's Africa Rifles Cap and Collar Badges.
A selection of insignia including 3rd Battalion cap and collar badges; 4th Battalion cap and collar badges; and sundry shoulder titles, *good condition (lot)* £120-£160

- 725** Miscellaneous Militaria.
A selection of miscellaneous Militaria including a Royal Naval Reserve waist belt clasp; Cap Badges, including a scarce Royal Marine Bakelite issue and those of the 15th/19th Hussars; East Yorkshire Regiment; West Riding Regiment; South Lancashire Regiment; London Rifle Brigade; and Canadian 2nd Armoured Car Regiment; and sundry shoulder titles and collar badges, *generally good condition (lot)* £160-£200

- 726** Miscellaneous Militaria.
A selection of military badges including, 4th Hussars, Royal Scots, Royal Highlanders, Camerons, Gordon Highlanders, Toronto Scottish, Royal West Kent, East Surrey, Cheshires, Tank Corps, Army Service Corps &c.; together with various sundry shoulder titles, lapel badges &c., *some copies, fixings missing, overall fair condition (lot)* £120-£160

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- x727** Miscellaneous Militaria.
A miscellaneous selection, comprising a pair of Northumberland Fusiliers Officers full dress epaulette mounts gilt laurel wreath with silvered mounted scroll 'Quo Fata Vocant', to the centre St George and the dragoon with 'V'; a silver crowned G.R. badge; a modern E.I.I.R. Life Guards badge; 11 Skinner's Horse brass buttons mounted on a board; 5 miscellaneous uniform buttons mounted on a board; a R.A.A.F. sterling silver Pilots Wings; and three other 'wings', *generally good condition (lot)* £100-£140
-
- x728** Miscellaneous Militaria.
A selection of militaria including the outer part of a South African Constabulary cap badge c.1900; a BRV gilt plate with star above; a Royal Air Force Flying Officer's badge; and various shoulder titles including 4th Sherwood Foresters and University of London OTC, *generally good condition (lot)* £80-£100
-
- 729** Miscellaneous Militaria.
A miscellaneous selection, comprising various Cloth badges, including an embroidered Royal Air Force Queens Crown bullion blazer badge; a Fleet Air Arm Observer Rating sleeve badge, King's Crown; a Royal Navy Seaman Torpedoman trade badge, bullion wire on black felt; a Royal Air Force padded cloth wings badge, Queen's Crown; and a United States Navy nuclear weapons Petty Officer 1st Class Sleeve badge; various military and civilian badges and buttons, including a 1st Royal Dragoons Collar badge; 3 Royal Marines plastic wartime collar badges with blade fittings; a Royal Army Service Corps brown plastic wartime cap badge with blade fittings; a Parachute Regiment Old Comrades Association lapel badge; a Civil Defence Corps King's Crown gilt metal and enamel lapel badges; an Army Catering Corps Regimental Association lapel badge; and 7 Royal Air Force King's Crown uniform buttons; together with a small selection of lapel and buttonhole 'sweetheart' badges, including Royal Corps of Signals, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Royal Air Force, and South Lancashire Regiment, all four with mother of pearl backing discs; an *empty* Princess Mary's Christmas 1914 Gift Tin; a Great War Ordnance Survey Trench Map of the Ploegsteert Sector, 28 SW 4. Edition 5A, dated July 1917, with trenches corrected to 18 July 1917. 1:10,000 scale, covering Ploegsteert, Messines, Wulverghem and Warneton; and various other ephemera, including a trench art style bullet case with copper cross inserted and a pair of court-mounted miniature medals, *generally good condition (lot)* £80-£100
-
- 730** Miscellaneous Military Badges.
A selection of military badges including Royal Marines, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, 11th Hussars, West Kent Yeomanry, Gloucestershire Hussars, Grenadier Guards, Scots Guards, Royal Fusiliers, Royal Sussex, Royal Berkshire, King's Own, and Toronto Scottish, *some restrikes, and fixings missing in part, otherwise generally good condition (lot)* £120-£160
-
- 731** Miscellaneous Military Badges.
A selection of military badges including 17th Lancers, Shropshire Yeomanry, Royal Scots, Royal Fusiliers, Norfolk, East Yorkshire, Cheshire, Welsh, Black Watch, Camerons, London Rifle Brigade, Liverpool Scottish, Army Cyclist Corps, Army Pay Corps, and West Indies, *some restrikes, and fixings missing in part, otherwise generally good condition (lot)* £120-£160
-
- 732** Great War Royal Flying Corps Insignia.
A scarce selection of insignia including a gilt embroidered Pilots Brevet Wing and 3 other examples; a pair of cloth shoulder titles; other ranks cap badges; and sundry badges and buttons, *some fixings missing, generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240
-
- 733** Royal Air Force Insignia.
A miscellaneous selection including Women's Royal Air Force pairs of shoulder titles and sleeve eagles; a scarce Works and Buildings cap/collar badge; 4 metal eagle badges; and sundry cloth and metal insignia, *generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240
-
- 734** Second World War and post-War Royal Air Force Insignia.
A selection including various Brevet Wings, comprising 10 padded and flat Pilots examples, and 2 Observer; an Air Marshal's cap badge; a Flying Officer's cap badge; and sundry cloth items, *some brevets showing service wear, otherwise generally good condition (lot)* £180-£220
-
- 735** Second World War and post-War Royal Air Force Insignia.
A selection including various Brevet Wings, comprising 8 padded and flat Pilot examples, 2 Observer, Air Gunner, Navigator, and Bomber; and sundry cloth items, *some brevets showing service wear, otherwise generally good condition (lot)* £200-£240
-
- 736** Second World War Rhodesian Air Force Insignia.
A selection of cloth insignia including 2 Pilots Brevet Wings; a good selection of shoulder titles; gilt eagle; and sundry cloth items, *generally good condition (lot)* £120-£160

- 737** A Royal Air Force Escape and Evasion Button.
A scarce Second World War escape and evasion button, manufactured by *Gaunt & Son, London*, KC RAF eagle with threaded reverse with compass enclosed, *good condition, scarce* £180-£220

- 738** Miscellaneous Buttons.
A selection of excavated early buttons including 7th Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery, 60th Foot, 66th Foot, Bridgewater Volunteers, and West Hertfordshire Volunteers, *most fixings missing, fair condition (lot)* £60-£80

- 739** A.R.P. Air Raid Precautions Ephemera.
An A.R.P. Air Raid Precautions silver lapel badge, in original card box of issue; and an A.R.P. Air Raid Precautions Whistle, nickel plated steel; together with a Second War Military Whistle by *J. Hudson & Co., Birmingham*, nickel, dated 1941, broad arrow mark; an Air Ministry Whistle, with crown over 'A.M.' chrome plated nickel, with reference number '293/AA/ 22 CON. 14 C.' possibly an emergency distress whistle from a Mae West jacket life preserver; and a Black Bakelite 'Compass Magnetic Marching - Mark 1. Second World War, with broad arrow mark and maker marked by the fictitious 'T.G. Co. Ltd.', with serial number: B319658, *generally reasonable condition (5)* £70-£90

- 740** Police Insignia.
A selection of Police insignia including Cyprus Police cap and collar badges; Royal Papua & New Guinea Constabulary post-1953 cap and collar badges; and sundry buttons, *generally good condition (lot)* £60-£80

- 741** A Collection of Great War Trench Art.
A miscellaneous selection including Bullet handled letter openers, several with engraved blades; Crucifixes; matchbox covers &c.; together with two Great War bayonets, for the French Chasspot and the German Mauser, these both with sheaths and both cleaned, *generally good condition (lot)* £180-£220

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

742



- A French Napoleonic First Empire Waterloo-period M.1804 Pattern Back-plate.
The backplate of heavy plate with bold medial ridge and flanged base, studded with 9 brass rivets around the base and six along the neck (See *Aries* No. 4, 1969, Fig. 2d.), *dark patina overall with patches of light pitting, generally good condition* £500-£700

Almost certainly a souvenir collected after the Battle of Waterloo (see *Waterloo Witnesses* by Kristine Hughes for numerous mentions of British visitors to the battlefield in the days and weeks following the battle particularly trying to obtain these cuirasses, of which there were many at the time lying around on the battlefield).

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- 743** 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
-
- 744** 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
-
- 745** A German Second World War Red Cross Mans Hewer.
Excellent blade, all cross grain finish remaining, marked Ges Gesch below the reverse langet. There were only two makers of this form of dagger, which can only be revealed by removing the grips, either P. D. Luneschloss or Robert Klass. The cast hilt is in excellent condition, nickel plating slightly dull, both plastic grips unbroken. Fitted into its original scabbard, which retains virtually all of its original black painted finish with rust flooding through on the face side. Both upper and lower scabbard mounts complete with their screws, *good condition* £300-£400
- This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.
-
- 746** A German Second World War S.A. Dagger.
An NSKK dagger, heavily stained blade, RZM M79 with the remaining letters obscured by black spotting. An attempt had been made to de-nazify the swastika and the eagle but the swastika still remains. Aluminium hilt fittings. Fitted into its black painted NSKK scabbard with the ball to the lower scabbard mount totally destroyed, *reasonable condition* £200-£240
- This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.
-
- 747** A German Second War Luftwaffe Reconnaissance Flight Bar.
A very late war Flight Bar with small circle mark at the very base of the eagles head on the reverse side. Tapering fluted pin, original hook and hinge. There is always controversy of the period of manufacture of these circle marked badges, generally regarded to have been produced by the Company Steinhauer & Luck, it is virtually impossible to define whether they were pre May 1945 produced or were produced after the end of hostilities to serve the desire of souvenir hunting occupying forces and because of the poor quality metal many are devoid of all finish, this example unusually has all of its silver finish remaining with slight toning, *very good condition* £70-£90
-
- 748** A German Second War Railway Protection Police Insignia Grouping.
NCOs Railway Protection Police arm eagle, heavily silver cotton embroidered on black backing. Single officers collar patch. A Railway Protection Police aluminium cap cockade with one set of pins missing. Railway collar patch with winged wheel raised aluminium logo on velvet. Two different size of Reichsbahn cap eagles, both with only one pin remaining, *good condition (6)* £60-£80
-
- 749** German Second World War Badges and Tinnies.
A miscellaneous selection of Badges, comprising a D.R.L. Sports Badge, 3rd type with swastika, 'Bronze' grade; an R.A.D. Reichsarbeitsdienst Cap Badge, silvered zinc with traces of red and black paint, maker marked "C.T.D." 36 and "Ges. Gesch.", on the reverse; an R.A.D. Reichsarbeitsdienst rank badge, Maidenoberfuhrerin, non-magnetic zinc alloy, reverse marked with R.A.D. acceptance stamp and maker mark for Wilhelm Deumer and '41'; an R.A.D. Reichsarbeitsdienst weibliche Jugend, female oval scarf badge, zinc alloy, reverse with R.A.D. acceptance stamp and maker mark for Assman; an a NSFK Badge for Balloon Pilots; together with three Crosses of Honour of the German Mother in Gold, gilt and enamel, one cased; a Police cap badge eagle; and various stickpins, lapel badges, tinnies, and other ephemera, *some copies, some fixings missing, generally good condition (lot)* £80-£100
-
- 750** Miscellaneous Foreign Insignia.
A selection of miscellaneous items, comprising an Imperial German Pickelhaube Helmet Plate; three United States of America Medals, the first a 2 Year Marksman's Medal, by *Tiffany*, bronze, unnamed; the second a City of Brooklyn Veteran's Medal 1866, bronze, with top riband bar engraved '**Col. Ewd. Butler.**'; and the third depicting an American eagle with crossed swords, bronze, the reverse engraved '**M. S. Carlson '25**'; and a 121st Monaghan Militia engraved paper knife, *generally fair condition and better (5)* £80-£100

End of Sale

NOONANS
MAYFAIR

FORTHCOMING AUCTION OF

COINS & HISTORICAL MEDALS

•
TO INCLUDE

THE HONOURS AND AWARDS BESTOWED UPON ARCHER MARTIN
AWARDED THE NOBEL LAUREATE PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY, 1952

WEDNESDAY 1 & THURSDAY 2 FEBRUARY 2023

ALL ENQUIRIES PLEASE CONTACT TIM WILKES
ON 020 7016 1700 OR EMAIL COINS@NOONANS.CO.UK



THE NOBEL LAUREATE PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY, 1952, AWARDED FOR THE INVENTION OF PARTITION CHROMATOGRAPHY
ESTIMATE: £100,000–£150,000

16 BOLTON STREET MAYFAIR LONDON W1J 8BQ T. 020 7016 1700



COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA 18 JANUARY 2023

Please bid on my behalf at the above sale for the following Lot(s) up to the price(s) mentioned overleaf. 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 delivered or collected within the UK) will be payable by me on the hammer price of all lots.

Please see the Terms and Conditions of Business for any other charges which may be applicable.

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 etc.

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 4 PM on the day prior to the sale. Although we will endeavour to execute any late bids, Noonans 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.noonans.co.uk right up until a lot is offered. You will receive a confirmatory email for all bids and amendments, Bids posted to our office using this form will be entered by our staff using the same Advance Bidding Facility. **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 Business in the catalogue.

SIGNED

NAME (block capitals)

CLIENT CODE

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

EMAIL

If successful, payment can be made in the following ways:

Credit/Debit card online via www.noonans.co.uk

Bank Transfer

Bankers: Lloyds; Address: 39 Piccadilly, London W1J 0AA; Sort code: 30-96-64; Account No.: 00622865;

Swift Code: LOYDGB2L; IBAN: GB70LOYD30966400622865; BIC: LOYDGB21085

Cheque payable to Noonans

Cash up to a maximum of £5,000

All payments to be made in pounds sterling.

Please note payment is due within five working days of the end of the auction.

YOUR BIDS MAY BE PLACED OVERLEAF

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 Noonans Auctions Ltd. ("Noonans") 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 Noonans' published bidding increments which may be found at noonans.co.uk and in the bidding form included with the auction catalogue.

3 The premium

The buyer shall pay to Noonans a premium of 24% on the 'hammer price' and agrees that Noonans, when acting as agent for the seller, may also receive commission from the seller in accordance with Condition 16.

4 Value Added Tax (VAT)

The buyers' premium is subject to the current rate of Value Added Tax if the lot is delivered to or collected by the purchaser within the UK.

Lots marked 'X' are subject to importation VAT of 5% on the hammer price unless re-exported outside the UK, as per the conditions below.

Buyers who wish to hand carry their lots to export them from the UK will be charged VAT at the prevailing rate and importation VAT (where applicable) and will not be able to claim a VAT refund.

Buyers will only be able to secure a VAT free invoice and/or VAT refund if the goods are exported by Noonans or a pre-approved commercial shipper. Where the buyer instructs a pre-approved commercial shipper, proof of correct export out of the UK must be provided to Noonans by the buyer within 30 days of export and no later than 90 days from the date of the sale. Refunds are subject to a £50 administrative fee.

5. Artist's Resale Rights (Droit de Suite)

Lots marked ARR in the catalogue indicate lots that may be subject to this royalty payment. The royalty will be charged to the buyer on the 'hammer price' and is in addition to the buyers' premium. Royalties are charged on a sliding percentage scale as shown below but do not apply to lots where the hammer price is less than 1000 euros. The payment is calculated on the rate of exchange at the European Central Bank on the date of the sale.

All royalty charges are paid in full to The Design and Artists Copyright Society (DACs).

Portion of the hammer price	Royalties
From 0 to €50,000	4%
From €50,000.01 to €200,000	3%
From €200,000.01 to €350,000	1%
From €350,000.01 to €500,000	0.5%
Exceeding €500,000	0.25%

6 Payment

When a lot is sold the buyer shall:

- (a) confirm to Noonans his or her name and address and, if so requested, give proof of identity; and
- (b) pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling within five working days of the end of the sale (unless credit terms have been agreed with Noonans before the auction). Please note that we will not accept cash payments in excess of £5,000 (five thousand pounds) in settlement for purchases made at any one auction.

7 Noonans 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'.

8 Any payments by a buyer to Noonans may be applied by Noonans towards any sums owing from that buyer to Noonans on any account whatever, without regard to any directions of the buyer, his or her agent, whether expressed or implied.

9 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 Noonans of the 'total amount due' in pounds sterling.

10 (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 Noonans 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 Noonans staff is undertaken solely as a courtesy to clients and, in the case of fragile articles, will be undertaken only at Noonans' discretion. In no event will Noonans 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.

11 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 Noonans 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 Noonans to destinations outside the UK, unless specifically instructed otherwise by the consignee.

12 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, Noonans 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 Noonans 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 Noonans' 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 Noonans' possession for any purpose.

13 Liability of Noonans 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 Noonans under this Condition, none of the seller, Noonans, 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 Noonans, 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 Noonans 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 Noonans 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 Noonans in respect of the lot sold.

CONDITIONS MAINLY CONCERNING SELLERS AND CONSIGNORS

14 Warranty of title and availability

The seller warrants to Noonans 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 Noonans, 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.

15 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 Noonans. Noonans 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.

16 Authority to deduct commission and expenses

The seller authorises Noonans to deduct commission at the 'stated rate' and 'expenses' from the 'hammer price' and acknowledges Noonans' right to retain the premium payable by the buyer.

17 Rescission of sale

If before Noonans remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the buyer makes a claim to rescind the sale that is appropriate and Noonans is of the opinion that the claim is justified, Noonans is authorised to rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to Noonans in respect of the lot.

18 Payment of sale proceeds

Noonans shall remit the 'sale proceeds' to the seller 35 days after the auction, but if by that date Noonans has not received the 'total amount due' from the buyer then Noonans 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 Noonans and the buyer, Noonans shall remit to the seller the sale proceeds 35 days after the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

19 If the buyer fails to pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' within 3 weeks after the auction, Noonans will endeavour to notify the seller and

take the seller's instructions as to the appropriate course of action and, so far as in Noonans' opinion is practicable, will assist the seller to recover the 'total amount due' from the buyer. If circumstances do not permit Noonans to take instructions from the seller, the seller authorises Noonans 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 Noonans 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.

20 If, notwithstanding that, the buyer fails to pay to Noonans the 'total amount due' within three weeks after the auction and Noonans remits the 'sale proceeds' to the seller, the ownership of the lot shall pass to Noonans.

21 Charges for withdrawn lots

Where a seller cancels instructions for sale, Noonans reserve the right to charge a fee of 15% of Noonans' 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.

22 Rights to photographs and illustrations

The seller gives Noonans 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).

23 Unsold lots

Where any lot fails to sell, Noonans shall notify the seller accordingly. The seller shall make arrangements either to re-offer the lot for sale or to collect the lot.

24 Noonans 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

25 Noonans 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.

26 Any representation or statement by Noonans, 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 Noonans nor its servants or agents are responsible for the correctness of such opinions.

27 Whilst the interests of prospective buyers are best served by attendance at the auction, Noonans will, if so instructed, execute bids on their behalf. Neither Noonans nor its servants or agents are responsible for any neglect or default in doing so or for failing to do so.

28 Noonans shall have the right, at its discretion, to refuse admission to its premises or attendance

at its auctions by any person.

29 Noonans 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.

30 (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) Noonans 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.

31 Any notice by Noonans 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.

32 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. Noonans 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.

33 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 Noonans by the seller in whatever capacity and howsoever arising;
- (f) 'stated rate' means Noonans' published rates of commission for the time and any Value Added Tax thereon;
- (g) 'expenses' in relation to the sale of any lot means Noonans charges and expenses for insurance, illustrations, special advertising, certification, remedials, 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.

34 Vendors' commission of sales

A commission of 15 per cent is payable by the vendor on the hammer price on lots sold.

Insurance is charged at 1.5 per cent of the hammer price.

35 VAT

Commission, illustrations, insurance and expenses are subject to VAT if the seller is resident in the UK.

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