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ORDERS, DECORATIONS,
MEDALS AND MILITARIA

8 NOVEMBER 2023 AT 10 AM



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LOT 309

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WING COMMANDER J. M. MORGAN,
ROYAL AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE

AUCTION

AN AUCTION OF:
ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

DATE
8 NOVEMBER 2023 AT 10AM

VIEWINGS

1-3 NOVEMBER 10AM-4PM

PUBLIC VIEWING
6 AND 7 NOVEMBER 10AM-4PM

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THE JAMES FOX COLLECTION OF NAVAL AWARDS	1-167
A COLLECTION OF NEW ZEALAND WAR MEDALS	168-200
THE SIMON C. MARRIAGE COLLECTION OF MEDALS TO THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT, PART 2	201-300
GROUPS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY	301-343
SINGLE ORDERS AND DECORATIONS	344-352
THE DAVID LABAN COLLECTION OF GREAT WAR AWARDS	353-425
CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS	426-568
SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS	569-726
CORONATION, JUBILEE AND LONG SERVICE MEDALS	727-746
LIFE SAVING AWARDS	747-758
MISCELLANEOUS	759-768
MINIATURE MEDALS	769-773
WORLD ORDERS AND DECORATIONS	774-811
BOOKS	812-814
MILITARIA	815-842
A COLLECTION OF GERMAN MILITARIA, PART 15	843-873
GERMAN MILITARIA	874-900

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

6 DECEMBER 2023

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

17 JANUARY 2024

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

14 FEBRUARY 2024

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA

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•
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Specialist Collectors, Dealers and Auctioneers
from across the UK and beyond will be in attendance.

The event is hosted by Noonans on a not-for-profit basis
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The James Fox Collection of Naval Awards

'How I started Medal Collecting'

Musing on how I came to collect medals to the Royal Navy, perhaps the display of military medals in the local public library nearly 80 years ago was the origin. Family holidays in Norfolk, a visit to Burnham Thorpe church and seeing the Spanish admiral's sword in Norwich Castle Museum sparked interest in Horatio Nelson and the Navy. This was against the background of my formative years coinciding with the Second World War.

Family priorities and other interests meant it was 2005 when the bi-centenary of the Battle of Trafalgar set me off in an attempt to form a medallic history of the Royal Navy from Nelson's time onwards. Had I realised then just how ambitious this was I may have had second thoughts. However, I feel it has been a worthwhile attempt despite the many gaps. I have been humbled by being custodian of medals representing much sacrifice and bravery. My interest has concentrated on ships and engagements from the Nile to Afghanistan. The importance of accurate gunnery is represented by the Naval Good Shooting Medal (Lots 51 to 65), and wartime events as demonstrated by the actions of H.M.S. *Warspite* at the Battle of Cape Matapan (Lot 101).

I have mentally 'stood at the shoulder' of the marine who may have guarded Nelson's cabin in 1798 (Lot 4); the officer who found his light cruiser faced by German battlecruisers in 1916 (Lot 80); the telegraphist who had to abandon his ship in Russia in 1919 (Lot 87); the seaman in a 'little ship' at Dunkirk (Lot 93); the chief stoker nursing his battleship's fuel consumption as she overcame the Bismark in 1941 (Lot 106); and the air gunner in a swordfish biplane which sank a U-Boat in 1944 (Lot 118).

I feel apologetic for having only three groups to women. Such groups are elusive, not for lack of enterprise or courage but for lack of opportunity to qualify for medals. This has now changed with the integration of women in crews at sea. However, to help rectify this shortcoming in my collecting these three groups have been given pride of place at the start of my collection.

Jim Fox
October 2023.

The James Fox Collection of Naval Awards

Royal Navy Medals to Women

1



Six: Head Naval Nursing Auxiliary Gladys Robson, A.R.R.C., Royal Navy and Hampshire Voluntary Aid Detachment

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (0043 G. E. Robson. H.N.N. A. H.M.S. President); Women's Voluntary Service Medal, silver, with 3 additional service bars and 'V.A.D.' top suspension bar (Miss Gladys Ethel Robson) edge prepared prior to naming, mounted for display, *nearly extremely fine and very scarce* (6) *£300-£400*

Gladys Ethel Robson was born on 28 June 1908. She enrolled into 12 V.A.D., Hampshire, on 22 February 1931, and served at R.N. Hospital, Haslar, 1939-42, then served in the Middle East until 1944, when she returned to Haslar. She was awarded the Naval L.S. & G.C. medal in May 1960, and was made an Associate member of the Royal Red Cross in 1963 (*London Gazette* 8 June 1963, Miss Gladys Ethel Robson, Head Naval Nursing Auxiliary).

2

Five: Head Naval Nursing Auxiliary Sarah C. Williams, Royal Navy and Voluntary Aid Detachment

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953 (S. C. Williams. Head V.A.D.) contemporarily engraved naming; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (0001 S. C. Williams. H.N.N.A. R.N.H. Chatham.); Service Medal of the Order of St John, with one Additional Award Bar (29930 A/Sis. S. C. Williams. Priory for Wales S.J.A.B.) mounted as worn, *generally nearly extremely fine and the earliest possible number on the LS&GC* (5) *£500-£700*

Sarah Catherine Williams was awarded her Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, with official number 0001, on 13 July 1960, whilst serving at the Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham.

3

Pair: Regulating Chief Wren Julia Isobel Reynolds, Women's Royal Naval Service

Jubilee 1977, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (CWRENREG J I Reynolds W121051K HMS Warrior) *good very fine* (2) *£240-£280*

Provenance: David Lloyd Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, January 2021.

Sold with confirmation of Jubilee 1977 medal.

Battle of the Nile, 1 August 1798

4



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Nile (**Joshua Office**.) *light marks to obverse, otherwise good very fine* £5,000-£7,000

Joshua Office was born in the Parish of Attleborough, near Norwich, Norfolk, and served as a Private in the Royal Marines from October 1796 to May 1802, being confirmed on the roll as a Private, Royal Marines, aboard Rear-Admiral Nelson's flagship H.M.S. *Vanguard* (Captain Edward Berry) at the battle of the Nile. He re-enlisted for the Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers in March 1803 and served a further 14 years and 90 days as a Driver in the Adjutant's Detachment of the Corps. He was discharged with 'chronic rheumatism' at Woolwich on 31 March 1817, then being aged about 38, and was placed upon the Pension List at One Shilling per diem.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

5



Alexander Davison's Medal for The Nile 1798, silver, fitted with small loop and straight bar suspension, *small scratch to obverse field, lightly polished, better than very fine* £600-£800

6



Alexander Davison's Medal for The Nile 1798, bronze-gilt, unmounted, inscribed in the reverse field **James Boulter Minotaur**, edge a little rubbed, probably from a mount, minor verdigris, otherwise very fine £500-£700

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, February 2015.

James Boulter (also recorded as Bolter) is shown on the books of H.M.S. *Minotaur* as an Able Seaman, born in Plymouth, who entered the ship on 1 October 1796, aged 22. Captain Louis of the *Minotaur* was personally thanked by Nelson for the assistance he gave to the flagship.

7



Alexander Davison's Medal for The Nile 1798, bronze-gilt, fitted with contemporary ball and ring suspension, good very fine £400-£500

8



Alexander Davison's Medal for The Nile 1798, bronze (**John Fynne. Ord. Alexander 74**) naming engraved in small capitals in reverse field, fitted with ring and straight bar suspension, nearly very fine £400-£500

Provenance: Ron Wright Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, November 2021.

H.M.S. *Alexander* was in the thick of the action, engaging the French 120-gun flagship *L'Orient*, which caught fire and exploded.

9

Alexander Davison's Medal for The Nile 1798, bronze, unmounted, some minor cabinet marks to reverse field above horizon, otherwise extremely fine £300-£400

10

Alexander Davison's Medal for The Nile 1798, bronze, fitted with contemporary swivel ring suspension, some light staining to obverse field, otherwise nearly extremely fine £240-£280

Earl St. Vincent's Medal, 1800

11



Earl St. Vincent's Testimony of Approbation 1800, 48mm, silver, with contemporary silver loop suspension, *edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

These medals were produced for and distributed by the Earl St. Vincent to the officers, seamen, and marines of his ship H.M.S. *Ville de Paris*, after he struck his flag and came ashore in 1800.

Egypt, 1801

12



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Egypt (**Henry Freathy**) *minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Cleghorn Collection 1872; Glendining's, October 1922.

Henry Freathy served as Carpenter's Crew in Admiral Lord Keith's flagship H.M.S. *Foudroyant* during the operations off the Coast of Egypt in 1801.

Battle of Trafalgar, 21 October 1805

13



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (**Thomas McGillwray**) *suspension claw re-affixed with traces of brooch mounting to obverse, very fine* £4,000-£5,000

Provenance: Turl Collection, Spink, July 2010.

Thomas McGillwray (listed as 'MacGillwray' on Admiralty Claimants' List) served as Private, Royal Marines in H.M.S. *Revenge* during the major fleet action off Cape Trafalgar between the British fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson and the Franco-Spanish fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral P. C. de Villeneuve on 21 October 1805.

At Trafalgar, the *Revenge* 'was in the lee column. In attempting to pass through the enemy's line and secure an advantageous position athwart the hawser of the French *Aigle*, she fouled the latter's jib-boom, and while the ships were interlocked delivered a couple of broadsides into the Frenchman's bows. Then, standing on, she was in the act of hauling up on the port tack, when a tremendous fire was poured into her lee quarter by the Spanish *Principe de Asturias*. Three two-deckers also hemmed her in, and greatly punished her until they were driven off by the approach of other British vessels. Her injuries in the battle were in consequence severe and her losses heavy, the latter amounting to twenty-eight killed and fifty-one wounded, including her captain. Her bowsprit, three lower masts, maintop mast, and gaff, were badly injured. She received nine shots below the copper; her stern, transoms, and timbers, and several beams, knees, riders, and iron standards, were very much damaged, and so was her hull generally. She had several chain plates shot away, several of her lower deck ports destroyed, and three of her guns dismantled.' (*The Trafalgar Roll, The Officers, The Men, The Ships*, by Colonel R. H. Mackenzie refers).

For the Naval General Service Medal awarded to G. H. Brison, who served in H.M.S. *Revenge* on and off the coast of Syria 35 years later, see Lot 24.

14



Alexander Davison's Medal for Trafalgar 1805, pewter, unnamed as issued, contained in its original copper-gilt frame with integral loop and original split ring for suspension, *good very fine* £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: Trafalgar bi-Centenary Sale, Christie's, October 2005 (Lot 63).

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.

15

Alexander Davison's Medal for Trafalgar 1805, pewter, unnamed as issued, contained in its original copper-gilt frame with integral loop and replacement ring for suspension, *nearly very fine* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Trafalgar bi-Centenary Sale, Christie's, October 2005 (Lot 248).

- 16 Matthew Boulton's Medal for Trafalgar 1805, white metal, the reverse field contemporarily engraved 'Jas. Mason, H.M.S. Conquerer [sic]', contained in copper-gilt glazed frame with watch-fob suspension, *corrosion and pitting, therefore good fine* £600-£800

Provenance: The Kuriheka Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2006 (Purchased from Spink, March 1909, £1-5-0.)

James Mason was born in London and served as an Able Seaman, aged 27, aboard H.M.S. *Conqueror* at the major fleet action off Cape Trafalgar between the British fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson and the Franco-Spanish fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral P. C. de Villeneuve on 21 October 1805.

At Trafalgar the *Conqueror* was the fourth ship in the weather column, following immediately after the *Victory*, *Temeraire* and *Neptune*, 'she engaged the French flagship *Bucentaure* and the Spanish four-decker *Santissima Trinidad*. She shot away the former's main and mizen-masts by the board, her fore-mast in a few minutes sharing the same fate; when, after a loss of over four hundred killed and wounded, a white handkerchief was waved from her in token of submission, and Captain Atcherley, Royal Marines, and a party from the *Conqueror* was sent on board. There they received the swords of the French Commander-in-Chief, Villeneuve, and the senior military officer, General Contamin. The *Conqueror*, with the *Neptune*, then turned her attention to the *Santissima Trinidad*, whose main, mizen, and fore-masts were soon shot away, and she also struck to the two Britishers, which were immediately borne down upon by five of the enemy's ships until other British ships came to the assistance. While the remainder of the combined fleet were making their escape to Cadiz, the *Conqueror* hauled across the course of one of them which only had her foresail set. Her brave captain stood upon the poop holding the lower corner of a small French jack while he pinned the upper corner with his sword to the stump of the mizen-mast. She fired two or three guns, probably to provoke a return and so perhaps spare the discredit of a tame surrender. The *Conqueror's* broadside was ready, but Captain Pellew, unwilling to injure the brave French officer, fired a single shot across her bow. The captain lowered the flag, took off his hat, and bowed his surrender. The *Conqueror's* losses in the battle amounted to twelve killed and wounded, including four officers. She had her mizen topmast and main top-gallant mast shot away. Her fore and main-masts were badly wounded, and her rigging of every sort much cut, while several shot had struck her on the larboard side between wind and water. One of the enemy's shot also cut away the head of the figure at the ship's bow, and the crew, through the first lieutenant, asked permission to have it replaced by one of Lord Nelson. The request was granted, and when the *Conqueror* arrived at Plymouth after towing the *Africa* to Gibraltar, a figure of the hero, remarkable for the correct likeness and superior workmanship, and which the crew ornamented at their own expense, was placed at her bow.' (*The Trafalgar Roll, The Officers, The Men, The Ships*, by Colonel R. H. Mackenzie, refers)

17



- Matthew Boulton's Medal for Trafalgar 1805, white metal, the reverse field contemporarily engraved 'J. Durman Marine H.M.S. Spartiate', unmounted, *good fine* £400-£500

James Durman, Private, Royal Marines, served in H.M.S. *Spartiate* during the major fleet action off Cape Trafalgar between the British fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson and the Franco-Spanish fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral P. C. de Villeneuve, 21 October 1805. At Trafalgar the *Spartiate* was in the weather column and 'she fought under Sir Francis Laforey... her losses amounting to five killed and twenty wounded... The *Minotaur* and *Spartiate*... exchanged broadsides with several of the combined fleet. They managed to cut off the Spanish 84-gun ship *Neptune*, of which they contrived to get alongside, and which, after a fight of over an hour, surrendered. The *Spartiate* had her foretopsail yard shot away, and her masts, yards, and rigging in general were a good deal damaged.' (*The Trafalgar Roll, The Officers, The Men, The Ships*, by Colonel R.H. Mackenzie refers).

Durman lived to claim, and received, the Naval General Service Medal 1793-1840 with clasp Trafalgar.

18



- Matthew Boulton's Medal for Trafalgar 1805, white metal, unnamed, contained in a hinged and glazed copper-framed case with loop suspension, *some very light hairlines, otherwise brilliant extremely fine and rare thus* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Captain W. A. Tinlin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2007.

'Strachan's Action', 4 November 1805

19



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 4 Novr 1805 (**John Burns.**) *very fine*

£1,000-£1,400

Provenance: J. B. Hayward, August 1973; Lee Bishop Collection, Spink, July 2009.

John Burns was born in Rothbury, Northumberland, and joined the Royal Navy in 1805. Borne on the ship's books of H.M.S. *Caesar* as an Able Seaman from June 1805, he served in the *Caesar* during 'Strachan's Action' on 4 November 1805, when she suffered 4 men killed and 25 wounded; later service including in the Indiaman *Bombay Castle* and in H.M.S. *Caledonia*. On being 'paid off' from the latter, and after three weeks ashore, he was told to report to H.M.S. *Prince Frederick*; however, he never returned for service and on 28 September 1814 he was logged as a deserter. Ironically this fact was seemingly missed or not noted by the Clerk processing Burns' application for his Naval General Service Medal many years later.

Note: One other man of this name appears on the Admiralty Claimants' List with his entitlement given as Lissa. However, the medal with clasp Lissa awarded to the other John Burns was sold in these rooms in September 2019 and high-resolution photographs of both medals are available to view on our website, thus securing for all time the two medals' uniqueness and saving them from the devaluing effect of 'a name in common usage'.

Guadaloupe, 1809-10

20



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Anse La Barque 18 Decr 1809, Guadaloupe (**James Bell.**) *very fine*

£1,400-£1,800

Provenance: McKenzie Collection 1873; Cheylesmore Collection 1930; Dix Noonan Webb, December 1995.

James Bell is confirmed as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Sceptre* for both actions. Two other men of this name appears on the Admiralty Claimants' List, one for a single clasp award for Egypt, and the other for a single clasp award for Syria.

Algiers, 27 August 1816

21



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (**Goe. Selby**) *minor edge nicks, otherwise extremely fine*

£800-£1,000

Provenance: J. B. Hayward, December 1970; Spink Numismatic Circular, February 1974.

George Selby served as Ordinary Seaman in H.M.S. *Hebrus* when the combined English and Dutch fleets attacked the heavily fortified town of Algiers on 27 August 1816. British casualties amounted to 128 killed and 690 wounded; the Dutch suffered 13 killed and 52 wounded.

One other man of this name appears on the Admiralty Claimants' List, a single clasp award for Royalist May & June 1810 (one of only three recipients of this clasp).

Battle of Navarino, 20 October 1827

22



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Navarino (**James Phillips**) *edge bruise, good very fine*

£700-£900

James Phillips served as an Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Albion* during the battle of Navarino in which the combined fleets of Britain, France and Russia engaged and routed the Turkish fleet on 20 October 1827. The morning after the battle Admiral Sir Edward Codrington described the state of the Turkish fleet as such, 'Out of a fleet composed of eighty-one men-of-war, only one frigate and fifteen smaller vessels are in a state to ever to put to sea again.'

Two other men of this name appear on the Admiralty Claimants' List, a single clasp award for Egypt; and a single clasp award for Trafalgar.

Sold with copied research.

Syria, 1840

23



Three: Admiral J. R. Veitch, Royal Navy, who, as a 13 year old Mate, was severely wounded in the face at the storming of Acre in 1840

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (James R. Veitch, Mate); Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; St. Jean D'Acre 1840, silver, plugged and fitted with a ring suspension, *edge nicks and contact marks, generally very fine* (3) *£1,800-£2,200*

James Richard Veitch was born on St. Mary's in the Scilly Isles in September 1827, the son of Captain James Veitch, R.N., and entered the Royal Navy as an apprentice Mate in H.M.S. *Hastings* in 1840, aged 13 years. Subsequently actively employed in the Syrian Campaign, he was severely wounded in the face at the storming of Acre, partially losing the sight of one eye (Medal & clasp).

Veitch's subsequent seagoing appointments as a Lieutenant included employment on the Pacific Station in *Inconstant* (1847-50); the *Penguin* (1850-55); and in the *Arrogant* (1855-57), including a turn of duty in the Baltic (Medal). His obituary notice in *The Times* also credits him with the award of the 'Medal from the Turkish Government.' Having then been advanced to Commander in May 1857, he served in the *Boscawen* (1858-60) and the *Revenge* (1861-62), in which latter year he was promoted to Captain.

Placed on the Retired List in April 1870, Veitch received further advancement, being appointed Rear-Admiral in March 1878, Vice-Admiral in July 1884 and Admiral in December 1888. He later served as Governor of Walton Prison, Liverpool.

24



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**G. H. Brison.**) '*B*' of surname somewhat heavily impressed, polished, good very fine *£500-£700*

G. H. Brison was born in Portsea, Hampshire, and served as a fifteen-year-old Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Revenge* during the operations on and off the Coast of Syria in 1840.

For the Naval General Service Medal awarded to Thomas McGillwray, who served in H.M.S. *Revenge* at the Battle of Trafalgar 35 years previously, see Lot 13.

Sold with copied Muster Roll extract.

China, 1842

25 China 1842 (**Robert Leonard, H.M.S. Calliope**.) with original suspension, *good very fine* £500-£700

Robert Leonard was born in Beckingham, Nottinghamshire, in 1812 and joined the Royal Navy as Carpenter's Crew in July 1834. He served in H.M.S. *Calliope* from February 1838 to June 1841, and was discharged in January 1844. He died in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, in June 1868.

First Maori War, 1845-47

26



New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1845 to 1846 (**Lt. J. W. A. Kennedy, R.M., H.M.S. Castor**) *officially re-impressed, good very fine and scarce* £600-£800

Provenance: Sotheby's, March 1984.

Approximately 155 New Zealand dated 1845-1846 were awarded, of which 62 were awarded to H.M.S. *Castor*, 30 of which are recorded as known in *Naval Medals 1793-1856*, by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris.

John William Alexander Kennedy was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Royal Marines, in 1841, and served in H.M.S. *Castor* from 1843 to 1847. He was promoted First Lieutenant and appointed Adjutant in 1845, and served under Admiral Sir T. Cochrane during the operations against the pirates in Borneo in August 1845, where he was engaged on shore during the action at Brunei, the destruction of a stockade, and the capture of a battery of guns together with large quantities of ammunition. Subsequently, he participated - with the foremost line of boats - at the attack of the pirate stronghold of Mallodoo and on the boom being broken, was landed with the Royal Marine Force which drove the pirates from their entrenchments and pursued them up country.

In 1846, Kennedy served with the force under Colonel Despard in operations in New Zealand, and was actively engaged in the advance on, siege and capture of the Ruapekapeka Stockade, an event which ended the war. He was advanced Colonel in 1871, and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General in 1878.

Sold with copied research.

Second Burma War, 1852-53

27 *Pair:* **Fleet Surgeon N. Littleton, Royal Navy**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Nicholas Littleton, Surgn., "Bittern"); Baltic 1854-55 (Nicholas Littleton, Surgn., "Rosamond") contemporary engraved naming, *slight edge bruising, good very fine (2)* £500-£700

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

The *Bittern* was during this same Commission later engaged on many anti-piracy patrols off Hong Kong. The published despatches make stirring reading, in which the names of some seamen and marines are specifically mentioned for gallantry. The lists of *Bittern's* men wounded by the pirates, who would have been tended by Surgeon Littleton, include names, rates and the 'hurt' incurred (See *London Gazette* 1865, p 105). Littleton was Surgeon of the paddle-wheel steam sloop *Rosamond* in the Baltic and retired as Fleet Surgeon in April 1874.

Sold with copied research.

The Baltic and the Crimea, 1854-56

28 *Three: Able Seaman D. Culley, Royal Navy*

Baltic 1854-55 (D. Culley) contemporarily engraved naming; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (D. Culley) contemporarily engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (D. Culley) contemporarily engraved naming, with Baltic style silver suspension, each with contemporary silver top riband brooch bar, engraved respectively 'Baltic', 'Crimea', and 'Turkey', the last lacking its retaining pin, the naming on each medal done in a different hand, *generally very fine or better* (3) £400-£500

Daniel Culley served in H.M.S. *Prince Regent* during the Baltic Campaign, and in H.M.S. *Royal Albert* during the Crimean War, having previously served with the Coast Guard Station at Belmullet, County Mayo.

29



Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Balaklava, Sebastopol, *second clasp loose on riband, as issued (Thos. Jackson, A.B.)* officially impressed naming, *edge nicks, good very fine, the Balaklava clasp rare to the Royal Navy* £400-£500

30



Five: Staff Captain J. R. N. Moss, Royal Navy

Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Sebastopol, Azoff, unnamed as issued; China 1857-60, no clasp, unnamed as issued; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Staff Comdr. J. R. N. Moss, R.N. H.M.S. "Agincourt."); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, fitted with additional silver bar suspension; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *generally good very fine* (5) £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Roy Painter Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2022.

John Rolfe Nelson Moss was appointed Navigating Sub-Lieutenant on 11 July 1856; Navigating Lieutenant, 19 April 1859; Staff Commander, 7 December 1869; Staff Captain 11 July 1882; Retired Captain, 25 August 1889. He served as Master's Assistant of *Viper* at the destruction of the Fort, &c., at Djimitea, in March 1855; took part in the siege of Sebastopol, and expeditions to Kertch and Yenikalé, and operations in the Sea of Azoff (Crimean and Turkish Medals, Sebastopol and Azoff Clasps); present during China war (Medal); Staff-Commander of *Agincourt* during the Egyptian war, 1882 (Egyptian Medal, Khedive's Bronze Star).

31 Three: Lieutenant-Colonel N. Macnamara, Royal Marine Artillery

Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Sebastopol, Azoff (Lieut. N. Macnamara, R.M. Arty.) depot impressed naming; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, Fifth Class breast badge, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, unnamed, fitted with Crimea suspension, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (3)* *£700-£900*

Provenance: Clive Nowell Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2009. Note: A similar group to this recipient but with an engraved Crimea medal was sold by Buckland Dix & Wood in June 1994.

Nugent Macnamara was born in Guernsey and entered the Royal Marine Artillery as a 2nd Lieutenant, aged 19 years, on 30 December 1847. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant in April 1849, he saw service on the West Coast of Africa prior to participating in the Crimea War, when he was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and as the Senior Officer, R.M.A., employed in the Sea of Azoff in June 1855. The latter post resulted in his landing at Ghirsk, Marionpol and Taganrog, where he destroyed government stores (despatches). He was also present at the bombardment and surrender of Kinburn and received the 5th class badge of the Turkish Order of Medjidjie, the latter decoration being referred to in a letter of his to the Deputy Adjutant General (R.M.), dated 1 November 1877:

"... the importance of the Expedition, which was signally successful, was marked by the 'Azoff' clasp being added to the Crimea Medal and by an extensive Naval Promotion in which from the rank I then held I was unable to share. On obtaining my Company in 1859, I submitted an application for Brevet rank but was unsuccessful so that my services together with those of the Force I commanded remained unrecognised beyond the award of the 5th class of the Medjidjie which the officers serving under my orders received.

In fact Macnamara received his promotion to Captain in 1859 and to Brevet Major in 1872. He held several sea-going appointments during this period, including one aboard the famous ironclad, H.M.S. *Warrior*, between 1867-69 (*Warrior* has now been restored to her former glory and is open to the public at Portsmouth). He was subsequently appointed Staff Captain at R.M.A. Headquarters in 1870 and retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1876. Recipient of a Greenwich Hospital Pension in 1903, Macnamara died on 3 May 1917.

32**Three: Corporal J. Blackman, Royal Marines Light Infantry**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (J. Blackman, R.M.L.I.) contemporarily engraved naming; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (Jn. Blackman Corpl., R.M.L.I., H.M.S. *Victoria & Albert*, 21 Yrs.); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (John Blackman, R.M.L.I.) contemporarily engraved naming, pierced with ring suspension, *good very fine (3)* *£700-£900*

One of just seven Victorian 'wide suspension' Long Service and Good Conduct Medals named to the Royal Yacht.

John Blackman was born at Harting, Sussex in the spring of 1835 and enlisted in the Royal Marines at Portsmouth in March 1853. Quickly seeing active service aboard H.M.S. *Hannibal* in the Crimean War, including the Sebastopol operations, he ended his career as a Corporal on the Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert*, in which ship he served for nearly 15 years, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on being discharged ashore in April 1874.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.

Second China War, 1857-60

33 *Three: Gunner F. Pennell, Royal Marine Artillery*

China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1858 (F. Pennell, Gunr. R.M.A. H.M.S. Cormorant); Abyssinia 1867 (F. Pennell Gunr. R.M.A. H.M.S. Satellite); Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (F. Pennell. Gunr. R.M.A. H.M.S. Simoom. 73-74) *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (3)* £500-£700

Provenance: Glendining's, September 1977.

Frank Pennell landed with the Naval Brigade in the Ashantee campaign.

Sold with copied medal roll extracts for both the Abyssinia and Ashantee medals.

Abyssinia, 1867

34 Abyssinia 1867 (**Midsn. J. H. Galloway H.M.S. Octavia**) *nearly extremely fine*

£400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, April 2001.

James Harmer Pritchard Galloway entered the Royal Navy in June 1864 and was appointed Sub-Lieutenant on 27 July 1870. He was promoted Lieutenant on 8 August 1874, and retired with the rank of Commander on 31 May 1886.

35



Three: Deputy Inspector-General E. Meade, Royal Navy, who was specially promoted to Fleet Surgeon for services at the bombardment of Alexandria on 11 July 1882

Abyssinia 1867 (E. Meade Asst. Surgn. H.M.S. Satellite); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (E. Meade, Staff Surgn. R.N., H.M.S. "Penelope"); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *good very fine (3)*

£900-£1,200

Edward Meade was born on 25 May 1836, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Navy on 4 August 1862. He served aboard *Satellite* 1866-70, including operations in Abyssinia (Medal), and was promoted to Staff Surgeon on 19 February 1876. He was Staff Surgeon of *Penelope* at the bombardment of Alexandria, 11 July 1882 (promoted), and during the Egyptian war (Medal with Alexandria Clasp; Khedive's Bronze Star). Specially promoted to Fleet Surgeon, 11 July 1882, for services at the bombardment of Alexandria. Appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets on the Retired List, 25 May 1891. Meade died of cardiac dropsy and ascites on 23 March 1924.

Sold with a CD of research.

South Africa, 1877-79

36 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**H. Edwards, A.B, H.M.S. "Orontes"**) *good very fine*

£240-£280

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2002.

Henry Edwards was born in Holmer, Hereford, on 14 August 1855 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy First Class on 1 January 1873. He served in H.M.S. *Orontes* from 20 February 1878 to 1 August 1881, and was promoted Able Seaman on 1 July 1878. He was shore discharged, time expired, on 23 August 1883.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

Egypt and the Sudan, 1882-89

37



Three: Fleet Engineer G. Hunt, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (G. Hunt. Ch. Engr. R.N. H.M.S. "Sultan"); **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidieh, Third Class neck badge, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, unmarked, with full neck riband; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *about extremely fine* (3) £400-£500

George Hunt was advanced Fleet Engineer on 17 February 1886, and is confirmed in the 1885 Navy List as receiving the Order of the Medjidieh, Third Class.

38 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**E. Shaw, Pte. R.M.L.I.**) *pitting, slight edge bruising, about very fine* £240-£280

Provenance: Colin Narbeth Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2007.

Edward Shaw was born at St. Pancras, London, on 28 July 1865 and attested for the Chatham Division, Royal Marine Light Infantry, on 28 June 1883. He served in Egypt and the Sudan from 16 September 1884 to 16 May 1885, and was discharged on 30 July 1895. He subsequently enlisted in the Royal Marine Reserve on 4 July 1904, and was finally discharged, medically unfit, on 4 February 1913.

Sold with copied research.

H.M.S. *Calliope*, 1889

- 39 H.M.S. *Calliope* at Samoa 1889, The Marquis de Leuille's Presentation Medal, 30mm., bronze-gilt, *obverse*: 'British Seamanship and Captain Kane of H.M.S. *Calliope* from an Admirer, The Marquis de Leuille'; *reverse*: arms of The Marquis de Leuille, ref. *Milford Haven 642* (pewter only), *very fine, rare* £80-£100

In March 1889, a dispute having arisen between Germany and the United States over the possession of the islands of Samoa; three German and three U.S. warships were at anchor in the harbour of Apia Upolu in Samoa. With them were several merchant ships and the British warship H.M. S. *Calliope* (Captain Kane) which was present to safeguard British interests. On the night of 15 March a hurricane struck. Because of the diplomatic situation, the warships were unwilling to leave harbour for the comparative safety of the open sea. In the hurricane, lashed by violent seas, all the ships started to drag at their anchors, began to collide and were being driven towards the shore. *Calliope*, though damaged, had managed to raise steam and in the early morning of the 16 March managed with much difficulty to manoeuvre out of the harbour and reach the safety of the open sea where she was able to ride out the storm. As she steamed out of the harbour she was given 'three cheers' by the officers and men aboard the doomed U.S.S. *Trenton*. All the other warships were beached and wrecked and some 200 lives were lost. Captain Kane was thanked by the Admiralty for his skill and seamanship.

East and West Africa, 1891-98

- 40 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1891-2 (**W. J. Sparkes, A.B., H.M.S. *Racer***) *edge nicks and somewhat polished, nearly very fine* £240-£280

Provenance: John Hillard Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2010.

Approximately 89 medals with clasp 1891-2 awarded to H.M.S. *Racer*

William John Sparkes was born in Devonport in July 1865 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in January 1881. Advanced to Able Seaman during the course of his subsequent service aboard H.M.S. *Racer* from April 1891 until September 1892, he served in the Naval Brigade landed in the Gambia for a punitive expedition against Chief Fodeh Cabbah. He was discharged ashore 'time expired' in July 1893.

Sold with copied research.

- 41 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (**S. Meads [sic], Boy 1 Cl., H.M.S. *Forte***) *pawn-broker's graffiti to obverse field, crudely spelling 'Meades', otherwise good very fine* £240-£280

Stanley Meades was born in Portsea, Hampshire, on 4 March 1879 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 15 August 1894. He was posted to H.M.S. *Forte* on 24 June 1896, and was advanced Able Seaman on 4 August 1898. He served in a variety of ships and shore-based establishments over a period in excess of twenty years, his last posting being to the minelayer H.M.S. *Princess Irene* on 9 March 1915. He was killed when *Princess Irene* exploded off Sheerness on 27 May 1915, with the loss of 300 lives; the explosion occurred when mines were being loaded and primed onboard, and was believed to be due to a faulty primer; although the official enquiry found that the work of priming the mines was being done both in a hurry and by untrained personnel. Meades' body was never recovered, and he is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extracts.

Dongolla Campaign, 1896

- 42 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp (**H. Y. Scarll, A.B. H.M.S. *Scout*, 1896.**) *impressed naming, edge prepared prior to naming, good very fine* £140-£180

Henry Young Scarll was born in Hoxton Old Town, Middlesex, on 19 April 1869 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 6 September 1885. He was advanced Able Seaman on 1 March 1889, and served in H.M.S. *Scout* from 1 October 1895 to 19 December 1898, seeing active service during the Dongola campaign.

Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 12 May 1900, he saw further service during the Great War in H.M.S. *Kent* from 3 October 1914, and was present at the Battle of the Falkland Island on 8 December 1914. He was invalided out of the service on 3 May 1917.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract.

South Africa, 1899-1902

43



An interesting C.B. group of eight awarded to Paymaster Rear-Admiral Henry Horniman, Royal Navy

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Paymaster H. Horniman, H.M.S. Barracouta.); 1914-15 Star (Ft. Payr. H. Horniman. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Payr. Commr. H. Horniman. R.N.); Jubilee 1935; **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Fifth Class breast badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamels, these last six mounted as worn; **Russia, Empire**, Order of St Stanislas, Second Class neck badge with swords, 48mm, by *Eduard, St Petersburg*, gilt and enamel, *some minor enamel chips, otherwise good very fine (8)*

£2,200-£2,600

Henry Horniman was born in 1870, the son of Paymaster-in-Chief William Horniman, R.N. After attending Christ's Hospital School, he entered the Royal Navy in January 1887, as an assistant clerk in the paymaster's department. He spent the next year in various ships and establishments on the Mediterranean station, including the battleship *Dreadnought*. Here he first came into contact with Prince Louis of Battenberg, for whom he acquired a lasting admiration. In December 1888 he joined the cruiser *Amphion*, whose other officers included George Warrender and R. F. Scott (of Antarctic fame), for a three year commission with the Pacific Squadron. After further service in Home waters, he was appointed in January 1896 to the *Ramillies*, the flagship of the Mediterranean Fleet. His next appointment, in October 1897, was to the *Surprise*, a despatch vessel used as the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean's yacht, and so he was able to study Sir John Fisher, who assumed command of the station in 1899, at close quarters. Horniman was never impressed by Fisher and was at a loss to understand the "extraordinary ascendancy Fisher exercised over his contemporaries."

In 1901 Horniman was appointed to the 3rd class cruiser *Barracouta* on the Cape station, but the ship, which was kept as smart as a millionaire's yacht, was only intermittently involved with the military operations ashore. Further service in Home waters followed until, in 1906, he joined the battleship *Duncan*, the flagship of the Atlantic Fleet. From 1908 to November 1912, Horniman served successively in the battleships *Venerable* and *Implacable*, the cruiser *Shannon* and the battle cruiser *Indomitable*, but none of these commissions was especially eventful. He was then appointed to the battle cruiser *Inflexible* (Captain A N Loxley), the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean, Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne. On 4 August 1914 *Inflexible* encountered the German battle cruiser *Goeben* and the light cruiser *Breslau* but, not being yet at war with Germany, Milne shadowed the Germans until ordered home on 18 August. *Inflexible* afterwards took part in the battle of the Falkland Islands, the Dardanelles campaign and the battle of Jutland. From 1917-19, Horniman was Paymaster at the Admiralty Controllers' Department, and then joined *Iron Duke*, as Paymaster Commander and Fleet Accountant Officer on the Mediterranean station from March 1919, and took part in the post-armistice operations in the Black Sea during the Russian civil war. He was created C.B. in 1922, and was placed on the retired list in 1925. He died at Worthing on 21 May 1956.

Sold with photocopies of 'Sailing Through, The Autobiography of Henry Horniman, Royal Navy', 142pp typescript, and 'Diary of Henry Horniman, Fleet Paymaster R.N. Kept while serving in H.M.S. Inflexible 4 Nov 1914 to 25 April 1915 - Together with a narrative of the first part of the Ship's Commission from 4 Nov 1912 to 4 Nov 1914', 73pp typescript transcript. The originals of both are held by the Imperial War Museum Department of Documents. The papers 'include very interesting assessments of several distinguished officers under whom he served, notably Admirals of the Fleet Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Sir Doveton Sturdee, Sir Somerset Gough-Calthorpe and Sir John de Robeck and Admirals Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe, Sir Ernest Troubridge and Sir Richard Phillimore, while they also reflect his life long admiration for the lower deck.'



Five: Chief Stoker W. H. Davis, Royal Navy, a member of H.M.S. *Powerful* who served ashore with the Naval Brigade during the Second Boer War and who was later wounded in action during the Battle of Heligoland Bight, 28 August 1914

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Belmont, Modder River (281134 Sto. W. H. Davis. H.M.S. *Powerful*) officially engraved naming; 1914-15 Star (281134. W. H. Davis. Ch. Sto, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (281134. W. H. Davis. Ch. Sto, R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (281134 W. H. Davis Sto P.O. H.M.S. *Sealark*) *contact marks, good very fine or better (5)*

£700-£900

Walter Henry Davis was born in November 1875 in Burton Bradstock, Devon. He enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Stoker and first served with H.M.S. *Victory*. In June 1897 he was posted to H.M.S. *Powerful* and served ashore with the Royal Naval Brigade during the Anglo-Boer War, being involved in two of the earliest battles of the campaign, both of them in the last ten days of November 1899. For this service he was awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal with the clasps Belmont and Modder River.

Davis was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January 1911 whilst serving in H.M.S. *Sealark*, an auxiliary steam yacht which at the time was involved in hydrographic survey work around Australia and the South Pacific. On the outbreak of the Great War, he was serving aboard the cruiser H.M.S. *Fearless* as a Chief Stoker. He was wounded in action on 28 August 1914 during the Battle of Heligoland Bight and was also in the ship's crew during the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916. From December 1916 until January 1920 he served aboard the destroyer, H.M.S. *Orcadia*, having transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve in December 1917. He was discharged in March 1920.

Five: Victualling Chief Petty Officer S. W. Manning, Royal Navy

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (S. W. Manning, S.S.A., H.M.S. *Barracouta*); 1914-15 Star (342419, S. W. Manning, S.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (342419 S. W. Manning, V.C.P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (342419 Samuel W. Manning, Sh. Std., H.M.S. *Carnarvon*), *the first with refixed suspension claw, slack suspension post and edge bruising, good fine, the remainder very fine and better (5)*

£240-£280

Provenance: Barrett J. Carr Collection of Boer War Medals to the Royal Navy, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2007.

262 no-clasp Queen's South Africa Medals were awarded to the ship's company of H.M.S. *Barracouta*.

Samuel Welsford Manning was born in Sunderland in January 1884 and entered the Royal Navy as a Ship's Steward (Boy) in November 1898. He subsequently served in H.M. Ships *Gibraltar* (March to October 1901) and *Barracouta* (October 1901 to March 1904), during which periods he was advanced to Ship's Steward Assistant and witnessed active service off South Africa.

On the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Manning was serving as a Ship's Steward aboard the cruiser *Carnarvon*, in which capacity he remained employed until coming ashore to *Vivid I* in November 1917. As a consequence, he witnessed action in the South Atlantic in 1914, when the *Carnarvon* won the Battle Honour "Falklands 1914" and captured a German merchantman on 24 August of the same year. She was later employed on Atlantic convoys.

Manning, who was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in February 1917, was advanced to Victualling Chief Petty Officer in February 1918 and was pensioned ashore in August 1922.

Sold with copied record of service.

46

Six: Shipwright First Class F. Corney, Royal Navy

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (F. Corney, Car. Crew, H.M.S. Naiad); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (F. Corney, Car. Crew, H.M.S. Naiad); 1914-15 Star (343471, F. Corney, Shpt. 2, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (343471 F. Corney, Shpt. 1, R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (343471 Frederick Corney, Shpt. 2 Cl., H.M.S. Princess Royal) *the first two with edge bruising and a little polished, good fine, the remainder generally very fine or better* (6) £300-£400

Provenance: Barrett J. Carr Collection of Boer War Medals to the Royal Navy, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2007.

133 no-clasp Queen South Africa Medals were awarded to the ship's company of H.M.S. *Naiad*.

Frederic Corney was born in Hove, Sussex in May 1881 and entered the Royal Navy in the rate of Carpenter's Crew in June 1900. He subsequently served aboard H.M.S. *Naiad* from March 1901 to August 1904, in which period he qualified for his Queen's South Africa and Africa General Service Medals.

A Shipwright 2nd Class aboard the cruiser *Princess Royal* by the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, he remained similarly employed for the duration of the War, thereby participating in the actions at Heligoland Bight on 28 August 1914; Dogger Bank on 24 January 1915; and Jutland, in which latter engagement the *Princess Royal* received several hits and sustained casualties of 22 killed and 78 wounded.

Corney, who was awarded his L.S. & G.C. medal in July 1915, was pensioned ashore as a Shipwright 1st Class in June 1922.

Sold with copied record of service.

47

**Six: Colour Sergeant S. Partridge, Royal Marines**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Sergt. S. Partridge, R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals, both with naming erased; Coronation 1902, bronze; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (S. Partridge, Sergt. No.2908 Plymo R.M.L.I.) impressed naming; Royal Marines Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Ply. 2908S. Partridge, Cr. Sgt. R.M. 17 Feb 1939) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine and rare* (6) £800-£1,000

Q.S.A. confirmed under 'Miscellaneous' on Cape & Transport Staff roll, unique to R.M.L.I.; Coronation 1902 one of only 8 bronze awards to Royal Marines; L.S. & G.C. awarded 1894; M.S.M. awarded 27 February 1939. Colour-Sergeant Samuel Partridge died on 2 October 1953.

Sold with full confirmation of all medals and copied record of service.

China, 1900

48 **Pair: Commander E. T. Inman, Royal Navy, a distinguished Destroyer Captain who was killed in action on 22 January 1917**

China 1900, no clasp (Lieut. E. T. Inman, R.N., H.M.S. *Dido*) rank and first initial officially corrected; British War Medal 1914-18 (Commr. E. T. Inman, R.N.) *minor edge bruising, generally very fine and better (2)* £500-£700

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2006.

Edward Tyrell Inman, who was appointed a Naval Cadet in July 1892, served aboard the cruiser H.M.S. *Dido* from May 1899 to November 1902, a period that witnessed his advancement to Lieutenant and active service off China during the Boxer Rebellion - He added the Royal Humane Society's Certificate on Vellum to his accolades in September 1905, for rescuing a boy from the military moat at Cosham.

A Commander by the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Inman initially served in the battleship *Dreadnought*, aboard which ship he was present at the ramming of the *U-29* on 18 March 1915. But shortly afterwards, as recounted by his friend, Lieutenant Lionel Dawson, R.N., he was appointed to the command of the torpedo boat destroyer *Mentor* at Harwich:

'Poor "Ted" Inman! It was his great desire to serve in destroyers, and he often discussed it with me. A very shy and reserved man, he unbent with difficulty, was not universally popular, and knew it. I saw a lot of him at Harwich during the ensuing eighteen months, and he was killed on his bridge during a night action soon after I left there. We had always got on together in the *Dreadnought*, and became intimate friends when he came to destroyers. He loved the life, and brought to his new experience all the thoroughness and conscientiousness towards his duty that had marked him as a gunnery and executive officer. I know that in him I lost a good friend and the Service an able officer. Like many who fell, I do not think that he had any great confidence in his survival of the War.'

One of Inman's more notable destroyer actions - a *contretemps* in the Heligoland Bight on the night of 17-18 August 1915 - is described in *Endless Story*:

'The senior officer of the escorting destroyers was Commander E. T. Inman, in the *Mentor*, and when darkness came the divisions had been disposed on each quarter of the *Princess Margaret*, a minelayer. It was a very dark night, calm but heavily overcast. Shortly before reaching the area to be mined, the force sighted a division of hostile destroyers, which at once fired torpedoes and then made off at full speed in the darkness. They had fired at the *Princess Margaret*, which, with her huge hull and three funnels, was a conspicuous and tempting target. The torpedoes luckily missed her; but one unfortunately hit the *Mentor*, the resulting explosion completely blowing away her bows under water ... The *Mentor*, meanwhile, seemed to be completely disabled, and found herself quite alone within a few miles of the enemy coast, and in water which generally teemed with German patrol vessels. The lower portion of her bows had been completely blown away, until the deck of the fore-castle, from about the foremost gun, hung vertically down towards the water with the stem-head submerged.

Realising the danger of capture, Inman destroyed his confidential books. Then, with his guns and torpedoes ready for instant action, he set the rest of his men to work to shore up bulkheads, place collision mats, and do all in their power to make the ship tolerably seaworthy for the 360-mile passage home. Luckily the weather was fine, and showed every prospect of remaining so.

While this work was still in progress, Inman sighted some ships in the darkness and wished to ask them to stand by him. To his great annoyance, the smashing of lights and lamps made communications impossible, and the vessels steamed on and vanished in the darkness. It was not until some days later that he blessed the failure of his lights. Those ships were German cruisers. They passed him within a few hundred yards. Had he shown a solitary gleam he would have been sunk outright.

Her temporary repairs finished, the *Mentor* made her tracks for home, gradually working up to 10 knots. At this speed, in the words of her captain, "she pushed the whole ocean in front of her." The fine weather held, and she duly arrived at Harwich, where we watched her coming up the harbour, an extraordinary sight.'

Inman's final action, in the Flanders Bight on the night of 22 January 1917, by which stage he was in command of the *Simoom*, is similarly described:

'A torpedo exploded under the bow of his ship with such a terrific force that the forepart of the destroyer was blown clean over the foremost funnel. The Captain of the *Simoom*, Commander Inman, and his First Lieutenant were both killed, but notwithstanding that fact, and indifferent to the damage done to their boat, the after-gun crew fought their gun until the ice-cold sea water reached their knees, and the guns blazed forth in defiance for the last time only when the men were swept off their feet as their ship sank from under them. The miracle is that even 57 of her crew were saved that dark, bitterly cold night.'

Inman is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

49 China 1900, 2 clasps, Taku Forts, Relief of Pekin (**H. Doidge, Qd. Signl. H.M.S. Orlando.**) *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700

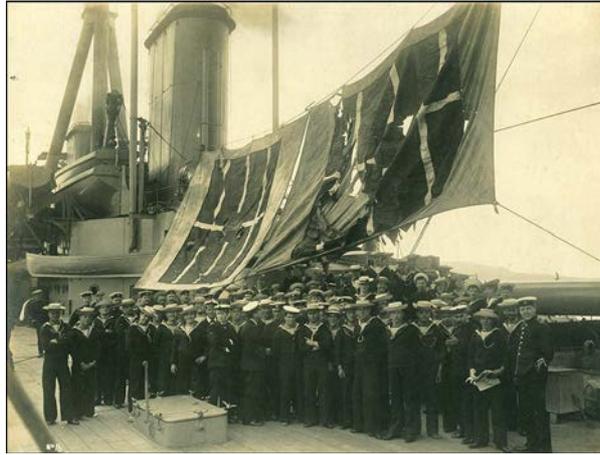
Approximately 81 two-clasp medals awarded to H.M.S. *Orlando*.

Harold Doidge was born in Birmingham on 18 October 1875 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 16 June 1892. He served as Quarterdeck Signaller in H.M.S. *Orlando* at China in 1900, and was released to the Royal Fleet Reserve on 19 October 1905. Re-enlisting on 18 October 1910, he served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Jupiter* from 5 September 1914 to 19 May 1915, and was shore demobilised on 30 June 1919.

Sold with copied record of service.

Naval Gunnery, 1903-14

50



Royal Victorian Medal, E.VII.R., bronze, unnamed as issued in its damaged case of issue, together with original Buckingham Palace Certificate of Award to **'Petty-Officer John Alfred Wise'**, dated 5th August 1907, *suspension re-fixed, otherwise very fine* £300-£400

R.V.M. (Bronze) awarded 5 August 1907 to Petty Officer 1st Class Gunnery Instructor John Alfred Wise as a member of the gun laying team on the occasion of King Edward VII's Inspection of H.M.S. *Dreadnought* at Cowes, 5 August 1907.

Sold with a fine original photograph of *Dreadnought's* gunnery team posing proudly on deck with the target used in the demonstration before the King at Cowes in August 1907; together with copied service papers and medal roll showing entitlement to 1914-15 Star trio but with no indication of actual issue. In February 1916, Wise was court-martialled for theft and receiving government stores, and bookmaking on the results of gunnery trials. He was consequently sentenced to 12 months imprisonment and discharged from the service with forfeit of pension. It is therefore unlikely that he received his Great War medals.

51 Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R. (129967 J. Ellis, P.O. 1Cl., H.M.S. *Bacchante*. 1903. 9.2 in. B.L.) with Second Award Bar 'H. M.S. "Bacchante" 1904 9.2" B.L.', *slight edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine* £500-£700

John Ellis was born in Dover, Kent, on 20 May 1869 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 26 January 1885. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 13 May 1896, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 June 1902, and served in the armoured cruiser H.M.S. *Bacchante* from 2 November 1902 to 22 February 1905. He was shore pensioned on 21 October 1910, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 21 October 1911.

52 Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R. (157001 H. Shopland, A.B. H.M.S. *Implacable*. 1903. 12 in. B.L.) *very fine* £300-£400

Provenance: Fred Rockwood Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, October 2014.

Henry Walter Shopland was born in Wallington, Northumberland. An Errand Boy by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy on 13 September 1890, serving as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Impregnable*. He was advanced to Boy 1st Class in October 1891 when in H.M.S. *Ganges*. He was promoted to Ordinary Seaman in April 1893 when in H.M.S. *Neptune* and to Able Seaman in April 1905 when in H.M.S. *Cambrian*. Serving in H.M.S. *Jason*, January 1899 to August 1901, Shopland was advanced to Leading Seaman in September 1899; Petty Officer 2nd Class in September 1900 and Petty Officer 1st Class in April 1901. Serving in the battleship H.M.S. *Implacable*, September 1901 to September 1904, Shopland reverted to the rank of Able Seaman in May 1902 and attained the rank of Leading Seaman, November 1902 to January 1903, before reverting to the rank of Able Seaman once more. He was discharged, time expired, on 26 April 1905 and enrolled in the R.F.R. on the same date, re-enrolling in April 1910. He was recalled to service in the Great War but was invalided out of the service in October 1915.

Sold with copied service papers.

53 **A Naval Good Shooting Medal with Second Award Bar group of three awarded to Chief Petty Officer R. Evans, Royal Navy**

British War Medal 1914-20 (181765 R. Evans. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (181765 Richard Evans, P.O., H.M.S. Drake.); Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R. (181765 R. Evans, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. *Formidable*. 1904 6 in. B.L.) with Second Award Bar 'H.M.S. "Hindustan" 1914. 12" B.L.', mounted as worn together with two related shooting awards, 'The Whitehead Challenge Cup', silver and enamels, hallmarks for Birmingham 1906, crossed revolver suspension from enamelled bar inscribed 'Bisley', enamelled top suspension bar inscribed 'Navy' and silver ribbon bar with enamelled wreath and date '1906'; and S.M.R.C. silver shooting medal, hallmarks for Birmingham 1942, reverse inscribed 'Summer League 1942 12th Div. R. Evans. P.C.R.C.', *very fine and better (5)* £1,000-£1,400

Richard Evans was born in Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire, on 2 February 1878, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 16 October 1894. He served in H.M.S. *Formidable* from 10 October 1901 to 14 August 1904, and was advanced Petty Officer First Class on 4 January 1903. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1910, before joining H.M.S. *Hindustan* on 17 February 1914, and was advanced Chief Petty Officer on 1 December 1914. He was shore discharged, on reduction of the Fleet, on 19 June 1922.



A Naval Good Shooting Medal and pre-War Sea Gallantry Medal group of seven awarded to Petty Officer H. Penfold, Royal Navy, who having received the Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in 1911, was killed in action when H.M.S. *Bayano* was torpedoed by *U-27* off Scotland on 11 March 1915

Sea Gallantry Medal, G.V.R., bronze (Harry Penfold "Delhi" 13. Dec. 1911) *this unofficially gilded*; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-4 (H. Penfold, P.O. 2Cl., H.M.S. Fox.); 1914-15 Star (181556, H. Penfold, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (181556, H. Penfold. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (181556, Harry Penfold, P.O., H.M.S. Excellent); Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R.(181556 H. Penfold, P.O. 1Cl, H.M.S. Hindustan 1905. 6 In. B.L.) together with Memorial Plaque (Harry Penfold) in card envelope of issue, with forwarding slip; Memorial Scroll (P.O. 1cl. Harry Penfold H.M.S. Bayano) *contact marks to the pre-Great War awards, these nearly very fine or better, the Great War awards extremely fine (8)*

£1,800-£2,200

Harry Penfold was born in West Chiltington, Sussex, on 20 May 1879. He joined the Royal Navy in 1894, serving with H.M.S. St Vincent as a Boy Second Class from 26 September 1894. Between then and 1901, Penfold served on a number of different ships, joining H.M.S. Fox on 10 September 1901. With Fox, Penfold saw service in Somaliland, and by 1903 had been advanced to Leading Seaman. Leaving H.M.S. Fox on 25 November 1904, he subsequently served in H.M. Ships Hermione, Excellent, Hindustan (shooting medal), Nelson, Roxburgh and from 15 March 1910 H.M.S. Duke of Edinburgh. On the latter ship, the now Petty Officer First Class Penfold received the Board of Trade Medal for 'meritorious service at wreck of S.S. Delhi in December 1911'. The S.S. Delhi was wrecked on the reef at Strait Island, Sumner Strait, Alaska on 13 December 1911

Leaving H.M.S. *Duke of Edinburgh* on 18 March 1912, Penfold further served in H.M. Ships *Excellent*, *Victory*, and *Racer*, before joining H.M.S. *Bayano* on 30 November 1914.



H.M.S. *Bayano* was a 1913 Clyde-built ocean liner which was requisitioned and armed for the Royal Navy in November 1914. On 11 March 1915, the vessel, under command of Commander H. C. Carr, was on her way to Liverpool when she was intercepted ten miles North West of Corsewall Point, Scotland, by the German submarine *U-27*. The attack, which took place at 5.15 a.m., happened whilst much of the crew were asleep and most would have been unaware what was happening until it was too late. Indeed the *Bayano* sank very rapidly and in the event only 4 officers and 22 ratings were saved. 14 Officers, including Commander Carr, and 181 ratings were killed.

Residents of the Isle of Man were greatly affected by the sinking as a number of bodies washed up on her shores. The funeral procession for the *Bayano* victims numbered in the thousands.

Penfold was amongst those killed in action, and he is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with three original photos of Penfold in uniform, one wearing his four pre-War medals; and copied research.

55 Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R. (210779 W. C. Blundell, A.B., H.M.S. Fox. 1905. 4.7. In. Q.F.) *official correction to surname, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

William Cuthbert Blundell was born on 18 December 1882, in Birmingham and had been an errand boy before he joined the Navy in Northampton on 10 July 1900 as a Boy 2nd Class, advancing to Boy 1st Class on 9 October 1900 and to Ordinary Seaman on 11 February 1901. Advanced to Able Seaman on 23 October 1902, this was to be the rate he remained in for the rest of his career until discharged by purchase on 20 May 1911.

Blundell became a Seaman Gunner in February 1904 and a Gunlayer in April 1902, remaining a gunnery specialist also for the rest of his career. He joined *Fox* on 26 November 1904, remaining in her until 23 January 1907, during which he was awarded this Good Shooting medal. From then on, though, his career deteriorated and on 18 January 1908, he deserted from *Revenge*, being recovered on 29 January (although it is also stated that he was recovered on 4 February). On 8 February he was sentenced to 28 days hard labour and reduced to 2nd Class for Conduct (restored to 1st Class on 7 September 1908). Returning to *Revenge* he was next sentenced to 9 days in cells on 27 August 1909, and being reduced again to 2nd Class for Conduct before deserting again on 18 October 1909, being recovered on 1 November and sentenced to 60 days hard labour after which he was drafted to *Excellent*.

A year later, on 25 December 1910, Blundell was restored to 1st Class for Conduct, but clearly decided that discharge by purchase was a better option and he was discharged 5 months later. He had been given a Good Conduct Badge on 11 February 1904, but this too was removed on 8 February 1908 and was never restored.

Examination of the Great War Medal Roll indicates no awards so he was not called up, nor did he volunteer. He would have been just under 32 at the outbreak of war.

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll entry.

56 Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R. (194213 J. Wallace, P.O. 2Cl. H.M.S. Majestic. 1906 3 Pr. Q.F.) *good very fine* £300-£400

57 Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R. (R.M.A.8600 Act. Bomb. W. C. Ballard, H.M.S. Albemarle, 1906. 6in. B.L.) *minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £300-£400

William Charles Ballard was born in Eastney, Portsmouth on 24 July 1882. A grocer's assistant by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Marines at Eastney on 2 January 1900. He was posted to the Royal Marine Artillery in August 1900. Ballard served on the battleship H.M.S. *Albemarle* between January 1906 and August 1908, and was advanced to Bombardier in July 1907. As an Acting Bombardier aboard the ship, he won the Naval Good Shooting Medal in 1906. He was appointed a Corporal in May 1911, and later a Sergeant in March 1914. During the Great War he served at home, being awarded the Long Service Medal in October 1915. Sergeant Ballard, R.M. died on 21 September 1916 and was buried in the Portsmouth (High Road) Cemetery.

Also entitled to a British War Medal. Sold with copied record of service.

58 Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R. (134306 G. Layton, P.O. 2Cl. H.M.S. Exmouth. 1907 12 Pr. Q.F.) *slight scratch to obverse, otherwise very fine* £300-£400

59 Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R. (208243 R. Glanville, A.B., H.M.S. Flora. 1908 6Pr. Q.F.) *nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

60 Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R. (171126 C. T. Ware, P.O.1 Cl, H.M.S. Spanker. 1909. 4.7 In. Q.F.) *number officially corrected, toned, nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

Charles Thomas Ware was born at Portsea, Hampshire, on 30 August 1877, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 17 January 1893. Advanced Ordinary Seaman on 30 August 1895, and Able Seaman on 14 January 1897, he won the Naval Good Shooting Medal, as part of the team from H.M.S. *Spanker*, in 1909, before being invalided out of the Royal Navy on 16 November 1909, after losing a hand as a result of an accident, and undergoing an amputation. This is his sole medallic entitlement.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

61



A Naval Good Shooting Medal group of five awarded to Leading Seaman J. Horner, Royal Navy, a recipient of the Russian Medal of Zeal for his services in H.M.S. *Jupiter* in 1915

1914-15 Star (203902 J. Horner, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (203902 J. Horner. L.S., R.N.); Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R. (203902 J. Horner, A.B., H.M.S. Cornwall, 1910, 3 Pr. Q.F.); **Russia, Empire**, Medal of Zeal, Nicholas II, small, silver (203902 J. Horner, A.B., H.M.S. *Jupiter*) *officially impressed naming, contact marks and edge bruise to the fourth, otherwise generally very fine (5)* £1,000-£1,400

James Horner was born in Belfast in October 1883 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in March 1899. Advanced to Able Seaman in May 1903, he was awarded the Naval Good Shooting Medal for his performance as a gunlayer in the 3-pounder quick firing class in H.M.S. *Cornwall* during the annual competition held in 1910. Having then been advanced to Leading Seaman, he came ashore 'time expired' in October 1913, when he was enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Quickly recalled on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he joined H.M.S. *Jupiter*, in which capacity he was to be awarded the Russian Medal of Zeal (*London Gazette* 19 November 1915, refers). In January 1915 the Admiralty received a request for assistance from the Russian Government, whose icebreaker used to keep open the passage to Archangel in the White Sea had broken down. In response the Royal Navy sent out the Tyne Guard Ship H.M.S. *Jupiter*, an old Majestic-class battleship. She departed for Archangel in February 1915, freeing en-route a number of vessels stuck in the ice, occasionally by using explosive charges. She, too, sometimes became icebound, but still managed to make a major impression on the problem, improving the safe passage of numerous vessels, many of them laden with highly important war materials, among them the S.S. *Thracia*. The latter was taken in tow after the use of explosive charges to free her. Throughout these operations it was not unusual for the temperature to fall as low as minus 20 degrees, a hard test indeed on the morale and well being of the *Jupiter's* crew. Her mission completed by May 1915, the Tzar expressed his gratitude by the presentation of a variety of Russian Honours and Awards to her crew, Horner among them.

His next seagoing appointment was in the cruiser *Carnarvon* between August 1915 and March 1918, in which period he participated on the search for the enemy raider *Moewe* in addition to convoy escort work. His final appointment was in the R.F.A. *Petroleum* from October 1918 until March 1919, when he was demobilised.

Sold with copied research, including record of service.



A Naval Good Shooting Medal group of seven awarded to Lieutenant C. E. Bounton, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (Gnr. C. E. Bounton. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Gnr C. E. Bounton. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals; Naval Good Shooting Medal, G.V.R. (190817 C. E. Bounton, P.O. 1Cl., H.M.S. Neptune. 1911. 12 In. B.L.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) £800-£1,000

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 August 1915 (Vice Admiral John de Robeck's despatch for the Gallipoli landings).

Charles Edward Bounton was born at Alverstoke, Hampshire, on 23 April 1881. He joined the Royal Navy in September 1896 as a Boy Seaman and on reaching the age of 18 years he engaged for 12 years' service. At that time he was 5 feet 4 inches tall with brown hair, light blue eyes and a fresh complexion, and had a toe missing from his left foot.

In the early years of his service he was in the battleship *Resolution* in the Channel Fleet (1898-1900), the armoured cruiser *Aboukir* (1902-04) and the battleship *Barfleur* (1905-07). He also attended courses at *Excellent*, the gunnery training institution at Whale Island, near Portsmouth. His character was consistently rated as 'Very Good' and he achieved steady promotion, being rated Able Seaman in 1905, Leading Seaman in 1907, and Petty Officer in 1908. In January 1911 he was appointed to the dreadnought battleship *Neptune* at the beginning of her first commission. Laid down at Portsmouth in January 1909, she displaced 19,900 tons and had a main armament of ten 12-inch guns. In 1911 Bounton was awarded the Naval Good Shooting medal for his excellence with the 12-inch guns aboard H.M.S. *Neptune* in the Fleet Gunnery Competition of that year.

In March 1911 Bounton was promoted to Gunner, a Warrant Officer rank, and then appointed to the cruiser *Furious*. His commanding officer reported on him favourably: 'Physical qualities VG. A zealous officer who performs well.' He subsequently served in *Melpomene* and then in destroyers before being appointed to the staff of *Excellent* in May 1914.

In December 1914 Bounton was appointed Gunner in H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth*, thus becoming the Warrant Officer charged with care of all the weapons, magazines, shell-rooms and naval ordnance stores of the most modern and powerful capital ship in the Royal Navy. *Queen Elizabeth* arrived in the Dardanelles on 19 February 1915 and played an active part in the harassment of the Turks and in supporting the landings on the Gallipoli peninsula. However, as a result of the sinking of H.M.S. *Goliath* in May 1915, it was decided that the risk of losing one of our finest ships was too great and she was withdrawn home to Scapa Flow at the end of May.

In March 1916 Bounton was transferred to *P26*, a patrol boat. These small vessels were used for patrol and escort work, and were armed with one 4-inch gun, two torpedo tubes and depth charges. Bounton's commanding officer commented, 'This officer appears to be wasted in a small ship as he has thorough knowledge of big guns and Director firing.' He was transferred to the monitor *Marshal Soult* in February 1917, part of the Dover Patrol deployed to bombard submarine bases and other German defence facilities in occupied Belgium. In October 1918 his commanding officer assessed him as 'Above Average,' observing 'Has carried out with success the duties of Director Officer during many engagements with German batteries and vessels on the Belgian coast. He has kept sea-watch and has proved a good Instructional Gunner. Specially recommended for advancement to Lieutenant.'

From January 1919 to May 1921 Bounton was on the staff of *Excellent*, in charge of the rifle range. Having previously distinguished himself at the 12 inch guns he then demonstrated his versatility as 'an exceptional rifle and pistol shot.' In this and subsequent postings to *Excellent* (1923-25 and 1928-31) he was also described as an exceptional instructor, especially in bringing along the young seamen, zealous and reliable, and physically fit. During this time he was promoted to Commissioned Gunner in 1921 and to Lieutenant in 1927.

Other post-war appointments included the battleship *Thunderer*, a sea-going training ship for cadets (1921-23), an attachment to the Royal Australian Navy (1925-27) and the battle-cruiser *Tiger* (1927-28). He retired to his pension in 1931. Bounton returned to service in September 1939 and served first at *Eaglet*, the shore base at Liverpool, then at *Excellent*, and *Boscawen*, the depot ship at Portland. He reverted to the retired list in May 1945.

Sold with full research including a number of contemporary post cards of H.M.S. *Neptune* and *Queen Elizabeth*.

- 63 Naval Good Shooting Medal, G.V.R. (222634 J. McCullough, A.B., H.M.S. Dove 1912, 12 Pr. Q.F.) *slight edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £300-£400

64 **A Naval Good Shooting Medal group of five awarded to Chief Petty Officer J. W. Butcher, Royal Navy, who served in H.M. S. King George V at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916**

1914-15 Star (196293, J. W. Butcher, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (196293 J. W. Butcher. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L. S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (196293. J. W. Butcher. P.O. H.M.S. King George. V.) *surname partially officially corrected*; Naval Good Shooting Medal, G.V.R. (196293 J.W. Butcher, P.O., H.M.S. King George V. 1913 13.5. In. B.L.) *partially officially corrected; generally good very fine or better (5)* £400-£500

John William Butcher was born Sussex and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 4 October 1897. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 15 November 1911, he served in H.M.S. *King George V* from 16 November 1912 to 2 February 1917, and was present at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 30 April 1915, and was promoted Chief Petty Officer on 4 April 1919. He was shore pensioned on 24 February 1922.

Sold with copied record of service.

- 65 Naval Good Shooting Medal, G.V.R. (J3488 A. R. Barnet. A.B. 1914 H.M.S. Sandfly. 12 Pdr. Q.F.) later re-engraved naming, *nearly very fine* £180-£220

The last Naval Good Shooting competition held before the Great War, and the last occasion on which the Naval Good Shooting Medal was awarded.

Official duplicate issue sent to *Dido* on 14 March 1924.

Messina Earthquake, December 1908

66 *Seven*: **Petty Officer W. E. Heath, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve**

1914-15 Star (198285. W. E. Heath. P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (198285. W. E. Heath. P.O. R.N.); Defence Medal; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (198285. Dev. A.6509. W. E. Heath. P.O. R.F.R.); **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued; **United States of America**, American Legion Paris Convention Medal 1927, bronze and enamel, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style, *polished and worn, therefore fine and better (7)* £300-£400

William Ernest Heath was born at Shorncliffe, Kent, on 2 December 1880 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class, serving in H.M.S. *Northampton*, from 15 February 1898. He was advanced Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Antelope* on 28 November 1901, and Leading Seaman in H.M.S. *Vivid* on 7 November 1905, and served in H.M.S. *Sutlej* from 7 May 1908 to 8 March 1909, during which time he participated in the rescue operations after the Messina Earthquake in December 1908, and was one of the men from the Navy who landed from the ships to give assistance. He was advanced Petty Officer in H.M.S. *Indefatigable* on 1 August 1913, and served during the Great War, before transferring to the Royal Fleet Reserve on 2 December 1920.

Sold with copied record of service.

Persian Gulf, 1909-14

67 *Five*: **Leading Seaman S. A. Rickard, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (J.120086. S. A. Rickard, A.B. H.M.S. Fox.); 1914-15 Star (J.12086, S. A. Rickard, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.12086 S. A. Rickard. L.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.12086. S. A. Rickard. L.S. H.M.S. Hood.) mounted as worn, *contact marks and pitting, generally good fine (5)* £180-£220

Sydney Alfred Rickard was born in Oxford on 20 September 1893 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 9 May 1911. He served in H.M.S. *Fox* from 11 April 1912 to 28 October 1915, and was advanced Able Seaman on 2 November 1913. He saw further service afloat during the Great War in H.M.S. *Berwick* from 17 June 1916 to 31 July 1917, being promoted Leading Seaman on 1 November 1916; and in H.M.S. *Restless* from 31 January 1918 to the cessation of hostilities. He was posted to H.M.S. *Hood* on 7 January 1926, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 17 November of that year.

Sold with copied record of service, medal roll extracts, ands copied research.

THE GREAT WAR

Antwerp, 1914

68 *Three: Able Seaman G. C. Appleyard, Collingwood Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was taken prisoner at Antwerp in October 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (K.W.868. G. C. Appleyard, Ord Sea. R.N.V.R. Collingwood Bttn. R.N.D.); British War and Victory Medals (K.W.868 G. C. Appleyard. A.B. R.N.V.R.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £280-£340

George Clifford Appleyard was born on 8 September 1891. Living in Huddersfield and a Designer by occupation, he enlisted into the York and Lancaster Regiment on 28 August 1914, before joining the Royal Naval Division on 8 September 1914. Serving with the Collingwood Battalion, he was taken prisoner after operations around Antwerp in October 1914. He was held as a Prisoner of War at Doeberitz for the duration of the war. Following his release and repatriation, he was demobilised on 7 March 1919.

Sold with copied service papers.

Battle of Coronel, 1 November 1914

69 *Three: Signalmen E. Bowen, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Good Hope sank with the loss of all hands at the Battle of Coronel on 1 November 1914*

1914-15 Star (230362. E. Bowen. Sig., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (230362 E. Bowen. Sig. R.N.); together with a Buffalo Lodge Jewel, bronze and enamel, the reverse engraved 'R.W.B. Pr. E. Bowen. County Lodge March 3rd. 1913.', *good very fine (4)* £160-£200

Edward Bowen, a native of Swindon, Wiltshire, served during the early stages of the Great War in the armoured cruiser H.M.S. *Good Hope* and was killed in action serving in her at the Battle of Coronel on 1 November 1914.

Early in August 1914, a force - consisting of the old armoured cruisers *Good Hope* and *Monmouth*, the light cruiser *Glasgow* and the armed merchant cruiser *Otranto*, all under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, R.N. - was sent to protect the southern trade routes and to intercept German cruisers operating on the high seas. In October 1914 the squadron was reinforced by the addition of the old battleship *Canopus*, but reports of the ship's lack of speed led the admiral to leave her behind as he searched for the German East Asiatic Squadron. The German squadron, commanded by Admiral Graf von Spee, consisted of the armoured cruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* and the light cruisers *Leipzig*, *Nurnberg* and *Dresden*. Both admirals became aware of the proximity of the other on 31 October. At 6.40 p.m. on 1 November the squadrons made contact off Coronel, Chile and at 7.04 p.m. the battle opened at a range of 11,500 yards. As the German ships had a greater number of heavier guns, Cradock's tactics were to close the range to allow his ships' more numerous smaller calibre guns to come into play; this however was partly negated by the rough seas and high speeds which prevented many of the British armoured cruisers' casement guns being brought into action. The British armoured cruisers were repeatedly hit as the range was reduced. As the range reduced to 5,500 yards, the *Good Hope* was on fire in several places and in a bad way. Endeavouring to reduce the range even further, so as to be able to fire torpedoes in a last ditch attempt to do damage to his adversary, the ship was repeatedly hit by heavy calibre shells and at 7.53 *Good Hope* blew up, taking the Admiral and all hands with her. At about 9.30 the *Monmouth* too was hunted down and sunk; the *Glasgow* and *Otranto* were able to make their escape under the cover of darkness.

Bowen is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

70 *Three: Ordinary Signalmen F. Higgins, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Monmouth sank with the loss of all hands at the Battle of Coronel on 1 November 1914*

1914-15 Star (J.13370, F. Higgins, O. Sig., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.13370, F. Higgins, O. Sig. R.N.) *good very fine (3)* £140-£180

Frederick Higgins, a native of Sheffield, served during the early stages of the Great War in the armoured cruiser H.M.S. *Monmouth* and was killed in action serving in her at the Battle of Coronel on 1 November 1914.

Early in August 1914 a force, consisting of the old armoured cruisers *Good Hope* and *Monmouth*, the light cruiser *Glasgow* and the armed merchant cruiser *Otranto*, all under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, R.N., was sent to protect the southern trade routes and to intercept German cruisers operating on the high seas. In October 1914 the squadron was reinforced by the addition of the old battleship *Canopus* but reports of the ship's lack of speed led the admiral to leave her behind as he searched for the German East Asiatic Squadron. The German squadron, commanded by Admiral Graf von Spee consisted of the armoured cruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* and the light cruisers *Leipzig*, *Nurnberg* and *Dresden*. Both admirals became aware of the proximity of the other on 31 October. At 6.40 p.m. on 1 November the squadrons made contact off Coronel, Chile and at 7.04 p.m. the battle opened at a range of 11,500 yards. As the German ships had a greater number of heavier guns, Cradock's tactics were to close the range to allow his ships' more numerous smaller calibre guns to come into play; this however was partly negated by the rough seas and high speeds which prevented many of the British armoured cruisers' casement guns being brought into action. The British armoured cruisers were repeatedly hit as the range was reduced. As the range reduced to 5,500 yards, the *Good Hope* was on fire in several places and in a bad way. Endeavouring to reduce the range even further, so as to be able to fire torpedoes in a last ditch attempt to do damage to his adversary, the ship was repeatedly hit by heavy calibre shells and at 7.53 *Good Hope* blew up, taking the Admiral and all hands with her. At about 9.30 the *Monmouth* too was hunted down and sunk with the loss of her entire complement of 678; the *Glasgow* and *Otranto* were able to make their escape under the cover of darkness.

Higgins is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.



Four: Staff Surgeon A. T. Wysard, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Glasgow* at the Battle of Coronel on 1 November 1914 and the subsequent hunting down of the *Dresden*

China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (A. T. Wysard, Surgeon R.N., H.M.S. *Barfleur*); 1914-15 Star (St. Surg. A. T. Wysard. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (St. Surg. A. T. Wysard. R.N.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)* £500-£700

Alexander Thomas Wysard was appointed Surgeon, Royal Navy, on 13 May 1896 and joined H.M.S. *Barfleur* on the China Station on 1 October 1898. He was promoted Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander on 13 May 1904, and Staff Surgeon on 13 May 1905, retiring in 1906. Recalled for service during the Great War, he was posted to H.M.S. *Glasgow*, and was present in her at the Battle of Coronel on 1 November 1914, where she had a miraculous escape under the cover of darkness; both H.M.S. *Good Hope* and *Monmouth*, however, were sunk with the loss of all hands. Wysard was still serving in H.M.S. *Glasgow* when, along with H.M.S. *Kent*, the two ships encountered the German light cruiser *Dresden*, the only warship of von Spee's squadron to have escaped destruction during the Falklands action, and which the South Atlantic squadron were now hunting down, off the south west coast of Chile on the morning of 14 March 1915. Both British warships opened fire; *Dresden* fired off only three shots before her guns were knocked out by British gunfire. On fire and holed at the waterline, Captain Lüdecke raised the white flag and sent over a negotiator to gain time while he prepared *Dresden* for scuttling. At 10:45, the scuttling charge detonated in the bow and exploded the forward ammunition magazines. The bow was badly mangled; in about half an hour, the ship had taken on enough water to sink. This was the end of von Spee's East Asiatic Squadron. The official history states that the Surgeon of *Glasgow* (Wysard) was on his way to render aid when the *Dresden* blew up.

Sold with copied research.

Battle of the Falkland Islands, 8 December 1914

72 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (198149 J. C. Evans, A.B., H.M.S. *Vivid*) *extremely fine* £80-£100

John Charles Evans was born into a Welsh-speaking household at Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, on 1 August 1882. A tin manufacturer by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 5 February 1898. Advanced to Boy 1st Class when on the *Minotaur* in November 1898, he was promoted to Ordinary Seaman in August 1900 when on *Thunderer*, and Able Seaman when on *Hermione* in February 1903. Evans was discharged to shore in August 1912 and joined the R.F.R. at Devonport in August 1912.

Recalled for duty on 3 August 1912, Evans was posted to the old battleship *Canopus*. It was not to be an uneventful posting. With Vice-Admiral Von Spee's Far Eastern Squadron on the loose in the Pacific, the venerable *Canopus* was detailed to support the outgunned South Atlantic Squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock. Concerned by *Canopus*'s lack of speed, Cradock chose to leave the battleship behind as he searched for Von Spee's squadron off the coast of Chile. The two squadrons found each other off Coronel on 1 November 1914. During the battle, the armoured cruisers *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* were sunk with all hands, whilst the light cruiser *Glasgow* and the armed merchant cruiser *Otranto* managed to escape. Learning of the disaster, *Canopus* beat a hasty retreat before it suffered a similar fate. Reasoning that the German squadron would next target the Falkland Islands, with its valuable coal supplies, *Canopus* was taken into Port Stanley harbour and beached to provide an unsinkable harbour defence. In response to the defeat at Coronel, a squadron commanded by Vice-Admiral Doveton Sturdee had been quickly despatched to the Falklands, centred upon the battle cruisers *Invincible* and *Inflexible*.

On 8 December 1914, unaware of the preparations, Von Spee's squadron approached Port Stanley. Equally unaware of the German squadron's approach, the British squadron was unprepared for action being in the process of coaling. The stationary British squadron would have made an easy target, but fortunately the Germans were surprised by gunfire from the *Canopus*. That and the sight of battle cruiser masts sent the German squadron scuttling away. This respite allowed the British squadron to raise steam and eventually run down Von Spee's squadron and destroy all but one of the cruisers.

Evans remained in *Canopus* until May 1916 after which he was posted to *Vivid*, where he remained until his demobilisation in June 1921. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1923.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

Mediterranean, 1915

73



A Great War D.S.M. group of six awarded to Chief Petty Officer S. A. Cutcliffe, Royal Navy

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (164855. S. A. Cutcliffe. Act. Ch. P.O. H.M.S. Doris.); 1914-15 Star (164855, S. A. Cutcliffe. D. S.M., Act. C.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (164855 S. A. Cutcliffe. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (164855. S. A. Cutcliffe. C.P.O. H.M.S. Doris.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1917, with bronze palm on riband, mounted court-style for display, *light contact marks, good very fine and better and a sufficiently early award for the recipient's 1914-15 Star to be impressed 'DSM' (6)* *£1,400-£1,800*

One of only five D.S.M.s awarded for this action.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1915:

'For services rendered whilst attached to a landing party for H.M.S. *Doris* at Alexandretta on 6 and 7 January 1915.'

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 1 April 1919:

'For services in connection with the war.'

Sydney Albert Cutcliffe was born at Charles, Devon, on 5 July 1876 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 19 January 1892. Advanced Acting Chief Petty Officer on 1 August 1914, he joined H.M.S. *Doris* on 4 August 1914, and served in her for the majority of the Great War, distinguishing himself at Alexandretta in January 1915.

H.M.S. Doris at Alexandretta

Since December 1914, the cruiser H.M.S. *Doris* had been engaged in operations against a large concentration of Turkish troops around Alexandretta on the coast of Syria, systematically harrying the coast route. On 5 January 1915, she tried to land a party to destroy the Mersina railway bridge, but they were detected. Captain Larkyn, therefore, recalled them, and had to be content with wrecking the bridge with shell fire. On the following day a double landing party was put ashore at Jonah's Pillar, where on previous visits the *Doris* had destroyed the bridge. Here the telegraph and railway lines were cut, and the timber which had been collected to repair the bridge was used as fuel for a fire to twist the rails. All was done in the face of sharp opposition from the railway patrols and the next day (7 January) a party was beaten back to the boats with the loss of one killed and one wounded. The bridge was afterwards dealt with by the ship's guns.

Confirmed in the rate of Chief Petty Officer on 4 August 1915, Cutcliffe was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 6 March 1916. He transferred to H.M.S. *Birkenhead* on 3 December 1917, and was shore demobilised on 15 November 1919.

Sold with copied service papers.

North Sea, 1915-18

74



A Great War 'destroyer operations' D.S.O. group of eight awarded to Rear-Admiral J. V. Creagh, Royal Navy, who, whilst in command of the destroyer *Ariel*, rammed and sank the U-12 on 10 March 1915

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's breast badge, frosted silver, with heraldic beasts in angles; 1914-15 Star (Lt. Cr. J. V. Greagh, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Commr. J. V. Creagh, R.N.); Coronation 1911, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1917, with bronze Palme on riband, mounted court style as worn, *minor chipping to wreaths of the first, otherwise good very fine (8)* £1,800-£2,200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2006.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 8 March 1918:

'For services in destroyer and torpedo boat flotillas during the period ending 31 December 1917.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 June 1917.

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 17 May 1917.

James Vandaleur Creagh was born at Taiping, Perak, Malaysia, on 30 August 1883. He passed out of H.M.S. *Britannia* as a Midshipman on 30 June 1900, and was promoted Sub-Lieutenant on 30 August 1903; Lieutenant on 1 April 1906; Lieutenant-Commander on 1 April 1914; and Commander on 30 June 1916.

Creagh was in command of the destroyer *Ariel* from 9 October 1914 to 29 November 1915, and fought in her at the battle of Dogger Bank. On 10 March 1915, *U-12* was sighted on the surface of Fifeness by three Rosyth destroyers of the 1st Flotilla, *Acheron*, *Attack* and *Ariel*. Approaching at high speed the destroyers opened fire and hit the submarine in the conning tower; nevertheless, she dived as *Attack* passed over her. Within a short time *Ariel* spotted her periscope 200 yards to starboard and turned to ram. She struck the U-Boat just as it was in the process of surfacing, the earlier damage needing attention. *Ariel* was considerably damaged from the attack, the whole of her bottom plating was ripped open almost to amidships. The U-Boat sank right away and 10 survivors were subsequently picked up. Creagh received a Letter on Vellum expressing the approbation of the Admiralty.

In November 1915 Creagh took command of the destroyer *Linnet*, and received Their Lordships' expression of appreciation for his conduct at the time of the mining and sinking of H.M.S. *Arethusa*, Admiral Tyrwhitt's flagship, on 11 February 1916. In the destroyer action of 20 March 1916, he fought his ship (*Linnet*) in a most able manner under fire. Their Lordships expressed appreciation for his conduct in going to the assistance of the S.S. *Siberia* on 20 November 1916. He was in command of H.M.S. *Sylph* from 11 January 1917 to 12 August 1919. Commodore Tyrwhitt noted that Creagh served continuously throughout the war and distinguished himself on many occasions with the Harwich Force. Their Lordships expressed appreciation for his services on the capture of German Merchant vessels by the Harwich Force on 16 July 1917, when 'he showed extraordinary tenacity and ability in bringing his prize safely to Harwich'. Their Lordships expressed appreciation for good services on the occasion of the loss of *Surprise*, *Tornado* and *Torrent*, and for the successful way *Valkyrie* was towed to base. Their Lordships appreciated the creditable manner in which services were rendered to the S.S. *Alfrid* in 1919. Vice-Admiral Keyes (DCNS) expressed his appreciation for Creagh's duties temporarily in charge of Plans Division, 1923.

Creagh was invested with his D.S.O. by H.M. the King at Harwich on 26 February 1918. He was promoted to Captain on 30 June 1923, and commanded H.M.S. *Shakespeare* and the 1st Destroyer Flotilla from 1925 to 1927. He subsequently served on the staff at the Royal Navy War College 1928-30; was Flag Captain H.M.S. *Egmont* 1931-33; and was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King 1935. He was promoted Rear-Admiral on the Retired List in 1935, and died on 14 January 1956.

Sold with copied record of service.

Archangel, 1915

75

Four: Stoker Petty Officer D. Cozens, Royal Navy, who served off North Russia on ice-breaking duties in H.M.S. *Jupiter* in 1915

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (D. Couzens, Lg. Sto., H.M.S. *Pearl*); British War Medal 1914-20 (150731 D. Cozens, S. P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (David Cozens, Ldg. Sto. 1 Cl., H.M.S. *Pearl*); **Russia, Empire**, Medal for Zeal, Nicholas II, small, silver (150731 D. Cozens, Sto. P.O., H.M.S. *Jupiter*) officially impressed naming, on modern 'St. Stanislaus' ribbon, note variation in spelling of surname, *some contact marks, very fine and better (4)* £600-£800

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

David Cozens was born in Lyme Regis, Dorset on 29 July 1867. A Labourer by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 2 August 1889. He was advanced to Stoker in September 1890 when on H.M.S. *Himalaya* and Leading Stoker in June 1901 when on H.M.S. *Britannia*. He served on H.M.S. *Pearl*, December 1901-November 1904, qualifying for the Q.S.A., being promoted to Leading Stoker 1st Class in June 1902 and being awarded the L.S. & G.C. in September 1904. He attained the rank of Stoker Petty Officer in July 1906 when on H.M.S. *Blake* and was pensioned ashore on 3 August 1911. Cozens joined the R.F.R. in November 1911 and was recalled to the Royal Navy on 2 August 1914. As Stoker Petty Officer he served on the old battleship H.M.S. *Jupiter*, August 1914-May 1915.

In January 1915 the Admiralty received a request for assistance from the Russian Government, whose icebreaker used to keep open the passage to Archangel in the White Sea had broken down. In response the Royal Navy sent out the Tyne Guard Ship H.M.S. *Jupiter*, an old Majestic-class battleship. She departed for Archangel in February 1915, freeing en-route a number of vessels stuck in the ice, occasionally by using explosive charges. She, too, sometimes became icebound, but still managed to make a major impression on the problem, improving the safe passage of numerous vessels, many of them laden with highly important war materials, among them the S.S. *Thracia*. The latter was taken in tow after the use of explosive charges to free her. Throughout these operations it was not unusual for the temperature to fall as low as minus 20 degrees, a hard test indeed on the morale and well being of the *Jupiter's* crew. Her mission completed by May 1915, the Tzar expressed his gratitude by the presentation of a variety of Russian Honours and Awards to her crew. For his part, Cozens was awarded the Russian Medal for Zeal.

Cozens afterwards served in the light cruiser H.M.S. *Constance*, January-July 1916, in which ship he was present at the battle of Jutland. He was demobilised on 31 December 1918. Also entitled to 1914-15 Star and Victory Medal.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

Gallipoli, 1915

76



A Great War 'evacuation of Gallipoli operations' D.S.M. awarded to Able Seaman C. Gosling, Royal Navy, who had previously served in H.M.S. *Canopus* during the Battle of the Falkland Islands on 8 December 1914

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (177627 C. Gosling, A.B., Gallipoli Opns., 1915-16) *minor contact marks, good very fine*

£500-£700

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 May 1916:

'In recognition of services during the evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula, December 1915 to January 1916.'

Claude Gosling was born in London in November 1878 and joined the Royal Navy at Devonport as a Boy Second Class in December 1893, aged 15 years. Released from the service as an Able Seaman in October 1905, he enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve and was recalled in August 1914, when he joined the battleship H.M.S. *Canopus*, a component of the 8th Battle Squadron of the Channel Fleet.

Initially sent to East Africa and the Cape, *Canopus* later became attached to Sir Christopher Cradock's Squadron which was seeking von Spee's East Asian Squadron in the South-East Pacific. *Canopus's* maximum speed of only 17 knots meant that she was 300 miles south of the rest of Cradock's Squadron when, at the Battle of Coronel on 1 November 1914, H.M.S. *Good Hope* and H.M.S. *Monmouth* were both lost with all hands off the coast of Chile. Sailing to Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands, she was grounded as a local defence fortress but on 8 December 1914 fired the opening shots of what was to become the Battle of the Falkland Islands. At five miles with guns loaded with practice shells, she achieved the near impossible when one of her shots miraculously skimmed across the water and struck the German cruiser *Gneisenau*. This persuaded the Germans to break off their attack and allowed the British Squadron, which had arrived at Port Stanley the previous day, to raise steam, up anchor and chase the German Squadron to its destruction.

In February 1915 the *Canopus* was sent to the Mediterranean to support the ill-fated Dardenelles expedition and whilst in Turkish waters on 28 April, she was damaged by gunfire. Then on 2 May she was involved in a grounding off Gaba Tepe and in October 1915 she assisted in the evacuation of troops from Salonika.

In November 1915, Gosling transferred to the cruiser *Europa* and following that, on 15 January 1916, after participating in the operations leading to the evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula, he transferred to *Egmont*, the Malta base. He was awarded the D.S.M. and was demobilised in February 1917, following a few months of being placed on the books of *Vivid I*. In January 1918, however, Gosling was once more recalled, and for a short period he served in his old ship *Europa*, following which, in March 1919, he was released for a final time.

Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916

77 *Three: Ordinary Telegraphist E. W. Wright, Royal Navy, who was killed in action in H.M.S. Indefatigable at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916*

1914-15 Star (J.26075 E. W. Wright, O.Tel. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.26075 E. W. Wright, O.Tel. R.N.) *extremely fine (3)* £240-£280

Elias William Wright served during the Great War as an Ordinary Telegraphist in H.M.S. *Indefatigable*, and was killed in action at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916 when *Indefatigable* was hit and sunk during the "Run to the South" in the opening phase of the battle. She was the first ship sunk during the battle, with the loss of 1,017 men. Wright is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

78 *Three: Stoker First Class C. Wake, Royal Navy, who was killed in action in H.M.S. Invincible at the Battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916*

1914-15 Star (K. 14962. C. Wake. Sto. 1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K.14962 C. Wake. Sto. 1, R.N.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £400-£500

Charles Wake was killed in action when serving on the battle cruiser H.M.S. *Invincible* at the battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916. He was the son of Samuel and Sarah Wake, of 88 Erleith Road, Reading.

79 *Three: Leading Seaman S. Higgs, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. Lion at the Battle of Jutland*

1914-15 Star (J.31136, S. Higgs, Ord., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.31136 S. Higgs. A.B., R.N.) mounted for display with traces of adhesive to reverse of VM; together with a gold prize medal (9ct, 7.36g), the reverse engraved 'H.M.S. Resolution Winners Kings Cup 1922-1923 S. Higgs'; and a bronze prize medal, the reverse engraved 'Runners-Up 1st B.S. 2nd Div. Ships Football Compt. 1922-23. Resolution', *generally very fine or better (5)* £300-£400

Sydney Higgs was born in Stone, Staffordshire in May 1897. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in May 1914, and advanced to Leading Seaman in January 1919. Higgs served with H.M.S. *Lion* (battle cruiser) from January 1915, and served with her at the Battle of Jutland where she was Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty's fleet flagship of the Battle Cruiser Fleet. The *Lion* was hit a total of 14 times during the battle, including sustaining near-catastrophic damage to Q-turret, and suffered 99 dead and 51 wounded. Although mortally wounded, Major Francis Harvey, Royal Marines, the Q-turret gun commander, ordered the magazine and turret to be flooded, which although costing him his life saved the magazine from exploding, which would undoubtedly have sunk the ship; for his bravery and self sacrifice he was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross.

Higgs was discharged by purchase in August 1923.

80 *Four: Chief Petty Officer H. B. Simmonds, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. New Zealand at Heligoland Bight in 1914; Dogger Bank in 1915; and at the Battle of Jutland in 1916*

1914-15 Star (168337 H. B. Simmonds. P.O.1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (168337 H. B. Simmonds. C.P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (168337 H. B. Simmonds. P.O. 1Cl., H.M.S. New Zealand) mounted as worn; together with H.M.S. New Zealand Visit to New Zealand 1913, 36mm., silver, unnamed, *good very fine (5)* £280-£340

Henry Bennett Simmonds was born in Devonport on 1 March 1879. He enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 16 August 1892 and was advanced to Boy 1st Class in August 1893. Was promoted to Ordinary Seaman in March 1895 when on H.M.S. *Empress of India*; Able Seaman in May 1897 when on H.M.S. *Rupert*; and Leading Seaman in September 1901 when on H.M.S. *Britannia*. Serving on H.M.S. *Magdala*, December 1901-February 1903, he was advanced to Petty Officer 2nd Class in September 1902 and 1st Class in December 1902. Awarded the L. S. & G.C. in March 1910. In January 1911 he was reduced to the rate of Able Seaman, deprived of his L.S. & G.C. Medal and one Good Conduct Badge for neglect of duty; charges of theft of spirit of which he was accused were dismissed.

Simmonds regained the rating of Leading Seaman in August 1912 when on H.M.S. *Orion*. He served on the battlecruiser, H.M.S. *New Zealand*, November 1912-April 1917 and was re-appointed Petty Officer 1st Class in January 1913. In February 1913 his ship started on a world cruise. In New Zealand a Maori Chief predicted H.M.S. *New Zealand* would soon be in battle and presented two symbolic tribal garments with the warranty that the ship would come to no harm as long as the Captain was wearing them. The items were a tiki (a gemstone pendant) and a piupiu (a rush garment worn around the waist). The New Zealand Government also presented each member of the ship's company with a silver medallion (above). Serving on the battlecruiser in the early years of the war, Simmonds was aboard her at the battles of Heligoland Bight, 28 August 1914; Dogger Bank, 24 January 1915 and Jutland, 30 May/1 June 1916. In the latter action, the magic garments certainly did the trick, and of the heavily engaged battlecruisers, three of which blew up, H.M.S. *New Zealand* was hit only once. After such active service Simmonds was posted ashore on *Vivid I* and *Defiance*, before joining the destroyer H.M.S. *Simoom* in February 1918. He was again awarded the L.S. & G.C. in April 1917 and was promoted to Chief Petty Officer in April 1918 when on *Simoom*. He was demobilised in July 1919 and joined the R.F.R.

With original photograph of the recipient in uniform and copied service papers and other research in a folder.



A rare campaign service group of nine awarded to Paymaster Captain J. M. L. Cusack, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Russian Order of St. Anne for his services in H.M.S. *Yarmouth* at the Battle of Jutland, in addition to receiving the Czech War Cross

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Clerk J. M. L. Cusack, H.M.S. *Doris*); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (J. M. L. Cusack, Clerk, R.N., H.M.S. *Magicienne*); 1914-15 Star (Payr. J. M. L. Cussack, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Payr. Lt. Cr. J. M. L. Cusack, R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; **Russia**, Order of St. Anne, 3rd Class breast badge, with swords, by *Eduard, St. Petersburg*, 36 x 36mm., gold and enamels, with manufacturer's name on the reverse, '56' gold mark on eyelet and kokoshnik mark on sword hilts; **Czechoslovakia**, War Cross, mounted as worn, together with a mounted set of related miniature dress medals, the St Anne in gold but with damage to reverse, and two ribbon bars, all contained in a leather carrying case, *generally good very fine (9)* *£3,000-£4,000*

James Meade Loughnan Cusack was born in Kilkenny in September 1880 and entered the Royal Navy as an Assistant Clerk in January 1898. Joining H.M.S. *Doris* a few months later, and having passing his Clerk's examination, he witnessed active service off South Africa in the Boer War, including time ashore in Cape Colony (Medal & clasp). Next joining the *Magicienne*, he added a rare Africa General Service Medal for Jubaland to his accolades, and was advanced to Assistant Paymaster in September 1901.

By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Cusack was serving as a Paymaster in the cruiser *Yarmouth*, in which capacity he was present at the battle of Jutland. As part of the Third Light Cruiser Squadron, and in the company of her consort *Falmouth*, she fought several duels, scoring some hits on the *Lutzow* and *Derfflinger*, and possibly the *Seydlitz* too; one of these, according to an officer on the bridge, making 'a topping target and it was very pleasant to see salvo after salvo of our 6-inch hitting her'. Indeed so enthusiastic was the *Yarmouth's* gunnery department that new 'ammunition was sent up the hoists with so much energy as to accumulate a dangerous amount at the top'.

In Jellicoe's subsequent despatch (*London Gazette* 15 September 1916, refers), Cusack was cited for good services in action and recommended for early promotion. He was duly appointed Staff Paymaster and, later still, awarded his 3rd Class Russian Order of St. Anne 'for distinguished service rendered at the Battle of Jutland' (*London Gazette* 5 June 1917). Moreover, he was awarded the Czechoslovakian War Cross (*London Gazette* 26 August 1921), an extremely rare accolade in terms of British recipients, let alone an R.N. officer.

Cusack ended the Great War as a Paymaster Commander in the cruiser *Suffolk*. Having then served on the China Station in the gunboat *Bee* in the mid-1920s, he was placed on the Retired List as a Paymaster Captain in September 1930. Recalled on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, he served at the R.N.H. Chatham and in H.M.S. *Flora*, a parent ship at Invergordon. He died in Honiton, Devon in September 1961, aged 80 years.

Sold with copied research.

Royal Naval Air Service

82



An unusual Great War D.S.M. pair awarded to Junior Reserve Attendant S. Rothwell, Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve, attached Royal Naval Air Service Seaplane Base, Dunkerque

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (M. 15814 S. Rothwell, Jun. Res. Att., R.N.A.S. Dunkerque, 27 June 1917); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre 1914-1918, with bronze leaf riband fitment, *the first with minor official correction to unit, edge nicks and contact marks, nearly very fine or better (2)* £1,000-£1,400

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 August 1917.

The original recommendation states: 'M. 15814 Stanley Rothwell, Sick Berth Attendant, was injured in the foot which was badly bruised, blistered and swollen, and must have been extremely painful. He, however, limped about his duty and although the first aid gear was scattered and broken by the explosion, attended to all the casualties before he had himself attended to. This occurred after a 15-inch shell exploded outside the Seaplane Base, Dunkerque, as a result of which three men were killed and 13 wounded. There was apparently no doctor present' (TNA AIR/74 refers).

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 19 December 1919.

Stanley Rothwell, who was born in Warrington, Lancashire in March 1894, entered the Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve in October 1915, and served at the R.N. Hospital Haslar until being attached to the Royal Naval Air Service's Seaplane Base at Dunkirk in March 1916. His subsequent deeds in the attack of 27 June 1917 also won him his Croix de Guerre (TNA ADM 116/1576 refers), while his rate of Junior Reserve Attendant on his D.S.M. may well be unique. Rothwell was demobilised in April 1919.

83

Pair: Flight Sub-Lieutenant C. R. W. Hodges, 4 (Naval) Squadron, Royal Naval Air Service, who was killed when his Sopwith Camel was shot down during a dogfight on 18 August 1917

British War and Victory Medals (Flt. S. Lt. C. R. W. Hodges. R.N.A.S.) the Victory Medal officially re-impressed, *extremely fine (2)* £500-£700

Charles Raymond Walker Hodges was born on 22 September 1897, and joined the Royal Naval Air Service as a temporary Flight Sub-Lieutenant on 25 June 1916. He obtained his R.A.C. Certificate No. 3439 at Eastbourne on 18 August 1916, and was posted to No. 4 (Naval) Squadron R.N.A.S. On 18 August 1917, he was piloting Sopwith Camel B3938 in formation with 4 others when attacked by 20 enemy aircraft. He was apparently hit early in the fight for he got into a spin as if out of control, billowing smoke, east of Dixmude. Reported missing presumed killed. He is commemorated by name on the Arras Flying Services Memorial, Pas de Calais, France. There is also a memorial to him in the Church of St John the Baptist at Thaxted, Essex, which reads:

'MEMORY/ OF/ FLIGHT SUB LIEUT. C. RAYMOND WALKER HODGES R.N./ AGED 19 1/2 YEARS/ ELDER SON OF MAJOR CHARLES E. WALKER HODGES R.F.A/ AND OF LOUIE E. WALKER HODGES/ SHOT DOWN 10 MILES/ EAST OF DIXMUDE AT/ 12000 FEET UP IN A/ FIGHT AGAINST HEAVY/ ODDS/ AFTER HIS/ FLIGHT OF FIVE PLANES/ HAD ACCOUNTED FOR/ THREE OUT OF A TOTAL/ OF TWENTY SIX ENEMY/ MACHINES, ON AUG 18TH 1917/ A MODEST HERO/ LOVED BY ALL'.

Sold with record of service and various copied combat reports for the period May to July, 1917.

84

Pair: Air Mechanic First Class B. Pearson, Royal Naval Air Service

British War and Victory Medals (F.17702 B. Pearson. A.M.1 R.N.A.S.) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £60-£80

Bertram Pearson was born in Camberwell, London, on 9 March 1889 and joined the Royal Naval Air Service for the duration of hostilities on 23 June 1916, transferring as a founder member to the Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918.

Sold with copied record of service.

Dover Patrol

85



A Great War D.S.C. group of eight awarded to Commander H. Forrester, Royal Navy, for services whilst commanding torpedo boat destroyers in the Dover Patrol

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., the reverse hallmarked London 1915, and attractively engraved 'Lieut., Henry Forrester, R.N. Presented by King George V. Oct. 4th 1916. "Carried out dangerous patrol duties with marked ability"; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. H. Forrester. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Commr H. Forrester. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated 1914-1917, with bronze palm on riband; **Portugal, Republic**, Military Order of Avis, Officer's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette and riband bar, *enamel chips to the last, otherwise good very fine (8)* £1,600-£2,000

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 25 July 1916:

'Carried out dangerous patrol duties with marked ability.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 25 July 1916 and 26 April 1918.

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 17 May 1918:

'Awarded for mine laying operations.'

Portuguese Order of Avis *London Gazette* 4 February 1921:

'Officer escorting Portuguese Expeditionary Force to France.'

Henry Forrester was born at Colinton, Midlothian, on 11 October 1887, and passed out of *Britannia* on 15 May 1904; Midshipman, 30 July 1904; Lieutenant, 1 April 1910; Lieutenant-Commander, 1 April 1918; Commander (Retired), 11 October 1927.

In January 1915 Forrester was given command of the torpedo boat destroyer H.M.S. *Kangaroo*, part of the Sixth Flotilla in the Dover Patrol. He was appointed to the command of the torpedo boat destroyer H.M.S. *Leven* on 2 December 1915, and was awarded the D.S.C. for his work with the Dover Patrol in offensive operations on the Belgian Coast during the winter months of 1915-16. In June 1917 he transferred his command to the torpedo boat destroyer H.M.S. *Meteor*, again with the Dover Patrol, and did good work in mine laying operations as related in *Keeping the Seas*, by E. R. G. R. Evans [of the *Broke* fame]:

'We had a very bright sample of officer attached to our patrol in the person of Lieut.-Commander Henry Forrester, D.S.C., who commanded the mine-laying destroyer *Meteor*. He was absolutely without fear, and I personally had more to do with Forrester than with many of the other junior officers commanding ships of the Dover Patrol. In 1917 particularly, I used to escort him to a position near the Thornton Ridge, where he had established a zero mark buoy, from which he worked to lay his lines of forty mines or so. A description of one night will do for all.

The barrage patrol would withdraw at dusk; the vessels would anchor in Dunkirk Roads, or to the northward of the bank which protects the roads, according to the state of tide for that night. A couple of hours before high water, the *Meteor* would take station abeam of the commanding flotilla leader and a little procession would form up to accompany her to the zero point from which she worked to get into position for laying. The flotilla leader, with her following of modern destroyers, would screen the *Meteor* up to the Thornton Ridge, or to whatever zero point had been decided on, and then, if no enemy vessels were met with, "g" would be flashed from Forrester's ship, and he would proceed independently over to the prescribed position where his mines would be deposited. Personally, I loved these night mine-laying stunts; I had grown tired of seeing the enemy on the horizon and never being able to close him, on account of our mine barrage, but night time brought such boundless possibilities. A new division of destroyers might come from Wilhelmshaven to join the Flanders flotilla; a destroyer might be met with, intent on bombarding Lowestoft, Aldburgh, or some other fishermen's home; small "A" class T.B.D.'s might be met with, or even enemy trawlers: a chance of a scrap we always looked forward to, and our *personnel* was splendid. I frankly admit that German gunnery was pretty advanced but they never profited sufficiently by it, and they were not out to fight. Our fellows certainly were intent on fighting, and if I have any criticism to make in this little volume on our own sailors, it is that they treated the war as a football match, rather than a contest of brains.

Whenever I accompanied Forrester and his *Meteor* I felt a thrill of pride run through me, for this little red-faced man must have crossed and re-crossed the German minefields on almost every occasion when he took his *Meteor* up the coast. His work was splendid, and I shall never forget the feeling of apprehension which crept over me when I saw the little *Meteor* disappearing into the darkness. The impression left on my mind was a cloud of black smoke, a phosphorescent wake and a tin kettle full of men who were keen as mustard; then the period of suspense - an hour, possibly two. We knew her speed; we knew the position in which the mines were to be laid and we therefore anticipated to within five minutes the instant of her re-appearance. It all comes back to me so vividly.

The bow wave reported by the look-out, the quickly-flashed challenge and acknowledgement, the feeling of relief and the signal, "Speed 20 knots," flashed by the lamp which only showed in the direction decided on; the dark shape of the *Meteor* as she took station abeam of the *Broke*, and we swirled away homeward to our anchorage off Dunkirk. We always hoped to meet the enemy, but that privilege was denied us, and I feel that privilege will for ever be denied us now that Peace terms specify a reduction of German armaments. We can hardly hope ever to meet them again.

Little Forrester was awarded the D.S.C. for his services; I think he also got the Croix de Guerre, and I hope he will receive some other recognition; he certainly deserves the best that can be given.'

Commander Forrester was re-employed in 1940 and appointed to H.M.S. *Skirmisher*, Milford Haven parent ship. He afterwards served in the Plans Division and as Chief Staff Officer (Admin.) to Commodore (D). He was placed on the Retired List in 1946.

Sold with copied record of service, *London Gazette* entries and other research.

86



A Great War 'Dover Patrol' D.S.M. and 'Zeebrugge raid' M.I.D. group of five awarded to Chief Engine Room Artificer W. May, Royal Navy, a Jutland veteran who was later commended for his conduct after a collision between the *Phæbe* and *Miranda* in November 1918

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (270362. W. May, C.E.R.A. 2Cl., "Phœbe" Dover Patrol 1918); 1914-15 Star (270362. W. May, E.R.A.1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (270362 W. May. C.E.R.A.2, R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (270362. William May, E.R.A.1Cl., H.M.S. Duke of Edinburgh), mounted as worn, very fine (5) £1,400-£1,800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 20 September 1918:

'For services in destroyers of the Dover Patrol between 1 January and 30 June 1918.

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

'For distinguished services on the night of 22/23 April 1918' (Raids on Zeebrugge and Ostend).

William May was born in Plymouth on 8 December 1879. An engine fitter by occupation, he entered the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Class 4 on 4 February 1901. He received promotions to E.R.A. 4th Class in May 1903; 3rd Class in November 1904; 2nd Class in November 1908; and 1st Class in November 1913. At the start of the war he was serving aboard the armoured cruiser *Duke of Edinburgh*, and was with her at the battle of Jutland. Still on the *Duke of Edinburgh*, he was promoted to Acting Chief Engine Room Artificer 2nd Class in August 1916, but was posted to *Vivid II* in the following month and thence to the destroyer *Phæbe* in December 1916, in which he served throughout the remainder of the war. He was Mentioned in Despatches for his services aboard the *Phæbe* in the raid on Zeebrugge on 22 and 23 April 1918, and awarded the D.S.M. for his services aboard the *Phæbe* in the Dover Patrol during that year. Late in the war he was commended for his conduct on the occasion of the collision between the *Phæbe* and the *Miranda* on 7 November 1918. He was pensioned ashore in 1923.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

North Russia, 1919

87



A Great War '1919, Dvina Offensive' D.S.M. pair awarded to Petty Officer Telegraphist F. S. Stuckey, Royal Navy

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (J29 F. S. Stuckley, P.O. Tel. "M27" Archangel River 10/8/19); British War Medal (J.29 F. S. Stuckey. L. Tel. R.N.) *pitting and contact marks, worn, good fine (2)* £700-£900

1 of 22 D.S.M.s awarded for the Russian campaign.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 November 1919:

'For services in Russia.'

Frederick Simeon Stuckey was born in Islington, London, in 1892 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in 1908. He served during the Great War in H.M.S. *Dido* from 18 July 1914, before transferring to H.M. Monitor 27, on 16 April 1919.

Northern Russia - Early Involvement for M. 27

Stuckey served in H.M. Monitor 27 from 16 April to 30 September 1919, arriving with her, as part of Captain E. Altham's Flotilla, in Northern Russia in June 1919. As part of the Flotilla, M 27 participated in the operations to capture the high ground between Topsa and Troitsa on 29 June, providing heavy bombardment on the Bolo position prior to the land attack, and offering countering fire to the enemy ships. Once the flotilla had swept a path through the minefields they made a base at Troitsa. With the Mutiny in Dyer's Battalion (7 July) the position came under heavy attack, with the enemy forces advancing to within 100 yards of the flotilla anchorage and seaplane base, but 'M. 27 did useful service with her triple 4 inch mounting' (*Bolos & Barishynas, The North Dvina 1919*, refers).

Advance to Retreat, The August Offensive

Due to the failure of Koltchak, and the laborious and dangerous progress of the British combined forces (it had taken weeks to reach Troitsa, having been confronted by endless minefields and a variable river), pressure from the UK prevailed and the British troops were ordered to initiate evacuation. What followed was a large scale British Offensive in the form of several columns of attack, with the aim of capturing the Bols positions including those of Seltso, Nijni Seltso, Sludka, Lipovets, Chudinova, and Borok amongst others of strategic importance. All land troops were in their assembly positions by 11am on 10 August, some having set out the night before. The plan was a surprise attack to be supported by the naval forces as and when they were required: 'when trouble was announced at Borok, the Navy soon set to work and banged shell after shell into the village. The result of that shoot was exceedingly beneficial to the infantry, who were not having too pleasant a time in front of Borok. All through the afternoon the guns of the Navy dropped shells on to points selected for special treatment. They enjoyed the hurricane bombardment of Seltso amazingly. H.M.S. *Humber*, M.27, and M.33 bombarded in conjunction with the shore artillery, and Nijni Seltso was taken. Subsequently fire was lifted 500 yards and another 37 minutes' bombardment carried out, the latter part being very intensive. Seltso was taken that evening... But the Navy's work did not end with mere shooting. The coastal motor boats had another little adventure when the attack on Seltso took place, and their Lewis guns did good work amongst the fleeing Bolos. During these operations the flotilla also co-operated with the Army ashore. Thirty-five seaman under Lieutenant M. S. Spalding, R.N., and thirty-nine Marines under Lieutenant C. M. Sergeant, R.M.L.I., were landed to reinforce at the base.' (*ibid*).

All objectives had been taken by the early hours of the morning of 11 August, and complete surprise had been effected: 'Thus ended the blow delivered at the Bolshevik forces opposing us. The results were most serious for him. He had lost out of his 6,000 effectives at least 3,700 killed, wounded and missing. Hundreds of Bolos were lost in the woods, and, being without food, must have perished from exhaustion. In guns and equipment his losses were enormous. We captured 18 guns, 50 machine guns, 2,600 rifles, 7 trench mortars... thousands of rounds... In short, he was entirely crushed as an offensive or as a force at all on the Dvina, for those remnants which remained were thoroughly disorganised and cowed.' (*ibid*).

In the following month the British Combined Forces effected an organised withdrawal; the major set back - as far as the naval contingent was concerned - was the rise and fall of the river; sand-bars which they attempted to clear by dredging and explosion of depth charges were eventually to prove the downfall of M.27 and M.25, both being too deep of draught and, as a consequence, 'after removing everything of value and leaving but the bare shells, the two ships that had served us so well were blown up in a most thorough fashion.' (*ibid*).

Thus was the end of Stuckey's service in M.27, and after being evacuated with the rest of the Russian Relief Force at the end of September, he returned for service in the U.K., being discharged in 1922.

Sold with a photograph of the recipient's ship M.27; and a booklet regarding her sister ship M.33.

Life Saving

88



The Royal Humane Society Medal in Silver, with scarce Second Award Clasp awarded to Acting Captain H. Hopper, Royal Navy, who was awarded a D.S.O. in the Second World War

Royal Humane Society, small silver medal (successful) (Sub Lieut. H. G. Hopper, R.N.15 July 1918) with Second Award Bar, dated '8th Aug. 1922', with integral top silver riband buckle, *good very fine* £600-£800

R.H.S. Silver Medal 'Sub-Lieutenant Humfrey Hopper, R.N., H.M.S. *Mallow*.' (Case No. 44,656) 'On the night of the 14th July, 1918, the French steamship *Djemnah*, with troops on board, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean, and sank in two minutes. H.M.S. *Mallow*, which was in the vicinity, lowered and sent away all her boats to pick up survivors, there being nothing left in the ship in the early morning except the Carley rafts. These, when put overboard were found to be slow and unhandy in the choppy sea when picking up isolated survivors, and were finally abandoned.

Seeing this, Sub-Lieut. Hopper stripped and went overboard several times, swimming out to the men who were supporting themselves on small pieces of wreckage in the last stage of exhaustion and bringing them to the ship, where they were got on board. In this way at least six lives were saved whom it would otherwise have been impossible to reach.'

R.H.S. Silver Clasp 'Lieutenant Humfrey G. Hopper, R.N., H.M.S. *Raleigh*' (Case No. 46,560A) 'About 3.30 p.m. on the 8th August, 1922, H.M.S. *Raleigh* stranded near Armour Point, Forteau Bay, on the coast of Labrador, a dense fog prevailing at the time. With a view to saving those on board, a cutter was lowered in order to get a line ashore and thus establish communication with the ship. Lieut. Hopper, went into the cutter, but seeing that they might be unable to get ashore owing to the reefs, over which heavy seas were breaking, he took a line, and leaping into the sea near the ship swam to the reefs and succeeded in getting through the breakers, and then made his way through the surf to the rocks and landing the line by which over 700 officers and men with the aid of rafts were safely landed. There was a strong wind with heavy sea and thick fog, the water being very cold.'

Humfrey Greenwood Hopper was born on 25 November 1898. He was appointed an Acting Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy on 15 March 1917 and was confirmed in that rank in November 1917. He served on H.M.S. *Glorious*, October 1916-June 1917, after which he served on H.M. S. *Mallow*, June 1917-December 1918. He was on the latter ship when it went to the assistance of the French liner *Djemnah* which was in a convoy, carrying a large number of troops across the Mediterranean, when she was torpedoed by a German submarine on the night of 14/15 July 1917. The ship sank with the loss of 442 lives. Sub-Lieutenant Hopper was awarded the R.H.S. Medal in Silver for his brave actions in going to the aid of several exhausted French soldiers in the water.

Hopper was promoted to Lieutenant in November 1919 and Lieutenant Commander in November 1927. He was awarded a Clasp to the R.H.S. Medal in 1922 when his ship - H.M.S. *Raleigh*, ran aground in thick fog and became a total wreck off Point Armour, on the coast of Labrador. Hopper swam with a line to the shore, through dangerous breaking seas, and in doing so, was instrumental in preserving the lives of some 700 men of the ship's complement. Ten lives were lost in the accident.

During the Second World War as Acting Captain of H.M.S. *St. Tudno*, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order (*London Gazette* 19 December 1944) for his services in minesweeping in the Scheldt; mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 4 September 1945) for Operation Fireball - minesweeping work in clearing a passage to Rotterdam and Ymuiden, thereby making possible a swift relief of Holland; he was also awarded the Belgian Order of Leopold and Croix de Guerre for services in the liberation of Belgium. Hopper was placed on the Retired List with the rank of Commander in 1948.

Sold with a quantity of copied research including copied service papers and reports on the rescues, with a photograph of the stranded H.M.S. *Raleigh*.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Battle of the River Plate

89



A fine Second War 'Far East' D.S.M. group of eight awarded to Chief Engine Room Artificer R. L. Jerrard, Royal Navy and Royal New Zealand Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Achilles* throughout the war - a veteran of the Battle of the River Plate, when the cruiser '*Achilles* opened fire on the German 'pocket battleship' *Admiral Graf Spee* in the South Atlantic, at 6.21 am on 13 December 1939, it became the first New Zealand unit to strike a blow at the enemy in the Second World War. With the New Zealand ensign flying proudly from her mainmast - as battle loomed, a signalman had run aft with the ensign shouting 'Make way for the Digger flag!' - *Achilles* became the first New Zealand warship to take part in a naval battle.'

Jerrard went on to serve in operations in the Pacific, in particular as part of Operation *Iceberg*, the Battle of Okinawa, and as part of Task Force 37, in operations against Kure, Miko and Kobe. The *Achilles* remained in the task force's operational area during the final air operations - ultimately leading to the dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945.

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (C.E.R.A. R. L. Jerrard. C/M. 38366); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (M.38366 R. L. Jerrard. E.R.A.2. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; War Medal 1939-45; New Zealand War Service Medal; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (M. 38366 R. L. Jerrard, E.R.A.2, H.M.S. *Achilles*.) mounted for wear, *generally good very fine* (8) £2,400-£2,800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 June 1946:

'For distinguished service during the War in the Far East.'

The Recommendation states: 'For distinguished service during the War in the Far East while serving in H.M.N.Z.S. *Achilles*. And, more especially, for his persistent and cheerful leadership as senior Chief Engine Room Artificer during which time he built up in his department a spirit of teamwork and cheerful readiness to tackle and master a succession of difficult jobs.'

Robert Leslie Jerrard was born in Porstmouth, Hampshire, in 1908. He was the son of Chief Petty Officer R. W. Jerrard, R.N., and followed in his father's profession by joining the Royal Navy as a Boy in August 1924. Jerrard advanced to Engine Room Artificer 2nd Class, and entered the New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy.

Jerrard served with H.M.S. *Achilles* (cruiser), from June 1938 - September 1943 and from February 1944 - May 1946. The cruiser was taken into the New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy:

'As the formal title indicated, the New Zealand naval forces developed within a Royal Navy framework. The cruisers were loaned to New Zealand, which merely paid their running costs - a major advantage for a cash-strapped government. New Zealand also depended upon British expertise and personnel. Senior officers, including *Achilles*' Captain Edward (later Rear-Admiral Sir Edward) Parry, were seconded British officers. In 1939 the New Zealand Division comprised 82 officers and 1257 ratings, of whom eight officers and 716 ratings were New Zealanders, supporting them was a 670-strong New Zealand Volunteer Naval Reserve. New Zealand sent its personnel to Britain for training, relied on British logistic support, and looked to the Royal Navy for traditions, advice and example. A small element of the wider British fleet, this force would be placed under the operational control of the Admiralty on the outbreak of war, in accordance with New Zealand's defence strategy...

As the international situation darkened in the last week of August 1939, the likelihood of these plans being implemented suddenly became very real. Both New Zealand cruisers were hurriedly readied for sea. Ships' bottoms were cleaned, supplies were loaded, and crews were brought up to their war complements. In H.M.S. *Achilles*' case, this amounted to 31 officers and 536 ratings - of whom five officers and 316 ratings were New Zealanders [Jerrard being one of the experienced British crew].

Early on 29 August, with Germany preparing to invade Poland, the Admiralty requested that the ships move to their war stations. Seven hours later *Achilles* put to sea, bound for Balboa in Panama's Canal Zone.... *Achilles* was well away from New Zealand when shortly after midnight on 3 September Captain Parry received a signal from London: 'Commence hostilities against Germany.' The previous day he had been ordered to change course to the Chilean port of Valparaiso. *Achilles* arrived there on 12 September 1939.

Of all the battles waged during the Second World War, arguably the most important was the Battle of the Atlantic, the struggle to keep open the sea routes to the British Isles... At the outset, the battle also involved denying the Atlantic and other sea routes to Germany. An immediate task for the Royal Navy was to track down and destroy the estimated 237 German merchant ships at sea or in foreign ports. As well as cutting off German trade, this action would prevent these vessels being armed and used to prey of Allied trade.

For six weeks *Achilles* played its part in this world-wide effort, moving along the coasts of Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia in order to deter German ship movements. The only Allied warship on this coast (all the South American countries were neutral), it was ready to intercept any German merchant ship heading for refuge in a neutral port or any of the 17 ships already holed up at various places that might dare to put to sea.' (*The Battle of the River Plate, The New Zealand Story*, refers)

The German pocket battleship *Admiral Graf Spee* had been deployed, with the support ship *Altmark*, to cruise near the Cape Verde Islands in September 1939. With the outbreak of war she was ordered to move into the South Atlantic to operate as a commerce raider, whilst avoiding major engagements. The 'warship claimed its first victim, sinking the British merchant vessel *Clement*. The British ship managed to broadcast a distress signal, providing the first indication that a German raider was operating in the area... As a result, *Achilles* was ordered to quit its watchdog role along South America's west coast and proceed to the South Atlantic. After a steady passage, and refuelling at the Falkland Islands, *Achilles* reached the southern approaches of the River Plate on 26 October. It joined Commodore Henry (later Admiral Sir Henry) Harwood's South America Division, which had been transferred from the America and West Indies Station. The New Zealand ship joined the division's heavy cruisers H.M.S. *Exeter* and *Cumberland* and the light cruiser *Ajax* in patrolling the Rio de Janeiro/River Plate area.' (Ibid)

On 2 December, in the eastern South Atlantic, the *Graf Spee* sank the Blue Star Line's *Doric Star*, bound from New Zealand to the United Kingdom, and five days later she sank the steamer *Tairoa*. Both ships had got off distress messages, and their final positions gave the indication that the German ship was heading for the east coast of South America. Harwood concluded that the River Plate was the most likely target, and by the early hours of 12 December 1939 had gathered the *Achilles*, *Ajax* and *Exeter*.

Harwood's educated guess was vindicated when at 6.14 am the following morning the *Graf Spee*'s smoke was spotted on the horizon. Faced with a much more heavily armed German ship, Harwood's division faced the prospect of long range annihilation. However, instead of standing off and using the longer range of his guns to good effect, the German Captain closed with the enemy.

The *Graf Spee* 'opened fire at 6.18 am at a range of just under 20,000 metres. *Exeter*, closing fast, replied two minutes later. At first the Germans responded to Harwood's tactic by splitting their armament, but then concentrated the fire of all 11-inch guns on *Exeter*. Within six minutes, several shells had hit *Exeter*, causing heavy damage and loss of life. Despite having one turret knocked out, *Exeter* remained in action, and took more hits. At 6.32 it fired torpedoes at the enemy ship, but they missed. In all, 61 members of *Exeter*'s crew were killed or mortally wounded during the action.

While *Graf Spee* concentrated on *Exeter*, *Ajax* and *Achilles* closed in. *Achilles* opened fire at 6.21 am, and *Ajax* two minutes later. Their 16 smaller guns scored numerous hits, though the damage was limited by the small weight of the shells. Even so, the fire discomfited the Germans and, at 6.30, they again split their main armament. One 11-inch gun turret fixed on the light cruisers. *Ajax* was straddled by shells three times.

Achilles did not escape unscathed. At 6.40 a near miss sent shell splinters tearing through the director control tower, killing four ratings - two of them New Zealanders - and seriously wounding three more. Captain Parry and five others were slightly wounded.' (Ibid)

The significance of *Achilles*' role in the battle was historic:

'When the cruiser H.M.S. *Achilles* opened fire on the German 'pocket battleship' *Admiral Graf Spee* in the South Atlantic, at 6.21 am on 13 December 1939, it became the first New Zealand unit to strike a blow at the enemy in the Second World War. With the New Zealand ensign flying proudly from her mainmast - as battle loomed, a signalman had run aft with the ensign shouting 'Make way for the Digger flag!' - *Achilles* became the first New Zealand warship to take part in a naval battle.

The 82-minute engagement between the *Graf Spee* and its three smaller British opponents - *Achilles*, *Ajax* and *Exeter* - was inconclusive. All four were damaged, with the British ships suffering 72 fatalities (two of them New Zealanders) to the *Graf Spee*'s 36. But the German warship's subsequent withdrawal to the neutral Uruguayan port of Montevideo, and its dramatic scuttling by its own crew on 17 December, turned the Battle of the River Plate into a major British victory - and a welcome morale boost for the Allied cause. *Achilles*' role in the battle was a special source of pride for New Zealanders, who welcomed the ship's crew home at huge parades on Auckland and Wellington in early 1940.'

Having experienced the adulation of the New Zealand public, Jerrard advanced to Acting Chief Engine Room Artificer in November 1940, and to Chief Engine Room Artificer in November the following year. With Japan entering the war, the *Achilles* was employed as part of the ANZAC Squadron, on convoy defence in the south-west Pacific. In July 1941 the *Achilles* transferred to the Royal New Zealand Navy, upon its formation, and became H.M.Z.N.S. *Achilles*.

Throughout 1942-1943, the *Achilles* continued to be employed on escort duties, whilst often operating in tandem with American ships on military operations. She escorted a Task Force to Guadalcanal, 3 January 1943, and the following day deployed off the Solomons and bombarded the Japanese airfield at Munda, New Georgia. The *Achilles* was hit and badly damaged on her 'X' turret by air attacks whilst providing naval gunfire support off Guadalcanal, 5 January 1943. She underwent a major refit in the UK, between April 1943 - May 1944, and upon completion was allocated for service with the 4th Cruiser Squadron as part of the British Pacific Fleet.

In May 1945, the *Achilles* joined the British Pacific Fleet at Manus. She was employed as part of Task Force 57 during Operation *Iceberg*, the Battle of Okinawa, in particular as part of the screen during flying operations off Sakishima Gunto. In June 1945, the *Achilles* was employed with a number of British ships including the Aircraft Carrier H.M.S. *Implacable* as part of Task Unit 111.2 for Operation *Inmate* - a series of air attacks on Japanese positions in Truk, Caroline Islands. The following month she was engaged, as part of Task Force 37, in operations against Kure, Miko and Kobe. The *Achilles* remained in the task force's operational area, during the final air operations - ultimately leading to the dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945.

Jerrard was 'Shore Pensioned' in December 1948, and settled in New Zealand. He died in Auckland, New Zealand in May 1980, and is buried in the Glenfield Berm Cemetery.

Sold with copied service papers, and research.

Norway, 1940

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Six: Able Seaman W. F. Thomas, Royal Navy, who was present aboard the destroyer H.M.S. Cossack at the time of the famous 'Altmark Incident' of 16 February 1940, when 300 British merchant seamen were rescued from the holds of the German auxiliary ship Altmark in neutral waters in Jossingfjord, Norway

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J. 105039 W. F. Thomas, A.B., H.M.S. Cossack) mounted as worn, *minor edge bruising to last, good very fine or better* (6) £260-£300

William Francis Thomas was born in Portsmouth on 28 June 1905 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class in November 1921. Having qualified as a Leading Torpedo Man in the 1930s, he served during the Second World War in the destroyer H.M.S. *Cossack*, and was present at the time of her spectacular rescue of some 300 British merchant seamen from the German Auxiliary ship *Altmark* on 16 February 1940.

The Altmark Incident

On the night of 16 February 1940, the German Auxiliary Ship *Altmark* was at anchor in Jossingfjord, Norway, with 300 British merchant seamen being held in appalling conditions in her holds, the survivors of earlier sinkings in the South Atlantic by the *Graf Spee*. Being in neutral waters, the *Altmark* was protected by two Norwegian torpedo-boats ordered to prevent British intervention. But, in a daring operation, H.M.S. *Cossack* - under the command of Captain Philip Vian, R.N. - was tasked with mounting a rescue operation. Vian's own account takes up the story:

'Having placed *Cossack* in a position from which our pom-poms could play upon Norwegian decks, whilst their torpedo tubes were no instant menace to us, I said we could parley no longer, and must board and search the *Altmark* forthwith, whether we fought them or not. Kjell's captain decided that honour was served by submitting to superior force, and withdrew. On rounding the bend in the fjord, *Altmark* at last came into view. She lay bows inshore, encased in ice, her great bulk standing black against the snow-clad mountains. Thoughts of the six-inch guns with which the *Altmark* was said to be armed were naturally in our minds. Though our own guns were manned we were obviously an easy target, and the enemy's first shots might well immobilise us at once. There was nothing for it, however, but to go ahead and get to grips as quickly as possible.

The *Altmark* Captain was determined to resist being boarded. On sighting *Cossack*, he trained his searchlight on our bridge to blind the command, and came astern at full power through the channel which his entry into the ice had made. His idea was to ram us. Unless something was done very quickly the great mass of the tanker's counter was going to crash heavily into *Cossack's* port bow. There followed a period of manoeuvring in which disaster, as serious collision must have entailed, was avoided by the skill of my imperturbable navigator, McLean, and by the speed with which the main engine manoeuvring valves were operated by their artificers.

Lieutenant Bradwell Turner, the leader of the boarding party, anticipated *Cossack's* arrival alongside *Altmark* with a leap which became famous. Petty Officer Atkins, who followed him, fell short, and hung by his hands until Turner heaved him on deck. The two quickly made fast a hemp hawser from *Cossack's* fo'c's'le, and the rest of the party scrambled across.

When Turner arrived on *Altmark's* bridge he found the engine telegraphs set to full speed in an endeavour to force *Cossack* ashore. On Turner's appearance, the captain and others surrendered, except the third officer, who interfered with the telegraphs, which Turner had set to stop. Turner forbore to shoot him. It was now clear that as a result of her manoeuvres *Altmark* would ground by the stern, which she did, but not before *Cossack*, the boarding party all being transferred, had cast off, to avoid the same fate.

It was expected, with the surrender of the German captain, that the release of our prisoners would be a drawing-room affair. That this was not so was due to the action of a member of the armed guard which *Graf Spee* had put aboard. He gratuitously shot Gunner Smith, of the boarding party, in an alleyway. This invoked retaliation, upon which the armed guard decamped; they fled across the ice, and began to snipe the boarding party from an eminence on shore. Silhouetted against the snow they made easy targets, and their fire was quickly silenced by Turner and his men. In the end German casualties were few, six killed and six badly wounded. The boarding party had none, save unlucky Gunner Smith, and even he was not fatally wounded.

Resistance overcome, Turner was able to turn to the business of the day. The prisoners were under locked hatches in the holds; when these had been broken open Turner hailed the men below with the words: "Any British down there?" He was greeted with a tremendous yell of "Yes! We're all British!" "Come on up then," said Turner, "The Navy's here!"

Thomas was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in March 1941, and after participating in the Second Battle of Narvik, saw further action off North Africa, Italy and Normandy. He was released 'Class A' in October 1945.



Five: Chief Engine Room Artificer W. J. P. Thompson, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Glasgow* when she evacuated the King of Norway to the United Kingdom on 29 April 1940

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (MX.51240 W. J. P. Thompson. C.E.R.A. H.M.S. Victory.) *good very fine (5)* £140-£180

William Joseph Philip Thompson was born in Wandsworth, London, on 30 April 1912 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker Second Class on 17 September 1934. He transferred to the trade of Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class on 20 December 1934, and was advanced to his ultimate rate of Chief Engine Room Artificer on 7 January 1943. He served during the Second World War in a variety of ships and shore-based establishments, including H.M.S. *Glasgow* when she evacuated the King of Norway to the United Kingdom on 29 April 1940, and in H.M.S. *Gallant* in 1941, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 17 March 1950. He was shore pensioned on 25 December 1953.

Sold with original Parchment Certificate of Service; a good set of original Engine Room Artificer's papers; a postcard photograph of the recipient; and copied research.



Three: Able Seaman H. J. Beck, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M.S. *Acasta* was sunk in the Norwegian Sea by the German Battlecruisers *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, during Operation *Alphabet*- the evacuation of Norway, 8 June 1940

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. K. H. Rhodes, 17 York Road, Erdington, Birmingham 23'; together with the recipient's Memorial Scroll (Able Seaman H. J. Beck Royal Navy), in envelope of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. K. H. Rhodes, 28 Cliveden Avenue, Perry Barr, Birmingham'; named Buckingham Palace enclosure, in envelope addressed to 'Mrs. Kathleen Beck'; and a H.M.S. Cardiff 3rd Cruiser Squadron Prize Medal, bronze, the reverse engraved 'Cruiser Arbutnot Winners 1927 Ord: Beck', *nearly extremely fine (4)* £300-£400

Harry John Beck was born in Aston, Birmingham, on 4 September 1908, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 8 January 1924. Advanced Ordinary Seaman on 4 September 1926, and Able Seaman on 4 March 1928, he served during the Second World War as an Able Seaman in the destroyer H.M.S. *Acasta* from 23 August 1939, and was killed in action during Operation *Alphabet* on 8 June 1940. On 31 May 1940 H.M.S. *Glorious* sailed from the Clyde to the Norwegian coast to carry out air operations in support of the evacuation of allied forces from Norway in Operation *Alphabet*. On 8 June she returned to Scapa Flow, escorted by the destroyers H.M.S. *Ardent* and *Acasta*. On the way through the Norwegian Sea the funnel smoke from *Glorious* and her two escorting destroyers was spotted by the German battleships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* at about 3:46 p.m.

The German ships were not spotted until shortly after 4:00 and H.M.S. *Ardent* was dispatched to investigate. H.M.S. *Ardent* and H.M.S. *Acasta* laid a protective smokescreen to hide the British ships, and engaged the German ships with their 4.7 inch main armament, which proved to be ineffective. Despite coming under heavy fire from the much larger guns of the Germans, H.M.S. *Ardent* carried out a torpedo attack. She managed to score a single hit, but was struck repeatedly by enemy shells, and eventually capsized with the loss of 10 officers and 142 ratings. H.M.S. *Acasta* was finally sunk after roughly two hours of fighting; the battle flag of the *Gneisenau* was lowered to half-mast and her crew brought to attention to honour the brave fight of *Acasta* and her crew.

Operation *Dynamo*, Dunkirk 1940

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A Second War '1940, Little Ships, Dunkirk' D.S.M. pair awarded to Able Seaman E. Fenton, Royal Navy

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (JX.145044 E. Fenton. A.B. H.M.Y. *Bounty*.) on original mounting pin; Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (Ernest Fenton) last in case of issue, *good very fine and better* (2) *£2,400-£2,800*

Provenance: Lieutenant-Commander A. D. McLauchlan Collection, Spink, July 2008.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1940:

'For good services in the withdrawal of the Allied Armies from the beaches Dunkirk.'

The joint Recommendation, with Signalman H. G. Hayes and Ordinary Seaman W. A. Denny, states: 'Besides their work in *Bounty*, from p.m. 31st May when the La Panne beach and piers were being heavily shelled, volunteers were called for to take in a whaler to bring off a final contingent of soldiers. These three young men came forward and returned to the beach again and again. They were all invariably to be found where work was difficult and dangerous.'

Ernest Fenton served in the Motor Yacht *Bounty* during the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from the beaches of Dunkirk in May 1940. The small yacht, owned and commanded by Lieutenant C. A. Lundy, R.N.V.R., carried approximately 1,100 personnel from the beaches to the larger ships on 31 May. At one point the small yacht was used as the Flag Ship of Commodore Stevenson, and transported Lord Gort (the Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force) from the minesweeper *Hebe* to the destroyer H.M.S. *Keith*. On one of her runs, whilst carrying 150 troops, her propeller fouled and she had to be towed all the way back to Ramsgate by H.M.S. *Seriola*.



A notable Second War period campaign group of five awarded to Petty Officer J. R. Darby, who was mentioned in despatches for gallant deeds aboard the paddle steamer *Glen Gower* off Dunkirk and likewise for his part in post-V.E. Day minesweeping operations aboard H.M.S. *Frolic* - he subsequently served in the Shropshire Fire Brigade for 25 years

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51, with M.I.D. oak leaf (D/JX. 139835 J. R. Darby, P.O., R.N.); Fire Brigade Long Service, E.I.I.R. (Fireman John R. Darby) mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (5) £800-£1,000

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 August 1940 and 13 June 1946.

John Richard Darby was born at Ludlow, Shropshire in June 1917 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in August 1933. An Acting Leading Seaman by the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, he was drafted to the Admiralty requisitioned paddle minesweeper *Glen Gower*; in which capacity he won his first mention in despatches for gallantry off Dunkirk.

The *Glen Gower* made two trips to Dunkirk, the first of them to La Panne on the last day of May 1940, where she was beached and embarked 530 troops before refloating and going alongside Dunkirk pier to collect further evacuees. While there, she was damaged by a German shell which pierced the upper deck and killed and wounded troops in the mess deck below - 'thereafter, the ship, the approach road and the town were bombed at intervals of 20 minutes, shells falling all round the ship but she was not hit again ... Arrived Harwich. Disembarked 800 troops' (her Captain's report, refers).

On her second trip on 2 June 1940, *Glen Gower's* C.O., Acting Commander M. A. C. Biddulph, R.N., reported that Dunkirk 'appeared an inferno. Huge flames were shooting up from the fires in the town and the noise of gunfire and bursting shells was terrific.' As a consequence, he was ordered to take his ship to the beaches at nearby St. Malo, where in fact 'the ship was continually under fire from the shore guns and howitzers', but nonetheless came away with 435 troops, including a Brigadier. As it transpired, the *Glen Gower* was the last vessel to leave St. Malo, when 'sight and hearing were almost overwhelmed by the ruddy glow of flames, the flashes of gunfire, the shrieking of shells all around, and the noise of their explosion as they burst.' On reaching Harwich, and much to Biddulph's embarrassment, the Brigadier called for three cheers for him and his crew - a compliment quickly returned by his ship's company. Biddulph was awarded the D.S.C., two ratings the D.S.M., and two more - including Darby - were mentioned in despatches.

Advanced to Petty Officer in September 1941, Darby won his second "mention" in H.M.S. *Frolic*, a ship of the 42nd Minesweeping Flotilla based at Flushing and later still at Rosyth (*London Gazette* 13 June 1946). *Frolic* also participated in operations off Normandy.

Demobilised in 1947, Darby joined the Fire Service and served in the Shropshire Brigade for 25 years, gaining the L.S. Medal in October 1967. He retired in September 1972.

Sold with copied service record and research, together with a picture post card of the *Glen Gower*.



A fine Second War 'Operation *Dynamo*' D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Leading Patrol Man E. B. Wilkinson, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallant deeds as a pom-pom gunner in the destroyer H.M.S. *Keith*

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (JX. 152120 E. B. Wilkinson, A.B., H.M.S. *Keith*); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (C/JX. 152120 E. B. Wilkinson, D.S.M., Ldg. Smn., R.N.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (C/MX. 804298 E. B. Wilkinson, D.S.M., L.P.M., R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted for wear, *good very fine or better* (7) £1,800-£2,200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2014.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1940:

'For good services in the withdrawal of the allied armies from the beaches of Dunkirk.'

The original joint recommendation states: 'The following members of the pom-pom crews showed great courage in keeping their guns in action up to the end.'

Eric Bradley Wilkinson was serving aboard the destroyer H.M.S. *Keith* at the time of Operation *Dynamo*, the evacuation of the allied armies from Dunkirk and neighbouring beaches between the 26 May and 4 June 1940. After completing a short refit at Chatham the *Keith* sailed for Dunkirk at 1732 on 30 May when she took off about 1400 troops, these being disembarked at Dover. At 0305 the next day she again sailed for Dunkirk where she acted as flagship for the Rear-Admiral Wake-Walker, who had charge of all sea forces on the coast. And from the time of her arrival until her sinking at about 0940 on 1 June, she was almost continually in action with enemy aircraft, two of which were shot down - her 3" H.A. gun was found to be most effective in warding off the attackers, so much so that all 3" ammunition was expended before the arrival of the final attacks which sank the ship.

Of H.M.S. *Keith's* demise on Saturday, 1 June 1940, A. P. Divine's *Dunkirk* states:

'Actually *Keith* was damaged in the first attack, though she did not suffer a direct hit. A near miss jammed her rudder, and she turned in small circles for some time. In the second attack she was hit almost at once down her after-funnel and very near misses damaged her side severely. She was moving at high speed and turning at the moment of impact, and she at once listed heavily to port. Enormous clouds of steam came up through the after-funnel and boiler-room casings. Still turning, she lost speed rapidly as the steam went, and in a little her commander was compelled to bring his ship to anchor. Captain E. L. Berthon (he had won his D.S.C. at Zeebrugge during the great attack on St. George's Day, 1918) had taken the place of Captain D. J. R. Simson, Captain (D.) of the 19th Flotilla, who had been killed at Boulogne on May 24th. By the time the anchor took hold *Keith* was listing almost 20 degrees to port and had no more than two feet of freeboard on that side. At this point, however, she seemed to steady up and sank no farther for the time being.

Though *Keith* was still afloat, she was clearly out of action. Admiral Wake-Walker, with his staff, disembarked into M.T.B. 102, which had closed the destroyer immediately after she was damaged the second time, and headed down the roadstead to call up tugs. But the tugs had already turned towards the battered ship - the Admiralty tug *St. Abbs*, the tug *Vincia* and the tug *Cervia*. Captain Pim, in H.M. Skoot *Hilda*, was also making his best speed towards the wreck. Before they could reach her she was hit in a third attack. This time the bombs dropped under the bridge, and she heeled right over and sank almost instantly. *Hilda* picked up fifty survivors from the water, including Lieutenant-General W. G. Lindsell, the Quarter Master-General, and other staff officers. The tug *Vincia* picked up 108 officers and ratings, including staff officers from both British and French headquarters, and *St. Abbs*, which closed her just before she sank, took off Captain Berthon and more than 100 survivors.

All the while there was no cessation in the fury of the Luftwaffe's attack. Farther down the water the dive-bombers were peeling off at 10,000 feet and coming down with a terrifying snarl of their motors to within a few hundred feet of the water. While the work of rescue was in progress the destroyer *Basilisk*, which had been held ready to give supporting fire in the event of enemy attack along the beach, was bombed. *St. Abbs*, under the orders of Captain Berthon, turned towards the spot to rescue survivors. Aircraft were flying overhead continuously and a Junkers 88, at high level, let go a single bomb. By a thousand to one chance it hit the hurrying tug amidships. She disintegrated and sank, leaving Captain Berthon and the comparatively small number of men who now survived, a second time in the water.'

Sold with copied research.



A fine Second War 'Dunkirk' D.S.M. group of five awarded to Stoker First Class W. S. Grimmitt, Royal Navy, who in the destroyer H.M.S. *Malcolm* made eight trips to Dunkirk and, under incessant fire, brought away 6,400 troops

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (KX. 90969 W. S. Grimmitt, Sto. 1, H.M.S. *Malcolm*); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted for wear, *light contact marks, generally very fine or better* (5) £1,400-£1,800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1940:

'For good services in the withdrawal of the Allied Armies from the beaches of Dunkirk.'

William Stephen Grimmitt served during the Second World War in H.M.S. *Malcolm*, and distinguished himself during Operation *Dynamo*, the Dunkirk evacuation: during the period from 28 May to 4 June 1940, *Malcolm* undertook no fewer than eight trips to the beaches and Dunkirk pier, bringing away a total of 6,400 troops. Under incessant attack throughout these gallant forays, *Malcolm* was much battered by near misses but the behaviour of the whole ship's company was excellent both under fire and throughout the operation, during which they showed great powers of endurance.

Full details *Malcolm's* part in Operation *Dynamo* are recounted in the pages of Walter Lord's *The Miracle of Dunkirk*. One of *Malcolm's* most noteworthy exploits was the rescue of soldiers embarked on the *Clan MacAllister* on 29 May, when she fought off countless attacks by Ju. 88s while passing over fire hoses to help fight the flames on the stricken merchantman - her hold laden with 4-inch ammunition. On a lighter note, another of *Malcolm's* officers played the bagpipes on the ship's foc'sle as some Cameron Highlanders were embarked, and on her final trip, made on the night of the 3-4 June to embark part of the French rear-guard which had been holding the Dunkirk perimeter, her officers sallied forth wearing their bow ties and monkey jackets. For their part in Operation *Dynamo*, H.M.S. *Malcolm's* skipper, Captain T. E. Halsey, R.N., was awarded the D.S.O., and the crew were collectively awarded 1 D.S.C., 8 D.S.M.s., and 12 M.I.D.s.

Sold with copied research.

Convoy Defence

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A Second War D.S.M. awarded to Able Seaman T. J. Seaborne, Royal Navy, 'for courage and skill in a successful action against an enemy submarine in heavy seas'

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (JX.138057 T. J. Seaborne. A.B. H.M.S. Rhododendron.) in case of issue, *nearly very fine* £1,200-£1,600

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 4 March 1941: 'For courage and skill in a successful action against an enemy submarine in heavy seas:

Able Seaman (subsequently corrected to 'Temporary Acting Leading Seaman' per *London Gazette* 27 January 1942) Thomas James Seaborne, P/JX.138057, H.M.S. Rhododendron.'

In addition to this award, Lieut.-Commander W. N. M. Faichney, R.N.R., received the D. S.O., Lieutenant R. Atkinson, R.N.R., received the D.S.C., and E.R.A.4 Andrew Paton, also received the D.S.M.

On 21 November 1940, *Rhododendron*, part of the escort for Convoy OB244, attacked the German U-boat *U-103* with depth charges, helping to drive the submarine away from the convoy. This attack is often credited with the destruction of *U-104*, but this is, however, not the case and the cause of *U-104's* loss is still not clear. That same day, *Rhododendron* picked up 36 survivors from the merchant ship *Daydawn*, which earlier that day had been sunk by *U-103*.

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A scarce Second War '1941' D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Leading Stoker H. A. Holland, Royal Naval Reserve, for services with the Channel Mobile Balloon Barrage

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (237 W., H. A. Holland. Sto. R.N.R.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation Medal 1937; Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (1947 V., H. A. Holland, L. Sto. R.N.R.) mounted for wear, *cleaned, generally very fine or better (7)* £1,200-£1,600

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

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 6 May 1941:

'For courage, zeal, and devotion to duty while serving with the Channel Mobile Balloon Barrage.'

The Channel Mobile Balloon Barrage comprised two groups; the seagoing group which proceeded with the coastal convoys and was mainly drawn from small mercantile vessels and tugs, and those vessels which generally flew their balloons in harbour and consisted mainly of small trawlers and drifters. The former group began forming in July 1940 and was based at Sheerness until 1943 when the unit was disbanded. The seagoing barrage balloon ships were by necessity fitted with an array of anti aircraft guns and were able to provide good close support against aerial attack, destroying numerous enemy aircraft during their short existence. They were hated by enemy aircraft attacking coastal convoys and were frequently marked out as prime targets and as a result were all too frequently badly shot up, resulting in heavy casualties.

Only 18 D.S.M.'s were awarded to this little-known naval unit.



Nine: Chief Stoker Mechanic J. J. Blacklock, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (C/K 65976 J. T. [sic] Blacklock C.P.O.S.M. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (K.65976 J J. Blacklock. S.P.O. H.M.S. Renown.) *very fine or better (9)* £500-£700

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 18 January 1944:

'For gallant and distinguished services in H.M. ships... *Warspite*... in operations in the Mediterranean from the time of the entry of Italy into the war until the surrender of the Italian fleet.'

John Joseph Blacklock was born in Wigton, Cumberland, on 25 February 1907 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 15 April 1925. Posted to the battleship H.M.S. *Royal Sovereign* 10 October 1925, he was promoted to Stoker 1st Class on 25 February 1926, and saw service with the Atlantic Fleet, and then from 1927 with the Reserve Fleet. Posted to the light cruiser H.M.S. *Ceres* on 6 May 1929, he was appointed to Acting Leading Stoker on 10 September 1929, and saw service aboard her with the Home Fleet, being confirmed as Leading Stoker on 19 September 1930. He subsequently served in the destroyer H.M.S. *Whirlwind*, the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Vindictive*, and the light cruiser H.M.S. *Dragon*, being appointed to Acting Stoker Petty Officer on 1 January 1934, and promoted to Stoker Petty Officer on 1 January 1935, when attached to the America and West Indies Station.

Blacklock joined the light cruiser H.M.S. *Achilles* on 31 May 1936, and was with her for the three years she was loaned to the Royal New Zealand Navy, before being posted to the battlecruiser H.M.S. *Renown* on 29th August 1939, and was aboard her on the outbreak of the Second World War. She spent September as part of the Home Fleet patrolling in the North Sea, but was transferred to Force K in the South Atlantic in October to help search for the 'pocket battleship' the *Admiral Graf Spee*, sinking the blockade runner SS *Watussi* on 2 December. She remained in the South Atlantic even after *Admiral Graf Spee* was scuttled in December and did not return to the Home Fleet until March 1940. Blacklock was awarded the Royal Navy Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst aboard *Renown* on 28 March 1940. She subsequently supported British forces during the Norwegian Campaign and briefly engaged the German battleships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* on 9 April of that year.

Appointed Acting Chief Stoker on 18 September 1940, Blacklock joined the battleship H.M.S. *Warspite* on 21 November 1941, and saw service aboard her for the remainder of the war, seeing action against the Japanese as part of the Eastern Fleet; in the Mediterranean in preparation for Operation *Husky*, the Allied invasion of Sicily; and at the Allied landings at Salerno, during which *Warspite* was badly hit. Having been promoted Chief Stoker, Blacklock was Mentioned in Despatches for gallant and distinguished services in the Mediterranean, most probably for his actions after *Warspite* was hit and her subsequent withdrawal to Malta when severely crippled. Having undergone repairs, *Warspite* saw further action during the Normandy landings when, at 05:00 on 6 June 1944 she was the first ship to open fire, bombarding the German battery at Villerville from a position 26,000 yards offshore, to support landings by the British 3rd Division on Sword Beach.

The War over, Blacklock was shore pensioned on 17 March 1947, but was recalled to the Service following the outbreak of the Korean War as a Chief Petty Officer Stoker Mechanic on 8 May 1951. Posted out to the Far East to join H.M. Naval Base Tamar at Hong Kong, he then joined the destroyer H.M.S. *Cossack* out in Hong Kong on 12 July 1951, and saw service in the waters on and off the coast of Korea during the Korean War, before being posted home on 16 December 1952. Promoted to Chief Mechanic (Engineering) on 18 March 1955, and was eventually invalided ashore 'physically unfit for naval service' on 10 August 1955.

Sold with copied research.

Minelaying

100



A Second War 'Minelayers' D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Able Seaman G. S. Line, Royal Navy, who participated in Operation *Dynamo* and was present at the sinking of the *Bismark*

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (JX.128623 G. S. Line. A.B. H.M.S. *Ivanhoe*) *officially re-impressed naming*; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (JX.128623 G. S. Line. A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (JX.128623 G. S. Line. A.B. H.M.S. *Suffolk*) *nearly extremely fine (7)*

£800-£1,000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1941:

'For gallantry and devotion to duty while serving in H.M. Minelayers.'

George Sidney Line was born in Norwich on 25 July 1911 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 24 November 1926. Advanced Able Seaman on 23 January 1931, he was posted to the minelayer H.M.S. *Ivanhoe* on 24 August 1937. He served in her during the first year of the Second World War, during which period *Ivanhoe* helped sink a German submarine in October 1939, and then played an important role during Operation *Dynamo*, the retreat from Dunkirk. On 29 May 1940 she ferried 930 troops to Dover, picking up survivors from the damaged destroyer H.M.S. *Grafton*, and the following day picked up a further 1,290 men from Dunkirk. On 2 June 1940, whilst loaded with more troops, she was attacked off Dunkirk by German aircraft and badly hit by a bomb, killing 26 men and wounding many others, but managed to reach Dover, before being taken in for repair.

Line was posted to H.M.S. *Suffolk* on 20 April 1941, and the following month she took part in the sinking of the German battleship *Bismark*. He remained in *Suffolk* for the rest of the War, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal 20 November 1944.

Sold with copied research.

Battle of Cape Matapan, 28 March 1941

101



A Second War 'Battle of Cape Matapan' D.S.C. group of nine awarded to Lieutenant G. E. Allen, Royal Navy, Gunnery Officer in H.M.S. *Warspite* during the battle of Calabria in July 1940 when the ship achieved one of the longest range gunnery hits from a moving ship to a moving target in history, hitting *Giulio Cesare* at a range of approximately 24 km; and also in the same battleship at the battle of Cape Matapan in March 1941 when he was decorated for his 'efficiency and successful results' obtained by the ship during the action, three Italian cruisers and two destroyers being sunk

Distinguished Service Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated 1942 and additionally engraved 'Lieut. G. E. Allen R.N.'; 1914-15 Star (J.12853. G. E. Allen. A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.12853 G. E. Allen. P.O. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals, mounted for display together with a 'Portsmouth Port Rifle and Revolver Meeting' prize medal with ribbon bar inscribed 'General's Cup', *nearly very fine (10)* £2,600-£3,000

One D.S.O., two D.S.Cs. and one Bar, and 20 D.S.Ms. awarded for the battle of Cape Matapan.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 3 February 1942: 'For bravery and enterprise in the Battle of Cape Matapan.'

The recommendation for the Immediate award of the D.S.C. states: 'Commissioned Gunner George Enos Allen. Battle of Cape Matapan. As officer in charge of the 15" Transmitting Station, Mr Allen contributed very materially to the Gunnery efficiency and successful results obtained by H.M.S. "Warspite" during the action. Mr Allen has been in charge of the 15" T.S. during the action off Calabria and for three bombardments of shore positions, in all of which he has performed most valuable service.'

George Enos Allen was born at Deptford, London, on 14 September 1894, and joined the Navy directly from school on 24 July 1911, as a Boy 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Ganges II*. He joined the Gunnery branch and advanced through the rates to become Petty Officer by the end of the Great War, having served throughout the war aboard H.M.S. *Emperor of India* from October 1914. He passed for Gunner in January 1919 and was promoted to Acting Gunner and transferred to the Officers' Section on 1 July 1923 and appointed to *Excellent*. His ability as a gunner is noted throughout by his various Captain's reports with frequent 'Above Average', and 'Has outstanding technical ability and is of great value to the (G) Dept., but he is not naturally good at imparting his wide knowledge to others. Has exceptional ability and experience of Fire Control - Capt. Crutchley.'

Allen was promoted to Commissioned Gunner on 1 July 1923, and qualified as a 'Dagger Gunner' in November 1925, giving him a particular emphasis on director control identified by a dagger suffix to his rank title in the *Navy List*. In this rank he joined the battleship *Warspite* under Captain Victor Crutchley in December 1936, whilst she was undergoing a comprehensive refit which included a new fire control system and the addition of two Fairy Swordfish float-planes. *Warspite* took a very active part in the battles of Narvik in 1940, the gunnery proving to be exceptionally effective.

Battle of Calabria

Moving to the Mediterranean, now under the overall command of Admiral 'A.B.C.' Cunningham, the fleet engaged the Italian fleet at the battle of Calabria on 9 July 1940. During the battle *Warspite* achieved one of the longest range gunnery hits from a moving ship to a moving target in history, hitting *Giulio Cesare* at a range of approximately 24 km (26,000 yd), the other being a shot from *Scharnhorst* which hit *Glorious* at approximately the same distance in June 1940. Captain Douglas Fisher noted of Allen, 'An extremely able officer with exceptional technical knowledge who has carried out his duty as officer in charge of Warspite's 15in. T.S. with marked ability', recognition, if any were needed, of his success in this action.

Battle of Cape Matapan

On 27 March 1941, Admiral Cunningham took his fleet to sea, flying his flag in *Warspite*, to intercept the Italian fleet which had sailed to intercept Allied convoys between Egypt and Greece, in an attempt to support the German invasion of the Balkans. On 28 March the British cruisers encountered the Italian fleet and were forced to turn away by the heavy guns of *Vittorio Veneto*. To save his cruisers Cunningham ordered an air strike, prompting the Italians to retreat. Subsequent air attacks damaged the battleship and the cruiser *Pola*, slowing the former and crippling the latter. *Vittorio Veneto* escaped to the west as dusk fell, but the British pursued through the night, first detecting *Pola* on radar and then two of her sister ships. *Warspite*, *Valiant*, and *Barham* closed on the unsuspecting Italian ships and, aided by searchlights, destroyed the heavy cruisers *Fiume* and *Zara*, and two destroyers at point blank range. *Pola* was also sunk once her crew had been taken off. Having established by aerial reconnaissance that the rest of the Italian fleet had escaped, *Warspite* returned to Alexandria on 29 March, surviving air attacks without suffering any casualties. The Battle of Cape Matapan had a paralysing effect on the Italian fleet, providing the Royal Navy with an opportunity to tighten its grip on the Mediterranean theatre.

Allen left *Warspite* in April 1941 and was promoted to Lieutenant (G) on 12 November 1941, receiving his well-earned D.S.C. early in the following year. He spent the remainder of the war on the Staff of *Excellent*, employed on 'Dagger' duties as a gunnery instructor and was placed on the Retired List in February 1948.

Sold with copied record of service and recommendation for D.S.C.



A Second War 'Battle of Cape Matapan' Immediate D.S.M. group of five awarded to Leading Seaman A. Blaney, Royal Navy, who was killed in action during Operation *Jubilee*, the Dieppe Raid, on 19 August 1942

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (SSX. 21349 A. Blaney. A.B. H.M.S. Valiant.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine* (5) £1,400-£1,800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 29 July 1941:

'For courage, coolness, and devotion to duty in the Battle of Cape Matapan.'

The original Recommendation states: 'Battle of Cape Matapan. Distinguished service in action with the enemy on 28 March 1941, in connection with the efficient operation of the searchlights.'

Alfred Blaney was born in Birmingham on 1 January 1920 and served during the Second World War as an Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Valiant*, being awarded an Immediate D.S.M. for his gallantry at the Battle of Cape Matapan.

Battle of Cape Matapan

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Advanced Leading Seaman, Blaney was subsequently borne on the books of H.M.S. *Dinosaur*, and was killed in action during Operation *Jubilee*, the Dieppe Raid, on 19 August 1942. He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.



Six: Able Seaman C. G. Coe, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Warspite* at the Battles of Narvik and Cape Matapan

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £100-£140

Colin George Coe was born at Tendring, Essex, on 1 March 1921, and joined the Royal Navy on 25 October 1938. Posted to H.M.S. *Warspite* on 28 September 1939, he was promoted Able Seaman on 1 February 1940, and was present in her during the Battles of Narvik and Cape Matapan. He saw further service in H.M.S. *Resolution* from 23 August to 13 October 1941, and in H.M.S. *Bonadventure* from 26 January to 2 December 1943. He was released Class 'A' on 7 May 1946, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day.

Sold with the recipient's original Parchment Certificate of Service; Gunnery History Sheet; Admiralty enclosure; a postcard photograph of the recipient' various photographs of H.M.S. *Warspite*, various passes and permits; and other ephemera.

Sinking the *Bismarck*, May 1941**104 A good Second World War B.E.M. group of six awarded to Senior Commissioned Ordnance Engineer E. W. T. Sainsbury, Royal Navy, who was mentioned in despatches for his services in H.M.S. *Norfolk* during the sinking of the *Bismarck***

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (C.O.A. Edwin W. T. Sainsbury, D./M. 37652 R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (M. 37652 E. W. T. Sainsbury, C.O.A. 2, H.M.S. *Apollo*) *good very fine and better* (6) £600-£800

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1943.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1942.

Edwin William Thomas Sainsbury was born at Queenstown, Co. Cork in June 1900 and entered the Royal Navy as an Ordnance Artificer 4th Class in August 1923. Advanced to Ordnance Artificer 3rd Class in H.M.S. *Thunderer* in August 1926, his inter-war seagoing appointments also included the monitor *Erebus*, the battleship *Rodney* and the cruiser *Apollo*, aboard which latter ship, as an Ordnance Artificer 2nd Class, he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in July 1938.

His subsequent wartime awards of the B.E.M. and a mention in despatches were in respect of services in the cruiser *Norfolk*, the latter more particularly for his part in the *Bismarck* action (Home Fleet Honours List, refers).

The *Norfolk's* role throughout the pursuit of the *Bismarck* was a significant one and she came under the *Bismarck's* direct fire on at least one - hair-raising - occasion. Ludovic Kennedy's *Pursuit* takes up the story:

'*Norfolk*, meanwhile, fifteen miles away inside the fog, had picked up the first of *Suffolk's* signals: her Captain Alfred Phillips was in his sea-cabin eating cheese on toast when the Yeoman of Signals burst in with the news. Phillips at once increased speed and steered for the open water, but in his eagerness not to lose touch, he misjudged the direction, and emerged from the fog to find *Bismarck* only six miles ahead, coming straight at him. This time there was no doubting her readiness. As *Norfolk* swung to starboard to get back to the safety of the fog, *Bismarck's* guns roared in anger for the first time. On the *Norfolk's* bridge they saw the ripple of the orange flashes and brown puffs of cordite smoke, heard the scream of the shells - a sound which some have likened to the tearing of linen and others to the approach of an express train. Admiral Wake-Walker saw the sea to starboard pocked with shell splinters, observed one complete burnished shell bounce off the water fifty yards away, ricochet over the bridge. Great columns of milk-white water rose in the air, two hundred feet high. Five salvos in all *Bismarck* fired before *Norfolk* regained the mist: some straddled, and splinters came aboard; but there were no casualties or hits.'

The 8-inch guns of *Norfolk*, alongside the heavier armaments of the *Rodney* and *King George V*, subsequently contributed to the final bombardment of the *Bismarck* and, as the *Dorsetshire's* torpedoes delivered *the coup-de-grâce*, so ended one of the greatest threats ever placed upon allied convoys in the North Sea.

Sainsbury undoubtedly remained actively employed in the *Norfolk* during her subsequent service on the Arctic run 1941-43, including the ill-fated P.Q. 17 operation.

Advanced to Warrant Ordnance Officer in May 1943, he was still serving at the time of his death at *Drake* on 14 November 1954, by which stage he had been promoted to Senior Commissioned Ordnance Engineer. He was buried in Weston Military Cemetery, Plymouth.

Sold with a file of copied research.

105 *Seven*: Chief Petty Officer Air Mechanic H. Wilkinson, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Ark Royal* during the sinking of the *Bismarck*, and later survived the sinking of H.M.S. *Ark Royal* off Gibraltar in November 1941

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (FX.76888 H. Wilkinson. A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Malta George Cross 50th Anniversary Medal 1992, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* (7) £200-£240

Harold Wilkinson was born in St. Helens, Lancashire, on 1 April 1913 and joined the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman on 21 March 1933. He served in H.M.S. *Boreas* from 18 October 1933 to 21 September 1936, being advanced Able Seaman on 21 August 1934, and it was in this ship that he qualified for the Naval General Service medal with the pre-War Palestine clasp. Appointed Air Mechanic First Class on 1 April 1940, he served during the Second World War in H.M.S. *Ark Royal* from 19 July 1940, and was present in her, as a Leading Air Mechanic, during the pursuit and sinking of the *Bismarck*.

Wilkinson was still serving in *Ark Royal* when she was hit by a torpedo fired by the German submarine U-81 when returning from Malta to Gibraltar as part of the convoy Force H on 13 November 1941 - the crew of the *Ark Royal* were safely taken off before she sank the following day and miraculously, out of a total complement of 1,488, only one man was killed. Wilkinson served for the rest of the War borne on the books of various Royal Naval Air Stations, and was advanced Chief Petty Officer Air Mechanic on 1 June 1945, prior to being shore released, Class 'A', on 1 December 1945.

Sold with original parchment certificate of service; Admiralty enclosure; and copied research.



A fine Second War 'Bismarck action' D.S.M. group of eight awarded to Stoker Petty Officer R. J. Hugill, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallant deeds in H.M.S. King George V

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (K. 61658 R. J. Hugill, Ch. Sto., H.M.S. King George V); Naval General Service Medal 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (K. 61658 R. J. Hugill, S.P.O., R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (K. 61658 R. J. Hugill, Ch. Sto., H.M.S. Victory) mounted court-style, *good very fine* (8) £4,000-£5,000



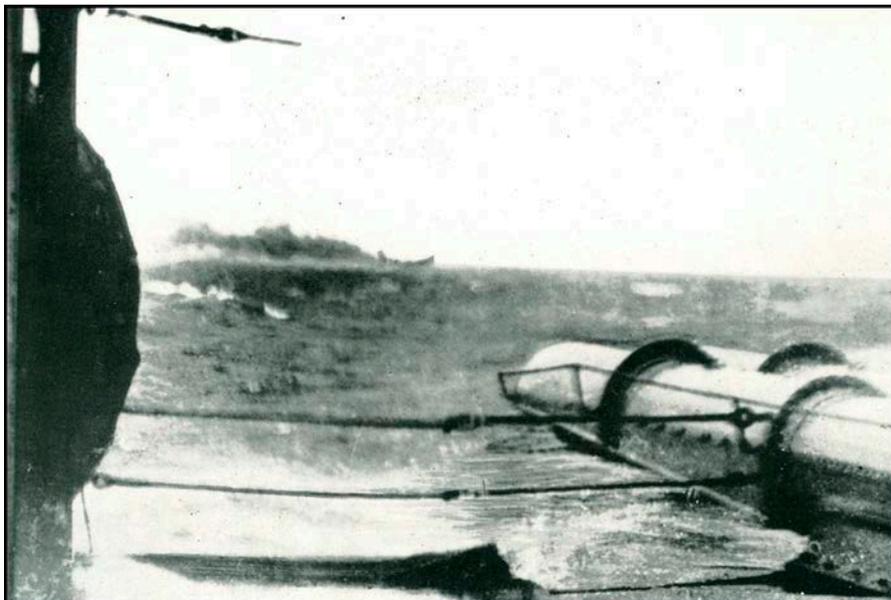
H.M. The King talking to Stoker Petty Officer Hugill, D.S.M., aboard H.M.S. King George V in October 1944;

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, June 2012.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 14 October 1941:

'For mastery, determination and skill in action against the German battleship *Bismarck*'

The original recommendation states: 'As Chief Stoker of the oil fuel party he, by his example, leadership, cheerfulness and fine sense of duty, enabled the ship to continue steaming at high speed for the prolonged period of the chase under the most trying and arduous circumstances.'



Billowing smoke on the horizon marks the demise of the mighty Bismark

Robert Jackson Hugill, a native of Redcar, Yorkshire, originally joined the battleship H.M.S. *King George V* on her commissioning in 1940, under Captain W. R. Patterson, R.N. He was consequently present on the occasion Lord Halifax, the Ambassador to the United States, was conveyed to Annapolis in early 1941, at the Lofoten Islands commando raids in March, and in assorted Atlantic convoys, but it was for his gallantry in May 1941, during the *Bismarck* episode, that he won his D.S.M.

As the flagship of Admiral Sir John Tovey, the *King George V* sailed from Scapa Flow on the 22nd, the start of a protracted pursuit of the enemy battleship that much depleted Tovey's fuel reserves, so much so that by 0845 hours on the 27th, when the *Bismarck* came within range of her 14-inch guns, she was down to a third of her normal capacity. Notwithstanding such shortages, Tovey turned to fire a broadside and closed to 16,000 yards range, at which point the enemy concentrated all of her remaining guns on the *King George V* - mercifully, however, though she endured many near misses, none of the enemy's gunners found their mark:

'The fire-gong sounded in *King George V*. On the upper bridge Captain Patterson and his officers, on the lower the Admiral and his officers, waited in tin hats and with cotton wool stuffed in their ears to deaden the sound for the flagship's opening roar. Within seconds it came, like a small earthquake, the bitter cordite fumes catching at their throats, the explosion of the charges stunning them. The compass bounded out of its binnacle, Guernsey's tin hat was blown off on to the deck, a pile of signals was sucked upwards like a tornado, scattered to the winds. The salvos fell as *Bismarck* was turning to starboard to bring all her guns to bear: great white clumps rose all round her, higher than her foremast. Then it was her turn. In the British ships they saw a ripple of orange fire down the length of her, followed by a pall of cordite smoke, far blacker and thicker than their own. "Time of flight 55 seconds," announced a keen officer of the Admiral's staff, and started counting off the time that was left. "For heaven's sake," said Tovey, not wanting to know the moment the shell might strike him, "shut up!" Even so they waited anxiously on the bridges of the two battleships for the salvo to arrive, the men of each hoping it was aimed at the other. They felt an instinct to duck, then the thunderbolt fell off *Rodney's* bow, short, in a pattern of huge splashes and Guernsey and others in *King George V* breathed a sigh of relief ... And now *Bismarck* shifted her fire from *Rodney* to *King George V*, and spat out a salvo. Guernsey heard the whine of its approach, saw four tall fountains rise near the fo'c'sle, one short, three over. He wondered if the next would hit, found himself edging into the doorway at the back of the bridge, then remembering it was only splash proof plating, stepped boldly forward.'

Notwithstanding *Bismarck's* determined assault, Tovey was able to add the firepower of his 5.25-inch guns on closing the range to 12,000 yards at 0915 hours and, less than an hour later, after watching a succession of 'shell splashes high as Hiltons and white as Daz', his adversary was a mass of flames. Ludovic Kennedy's *Pursuit* continues:

'By 10 a.m. the *Bismarck* was a battered burning wreck, her guns twisted and silent, full of huge holes in her sides and superstructure through which fires glowed and flickered, grey smoke issuing from a hundred cracks and crevices and drifting away on the wind, listing heavily to port, but at the foremast her Admiral's flag and at the mainmast the German naval ensign still bravely flying. In the British ships they looked at her with awe and admiration, awe that such a magnificent ship should have been reduced to this, admiration that her crew had fought so gallantly to the end. "Pray God I may never know," said Guernsey, echoing George Whalley, "what those shells did as they exploded inside the hull." It was a thought shared by many sailors that day, one rarely expressed by airmen who incinerate cities, nor by soldiers of those they kill in tanks.

As they watched, the lifeless ship took life - the enemy in person, a little trickle of figures running along *Bismarck's* quarter-deck, climbing the guard-rails and jumping into the sea, unable to stand any more the inferno aboard, welcoming like lemmings death in the cool, kind sea. And presently in the British ships fire was checked, for the *Bismarck* no longer menaced anyone, her life was almost at an end.'

Following the *Bismarck* action, Hugill remained actively employed in the *King George V* until the end of 1944, a period embracing periods of command under Captain P. J. Mack, D.S.O., R.N., from May 1942, and Captain T. E. Halsey, D.S.O., R.N. from February 1943. He was consequently present in the allied landings in Sicily and at the bombardment of the island of Levanzo and the port of Trapani, and on the occasion Winston Churchill was embarked for his return voyage to the U.K. following the Tehran conference.

Sold with copied research.

Evacuation of Crete, 1941

107 *Severn*: Stoker First Class E. C. Foster, Royal Navy, late Royal Fusiliers, who was killed in action on 1 June 1941 during the evacuation of Crete

British War and Victory Medals (1910 Pte. E. C. Foster. R. Fus.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, these unnamed; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (SS.119958 (Ch.B.18521) E. C. Foster. Sto. 1, R.F.R.) mounted for wear, *fine and better* (7) £180-£220

Edward Charles Foster was born in Marylebone, London on 12 March 1899 and served in the Royal Fusiliers and Machine Gun Corps during the Great War. In December 1919 he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Stoker and served until 1924. Thereafter he served in the Royal Fleet Reserve. Recalled to duty in the Second World War, Stoker First Class Foster was killed in action during the evacuation of Crete when serving on the anti-aircraft cruiser H.M.S. *Calcutta* on 1 June 1941. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Malta, 1942

108



A Second War 1942 Malta 'Immediate' D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Stoker Petty Officer A. A. Gill, Royal Navy, for his gallantry during the bombing and sinking of H.M.S. *Maori* in the Grand Harbour, Valetta, on 12 February 1942

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (K.63381 A.A. Gill S.P.O.); 1939-1945 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (K.63381 A. A. Gill. S.P.O. H.M.S. *Defiance*.) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (7) £2,000-£2,400

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 12 May 1942.

The original Recommendation, dated 20 February 1942, states: 'When His Majesty's Ship *Maori* was hit by a bomb at about 0115 on 12 February 1942, this rating was in charge of one of the Fire Parties under Chief Stoker Worrall. He showed great determination and courage in his efforts to check the spread of fire. When it became evident that further efforts in this direction were useless, he assisted in the shutting of water-tight doors and the lowering of boats. He was one of the last to leave the ship. He conducted himself throughout with exceptional zeal and devotion to duty and showed no regard for his personal safety when in great danger of being hit by splinters from exploding ready-use ammunition, thereby setting a fine example in accordance with the highest traditions of the Service.'

H.M.S. *Maori* (destroyer) served during the Second World War as part of the Mediterranean Fleet; she had been earlier involved in the pursuit and destruction of the German battleship *Bismarck* in May 1941, and served with the 14th Destroyer Flotilla during the Battle of Cape Bon in December 1941.

The *Maori* (Commander R. E. Courage, RN) was attacked by German aircraft and sank at her moorings in the Malta Grand Harbour on 12 February 1942; the commanding officer's report adding the following:

'H.M.S. *Maori*, while lying at No. 3 Buoy, Grand Harbour, was hit by a bomb in the Engine Room and Gearing Room... The attack was unexpected as the aircraft was not engaged by any ship or shore battery, with the result that nearly all the Officers and Ship's Company were asleep at the time. A large fire developed rapidly in the vicinity of the Gearing Room, separating the Officers, who were all in the after part of the ship, from the Ship's Company; and this fire grew and spread to the ready use ammunition lockers on the after superstructure, causing continuous explosions with flying splinters as round after round of ammunition exploded. Finally, a large explosion took place, probably caused by the Depth Charges in the War Head Magazine... The fact that the Officers were aft and the Ships Company forward, threw the responsibility of initiating the fighting of the fire onto the senior ratings. Chief Stoker C. J. Worrall... and Stoker Petty Officer A. Gill... showed outstanding efficiency and zeal and courage in organising and carrying out this duty.'

Miraculously, despite the loss of the ship, only one of the crew was killed. *Maori* was raised and scuttled off Malta on 15 July 1945; located a few hundred metres off the shore of Valletta, she is now a popular dive site.

Sold with a contemporary H.M.S. *Maori* Christmas Card, inscribed 'To My Darling Wife, Your Loving Hubby, with the Seasons Compliments, xxx'; and copied research.



Five: Attributed to Able Seaman J. W. Rice, Royal Navy, who witnessed extensive action in the Mediterranean in the destroyer H.M.S. *Legion* in 1941-42, and was wounded when the *Legion* was bombed and sunk at Malta on 19 March 1942

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (5) £80-£100

John William Rice was born at Chorlton, Manchester on 13 April 1906 and joined the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman in June 1941. Posted to the destroyer H.M.S. *Legion* at Gibraltar in August 1941, he served in *Legion* up until her loss at Malta in 1942, and was present in her during the Malta convoy Operation *Halberd* in September 1941, during which the ship came under sustained air attack. It was on returning from the operation - in the company of her consorts *Halberd* and *Gurkha* - that she contributed to the destruction of the Italian submarine *Adua*. Next, on 13 November 1941, after joining the 4th Destroyer Flotilla, *Legion* was present on the occasion the carrier *Ark Royal* was torpedoed off Gibraltar by the U-81. In the company of her consort *Lightning*, she raced to the stricken carrier's assistance, with her captain, Commander Jessel, displaying marked skill in bringing *Legion* alongside *Ark Royal* and helping to embark 1,500 officers and ratings, many of whom jumped into hammocks that had been rigged-up on *Legion's* foredeck. Then, on 13 December 1941, *Legion* was present at the battle of Cap Bon, on which occasion she contributed to the destruction of the Italian cruisers *Alberto di Giussano* and *Alberico da Barbiano*. Following this success, Rice and his shipmates assisted *Kipling* when they took out the U-75 off Marsa Matruh on 28 December.

Following the Second Battle of Sirte on 19 March 1942, *Legion* returned to Malta, where she was attacked and severely damaged by enemy aircraft. Mortally damaged by several direct bomb hits, her forward magazine exploded and she rolled over and sank in the harbour, her bridge and funnel lying against the jetty. Rice was wounded in the head, hospitalised and evacuated to Port Said in H.M.S. *Penelope* a fortnight later; his service record confirms his receipt of a Certificate for Wounds and Hurts, dated 4 April 1942.

Borne on the books of H.M.S. *Stag* at Port Said until January 1943, Rice was subsequently drafted for landing craft duties, and saw action off Salerno in the Landing Ship (Tank) 360, prior to serving at the shore establishments *Hannibal* at Algiers and *Byrsa* at Naples. On returning to the U.K. in March 1944, he was appointed a naval policeman attached to New Scotland Yard, before being discharged, 'physically unfit for Naval service', in December 1945. He died at Colwyn Bay in April 1981.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including three named wartime port passes, including one issued to him as a casualty / passenger in H.M.S. *Penelope* in April 1942; together with a named commissioning card, as a rating in a Seamen Platoon Section, date stamped 26 June 1944; a wartime portrait photograph in uniform and another portrait taken in later life, wearing his medals; three letters to Rice, from his old skipper Richard Jessel, dating from the mid-1970s, one including mention of their rescue of *Ark Royal's* crew; various newspaper cuttings, including a post-war article quoting the recipient; and copied research.



A Second War O.B.E. group of seven awarded to Commander H. S. Pugh, Royal Navy, for services in H.M.S. *Rodney* 1942-43, including escorting the Operation *Pedestal* convoy to Malta in August 1942

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, *gilt mostly worn off*; British War and Victory Medals (Mid. H. S. Pugh. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (7) £300-£400

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1944: 'Commander (Retd.) Hugh Smith Pugh, H.M.S. *Rodney*.'

Hugh Smith Pugh was appointed Midshipman in the Royal Navy on 1 February 1918, and joined H.M.S. *Monarch* later the same month. He was promoted Sub-Lieutenant in July 1919, Lieutenant in February 1921, and Lieutenant-Commander in February 1929. He retired at his own request on 23 December 1930, but was recalled in 1939 and appointed as Commander (Retd.) to H.M.S. *Hawkins*, 3 October 1939; to *Rodney*, 7 January 1942; to *Vulture*, 16 December 1943; and to *Warren*, 16 January 1945.



A rare Second War 'Malta' B.E.M. group of seven awarded to Leading Stoker H. E. Sutton, Royal Navy

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Ldg. Stoker Henry E. Sutton, C/KX. 116593) *minor official correction to number*; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, *generally very fine or better* (7)

£400-£500

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 16 June 1942:

'For bravery in the rescue of two buried persons in an air raid on Malta.'

Henry Edward Sutton was decorated for the above deeds on 1 March 1942, most probably whilst borne on the books of the Malta base H.M.S. *St. Angelo* - the fort suffered nearly 70 direct hits during the period 1940-43.



Eight: Warrant Mechanician F. G. Hall, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Nigeria* including when damaged by a torpedo escorting the Operation *Pedestal* convoy to Malta in August 1942

British War and Victory Medals (K.27996 F. G. Hall. Sto. 1, R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Jubilee 1935, these unnamed; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (K.27996 F. G. Hall. Mech., H.M.S. *Pembroke*) mounted as worn, *good very fine and better* (8)

£200-£240

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1942.

Frederick George Hall was born in Bermondsey, London on 2 September 1897. Employed as a Locomotive Fireman, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 6 September 1915. Serving on the destroyer *Fairy*, January 1916-June 1917, he was advanced to Stoker 1st Class in September 1916. Promoted to Leading Stoker in September 1920, Stoker Petty Officer in November 1922, Mechanician in August 1926 and Chief Mechanician 2nd Class in March 1933. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in November 1930.

During the Second World War Hall served in the cruiser *Nigeria*, August 1940-July 1943, including when damaged by a torpedo on 12 August 1942 when escorting the Operation *Pedestal* convoy to Malta. For his services aboard *Nigeria* he was mentioned in despatches in the New Years Honours of 1942. In February 1944 he was promoted Temporary Acting Warrant Mechanician.

With original Certificate of Service; letter appointing him Temporary Acting Warrant Mechanician, dated 12 February 1944; slip confirming service at that rank at H.M.S. *Pembroke*, February 1944-February 1945; and three photographs.



A rare Second War escaper's group of six awarded to Able Seaman G. V. Wilson, Royal Navy: captured on the occasion of the loss of the destroyer H.M.S. *Bedouin* on the Malta run in June 1942, he 'jumped ship' on being entrained for Germany from Italy in September 1943 and reached Allied lines some three months later - in a subsequent letter to his counterpart in Naval Intelligence, the Deputy Director of Military Intelligence recommended this gallant rating for mention in despatches

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, S.E. Asia 1945-46, Malaya (C/JX. 158999 G. Wilson, A.B., R.N.), *good very fine and better* (6) £800-£1,000

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 May 1944:

'For enterprise and devotion to duty.'

The following information has been taken from a letter written by the Deputy Director of Military Intelligence, addressed to his naval counterpart at the Admiralty and dated 26 March 1944:

'Able Seaman Wilson was captured off Pantelleria on 15 June 1942. He was sent via Pantelleria and Castelvetro to Campo 52 (Chiavari). This camp was taken over by the Germans after the Armistice and on 12 September 1943, the prisoners of war were entrained for Germany. In Wilson's cattle truck the prisoners worked all day and finally managed to force an opening. They then got out of the truck and jumped off the train - Wilson made his way South and finally met Allied troops at S. Vincenzo on 16 December 1943.'

The Deputy Director of Military Intelligence closed his letter with the following observation:

'Had this man been in the Army, D.M.I. would have forwarded to the Military Secretary a recommendation for the award of a Mention in view of his brave conduct.'

George Vitty Wilson was born in Hartlepool, Durham in July 1922. In which year he joined the Royal Navy remains unknown, but he may have witnessed active service in H.M.S. *Bedouin* off Norway in 1940-41. Certainly he was among the ship's complement by the time of the ship's deployment to the Mediterranean in June 1942. Of her subsequent loss, the following account has been taken from Hocking's Dictionary of Disasters at Sea in the Age of Steam:

'The destroyer *Bedouin*, Commander B. G. Scurfield, was leader of a small flotilla which formed part of a force escorting a convoy to Malta in June 1942. The force, which had left Britain on the 5th, was known as the "Harpoon Convoy". On the 15th, when about 30 miles S. of Pantelleria, British aircraft reported the presence of two Italian cruisers and five destroyers some 15 miles to the northward. The *Bedouin* and her flotilla were despatched to engage this force which was superior to them, both in number and gun power.

The action began at 6.45 a.m., the 6-inch guns of the Italian cruisers outranging the lighter weapons of the British destroyers. The *Bedouin* and *Partridge* were hit and badly damaged, but the three remaining destroyers managed to get within range and scored three direct hits on an Italian destroyer. Meanwhile the light cruiser *Cairo*, 4,220 tons, five 6-inch guns, with four 'Hunt-class' destroyers had joined in the action and forced the Italians to turn away.

This engagement, though very brief, deprived the convoy of its naval escort, and during this time it suffered a succession of bombing attacks in which two merchantmen were sunk.

The *Bedouin* was taken in tow by the *Partridge*, but, as both ships were disabled, their progress was slow. Later the Italian squadron returned and the *Partridge* was compelled to cast off the two and the *Bedouin* was left to face both warships and torpedo bombers. She was hit by an aerial torpedo and sank at 2.45 p.m.'

The torpedo hit *Bedouin's* engine room, blasting clear through the ship. She immediately rolled over to port and sank with a loss of 28 men. At dusk, an Italian floatplane and an Italian hospital ship picked up 213 survivors, Wilson among them.

Following his gallant escape - and release from the Royal Navy - Wilson returned to Hartlepool and was employed as a Millwright. He died there in December 2004.

Sold with copied research.

Russian Convoys, 1942

114



A Second War 'D.E.M.S. Operations - Russian Convoy PQ 16' D.S.M. group of eight awarded to Acting Petty Officer H. Tomlinson, Royal Navy

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (P/JX.200147 H. Tomlinson. A/L. Smn.) on original mounting pin; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, Medal for the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1945-85, *edge bruise to first, otherwise extremely fine (8)* *£1,000-£1,400*

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

'For bravery while serving in defensively equipped Merchant Ships on North Russian Convoys.'

Harry Tomlinson, a native of Coventry, was employed prior to the Second World War at the Renold and Coventry Chain Co. Ltd. He served during the Second World War in defensively equipped merchant ships, and was awarded the D.S.M. for his services in S.S. *Empire Selwyn*, which formed part of the famous PQ 16 Russian Convoy in May 1942. Advanced Acting Petty Officer, he was invested with his D.S.M. on 16 March 1943.

Sold with various original documents including an Order to report to Buckingham Palace to be awarded the D.S.M., dated 11 March 1943; card of issue for the Soviet award; War Gratuity forms; card box of issue for the campaign awards; H.M.S. *Excellent* naval cap tally; and other ephemera.

Raid on Tobruk, 13-14 September 1942

115



A fine post-War 'Royal Visit to South Africa 1947', B.E.M. group of nine awarded to Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Rendell, Royal Marines, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War whilst serving in H.M.S. *Sikh* during Operation *Agreement*, the disastrous raid on Tobruk on the night of 13-14 September 1942

Royal Victorian Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue, silver, unnamed as issued; British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (Q.M.S. Albert Rendell, Ply.X.1448, R.M.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G. VI.R., 2nd issue (Ply.X.1448 A. Rendell. Q.M.S. R.M.), mounted court-style for display, *minor edge bruise to last, otherwise good very fine and an unusual combination (9)* £800-£1,000

R.V.M. A.F.O. 2392/47. Awarded for the Royal Tour to South Africa in H.M.S. *Vanguard*, Medal presented 25 June 1947.

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 13 June 1957.

Arthur Rendell was born in Wolverhampton on 23 November 1917 and enlisted into the Royal Marines in November 1935. He was promoted Corporal on 21 January 1937 and Sergeant (Temporary) on 22 August 1941.

'Massacre at Tobruk'

The objective of Operation "Agreement", the raid on Tobruk, was to gain control of the harbour and to demolish the installations of a port which saved the Germans 260 miles of road transport. Prepared in the greatest secrecy - and timed to coincide with land operations undertaken by the Long Range Desert Group - the main thrust of the assault fell to the men of the 11th Battalion, Royal Marines, all of whom were embarked in H. M.S. *Zulu* and her fellow Tribal-class consort H.M.S. *Sikh* at Haifa. They had in addition attached elements from the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers - both ships had Italian red and white diagonal identification stripes painted on their fo'c'sles, in addition to other minor modifications to try and confuse the enemy, but in the event such alterations proved utterly ineffective.

Having then received a good luck signal from Winston Churchill, *Zulu* and *Sikh* escorted by the cruiser H.M.S. *Coventry* - also sunk in the raid - and two Hunt-class destroyers (*Croome* and *Hursley*), made their way towards Tobruk for "zero hour" on the night of the 13-14 September 1942 and, on nearing their destination, broke away from their escort and steamed due west at top speed until, at midnight, they altered course and turned south for the final run-in. At this moment, 60 R.A.F. Wellingtons began a three hours' bombardment of the town and at 2 a.m. the code word was received, indicating that the L.R.D.G. had taken a coastal battery at the mouth of the harbour, thereby setting in motion the lowering of the first wave of assault craft from *Sikh* and *Zulu*. As it transpired, these were the only Marines disembarked, for the ferocity of the enemy's response by shore battery and small-arms was immense - in fact fewer than 100 Marines survived the terrible passage from ship to shore where, after numerous acts of gallantry, the survivors were taken prisoner.

Meanwhile, in their attempt to close the shore and try and rescue assorted men in heavily damaged assault craft, *Sikh* was caught in enemy searchlights and swept by a heavy fire, so much so that she was eventually stopped dead in the water, her guns and engines out of action. Rendell was in the water by this time. *Zulu* fared little better, taking three or four hits, but nonetheless made a bold attempt to get the seriously damaged *Sikh* in tow. Owing to the scale of the enemy's fire, however, Commander White was compelled to abandon the task and sheer off for Alexandria, but not before closing with the shore to lay a smokescreen: not long afterwards the *Sikh* went down with the loss of two officers and 20 ratings.

Rendell's own account of the action, as given to a subsequent court of inquiry, states:

'I was a 3" Mortar Platoon Commander of the 11 Battalion. I was in A.2 dumb lighter in the 1st Flight which left the ship and formed up at 0345hrs approximately. There was a heavy sea running and approximately ten minutes later [we] parted. Contact was lost with A.1 owing to the sea and darkness and A.3 was cast off so that we could use our paddles.

At 0415hrs, shore searchlights started to sweep the sea and passed over us many times. Shortly afterwards, shore batteries opened fire, presumably at H.M.S. *Sikh* which had been illuminated many times.

About 0445hrs, *Sikh* came between us and the shore and at approximately 0500hrs she was seen to be hit aft.

About 0510hrs *Sikh* hailed us to come alongside as she was waiting for us. Approximately 0520 we came alongside *Sikh* which immediately got underway. An officer and 2 men were left in the boat and were picked up later by the Italians. *Sikh's* engines had now seized up.

At approximately 0610hrs the order was passed to place scuttling charges and destroy R.D. gear instantly. I passed the order on the men's deck to mount all automatic weapons on the upper deck for A.A. This order was carried out efficiently. Shortly afterwards, *Sikh* was hit and caught fire on the fore and men's deck. Many men were killed and badly burned.

At 0710hrs the order 'Abandon Ship' was passed. The ship was being hit very frequently by this time.

At approximately 1100hrs I was picked up by a German 'E' Boat.'

Rendell was taken aboard and taken Prisoner of War. He was eventually returned via a prisoner exchange with the Italians on 21 March 1943. In October that year he was asked to present his experiences to fellow Marines:

'At 0720 the abandoned ship started to list to starboard - it was hopeless. The Captain was the last man to leave - 20 minutes after we had gone. We took everyone we could, even those who had been burnt though the salt water did not do them much good and many died. The enemy continued to shell us until 0920hrs even after the ship had gone. I saw a Carley Float which received a direct hit and it just disappeared. I had a shell very near me - about 5 yards away - which exploded and I felt as if somebody had hit me below the belt.

After the ship had disappeared the Italian Air Force put in its appearance and began to machine-gun us in the water. About 11 o'clock having been in the water since 7.20 some E Boats started to leave Tobruk and came towards us. We were picked up. Warnings about security and other orders were shouted in the water. It was just the same when the *Bismark* was sunk. The only thing we can say is 'I cannot say'. I was hooked up by my shorts and hoisted on board and left to dry out on the quarter deck of an E Boat. I was with all the other fellows, one being a Lieutenant who was hit in the head - a piece of skull was missing - and then he was babbling away, therefore people started to sing so that the Germans could not hear him if he said anything secret. One of my opposite numbers took his shirt off and put it over the German Ensign - a very unwise thing to do. It was not over there for long, however.'

Having seen further service in Burma, Rendell was appointed to H.M.S. *Vanguard* for the Royal Visit to South Africa in 1947 and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 9 December 1950. His B.E.M. was awarded for his services at the Royal Marines Initial Training Centre, and he was presented with his B.E.M. by Major-General Fellowes on 16 October 1957. He finally retired to Exmouth on 25 November 1962.

Sold with a copy of the book '*Massacre at Tobruk*', by Peter C. Smith; and extensive copied research.

Loss of H.M.S. *Curacao*, 2 October 1942

116 *Four: Able Seaman R. N. Cain, Royal Navy, killed when H.M.S. Curacao collided with the R.M.S. Queen Mary whilst escorting her to the Clyde, 2 October 1942*

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. E. M. Byrne, 90 Beacon Road, Luton, Chatham, Kent'; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue (J.78777 R. N. Cain. A.B. H.M.S. Cairo.)
light contact marks to last, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4) £200-£240

Reginald Norman Cain was born in 1902 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in 1917. He served during the Great War in home waters in the battleships H.M.S. *Impregnable* and *Royal Oak*, and received a War gratuity. Advanced to Able Seaman, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct medal in June 1936, and served in this rate during the Second World War in H.M.S. *Curacao*.

In September 1942 *Curacao* was deployed with the Western Approaches Command at Belfast, to escort convoys in the N.W. Approaches and the Irish Sea. On 2 October 1942 the escort group was tasked to escort R.M.S. *Queen Mary* on the final stage of a trans-Atlantic passage. The famous Cunard liner, built on the Clyde in the 1930s, displaced 81,125 tons and was the greatest and most luxurious of the pre-war liners. On her maiden voyage she won the 'Blue Riband' for the fastest Atlantic crossing. On the outbreak of war she had become a troopship, carrying an entire division (15,000 men) at a time and often steamed without an escort, relying on her great speed for protection.

On 27 September 1942 *Queen Mary* left New York bound for the Clyde, carrying about 15,000 U.S. servicemen. By the morning of 2 October she was some 40 miles north of Tory Island, off the northern coast of Ireland. Just after 7 a.m. the bridge watch sighted *Curacao*, which signalled that she would take up station five miles ahead, while six destroyers assumed flanking positions a few miles on either side of the liner. For the next five hours the convoy moved steadily towards Scotland, all hands scanning the clear skies for German aircraft. A stiff wind from the north-east was making life difficult for the destroyers racing about in search of U-Boats, but the *Queen Mary* steamed on majestically, untroubled by the choppy seas.

Though the Cunarder was steering a zig-zag course her great speed allowed her gradually to overtake the slower cruiser, and by two o'clock in the afternoon *Curacao* was only a few hundred yards off the liner's bow. The *Queen Mary's* officer of the watch was increasingly concerned about the *Curacao's* proximity and ordered the helmsman to turn slightly away. However, at the same time the cruiser turned even closer to the liner. *Queen Mary's* helmsman made a last-ditch attempt to avoid disaster and turned hard-a-port, and for a moment it looked as if the manoeuvre might work. However, the liner's massive stem struck the *Curacao* eleven feet forward of her stern at an acute angle, spun the warship round and sliced through her.

Staff Captain Grattidge, resting in his cabin, felt a jolt that at first he thought was the near miss of a bomb. But when he reached the bridge he saw, '150 feet from the bridge on the port side, almost smothered in awesome clouds of black smoke ... the forepart of a vessel going down. Running to starboard I could see the after end of the same vessel, trembling to settle beneath the waves.'

Both sections of the *Curacao* were on fire and began to sink. The escorting destroyers raced to the scene but were only able to rescue 101 survivors. *Queen Mary* herself was under strict orders not to stop for any reason and steamed on. However, her bows had been stoved in below the water line and she had to reduce speed to 10 knots. She arrived safely at Gourock on the morning of 3 October.

News of this disaster was blacked out and the loss of *Curacao* was not publicly announced until 1945, when a formal court of enquiry was convened to examine the cause of the accident. After almost four years of protracted litigation which went to the House of Lords it was held that *Curacao* was two thirds responsible for the collision and *Queen Mary*, one third.

In total 338 Officers and crew lost their lives when the *Curacao* was sunk, including Cain. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial. Medals issued to the recipient's widow, Eleanor Mary Cain, who had subsequently remarried.

Submarines

117



A Second World War Submariner's D.S.C. group of nine awarded to Senior Commissioned Engineer A. G. W. Stokes, Royal Navy, for services as Warrant Engineer in H.M. Submarine *Shakespeare* during Mediterranean patrols, including two Special Operations and the sinking of the Italian Submarine *Veleva* in the Gulf of Salerno on 7 September 1943

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1943 and hallmarked London 1943; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star, clasp, Pacific; Italy Star; War Medal; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., coinage head (M.35095 A. G. W. Stokes. E.R.A. 1 H.M.S. *Titania*.); Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (9) £1,600-£2,000

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 23 November 1943:

'For bravery and skill in successful patrols in one of H.M. Submarines.'

Seedie's Submarine List states: 'Mediterranean Patrols and two Special Operations. Sank the Italian Submarine *Veleva* in the Gulf of Salerno on 7 September 1943.'

Commanded by Lieutenant M. F. R. Ainslie, who won a D.S.O. for the same operational period [the same gazette carried further awards of 2 D.S. Cs, 1 bar to D.S.M., three D.S.Ms and five mentions]. *Shakespeare* did indeed enjoy a busy and successful commission as part of the 8th Submarine Flotilla in the Mediterranean, one of her more notable achievements being her victorious "Sub-on-Sub" encounter with the Italian *Veleva* in the Gulf of Salerno on 7 September 1943 - Ainslie fired a salvo of six torpedoes, four of which found their mark with spectacular results ('there was not much left of the enemy submarine'). It was in this same patrol that the *Shakespeare* carried out one of her 'special operations', namely the delivery of a C.O.P.P. party, including three S.B.S. men, for beach reconnaissance work, the type of clandestine activity that often befell a submarine's lot in the Mediterranean at this time - namely the Allied landings in Sicily and Italy. So, too, the risk of attack from prowling aircraft - including the Allied variety - one such incident being described by Ainslie in his war patrol report for June 1943:

'The Officer of the Watch reported an aircraft attacking from the starboard beam. Almost as soon as sighted the aircraft delivered its attack - a type not previously experienced. The whole thing was over in a few seconds, the sequence of events being as follows: firstly, a sheet of sparks and flame from the aircraft, secondly, a deafening roar and thirdly, several projectiles hitting the water some 20 to 30 feet short of the submarine just before the conning tower. There was no explosion but personnel inside the submarine stated afterwards that they were quite convinced at the time that we had been hit by a torpedo or bomb, the noise was so great, and the submarine jumped to such an extent.'

Arthur George William Stokes served in the engineering branch of the Royal Navy and received his L.S. & G.C. medal as an Engine Room Artificer 1st Class whilst serving in the Submarine Depot Ship *Titania*. He was appointed Warrant Engineer in July 1938 and served in H.M. Submarine *Shakespeare* from 3 November 1941 until 11 September 1944, during which period he took part in 13 war patrols under Lieutenant Ainslie, and a final patrol under her new skipper Lieutenant D. Swanston, 17-27 August 1944. With *Shakespeare* about to depart for the Far East where she had further adventures, Stokes transferred on 11 September 1944, to H.M. Submarine *Spearhead* to oversee her commissioning and launch on 2 October 1944. His final wartime appointment was to H.M.S. *Kestrel* on 7 December 1944. He was promoted to acting Commissioned Engineer in June 1945 and to Senior Commissioned Engineer in April 1947. He was still serving in May 1953 and died on 2 February 1975.

Actions against U-Boats, 1944

118



A superb Second War Arctic convoy Fleet Air Arm Telegraphist-Air-Gunner's D.S.M. group of five awarded to Acting Petty Officer Airman C. A. Vines, Fleet Air Arm, for the sinking of *U-973* by his Fairy Swordfish of the escort carrier *H.M.S. Chaser*, off Narvik on 6 March 1944

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (Temp. A.P.O. Airman. C. A. Vines. FAA/FX 115046); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £3,000-£4,000



Provenance: Christie's, March 1989.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 30 May 1944:

'For outstanding courage, determination, or devotion to duty in H.M. Ships ... *Chaser* ... in successfully escorting convoys to North Russia in the face of attacks from enemy submarines and aircraft.'

Seedies Roll (Fleet Air Arm List) confirms: 6 D.S.C.'s, 3 D.S.M.'s and 6 mentions awarded to the escort carrier *H.M.S. Chaser*, 'For services while escorting a North Russian Convoy in February and March 1944. A Swordfish aircraft shared in the destruction of *U-472* off North Cape on 4 March 1944 and on two successive days Swordfish aircraft destroyed *U-366* and *U-973*.'

The following account is taken from '*The Nottingham Journal* 20 May 1944:

'Biggest Russia Convoy Routs U-boat Packs, Planes, Ships Blast Way There... The second kill was made by a Swordfish piloted by Lieutenant E. B. Bennett, R.N.V.R., aged 24; with Sub-Lieutenant Kenneth Horsfield, aged 22, as Observer; and Petty Officer Clifford A. Vines, aged 22, as rear gunner. Bennett tells the story: "It was bitterly cold" he said "when we saw a U-boat on the surface 12 miles away, heading straight for the convoy. We quickly took a bearing and climbed into the clouds. We flew for five minutes then dived through a gap and saw the submarine immediately below. I got her fixed in my bomb sights and attacked with bombs. She was taken completely by surprise and I saw bombs hit it. As we climbed away to port my rear-gunner Vines gave her 500 rounds of machine gun in her conning tower. It was good shooting. The U-boat was by now zigzagging out of control. About two minutes later she turned hard astarboard her stern rose some 60 degrees, and she sank. We dived low and saw some 15 survivors struggling in the water. We signalled a destroyer *H.M.S. Boadicea*, who rushed to the spot and picked up those alive, numbering about three men.'

The U-boat sunk by Vines' aircraft was *U-973*, a type VIIC U-boat, commanded by Oblt Klaus Paepenmoller. It was sunk on 6 March 1944 in the Norwegian Sea north-west of Narvik, Norway by rockets from a 816 Squadron Fairey Swordfish piloted by Lieutenant E. B. Bennett of the escort carrier *H.M.S. Chaser*. Out of her crew of 53 there were only 2 survivors.

Sold with approximately 45 wartime photographs, many 'official', including a group photo of 'Naval Airgunners Course 28, *H.M.S. Kestrel*, Worthy Down, Hants' and another of the three Tel-Airgunners of the successful Swordfish crews, each of whom received the D.S.M.



A good Second War anti-U-boat operations D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Chief Petty Officer R. Goldsmith, Royal Navy, whose command of a 4-inch gun in H.M.S. *Porchester Castle* against a surfaced U-Boat contributed to the latter's destruction in September 1944 – conclusive evidence being found in 'a glove and fresh human remains': his ship was later used to portray the *Saltash Castle* in the famous film, *The Cruel Sea*

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (P.O. R. Goldsmith, C/JX. 136270); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (JX. 136270 R. Goldsmith, A./L.S., R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-34; Coronation 1953; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (JX. 136270 R. Goldsmith, D.S.M., C.P.O., H.M.S. Woodbridge Haven), *minor official correction to ship's name on the last, contact marks, generally very fine and better (7)* £1,800-£2,200

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 May 1945.

The original recommendation states:

Brief description of action or operation: 'On the 9th of September while acting with support group screening convoy ONF 254 "Porchester Castle" detected and destroyed a U-Boat. Definite proof of destruction was obtained.'

Specific act or service for which recommendation is forwarded: 'For outstanding devotion to duty, ability and determination as captain of the 4-inch gun. He gave great encouragement to the guns' crew enabling them to maintain an accurate and rapid fire on the U-Boat which surfaced 200 yards on the starboard bow. This Petty Officer always sets an excellent example to his men and is a very definite asset to the ship.'

Robert Goldsmith, a native of Gillingham, Kent, was serving in the corvette H.M.S. *Porchester Castle* at the time of the above related action fought on 9 September 1944, while she was serving in a convoy support group north-west of Ireland. In the company of the frigate *Helmsdale*, she detected, pursued and destroyed the *U-484*, after the latter had been forced to the surface. And it is clear Goldsmith's part in the action was crucial, the Commodore, Western Approaches, supporting the recommendation for his D.S.M. in the following terms:

'Although the stem of the U-Boat surfaced for only a very short time, 4-inch gunfire was opened with exemplary speed and effectiveness. The readiness of this team reflects very well on this Petty Officer's drive and determination.'

Recent research has established that *Porchester Castle's* victim was the *U-484* and not the *U-743* as earlier believed. That she achieved a convincing victory is beyond dispute – 'a glove and fresh human remains' being found at the scene of the U-Boats demise. And before the year was out, *Porchester Castle* had shared in the destruction of another U-Boat on 11 November 1944, on this occasion the *U-1200*, south of Ireland.

Sold with copied research including recommendation and action reports.

D-Day, 6 June 1944

120



The post-war C.B., Great War D.S.C. group of eleven awarded to Vice-Admiral M. H. A. Kelsey, Royal Navy, a veteran of Dogger Bank and Jutland, who went on to command the cruiser *Naïad* (1940-42) and battleship *Warspite* (1944), the latter commissions including extensive action in the Mediterranean and off Normandy, including his unique order in the annals of Naval gunnery on D-Day, 6 June 1944: 'Fifty rounds 15-inch rapid fire'

The Most Honourable Order of The Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1920; 1914-15 Star (S. Lt. M. H. A. Kelsey, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. M. H. A. Kelsey, R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *generally very fine and better* (11) £5,000-£6,000

Provenance: R. C. Witte Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2007.

C.B. *London Gazette* 10 June 1948.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 11 June 1919:

'For distinguished services whilst in command of a destroyer.'

Marcel Harcourt Attwood Kelsey was born in February 1894 and attended Eastman's, Winchester prior to entering the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet in January 1907. Appointed Midshipman in the cruiser *Good Hope* in September 1911, he was advanced to Sub. Lieutenant in September 1914, while serving in *Dryad*. Then, in January 1915, he joined the destroyer *Defender*, in which ship he was present at Dogger Bank before removing to another destroyer, the *Obdurate*, in April 1916 - on this occasion as a newly promoted Lieutenant and "Jimmy the One".

A fellow officer in *Obdurate* later described Kelsey as 'tall, blond and intrepid', and 'a polished product of the new Navy, trained to a strong sense of active duty' - in point of fact '[h]e kept the ship's company on the hop and, although they grouched at times, he soon had them worked up to a fair state of war efficiency'. And this was fortuitous, for the *Obdurate* had a busy time at Jutland, participating in the 13th Destroyer Flotilla's attack on German destroyers in the afternoon of 31 May 1916, during which she was hit by a 4.1-inch shell from the *Regensburg*, in addition to suffering a 'burst' 4-inch gun of her own. Nonetheless, she managed to stop and pick up three survivors from the *Ardent*.

Kelsey removed to the *Valentine* in November 1917, in which ship he remained actively employed until the War's end, a period that witnessed at least one action with a U-Boat patrol and, ultimately, the award of his D.S.C.

Advanced to Commander in June 1930 and to Captain in December 1936, he was serving at the Admiralty as Deputy Director of Personnel by the renewal of hostilities. In April 1940, however, he was given command of the cruiser *Naïad*, in which capacity he would see a great deal of action in the Mediterranean, and serve on the staff of Rear-Admirals Vian and King, in addition to acting at other times as S.N.O. of 15th Cruiser Squadron. *Naïad* was heavily employed in the operations leading to the evacuation of Greece and Crete in April-May 1941, and took several hits off the latter place on 22 May:

'The light cruiser *Naïad* had two turrets put out of action, and near misses caused several of her compartments to be flooded and her speed to be reduced to 17 or 18 knots. In the course of ten minutes there were 36 misses, and during a period of two hours 181 bombs were counted. Only two of her turrets remained in action ...'

Added to which, she lost 7 men killed and a further 31 wounded. Having then fought an engagement with a French destroyer off Beirut, the *Naiad* was involved in several further engagements in December 1941, among them the action off Bardia, in which the *Barham* was lost, and the bombardment of Derna.

In January 1942, Kelsey was appointed Commodore at Freetown, but he returned to sea with command of the battleship *Warspite* in March 1944, a commission that would witness significant support being lent to the Normandy landings, not least on D-Day itself, when she was one of the very first ships to engage the enemy ashore, her 15-inch broadsides silencing the enemy coastal batteries at Benerville and Villerville - the latter target was treated to no less than 73 rounds of 15-inch, 9 of them resulting in direct hits. A few days later, off the "Gold" area, Kelsey had occasion to issue his famous command: 'Fifty rounds 15-inch rapid fire', an 'order which must be unique in the annals of British naval gunnery'. Unsurprisingly, his target, a large concentration of enemy troops and tanks hidden in woodland, rapidly dispersed! That evening, the *Warspite* returned to Portsmouth to embark still more ammunition, following which she journeyed to Rosyth to replace her worn guns - this entailing the first passage of the Dover Straits by a capital ship since the famous 'Channel Dash' back in 1942. The German batteries on 'the whole French coast were ablaze with their gun flashes', luckily, however, without effect.

Back off Brest by late August, Kelsey got his new guns into action on behalf of the Americans, *Warspite* firing 147 rounds of 15-inch high explosive, and 66 armour-piercing shells, on the 25 alone - she, too, was subjected to heavy fire from enemy batteries, but was only hit by a few shell splinters. In the following month, off Le Havre, she engaged enemy gun positions at her maximum range of 32,000 yards, assisted by our aircraft spotting for her, and wiped out a troublesome 6.7-inch battery. Better still, she lent valuable assistance to the Royal Marines during the subsequent Walcheren operations, but this proved to be the last time her 15-inch guns were fired in anger, and Kelsey came ashore in early 1945 to take up the post of Commodore, Chatham. He had, meanwhile, been Mentioned in Despatches for 'Neptune' (London Gazette 28 November 1944 refers).

Advanced to Rear-Admiral in January 1946, and awarded the C.B. in the Birthday Honours List of 1948, he was placed on the Retired List in the rank of Vice-Admiral in the following year. His last post had been as Flag Officer, Malta, where he oversaw the clearing of Valetta Harbour, in addition to boarding operations in connection with immigrant ships trying to run the blockade of Palestine. The Admiral died in 1965.

Sold with a fine run of original ship's 'flimsies' 1911-40 (approximately 40).



A Second War 'D-Day' D.S.C. group of five awarded to Acting Commander L. R. Curtis, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who commanded Assault Group J4 during Operation Neptune

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1944' and privately engraved, 'Commander L. R. Curtis, R.N.V.R., Ouistreham, June 6th'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, *lacquered, good very fine (5)* £1,000-£1,400



Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2006.

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 28 November 1944.

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

Leonard Rupert Curtis was appointed a Temporary Sub Lieutenant in the "Wavy Navy" in January 1942. Advanced to Lieutenant in April 1942, he joined the landing craft training base *Copra* in September 1943, which appointment culminated in his appointment to the command of Assault Group J4 on D-Day, a unit comprising the 200th and 201st L.C.I. (S.) Flotillas which landed at "Queen Red" and "Queen White" beaches near Ouistreham. Curtis appears in the acknowledgements of numerous D-Day histories, but no-one was closer to him at the initial landing stage than Lord Lovat, who 'borrowed' his bunk during the Channel crossing:

'The paling stars spelt out 'Invasion'. It was blowing half a gale and getting light enough to see Curtis, now with his steel helmet on. He had reddish hair and a serious face. A quiet-spoken, dependable man, keenly aware of the importance of the occasion. Rupert was to be awarded the D.S.C. for the work he did that day. I imagine he felt lonely on the crossing: twenty-two boats pitching in line ahead; seven hours of eye-strain darkness, keeping station in rough weather up the swept passage through the minefields. "Twenty miles from the coast and twelve to lowering point," he shouted against the wind. I nodded respectfully, trying a shivering smile with eyes on the duffle coat. The navigator had done his job well - on course and ahead of the clock. Nautical twilight was past and the sea changing colour to oystershell in the grey dawn when the Aldis lamp blinked on our port bow: "Good morning, Commandos, and the best of British luck." Curtis and his yeoman spelt out the signal. We made a suitable reply: "Thanks. Think we are going to bloody well need it." Rupert ran up the battle ensign. War was becoming personal again ... Half-seen through palls of smoke, boats were burning to our left front ... Curtis made a slight alteration of course to starboard. A tank landing-craft with damaged steering came limping back through the flotilla. The helmsman had a bandage round his head and there were dead men on board, but he gave us the V sign and shouted something as the unwieldy craft went by. Spouts of water splashed a pattern of falling shells.

Among the off-shore obstacles - heavy poles and hedgehog pyramids with Teller mines attached - we started to take direct hits. Curtis picked his spot to land, increased speed and headed for the widest gap, the arrowhead formation closing on either side. The quiet orders - a tonic from the ridge - raised everybody's game: "Amidships. Steady as she goes." The German batteries mistakenly used armour-piercing ammunition in preference to high explosive and bursting shrapnel. Derek's landing brows were shot away and beyond him Ryan Price's boat went up with a roar. Max had an unpleasant experience when a shell went through his four petrol tanks without exploding. Rear headquarters got away with minor casualties. Our command ship took two shells in the stern. It happened in the last hundred yards. There was no time to look back. The impact must have swung us round for two boats, Max's and mine, touched down side by side. Each carried four thousand gallons of high-octane fuel in non-sealing tanks aft of the bridge. Had Max blown-up we would have gone with him. Five launches out of twenty-two were knocked out, but the water was not deep and Commandos got ashore wading; a few men went wading in the shell craters' (Lovat's *March Past* refers).

Curtis attained the rank of Acting Commander in April 1945 and was released from the Active List in April 1946.

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Three: Leading Wireman E. J. Trendell, Royal Navy, who was killed in action on Sword Beach on D-Day, 6 June 1944, whilst serving in Landing Craft Tank (Armoured) 2191

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. A. M. Trendell, 15 Ripon Road, Plumstead, London SE18.', *extremely fine (3)* £240-£280

Edward Joseph Trendell served during the Second World War as a Leading Wireman, and took part in the D-Day landings in the Landing Craft Tank (Armoured) 2191. Beaching on the easternmost flank of the Queen Red sector of Sword Beach, 2191 discharged her Centaur tanks before she was approached by a mobile German 88mm gun from her portside. 'A crew member shouted a warning and her commanding officer, Sub Lieutenant J. Roney, gave the order for the gun crews to open fire. However, against an 88mm the men aboard 2191 stood little chance. The first shell to hit exploded immediately portside of the bow door. The blast killed Sub Lieutenant Sidney Green and Wireman Edward Trendell, both of whom had been manning the portside winch (the mechanism for lowering and raising the door or ramp).'

Trendell was aged 20 at the time of his death. He is buried in Hermanville War Cemetery, France. His medals were sent to his mother Ada Mary Trendell.

123



Seven: Ordnance Artificer First Class H. Thursby, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; Italy Star; War Medal 1949-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (MX. 47125 H, Thursby. O.A. 1. H.M.S. Nelson), mounted as worn, *generally good very fine (7)* £200-£240

Herbert Thursby was awarded his L.S. & G.C. medal in May 1944, shortly before participating in the Normandy operations in the battleship H.M. S. *Nelson*.

124

Seven: Chief Electrical Artificer L. C. Stephens, Royal Navy

British War Medal 1914-20 (M.26976 L. C. Stephens. B. Art. R.N.); 1939-45 Star (L. C. Stephens E.A. D/M 26976); Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany (L. C. Stephens. E.A. H.M.S. Rodney); Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43 (L. C. Stephens. E.A. H.M.S. Rodney); Italy Star (L. C. Stephens. E.A. H.M.S. Orion); War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf (L. C. Stephens. E.A.), the Second War awards all contemporarily named; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, with Second Award Bar (M.26976 L. C. Stephens. E.A.1. H.M.S. Rodney.) mounted as worn, *the BWM polished, therefore good fine, the rest good very fine or better (7)* £400-£500

Lionel Charles Stephens was born in Plymouth, Devon, on 12 March 1902, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Artificer on 27 July 1917, serving in H.M.S. *Indus* (entitled to just a British War Medal). Advanced to Electrical Artificer on 9 May 1924, he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 April 1939, and served with the Royal Navy throughout the Second World War in H.M.S. *Rodney* and *Orion*, being twice Mentioned in Despatches, firstly 'for outstanding zeal, patience, and cheerfulness, and for setting an example of wholehearted devotion to duty, without which the high tradition of the Royal Navy could not have been upheld' (*London Gazette* 1 January 1942); and secondly 'for gallantry, skill, determination, and undaunted devotion to duty during the landing of Allied Forces on the coast of Normandy' (*London Gazette* 28 November 1944). He remained in the Royal Navy after the Second World War, and was awarded a Second Award Bar to his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Sold together with the recipient's Mentioned in Despatches Certificate, dated 1 January 1942.

Coastal Forces

125



A superb Second War 1944 Coastal Force 'Dog Boat' D.S.M. group of five awarded to Leading Seaman D. Falk, Royal Navy: wounded and forced to abandon ship after an action with 11 enemy E-Boats off Le Havre on 9 July 1944, he swam 600 yards, despite shrapnel wounds to both his shoulder and thigh, to tow a life raft back to five of his crewmates; after 4 hours in the water they were rescued, but despite Falk's efforts two of them died of their wounds later that night

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (A.B., D. Falk. C/JX. 366014); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted for wear, *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£1,800-£2,200*

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 5 December 1944:

'For great bravery in fire-fighting when a Light Craft was set on fire in action.'

Donald Falk served during the Second War manning the twin Vickers machine guns on Motor Torpedo Boat *434*, for the duration of its life - from her completion in January 1943 as MGB *115* (later re-designated MTB *434*, under the command of Sub-Lieutenant E. A. Archer) to 9 July 1944; on the latter date, as part of the 1st MTB Flotilla, Falk's crew set off for Le Havre which was still in enemy hands.

'On the way over the Skipper told us "E" Boats would be coming out "10 at a time". We were only 2 MTBs. We reached Le Havre at 10:00 a.m. and we had not long to wait. Eleven "E" Boats came out and we immediately attacked them. Eleven to two we did not stand much chance. The gun fire was furious, and we were hit repeatedly. Our boat caught fire. The Skipper shouted "Abandon Ship". Our other MTB picked up a few of our survivors from the sea. The "E" Boats were still firing on them and they had to leave five of us behind in the water' (recipient's account refers).

Wounded by enemy shrapnel in the left thigh and shoulder, Falk was one of the five left behind in the sea. 'After a short while we spotted a life raft in the water approximately 600 yards away. As I was the only swimmer out of the five of us I was the only one with a chance to swim for it. I had no life jacket - the last one had been taken by a non-swimmer. I reached the raft and managed to tow it back to the others - at least then they had something to cling to. We were in the sea for approximately 4 hours before we were picked up by a Canadian MTB' (*ibid*).

Arriving back in base the five sailors, four of whom were wounded, were put on board a hospital ship, although two would die that night as a result of their wounds. Falk survived and was awarded the D.S.M. for his gallantry during this action, prior to being discharged at the end of the War.

Sold with the recipient's Certificate of Wounds and Hurts, and a hand-written personal account of the D.S.M. action.

M.I.D. unconfirmed.

Operation *Dragoon*, South of France, 1944

126



An unusual Second War 'Invasion of the South of France', Operation *Dragoon* D.S.M. group of six awarded to Petty Officer Rigger J. J. Wright, Royal Navy, a Fleet Salvage crane driver from H.M.S. *Byrsa* who rescued two cranes under close range enemy mortar fire at Toulon Docks

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (P.O. Rigger J. J. Wright. C/JX. 583600) mounted on original investiture pin; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine* (6) £1,400-£1,800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 27 March 1945:

'For distinguished service and gallantry during the invasion of the South of France - Petty Officer John Joseph Wright, C/JX. 583600.'

The original recommendation states: 'On 24 August 1944 in a narrow street approaching Toulon docks two mobile 15 ton cranes in Wright's charge became the target of close range enemy mortar fire. One crane was immediately hit, but Wright first turned the undamaged crane and then in full view of the enemy ran back and turned the other and brought it to safety. His outstanding courage and coolness undoubtedly saved these valuable and irreplaceable pieces of equipment.'

Description of action on recommendation dated 6 December 1944:

'Operation "Dragoon". Moving up of advanced salvage parties and equipment from the landing beaches to points of Toulon and Marseilles.'

John Joseph Wright was a skilled mechanic who volunteered and joined the Royal Army Service Corps at Chatham on 25 October 1939, and was sent as a driver to Egypt on 12 November 1939, at Abbassie Barracks, Heliopolis. He was driver to Generals Wilson, Stone, O'Connor and Sir James Marshall Cornwall and served in Egypt, Corsica, Italy, Southern France, Belgium and Germany.

On 7 December 1942 he volunteered for the Royal Navy and was accepted. He was posted to the Royal Navy Fleet Salvage branch and was in a party of 30 Officers and men of H.M.S. *Byrsa* during the invasion of Southern France, holding the rank Petty Officer Rigger (crane driver).

There were two of these 15 ton vehicles, the other driven by his brother. After the landings they were held up by a German Fortress at St. Tropez and were under heavy mortar fire. His brother was in trouble with his crane, so he drove to him and let him drive his vehicle, whilst under fire he got the other one started. He picked up two men from the Salvage Fleet, who were sheltering from mortar shells, and took them to safety. He finished his service on H.M.S. *Lynx*. After the war he lived at his home town of Strood, Rochester, and worked for some time at Chatham Dockyard.

Sold with some copied research.

Operation Counterblast, Norway, 1944

127



A fine Second World War D.S.M. awarded to Chief Electrical Artificer E. A. Head, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallant deeds in the cruiser H.M.S. *Bellona* during Operation *Counterblast*, a spectacular night action off Norway in November 1944 when nine enemy ships were destroyed: in the words of Rear-Admiral McGrigor, 'We caught the Hun in his nightshirt'

Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R. (C.E.A. E. A. Head, C/MX. 46689) mounted on original investiture pin, *extremely fine*

£1,600-£2,000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 December 1945.

The original recommendation states: 'For his services as Chief Electrical Artificer in charge of Fire Control during the night action off the southern coast of Norway on 12 November 1944. The unremitting diligence and forethought which this Chief Petty Officer has consistently displayed had their reward on the night in question. No material breakdown occurred, reflecting the greatest credit on Head. He set a fine example of thoroughness in preparation and steadiness in action, and showed skill, devotion to duty and steadiness in action.'

Ernest Arthur Head, a native of Gillingham, Kent, was serving in the cruiser H.M.S. *Bellona* at the time of the above cited deeds, which ship had recently served off Omaha in the Normandy landings and participated in another successful night action in the Bay of Biscay on 5/6 August 1944, south-west of St. Nazaire, in which eight ships from an enemy convoy were sunk.

But, as stated, it was for his part in Operation *Counterblast* on the night of 12/13 November that Head was recommended for his D.S.M. by *Bellona's* C.O., Captain (afterwards Vice-Admiral Sir) C. F. W. Norris, D.S.O., R.N., an action described in the following terms in Gordon Holman's *The King's Cruisers*:

'The luck came shortly after 11 p.m. as they were off Egersund Fjord. It was very dark, but there was good visibility and a calm sea, and keen eyes that had got used to the darkness had no difficulty in making out an enemy convoy steaming north. With the escort, which included "M" class minesweepers, it stretched over a distance of several miles, and was directly in the path of the British warships. For a few tense minutes, Admiral McGrigor allowed his force to close the enemy, the guns ranging all the time. Then, at about two miles range, the *Kent* fired her first 8-inch broadside.

The shells fell like a sledgehammer blow among the vessels of the convoy. One leading escort ship was hit straight away and began to sink. The *Bellona* and the destroyers had opened fire, too, and other enemy ships were hit. One, probably filled with ammunition, blew up, lighting the whole scene with a vivid red flash.

Tracer shells weaved an odd pattern in the darkness, and some of the German vessels sent up distress signals. The convoy had scattered and, probably not knowing the strength of the opposition, survivors of the escort were attempting to fight back. One approached the *Kent*, firing hard, but was hit aft and then lost in the darkness. Another, that was interfering with the destroyers, had a brief period of attention from the *Kent* and gave no more trouble.

Shore batteries designed to protect these convoys joined in the action, but in the words of the Admiralty communiqué, 'their fire, although spectacular, was ineffective and none of H.M. ships sustained any material damage'. It was estimated that at one time our cruisers and destroyers were engaged within two and a half miles of the Norwegian coast.

After 20 minutes there was a lull, but when several vessels were seen drawing away, Admiral McGrigor sent in the destroyers. They delivered the final attack by the light of starshells and well under the German shore guns.

Of 11 ships in the convoy, nine were either blown up or sunk and one was driven ashore. In the whole of our force the casualties were two killed and less than a dozen wounded. In the *Kent* three men were wounded by splinters.

Summing up afterwards, Admiral McGrigor said, "We caught the Hun in his nightshirt. His shore batteries did not interfere until a quarter of an hour after the show started, although once I was so close to the land that I had to alter course to avoid a shallow patch. I will give their ships their due, they fought back very courageously".

Yet again, just two months later off Norway, the *Bellona* and her consorts contributed to another impressive score sheet. *The King's Cruisers* continues:

'... This time, however, the Germans, with vivid memories of the previous occasion, were on the alert. As soon as the attack opened, coastal batteries answered our guns. The convoy escort attempted to lay a smoke-screen and powerful searchlights were switched on to "blind" the British force ... There were seven or eight ships in the convoy, including a large tanker and two "M" class minesweepers. Although the smoke made it difficult to get an exact estimation of the final situation, three of four of them were claimed as sunk and the others were either set on fire or driven ashore. The attack was pressed home very close to the rugged Norwegian shore and when the British force was withdrawing at high speed Captain Norris made a signal from the *Bellona*, "We thought the Admiral was going to call on the Mayor when he made that turn to port" ... Another element did enter into this action, and it was fortunate that Admiral McGrigor had with him two escort carriers. Enemy aircraft shadowed the withdrawing force and, when daylight came, followed up with torpedo-bombers. Naval fighter aircraft from the carriers intercepted the enemy and broke up the attack. One enemy plane was shot down and we lost two aircraft, but both pilots were rescued.'

Bellona ended the War on the Arctic run, completing at least six convoys in the period November 1944 to April 1945.

Sold with copied research including Admiralty recommendation and operational reports.

Defence of Scapa Flow, 1944

128 A Second War B.E.M. group of five awarded to Petty Officer Rigger M. Philip, Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Reserve

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (P.O. Rgr. Melville Philip, R/JX. 196627); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX. 196627 Dev. B. 16527 M. Philip, A.B., R.F.R.), *this last with minor official correction to surname, generally good very fine (5)* £260-£300

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

The original recommendation states: 'This Rigger has been exceptionally outstanding, both for his own example of seamanship and for his leadership in moulding together his Riggers Mates in H.M. Boom Defence Vessel *Signet* into a really first class team. On several occasions during last winter, great initiative was shown by this rating when extricating ships that had fouled the A/T. Baffle defences at Scapa during gales and his skill and behaviour were especially commended by the Commanding Officers of H.M. Ships *Chaser* and *Fencer* and also by the Chief Salvage Officer, Scapa, when these ships were being cleared by H.M.S. *Signet*.'

Melville Philip was invested with his B.E.M. at Buckingham Palace on 26 June 1945. The Boom Defence Vessel *Signet* went into Admiralty service in May 1939 and was based at Scapa by the time of the famous *Royal Oak* disaster in October of the same year.

Sold with copied research.

Yangtze Incident, 1949

129 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (C/JX. 698953 S. Hoskins. A.B. R.N.) with replacement suspension rod and left-hand side of clasp re-soldered to carriage, very fine

£400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2004.

Clasp not verified.

Korea, 1950-53

130 Seven: Lieutenant-Commander A. W. Ellis, Royal Navy, who was Mentioned in Despatches for Korea

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Lieut. A. W. Ellis. R.N.) *minor official correction to first part of surname*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine and better (7)* £300-£400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 6 November 1953.

Arthur Woodhouse Ellis was appointed Midshipman, Royal Navy, on 1 September 1941, and was serving in H.M.S. *Neptune* when she was sunk off the Libyan coast as part of the Malta Convoys on 19 December 1941. He was advanced Sub-Lieutenant on 16 June 1943 and Lieutenant on 19 June 1945, and was Mentioned in Despatches for services in Korean waters whilst serving aboard the sloop H.M.S. *Crane*. He transferred to the Retired List with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander on 16 March 1953.

131 Five: Lieutenant G. Welch, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Belfast* during the Korean War

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Cd. Gnr. G. Welch. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn; together with the recipient's riband bar, *good very fine (5)* £240-£280

Geoffrey Welch was promoted to Acting Gunner (Warrant Officer) on 8 October 1948 and promoted to Commissioned Gunner (Sub Lieutenant) with the same seniority date joining H.M.S. *Encore* in December 1948. He joined the Cruiser H.M.S. *Belfast* in October 1949 and served aboard this ship in the Korean War. Following the cessation of hostilities, he joined the Aircraft Carrier H.M.S. *Implacable* on 26 October 1953, and then the Aircraft Carrier H.M.S. *Theseus* on 21 August 1954.

Welch joined the new entry Naval Air Mechanic training establishment H.M.S. *Gamecock* at Nuneaton, Warwickshire on 7 November 1955, changing his rank to Sub Lieutenant (Special Duties List) with the same seniority as Commissioned Gunner. Promoted Lieutenant (Special Duties List) on 1 April 1957, he remained at *Gamecock* until 1960, when he then joined the Cruiser H.M.S. *Birmingham*. Appointed to H.M.S. *Terror* (the Naval Base at Singapore) in 1963, and finally to the Destroyer H.M.S. *Undaunted* in 1964, he retired in 1965.

Royal Yacht *Britannia*

132



A post-War 'Royal Yacht' C.V.O., C.B.E. group of nine awarded to Captain J. S. 'Fish' Dalglish, Royal Navy, who served aboard H.M.S. *London* during the Yangtze incident and was the first Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's Yacht *Britannia*

The Royal Victorian Order, C.V.O., Commander's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered 'C553', with short section of neck riband for display purposes; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband for display purposes; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (Cdr. J. S. Dalglish. R.N.); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; together with the related miniature dress medals, both sets mounted for display, *good very fine* (9)

£2,800-£3,400



C.V.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1955:

'For services in H.M. Yacht *Britannia*.'

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 8 June 1963.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 June 1946:

'For winding-up operations in the Far East.'

James Stephen Dalglish, widely known as 'Fish', was born in Kensington, London, on 1 October 1913, eldest son of Robin Campsie Dalglish, later Rear-Admiral. He was educated at Ampleforth and Dartmouth, and in January 1931 joined the battleship *Rodney* as a Naval Cadet. He was promoted to Acting Sub-Lieutenant on 1 January 1934; Sub-Lieutenant, 1 May 1934; Lieutenant, 1 June 1935; Lieutenant-Commander, 1 June 1943; Commander, 30 June 1948; Captain, 30 June 1954; retired, 31 August 1963.

In August 1939 Dalglish was appointed to *Kempenfelt* as Gunnery Officer of the 18th Destroyer Flotilla, but after less than a month he was posted back to *Excellent*, where his duties included gunnery training of the armed merchant cruisers. In February 1940 he began a two-year posting in *Faulknor*, leader of the 8th Destroyer Flotilla, engaged on patrols in the North Sea, off the coast of Norway, and then to Gibraltar as part of Force H, escorting warships and convoys to Malta. In February 1942, following a refit at Southampton, *Faulknor* escorted convoy PQ9 to Murmansk. In April 1942, Dalglish commenced an 18-month appointment on the staff of the gunnery school at Chatham. Having been promoted to Lieutenant-Commander, Dalglish was appointed to the cruiser *Swiftsure* in September 1943. He served in this ship for the rest of the war, at home and in the Mediterranean, before sailing for the Far East in October 1944, where *Swiftsure* took part in Operation Iceberg which lasted until the end of May 1945, when the last Japanese resistance on Okinawa was crushed.

Following an appointment in April 1947 as Staff Officer Force T, the naval component of the British occupation force in Japan, Dalglish was appointed Staff Gunnery Officer of the 5th Cruiser Squadron at Hong Kong and serving in *Sussex*. After his promotion to Commander in June 1948, he successfully applied to remain in Hong Kong as Fleet Gunnery Officer on the staff of Admiral Alec Madden.

In April 1949, Admiral Madden decided to visit Shanghai for St George's Day, and he and his staff embarked in the cruiser *London*. At this time civil war was raging between the Communists and the Nationalists. The capital of Nationalist China was Chungking, which lay on the upper Yangtze. On 20 April the frigate *Amethyst* was proceeding upstream to relieve another ship as guard-ship there. As she approached Chungking, about 140 miles upstream from Shanghai, she suddenly came under heavy fire from communist batteries on the north bank. One of the first shots struck the bridge, badly injuring the captain and helmsman. *Amethyst* then went aground and while thus immobilised was hit several more times, suffering 17 killed and 10 wounded. Some of the ship's company, including the wounded, were evacuated to the south and an uneasy truce developed. Admiral Madden decided that *London* should go to the assistance of *Amethyst* and, on the 21st, advanced upstream with her battle ensigns flying. As a staff officer, Dalglish had no particular duties but was assigned to "A" turret where, in his own words, 'I had precisely nothing to do but to sit at the back of the gunhouse talking with the Ordnance Artificer'. Long before reaching *Amethyst*, *London* came under heavy fire, 'the Communists opened fire at a range of less than a mile with solid armour-piercing (anti-tank) bullets and larger high explosive shells from field guns. *London* was a very big ship and difficult to miss at that close range, the former penetrated the ship like butter and the latter wreaked terrible damage... *London* opened fire with everything and I have little doubt that our 8-inch, 4-inch and pom-pom gunfire caused havoc ashore... Poor *London* was hit over 250 times! The turret I was in was put out of action by armour-piercing bullets severing the electric cables and then an H.E. hit on the turret roof flipped off one of the three armour plates and we were open to the sky! We were achieving nothing for *Amethyst* so we eventually turned in the river and retreated, with nineteen dead and many more wounded.'

London returned to the U.K. and was eventually scrapped. Admiral Madden and his staff, meanwhile, transferred to the cruiser *Belfast*, and returned to Hong Kong. Soon after, Dalglish returned to the U.K. and was cheered to receive news during the voyage of *Amethyst's* successful escape from the Yangtze. On his return from the Far East Dalglish had a period ashore, first attending the Joint Services Staff Course, then instructing the Sub-Lieutenant courses at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

Towards the end of 1952, he was selected to be Executive Officer of the Royal Yacht which was still under construction on the Clyde. First, however, he had to have experience in command and, for the first three months of 1953, he commanded the destroyer *Aisne*. He took up his appointment to the Royal Yacht (subsequently named *Britannia*) on 8 April 1953. He and the other officers supervised the final stages of construction, fitting out and selection of the ratings - it was a sought after posting, with over 1,000 applicants for just 200 vacancies. The new company then had to be trained in the peculiarities of service in a Royal Yacht - for example, orders had to be given and executed silently. Dalglish was gratified to learn that the Queen would tour the Commonwealth in early 1954 in the liner *Gothic* and that the Flag Officer Royal Yachts would accompany her which meant that Dalglish would be the first (acting) Captain of the *Britannia*.

On 14 April 1954, Prince Charles and Princess Anne embarked, escorted by various members of the royal household, and *Britannia* sailed for Malta, where she arrived on 22 April. The Flag Officer and other officers from *Gothic* took up their appointments, and Dalglish reverted to his role as Executive Officer. *Britannia* then sailed for Tobruk where, on 1 May, the Queen and Prince Philip embarked for the final stage of their journey. The following day, the Mediterranean Fleet, commanded by Lord Mountbatten, executed an impressive manoeuvre, steaming past *Britannia* at 25 knots at a distance of only 300 to 400 yards. On 15 May *Britannia* conveyed the Queen up the Thames to the Pool of London, right by the Tower. It was a grand occasion, with hundreds of thousands of spectators, hundreds of boats crammed with people, everyone cheering and waving and sirens hooting.

Dalglish was still aboard *Britannia* for the July/August trip to Canada but, having been promoted to Captain in June 1954, left the Yacht in October. He received further recognition for his services to the royal family when he was appointed a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order in the New Year's Honours of 1955.

For the next two years, Dalglish represented the R.N. on the Ordnance Board and in 1957 he attended a year-long Higher Command Course at the Imperial Defence College. In April 1958, he was appointed Captain of the Inshore Flotilla, based at Malta, and in September 1959, he was appointed to command H.M.S. *Excellent*. Having been a gunnery specialist throughout his service, he was delighted with this posting which put him at the centre of Portsmouth naval life.

In August 1961, Dalglish flew to Singapore to take command of *Bulwark*, an aircraft carrier first commissioned in 1954, but converted in 1959 to become a commando carrier, carrying 16 Wessex helicopters, 200 Naval Air Squadron personnel and 800 Royal Marines in addition to her complement of 850. She was the Royal Navy's most important ship at a time when the U.K. maintained permanent garrisons and naval forces 'east of Suez.' *Bulwark* made two lengthy visits to Hong Kong and also to Australia, Aden, Bahrain, Kuwait, the Seychelles and Kenya. She was also deployed operationally off the coast of northern Borneo to suppress pirates. In 1963 Dalglish was short-listed for promotion to Rear-Admiral, but was not selected and, at the age of fifty, was obliged to retire. He was appointed a Commander of the British Empire in the Queen's Birthday Honours of 1963.

For the next ten years Dalglish held the post of Welfare Officer of the Metropolitan Police in London, supervising the provision of welfare services to the force which, at that time, numbered 22,000 officers, with 11,000 civilian staff, special constables, and about 13,000 pensioners. He retired in October 1973 with his wife to their house in Aislabie, Yorkshire. Captain 'Fish' Dalglish died at Scarborough, Yorkshire, on 6 October 1995. He published his autobiography, *The Life Story of a Fish*, in 1992.

Sold with cap tallies for 'H.M.S. London' and 'Royal Yacht'; a 'Royal Yacht' bullion badge; and copied research.

133



A B.E.M. group of eight awarded to Chief Petty Officer L. C. Mills, Royal Navy, who as Gunnery Instructor trained the Devonport Field Gun Team which set a new record at the Royal Tournament in 1953

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.I.I.R. (C.P.O. Leonard C. Mills, D/JX.137768); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (JX.137768 L. C. Mills. P.O. H.M.S. Drake) *slight contact marks and edge bruise to last, otherwise very fine and better (8)* £300-£400

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1959.

Leonard Charles Mills was born in 1917 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy seaman prior to the Second World War. He served during the War in H.M.S. *Rodney*, and was advanced Petty Officer in 1942 and Chief Petty Officer in 1952. A specialist in Gunnery, as Gunnery Instructor he trained the Devonport Field Gun Team which set a new record at the Royal Tournament in 1953. He was presented to the Queen aboard H.M. S. *Eagle* at Malta on 5 May 1954, at the end of the Royal Tour. Awarded the B.E.M. in the News Years Honours of 1959, he retired from the Royal Navy in 1962. Known as 'Mr. Field Gun', in the words of Commander J. M. B. Walkey, O.B.E., R.N., 'he was the best Chief Petty Officer that I have met in 37 years in the Navy, completely loyal, utterly trustworthy (except occasionally on paynights), and the younger seamen almost worshipped the ground he trod on.' (letter included with lot refers).

Sold together with Buckingham Palace enclosure for the B.E.M.; letter of congratulations from the City of Plymouth, dated 2 January 1959; card commemorating his presentation to the Queen in May 1954; letter, mounted on card, from the Prime Minister just prior to his retirement, dated 30 August 1962, and signed 'Harold Macmillan'; and a photograph of the Devonport Field Gun's Crew of 1953 featuring the recipient as Instructor.

Cyprus, 1955

134 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (D/J. 930966 D. Pimlott. Sig. R.N.) *edge bruising, very fine* £70-£90

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, April 2001.

Near East, 1956

135 *Pair:* Petty Officer Steward K. Webster, Royal Navy

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (P/LX. 801518 K. Webster. P.O. Stwd. R.N.) *number partially officially corrected*; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (LX. 801518 K. Webster. P.O. Stwd. H.M.S. Scott.) *light contact marks, very fine (2)* £100-£140

Brunei, 1962

136 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (R.M.19803 L. Powell Mne. R.M.) *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280

Borneo, 1962

137



General Service 1962-2007, 4 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, South Arabia, Northern Ireland, *latter clasps loose on riband, as issued (RM.20666 J. Dent. Mne. R.M.) edge bruise, very fine* £500-£700

Sold with copied medal roll extracts for the first three clasps.

Radfan, 1964

138



The General Service Medal awarded to Marine H. C. Hopkins, 45 Commando, Royal Marines, who was wounded in action in Radfan in May 1964 whilst attached to the 3rd Battalion, Parachute Regiment

General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Borneo, Radfan, South Arabia (RM.19268 H. C. Hopkins. Mne. R.M.) *about extremely fine* £1,000-£1,400

H. C. Hopkins enlisted in to the Royal Marines in 1961 and was wounded in action by shrapnel to the left hand at Wadi Dhubsan in Radfan on 26 May 1964, while serving as a Signaller with 'X' Company, 45 Commando, Royal Marines, attached to the 3rd Battalion, Parachute Regiment. His patrol was advancing down a steep-sided valley to assault tribesmen when it came under fire from several directions simultaneously with several commandos wounded and killed. The following account of the action appears on the Britain's small wars website under the title '45 in the Radfan':

'On 25 May, X Company, Four Five, flew up to join 3 Para on Arnold's Spur. The Wessex helicopters of 815 Squadron, H.M.S. *Centuar*, had now come into the theatre of operations to relieve the R.A.F. Belvederes.

X Company, once established on Arnold's Spur, began to make final plans for the raid on the Wadi Dhubsan. The Wadi Dhubsan lay some 2,000 feet below the Bakri Ridge and the sides were steep. To the west of Dhubsan, and half a mile south of the Bakri Ridge, lay the Jebel Haqla, a flat topped feature rising to over 1,500 feet, which dominated whilst the surrounding wadis.

It was known that the Wadi Dhubsan was a stronghold of the dissidents and was therefore the next objective. Throughout the afternoon, sections of X Company moved cautiously to the edge of Arnold's Spur and began to reconnoitre their routes for the following day. C Company, 3 Para, moved to establish pickets on the Jebel Haqla as A Company, 3 Para, descended the steep escarpment to secure the western end of Dhubsan. X Company's task was to advance 1,000 yards and conduct a sweep as far as the village of Hawfi. The pickets of 3 Para reported some fifty dissidents coming up the Dhubsan and did not make their presence felt. For the next 600 yards, X Company progressed in silence until suddenly Sergeant W. Patterson of 1 Troop spotted a group of dissidents way up on the steep ridge to the right. 3 Troop was in the lead on the wadi floor.

The leading sections under command of Corporals Jan Bickle and Terry Warterson took cover behind a wall and opened fire, sending the well armed dissidents scuttling behind a rock, dragging their wounded with them. The dissidents, from the protection of their well-concealed sangars, opened up from all directions to the front of X Company. The Marines slowly picked their way up the slope, dodging from rock to rock with the enemy fire increasing every minute. The high-pitched drone of a Scout helicopter, carrying the Commanding Officer and Intelligence Officer of 3 Para, could be heard approaching from the rear. The Scout became the target for a strong barrage of enemy fire and was hit on several occasions. The pilot, Major Jackson, skilfully kept the helicopter under control and landed it safely in front of 3 Troop and the Marines dashed forward to give it protection.

Lieutenant-Colonel Farrar-Hockley then ordered A Company, 3 Para, to move up on the high ground. Air strikes were authorised and X Company began to lay out bright red and orange fluorescent panels with the panels pointing towards dissident sangars, thus giving the Hunter pilots, approaching at over 400 m.p.h., a clear reference point to the target. Moving out from behind cover with the bright panels, Captain R. Brind, Second in Command, X Company, soon became the target for heavy fire and was shot through the thigh and stomach. He completed his task and was dragged to safety, before sustaining further injury through steady sniper fire, by Marines Brownnett and Robertson and was treated for his wounds by one of X Company's Naval Sick Berth Attendants, S.B.A. Williams.

1 Troop, commanded by Lieutenant J. Barr, came under the heaviest fire. The majority of the troops were down in the bottom of the wadi near the wall, where Marine Kimber with the G.P.M.G. had been keeping up a steady rate of covering fire; the Marines approached the top of the knoll. Marine David Wilson, the troop signaller, was shot through the chest by enemy fire and died almost immediately as Lieutenant Barr began to drag him behind a rock. 1 Troop suffered another casualty when Marine Dunkin was shot in the knee and his leg was later amputated.

As is the custom in the Marines on these occasions, the kit of Marine David Wilson was later auctioned amongst his comrades in X Company and the proceeds forwarded to his relatives. The Company group of 150 men raised £700 in the auction. His cap badge (on his green beret) fetched £100.'

Note: Marine David Wilson's General Service Medal was sold in these rooms in May 2016.

Sixteen Royal Marines died on active service in Radfan 1961-67.

Sold with copied research.

Malay Peninsula, 1964

139 *Pair:* Petty Officer P. W. Healey, Royal Navy

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (079363 P. W. Healey. Ord. Sea. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (PO P W Healey D079363U HMS London) *light contact marks, good very fine (2)* £120-£160

Sold with a H.M.S. *London* naval cap tally and cloth insignia.

Falklands War, 1982

- 140 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**MEM (M) 2 E Garside D18552M HMS Hermes**) in named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700

The 28,000-ton aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Hermes* was launched in 1953 and served during the Falklands War as the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sandy Woodward, under the command of Captain L. E. Middleton, D.S.O. *Hermes* shared in the provision, alongside H.M.S. *Invincible*, of almost all the air power of the campaign, her operational capacity amounting to 15 Sea Harriers and six Harrier GR3's, in addition to assorted helicopter types.

141



A post-War 'Fleet Air Arm' B.E.M. group of four awarded to Chief Air Engineering Mechanic (Electrical) P. J. Anderson, Royal Navy, who served with 820 Naval Air Squadron aboard H.M.S. *Invincible* during the Falklands War

British Empire Medal, (Military) E.II.R. (CAEM (L) Peter J. Anderson, D069032A) in its *Royal Mint* case of issue; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (069032 P. J. Anderson. E.M. (A) 1. R.N.); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (CAEM(L) P J Anderson D069032A 820 Sqdn); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (D069032A P J Anderson POEL (A) HMS Daedalus) the last three mounted as worn, *some minor edge bruises, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4)* £1,000-£1,400

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 31 December 1983: 'Chief Air Engineering Mechanic (Electrical) Peter James Anderson D069032A.'

Served in No. 820 Naval Air Squadron during the Falklands War, which unit's Sea Kings were assigned to H.M.S. *Invincible*. - H.R.H. Prince Andrew being among the aircrew. During the conflict the Squadron flew over 4700 hours, with *Invincible* spending 166 days continuously at sea - a world record for continuous carrier operations.

Sold with copied *London Gazette* and nominal list of 820 Squadron during operation 'Corporate' and other copied research.

- 142 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**PO (S) H Steadman D095581W HMS Ambuscade**) *partially officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* £360-£440

H.M.S. *Ambuscade*, a Type 21-class Frigate launched in 1973, served during the Falklands War as an Electronic Warfare picket ship to the Task Force, and she participated in many bombardments - including those in support of the assaults on Mount Harriet and Wireless Ridge. On 26 May she found herself in the unfortunate position of acting as a 'screen' for the *Atlantic Conveyor*. Although she managed to fire 'chaff' before two incoming exocets arrived, one of them ducked below to deliver a fatal blow to the aircraft transport's port quarter.

- 143 *Three*: Chief Petty Officer Communications Technician E. V. Spiller, Royal Navy

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (LMEM (M) E V Spiller D165002R HMS Andromeda); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Gulf (POCT E V Spiller D165002R RN); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (CPOCT (A) E V Spiller D165002R RN) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £900-£1,200

H.M.S. *Andromeda*, a *Leander*-class Frigate launched in 1967, served during the Falklands War as a close-escort ship for the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Invincible*, receiving no damage during the war.

Sold with a testimony from a Lynx Helicopter pilot from the *Andromeda*, who witnessed an attempted exocet missile attack on the ship with the last missile that the enemy possessed. The missile in question locked onto the ship, but ran out of fuel before getting into engagement range, having been fired from too far away.

144 South Atlantic 1982, with replacement rosette (**MEM (M) 2 A W Archer D191654F HMS Antrim**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £500-£700

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2010.

H.M.S. *Antrim*, a County-class Destroyer launched in 1967, served during the Falklands War under the command of Captain B. G. Young, D.S.O. As part of the advance-guard sent South, she served as flag-ship and played a prominent role in Operation *Paraquet*, the recapture of South Georgia in April 1982, and assisted in the movement of S.A.S. troops.

Between 20 and 21 May of the same year, *Antrim* led the Naval Forces in the Falkland Sound during the amphibious landings. At this time she was hit by a 1,000lb bomb delivered by a Dagger fighter-bomber. The bomb struck the flight deck, gashed two missiles in the magazine and came to rest in the Seaman's After Heads, without exploding. In further attacks by Daggers she was sprayed with 30mm shells causing two serious casualties. After 10 fraught hours, the unexploded bomb was dealt with by C.P.O. Michael Fellows of the Fleet Clearance Diving Team - an action that was to earn him the D.S.C.

As a result of the damage sustained the *Antrim* reverted to escort duties for the remainder of the campaign.

145



South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**MEM(M)1 L Pearce D171866B HMS Ardent**) in its named card box of issue, *good very fine* £1,600-£2,000

H.M.S. *Ardent* sustained serious damage from enemy air attack on 21 May 1982, and sank off North West Island in Falkland Sound during the following evening, her casualties amounting to 22 killed and 37 wounded. The ship's fate is summarised in the citation for the D.S.C. awarded to her captain, Commander A. J. West, R.N., as per the following announcement in the *London Gazette* of 8 October 1982:

'On 21 May 1982, H.M.S. *Ardent*, commanded by Commander West, was deployed to Grantham Sound to conduct Naval Gunfire Support during the amphibious landings in San Carlos Water; in particular to cover the withdrawal of an S.A.S. diversionary patrol. Isolated there, H.M.S. *Ardent* was subject to heavy air attack (at one stage eleven aircraft were involved). Despite these overwhelming odds, Commander West covered the S.A.S. withdrawal and supported 2 Para establishing themselves on Sussex Mountain. He fought his ship bravely, shooting down one Pucara, and continued to bring fire to bear on enemy aircraft despite the progressive loss of the ship's propulsion, Seacat system and 4.5-inch gun. Eventually, after being hit by no less than nine bombs and several rockets, and with no hope of saving the ship, he ordered her to be abandoned. The utmost credit should go to Commander West for continuing to fight his ship in the face of extreme adversity and in particular for the well organised manner in which she was abandoned. Without his calm courage and personal direction in the face of overwhelming odds far greater loss of life might have occurred.'

In addition to Commander A. J. West, Lieutenant-Commander John Sephton was also awarded the D.S.C., a posthumous award stemming from a V.C. recommendation; Petty Officer John Leake was awarded the D.S.M. (see Dix Noonan Webb, 23 September 2011, Lot 958); Able Seaman John Edward Dillon the G.M., and M.E.A. 1 K. Enticknapp the Q.G.M., another down-graded recommendation.

146 *Pair: Petty Officer S. W. White, Royal Navy*

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (LS (R) S W White D153915P HMS Argonaut) with named card box of issue; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (PO (R) S W White D153915P RN) mounted as worn, *good very fine (2)* £600-£800

The frigate H.M.S. *Argonaut*, which was commanded by Captain C. H. Layman, M.V.O., R.N., who was awarded the D.S.O., had an eventful war. Entering San Carlos Bay as escort to the amphibian force on 21 May 1982, she came under sustained enemy attack, her first two casualties being caused by cannon fire and rockets launched by an Argentinian Navy Macchi MB339. Later in the day she had the misfortune to attract the attention of six Argentinian Skyhawks which swept in low over the bay, dropping several bombs. Those that missed her exploded in the sea harmlessly, yet the two which failed to detonate caused serious damage, one hitting forward and lodging deep in the forward magazine, where two Seacat missiles detonated, and the other in the boiler room - two men were killed and several more wounded. Yet for the next nine days, during which she witnessed directly the fate of the *Ardent* and *Antelope* as the battle raged around her, the *Argonaut* remained on station and acted as air-defence co-ordinator, in addition to providing valuable support from her weapon systems. Eventually she returned home under her own steam, Lieutenant-Commander B. Dutton, Q.G.M., having successfully dealt with one of the UXBs and won himself a D.S.O. in the process; the other was rendered safe by Sergeant J. Prescott, R.E., who was awarded a unique C.G.M. following his death aboard the *Antelope* in a subsequent UXB incident.

- 147 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**MEM(L)1 P McGinley D1716750 HMS Avenger**) *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700

The Type 21 frigate H.M.S. *Avenger* sailed south with the 'Bristol' Group and entered the total exclusion zone on 25 May 1982. She joined the Task Force and was assigned bombardment duties that same night. On 30 May she was attacked by Grupo 4 A-4C's in the mistaken belief that she was the *Invincible* but escaped damage. *Avenger* entered San Carlos Water on 31 May and was employed from 6 June in patrolling the approaches to the West Falklands. She accepted the surrender of enemy forces at Fox Bay on 15 June and was employed on guardship duties at Port Stanley from 24 June until 23 August 1982, before returning to Devonport on 10 September 1982.

- 148 *Three: Marine Engineering Mechanic P. J. Bryce, Royal Navy*

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (ALMEM(L) P J Bryce D152260V H.M.S. Bristol); General Service 19621 clasp, Gulf (ALMEM(L) P J Bryce D152260V R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (ALMEM(L) P J Bryce D152260V R.N.) *good very fine (3)*
£800-£1,000

H.M.S. *Bristol* was a Type 82 destroyer, launched in 1969 and first commissioned in 1973, and the only 'Type 82' to be built. Others were cancelled when the new generation of aircraft carriers (the CVA-01), which they were designed to escort, were also cancelled. During the Falklands War, *Bristol* formed a component of the carrier escort group. After the war, she remained on station in the South Atlantic as flagship of the Royal Naval forces remaining there. She was decommissioned in 1991 and is now used a Cadet Training ship, berthed at Whale Island, Portsmouth.

- 149 *Pair: Petty Officer C. Brassington, Royal Navy*

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (ALS (R) C Brassington D149709W HMS Broadsword) *official correction to 'HMS'*; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (PO (R) C Brassington D149709W RN) *extremely fine (2)*
£500-£700

H.M.S. *Broadsword* took part in the 1982 Falklands War where, on 25 May 1982, she was providing air defence support to H.M.S. *Coventry*, when a technical fault in her Sea Wolf missile system allowed two Argentine Skyhawks to sink *Coventry*. *Broadsword* was hit by one bomb, which bounced up through the helicopter deck and destroyed a Lynx helicopter, before exiting and exploding harmlessly. She subsequently rescued 170 of the sunken *Coventry's* crew. She also shot down one IAI Dagger during the war.

- 150 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**S (R) T R Cornall D187368E HMS Exeter**) *extremely fine* £460-£550

H.M.S. *Exeter*, a Type 42-class Destroyer launched in 1978, served during the Falklands War, deploying from the Caribbean after the loss of H.M.S. *Sheffield*. During the conflict she shot down three Argentinean aircraft, all with Sea Dart missiles.

- 151 *Pair: Chief Yeoman R. G. Medhurst, Royal Navy*

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (ALRO (T) R G Medhurst D158737S HMS Fearless); Gulf 1990-91, no clasp (CY R G Medhurst D158737S RN) mounted as worn, *good very fine and better (2)*
£600-£800

Provenance: Oliver Stirling Lee Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2004.

In her capacity as a key command ship in the Falklands War, the amphibious assault ship H.M.S. *Fearless*, commanded by Captain E. J. S. Larken, D. S.O., was frequently the target of enemy aircraft. Although hit by cannon fire on at least one occasion, she did not suffer any serious damage, and was able to carry out various sorties from the anchorage at San Carlos, including the insertion and recovery of landing craft at San Salvador and Fitzroy.

- 152 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**LAMAA K J Holt D065157G HMS Glamorgan**) *good very fine* £600-£800

H.M.S. *Glamorgan*, a County-class Destroyer launched in 1964, served throughout the Falklands War, when she fired 1,450 4.5-inch rounds, more than any other vessel in the conflict. She was slightly damaged by bombs on 1 May 1982, and was hit by a land-launched exocet missile on 12 June 1982, with the loss of 14 men killed. The fires from this attack were brought under control and she was back in service 36 hours later.

- 153 *Three: Petty Officer Catering Accountant G. J. Bowie, Royal Navy*

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (CA G J Bowie D179254W HMS Glasgow); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia, unnamed as issued; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (POCA G J Bowie D179254W RN) *nearly extremely fine (3)*
£600-£800

H.M.S. *Glasgow* was damaged off Port Stanley on 12 May 1982 by a bomb dropped by A-4B Skyhawks of FAA Grupo 5. The bomb passed through the hull but failed to explode.

- 154 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**POMEM (M) M J Playford D102098N HMS Intrepid**) in named card box of issue, with accompanying enclosure, *extremely fine* £500-£700

H.M.S. *Intrepid*, an amphibious assault ship launched in 1964, was undergoing decommissioning at the time of the outbreak of the Falklands War, and had been due to be sold to the Argentine Navy. She was hastily brought back into commission, and served during the Falklands War under the command of Captain P. Dingemans. She came under attack in San Carlos Water on 25 May, and was the main participant in the landings at Bluff Cove on 6 June. She was later used to house Argentinean prisoners of war. The surrender ending the war was signed on her deck.

- 155 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**AB (S) A Inglis D177316P HMS Minerva**) *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

H.M.S. *Minerva*, a *Leander*-class Frigate launched in 1964, served during the Falklands War as a close-escort ship, receiving no damage during the war.

- 156 **The South Atlantic Medal awarded to Acting Leading Cook K. P. Franks, who served in H.M. Submarine *Onyx* during the Falklands War**

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (ALCK K P Franks D114835S HMS *Onyx*) *good very fine* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Buckland Dix & Wood, June 1994; John Goddard Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, November 2015.

H.M.S. *Onyx* was an Oberon-class submarine and the only conventional submarine to see service in the Falklands War of 1982, where she was used for special operations in and around the islands. She is now a museum piece at Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

- 157 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**AB (R) A J L Harding D173004F HMS Penelope**) *nearly extremely fine* £500-£700

H.M.S. *Penelope*, a *Leander*-class Frigate launched in 1962, served during the Falklands War as a close-escort ship, and early on 14 June had a close encounter: 'Several enemy aircraft, including Exocet carrying Super Etendards, attacked our troops surrounding Stanley and harassed British shipping. As they opened to the north east they spotted *Penelope* with a merchantman in company. A missile was launched from the air and most of those on the upper deck saw its menacing red glow as it descended from the launch aircraft and skimmed at wavetop height towards the ship. The ship avoided the missile by violent high speed manoeuvring. It was a most sobering experience. The merchantman, unaware of the dire danger, observed *Penelope*'s dramatic missile firing actions and signalled, "I enjoyed the firework display".'

- 158 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**Ck S J Roche D176311N HMS Plymouth**) in named card box of issue, *good very fine*

£500-£700

H.M.S. *Plymouth* took a very active part in the Falklands War and at an early stage took part in the recapture of South Georgia, the surrender document being signed in her Wardroom. She was used for Naval Gunfire Support, Air Defence and Anti-Submarine Patrol during the operation to liberate the Falklands themselves.

On 8 June H.M.S. *Plymouth* came under heavy air attack and was hit by 30mm cannon-fire and four 1,000lb bombs while in support of an action ashore. None of the bombs exploded but one of the ship's own depth charges was set off during the attack and much of the damage was caused by the fire which started as a result. The ship sailed out of San Carlos Water under her own steam and repairs were carried out away from the action area by the Support Ship *Stena Seaspread*. H.M.S. *Plymouth* was back in action less than three days later.

Sean Joseph Roche was born at Gosforth, Northumberland, on 20 November 1961, and was a trainee baker before joining the Royal Navy's catering branch on 27 February 1979. He was discharged with the rate of Cook (Caterer) 'physically unfit for naval service' on 10 February 1992.

Sold with copy R.N. Certificate of Service and an inscribed blue quarto photograph album with 10 photographs of battle damage to the *Plymouth*.

- 159 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**AMT4 S A Hardwick D170112A NP 1710**) *extremely fine*

£500-£700

Stephen Andrew Hardwick was born in Batley, Yorkshire on 5 June 1958 and enlisted into the Navy as a Probationary Medical Technician in January 1978. He served in the Falklands War with Naval Party 1710 aboard the *Canberra*. Specialising in Physiotherapy, he attained the rank of Medical Technician Class 1 in March 1987. He was discharged at his own request on 31 March 1987.

Sold with copied Certificate of Service, several photographs, and a full roll of Naval Party 1710 who served onboard *Canberra* throughout the Falklands conflict.



Four: Petty Officer Aircraft Engineer Mechanic J. Stuart, Royal Navy

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (POAEM (M) J Stuart D181627G RN); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (AEM (M) 1 J Stuart D181627G 845 Sqdn B Flt); Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (APOAEM (M) J Stuart D181627G RN) *officially re-impressed naming*, Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (POAEM (M) J Stuart D181627G RN) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, nearly extremely fine (4)* £800-£1,000

J. **Stuart** served as an Aircraft Engineering Mechanic in 845 Squadron, equipped with Wessex helicopters, during the Falklands War.

Gulf War, 1990-91

- 161** Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (**RO1 (G) P M Harris D216117W RN**); together with the recipient's Saudi Arabia and Kuwait medals for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £200-£240

162 *Pair: Marine P. D. Richardson, Royal Marines*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, N. Iraq & S. Turkey (Mne P D Richardson PO48697K RM); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *good very fine (2)* £700-£900

Sold with a photograph of the recipient on patrol in the Kani Masi Valley, Kurdistan, in 1991.

- 163** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Air Operations Iraq (**AMEM1 J K Marshall D239281P RN**) *extremely fine* £300-£400

A hand-written note with the medal states that Marshall was employed as an engineer working on propulsion gas turbines section in H.M.S. *Manchester*.

Sierra Leone, 2000

164 *Three: Aircraft Engineer First Class W. A. Clarke, Fleet Air Arm*

Operational Service Medal 2000, for Sierra Leone, without rosette (AEM1 W A Clark [sic] D238456L RN); Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (AEM1 W A Clarke D238456L RN); Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *good very fine and better (3)* £360-£440

Iraq and Afghanistan, 2003-11

165 *Pair: Marine R. W. Reynolds, Royal Marines*

Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (Mne R W Reynolds P059173H RM); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (Mne R W Reynolds P059173H RM) impressed naming, mounted as worn with rosettes on both ribands, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £400-£500

Books

- 166** The Distinguished Service Medal 1914-1920.
Compiled by W. H. Fevyer, published by J. B. Hayward & Son, 1982, 121pp., including index, hardback, with dust jacket, *very good condition*
- The Distinguished Service Medal 1939-1946
Compiled by W. H. Fevyer, published by J. B. Hayward & Son, 1981, 163pp., including numerous appendices, hardback, with plastic dust jacket, *very good condition*
- The Naval General Service Medal Roll 1793-1840.
Compiled by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, Naval and Military Press edition, 403pp., hardback, *very good condition*
- The Naval Good Shooting Medal 1903-1914.
Compiled by R. J. Scarlett, published by The London Stamp Exchange, 1990, 113pp., hardback, *very good condition*
- The Azoff Campaign 1855.
By Peter Duckers and Neil Mitchell, published by Kingswood Books, 1996, 253pp., including index, hardback, with dust jacket, *very good condition*
- Afloat and Ashore, the Royal Navy during the Boer War 1899-1902.
By Peter Singlehurst, published by Token Publishing, 2006, 184pp., with various b/w photographs, hardback, *very good condition*
- The Africa General Service Medal to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.
Compiled by W. H. Fevyer and J. W. Wilson, published by The London Stamp Exchange, 1990, 130pp., including numerous appendices, hardback, *very good condition*
- The White Ribbon, A Medallion Record of British Polar Exploration.
By Neville Poulson, published by Seaby Ltd., 1968, 216pp., with various b/w plates, hardback, with dust jacket, *dust jacket somewhat worn, otherwise good condition*
- Tracing your Naval Ancestors.
By Bruno Pappalardo, published by the Public Record Office, 2003, 222pp., with appendices and index, softback, *very good condition (9)* £80-£100

- 167** British Battles and Medals.
7th Edition, compiled by John Hayward, Diana Birch, and Richard Bishop, published by Spink, London, 2006, 798pp., including appendices and index, illustrated throughout, with colour riband chart, hardback, *minor scuff to cover; otherwise very good condition*
- The Great War Medal Collectors Companion.
Volume 1, by Howard Williamson, privately published, 2001, 581pp., including index, illustrated with numerous colour photographs throughout, numbered 2383 out of a limited edition of 3,500 copies, hardback, *very good condition*
- Collecting Medals and Decorations.
By Alec Purves, published by Seaby Ltd., 1968, 192pp., including index, hardback, with dust jacket, *good condition*
- The Standard Catalogue of British Orders, Decorations and Medals with Valuations.
3rd Edition, compiled by E. C. Joslin, published by Spink, London, 1976, 130pp., including index, illustrated with 61 colour and b/w plates, with colour riband chart, hardback, with dust jacket, *good condition*
- Medals, the Researcher's Guide.
By William Spencer, published by The National Archives, 2006, reprinted 2007, 224pp., including index, illustrated with 31 colour plates, hardback, with dust jacket, *very good condition (5)* £60-£80
- Sold with a copy of The Bentley Priory Battle of Britain Trust Appeal Spink Auction catalogue, 6 September 2012, softback.

A Collection of New Zealand War Medals

-
- x 168 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1865 (**Hy. Bishop, O.S., H.M.S. Eclipse**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruising and overall contact marks, good fine* £400-£500

75 medals were awarded to H.M.S. *Eclipse*, including 60 dated '1863 to 1865', the only ship to receive medals with these reverse dates.

Henry Bishop entered the Navy as a Boy 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. *Scourge* on 2 July 1860. He advanced to Boy 1st Class in July 1861 and transferred to H.M.S. *Formidable* in February 1862. He joined H.M.S. *Eclipse* on 1 October 1862, advancing to Ordinary Seaman in July 1863, and to Able Seaman in July 1865. He served in *Eclipse* until 9 February 1867, when he joined H.M.S. *Supply* and then H.M.S. *Fisgard* on 4 March 1868, being discharged 'shore Invd' on 6 April 1868.

Sold with copied medal roll entry and record of service.

-
- x 169 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1860 to 1866 (**1302 Sergt. Saml. Spence, 1st Bn. 12th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *nearly very fine* £500-£700

Samuel Spence was born at Lisburn, County Antrim, and attested for the 12th Regiment at Belfast on 13 April 1853, aged 17 years 10 months. He served abroad in New Zealand for 6 years 53 days and in the Australian Colonies for 6 years 76 days. Awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1872, Spence was finally discharged on 16 January 1876, after which he settled with his family in North Sydney, New South Wales.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

-
- x 170 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1866 (**734 John Calver, 1st Bn. 12th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £400-£500

John Calver was born in the Parish of Framsdon, Suffolk, and enlisted into the 12th Regiment at Ipswich on 31 December 1860, aged 18. He served abroad in New Zealand from 1863 to 1866, and in Afghanistan in 1880, receiving medals for both campaigns in addition to the L.S. & G.C. medal. He was discharged in the rank of Sergeant at Bury St Edmunds on 10 December 1882.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

-
- x 171 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1864 to 1866 (**1235. John Scanlon, 1st Bn. 12th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *a little polished, otherwise very fine* £400-£500

John Scanlon was born in Ireland and enlisted into the St Helena Regiment on 1 March 1853. Upon the disbandment of this regiment in 1863 he - along with several others - volunteered to transfer to the 1st Battalion, 12th Regiment, then serving in New Zealand. Returning to England in 1867, Scanlon subsequently served with the regiment in Ireland and died of typhoid fever at Kinsale on 7 October 1874.

Sold with a detailed service history.

-
- x 172 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1866 (**301. Robt. Russell, 1st Bn. 12th Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* £500-£700

Robert Russell was born in Birmingham, Warwickshire, and attested for the 12th Regiment at Liverpool on 11 August 1859, aged 21, a gas fitter by trade. He first saw service in Australia, being at Lambing Flat from March 1861 as a result of the first goldfield riots against the Chinese miners and remained at Lambing Flat as part of the garrison until the regiment was withdrawn in July 1862, being afterwards part of the disastrous return march to Sydney under Captain Saunders - resulting in the court martial of Captain Saunders. He and his No. 8 Company arrived in New Zealand under Captain Marcon in late 1866 and re-joined the 1st Battalion, then at Napier on the East coast, being present at the very end of the Maori Wars in 1866.

Robert Russell went on to serve for 18 years and 125 days with the Colours of which 6 years and 259 days were spent on overseas service, all of it in the Australian Colonies in Sydney and New Zealand. He was eventually invalided from the service in December 1877, owing to chronic bronchitis originally accrued during the New Zealand Campaign.

Sold with copied discharge papers and a detailed biography of his service in Australia and New Zealand.

-
- x 173 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (**118. Chas. Draper, 12th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £400-£500

Charles Draper was born at Sheldon, Birmingham, and enlisted into the 12th Regiment at Birmingham on 4 October 1858, aged 18, a labourer by trade. He embarked for Australia in April 1859 and in February 1861 was serving at Lambing Flat, where he was present with the first Detachment of the 12th Regiment to quell riots between European and Chinese gold miners between 11 March and 24 May 1861. He subsequently served with the regiment in New Zealand 1845 from October 1863 until the end of the war in 1866. Draper returned to the U.K. in September 1867 and was discharged at Bristol on 17 October 1868.

Sold with a detailed biography of his service in Australia and New Zealand.

x174 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**1351. Wm. Brown, 2nd Bn. 14th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* £400-£500

William Brown was born in the Parish of St Francis, Dublin, and attested there for the 14th Regiment on 16 July 1860, aged 20. He was discharged at York on 12 July 1881, having served in New Zealand from February 1861 until the end of the war in 1866, and afterwards in Australia until March 1870 when he departed Melbourne for England.

Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm New Zealand medal and a detailed biography of his service in New Zealand and Australia.

x175 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**1121. John Simonite, 2nd Bn. 14th Regt.**) *polished, nearly very fine* £400-£500

John Simonite was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, and attested for the 14th Regiment, from 3rd West York Militia, at Tynemouth, Northumberland, on 2 March 1859, aged 26, a scale cutter by trade. He served in New Zealand for 5 years and 319 days between 1860 and 1866, and afterwards in Australia for 3 years and 309 days. He transferred to the 18th Regiment on 13 March 1870, serving with the 2nd Battalion until 10 October 1874, when he transferred to the 1st Battalion. He claimed his discharge at Ferozepore in October 1878 and was finally discharged at Netley on 11 February 1879.

Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm New Zealand medal and a detailed biography of his service in New Zealand and Australia.

x176 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**215. Andrw. Sloan, 2nd Bn. 14th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *nearly very fine* £400-£500

Andrew Sloan was born at Ballybay, County Monaghan, and attested there for the 2/14th Regiment on 23 March 1858, aged 18 years 2 months. He transferred to the 2/18th Regiment (No. 2245) on 24 August 1869. He was discharged on 26 November 1878, after 5 years 11 months service in New Zealand, and 3 years 10 months in Australia.

Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm New Zealand medal and a detailed biography of his service in New Zealand and Australia.

x177 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1866 (**661. John Knowles, 2nd Bn. 18th Ryl. Irish Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *nearly very fine* £400-£500

John Knowles was born in Liverpool and attested for the 18th Regiment at Manchester on 27 September 1858, aged 25, a tailor by trade. He served in New Zealand for 6 years 2 months, and then in Australia for 6 months. He claimed his discharge at Aldershot on 2 October 1879, being then in possession of four good conduct badges and the New Zealand medal. Although his conduct was described as 'very good', he had in fact been reported in the *Victorian Police Gazette* of 9 August 1870 as having 'deserted from H.M. 18th Foot, at Melbourne, on the 30th July.' There is, however, no mention of this in his service papers. The medal roll confirms his service in New Zealand from 1863 to 1866, and his presence at Orakau and Keteonatea.

Sold with copied discharge papers and detailed but incomplete biography of his service in New Zealand and Australia.

x178 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1864 (**557 M Slattery, 40th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £400-£500

Martin Slattery was born in the Parish of Castletown, Queen's County, and attested for the 40th Regiment at Stalybridge, Lancashire, on 8 September 1860, aged 18 years 6 months, originally a butcher by trade. He served abroad in New Zealand for 5 years 46 days, and in the East Indies for 7 years 77 days, being promoted to Corporal in September 1868 and to Sergeant in August 1872. He was discharged at Netley on 11 January 1880, having been found unfit for further service at a Regimental Board held at Dum Dum, India, the previous month.

Sold with copied discharge papers and detailed but incomplete biography of his service in New Zealand.

x179 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1864 (**3315 J Waters, 40th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *nearly very fine* £400-£500

John Waters was born in the Parish of St John's, Waterford, and attested there for the 40th Regiment on 17 March 1854, aged 16 years 6 months. He served abroad in the Australian Colonies for 8 years; in New Zealand for 2 years 10 months; and in India for 4 years 6 months. Promoted to Corporal in May 1867, and to Sergeant in September 1870, he was appointed Provost Sergeant from March to November 1876, and awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal and gratuity of £5 on 15 March 1876. Provost Sergeant Waters was discharged at Netley on 13 February 1877, having claimed it at a Regimental Board held at Dum Dum, India, the previous November. The medal roll confirms his service in New Zealand in 1863 and 1864 and his presence at Rangiriri and Waiari.

Sold with copied discharge papers and detailed biography of his service in New Zealand and elsewhere.

x180 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1864 (**740 W King, 40th Regt.**) *very fine and scarce* £400-£500

Provenance: Jubilee Collection, Glendining's, May 1992.

33 medals to the 40th Foot with reverse date for 1864.

William King was born in Galway, Ireland, and attested for the 2/9th Foot at Glasgow on 7 February 1861, aged 18. He transferred to the 40th Foot on 20 August 1863, and served in New Zealand in 1864 where he was present at Paterangi, Waiari, and the three-day-long battle of Orakau. He was discharged at Dublin on 9 August 1872, being then 'in possession of the War Medal for New Zealand.'

Sold with copied discharge papers and detailed biography of his service in New Zealand.

x 181 *Pair: Sergeant-Major James McGarty, 14th Brigade Depot, late 40th Regiment*

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1864 (753. J. McGarty, 40th Regt.) officially impressed naming; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (14 B. 1635. Sgt. Maj: J. McGarty, 14th B. Depot) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good fine and better (2)* £500-£600

33 medals to the 40th Foot with reverse date for 1864.

James McGarty was born in the Parish of Mohill, County Leitrim, and attested for the 40th Regiment at Longford on 14 December 1861, aged 19, a schoolmaster by trade. He arrived in New Zealand in January 1864 and was subsequently present in the actions of Paterangi, Orakau and Wairari during that year. After a period as Sergeant Major of the 14th Brigade Depot at Orford Barracks, Warrington, McGarty was transferred to the Royal Irish Rifles and commissioned as Quartermaster in June 1882. He was placed on the retired list on 22 August 1883.

Sold with a detailed biography of his service in New Zealand and elsewhere.

x 182 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (**2892. Cornls. Connor, 40th Foot**) officially impressed naming but erroneously named 'O'Connor', the 'O' now obliterated, *contact marks and polished, therefore fine* £240-£280

Sold with some detailed service history.

x 183 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (**1868. John Jones, 40th Foot.**) officially impressed naming, *very fine* £300-£400

John Jones was born at Kidderminster, Worcestershire, and attested for the 40th Regiment at Birmingham on 27 March 1843, aged 18. He served abroad in the Australian Colonies for 4 years 7 months, in New Zealand for 6 years 1 month, and in the East Indies for 1 year 11 months. He served in New Zealand from 1860 and was present at the actions of Rangiriri in 1863 and Orakau in 1864. He returned to England in 1866 and was discharged at Portsmouth on 18 September 1866.

Sold with copied discharge papers and a detailed biography of his military service.

x 184 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1866 (**630 Sergt. Jas. Bearup, 43rd Lt. Inftry.**) *contact marks, about very fine*

£400-£500

James Bearup was born in the Parish of St George in the East, London, and attested for the 64th Regiment at Rochester, Kent, on 24 June 1850 at the age of 18, a tailor by trade. He served in Persia and India for 11 years 10 months, taking part in the Persian campaign and the Indian Mutiny. He volunteered to the 43rd Light Infantry in February 1861 and served with that regiment in the New Zealand Wars of 1863-66, being present at the actions at Gate Pa (29 April 1864) and Te Ranga (21 June 1864), and one skirmish at Taranaki. He was afterwards transferred to the 1st Administrative Battalion, West York Rifle Volunteers in April 1868 and was finally discharged 12 July 1870, then being 'in possession of medal and clasp for Persian campaign, medal for Indian Mutiny & medal for New Zealand.'

Sold with copied discharge papers and a detailed biography of his military service.

x 185 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1866 (**287. Corpl. & Sergt. Jas. Farey. 43rd Lt. Inftry.**) officially impressed naming, *polished, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £400-£500

James Farey (Farrey or Farry) was born at Croydon, Surrey, and enlisted into the 43rd Light Infantry under the alias of John Gasson at Rochester on 21 April 1859. He served with the 43rd in New Zealand in 1863-66 and is confirmed on the medal roll as having been present at Maketu (21 April 1864), Gate Pa (29 April 1864), Te Ranga (21 June 1864), and skirmishes in Taranaki or Wanganui. In addition to the New Zealand medal, Farey also received the L.S. & G.C. medal in January 1894. He was discharged at Manchester on 19 April 1880.

Sold with copied discharge papers and a detailed biography of his military service.

x 186 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1864 (**589. Josiah Leak. 50th Qns. Own Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *dark toned, polished and with light edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine* £500-£600

According to *British Battles and Medals* only eight medals were issued to the 50th with these reverse dates.

Josiah Leak was born in the Parish of Norton in the Moors, Staffordshire, and attested for the 50th at Newcastle under Lyme on 29 December 1855, aged 18, a whitesmith by trade. He served abroad in New Zealand from 15 November 1863 to 9 June 1867, thereafter in Australia until 14 June 1869, and otherwise at Home. He was discharged in the rank of Sergeant at Colchester on 29 October 1881, returning to Staffordshire where he died at Cheadle in 1899, aged 63.

Sold with copied discharge papers and a detailed biography of his military service.

x 187 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1866 (**608 Wm. Franklin, 50th Qn's Own Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruising, contact marks and polished, therefore good fine* £400-£500

William Franklin was born in the parish of Great Coggeshall, near Colchester, and enlisted into the 5th Foot at Colchester, on 30 December 1859, being released from the Essex Rifles Militia for the purpose of so doing. He was then aged 18, a labourer by trade. He transferred to the 50th Foot on 1 July 1861, serving with that regiment in Ceylon (November 1861 to November 1863), New Zealand (November 1863 to October 1866), and Australia (October 1866 to June 1869). He was otherwise at Home and was discharged at Aldershot on 18 April 1882.

Sold with copied discharge papers and a detailed biography of his military service.

- ×188 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1866 (**146. Corpl. John Heagerty, 50th Qn's Own Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £400-£500

John Heagerty was born in the Parish of Birr, King's County, and originally attested for the 47th Regiment at Templemore on 7 April 1855, aged 14 years 3 months. At the age of 16, although still under age, he transferred to the 50th Regiment on 1 March 1857, and joined the regiment in Ceylon where he served for 6 years 1 month. During this period he was appointed Drummer in December 1857 and attained the age of 18 on 9 January 1859. Heagerty was promoted to Corporal in December 1862, but one year later was reduced to Private for being drunk. The 50th Regiment arrived in New Zealand from Ceylon in 1863, being present at the battle of Hairini in Waikato. In 1864 it was sent to Wanganui and fought at Nukumarū, and was involved in Chute's march. Heagerty was promoted to Corporal again in June 1867, the regiment being now in Australia, and to Sergeant in February 1870, having recently arrived home in England. In January 1874 he was reduced to Private for neglect of duty but immediately restored to the rank of Corporal. He was appointed Lance-Sergeant in April 1876 and promoted Sergeant in July 1876. He was finally discharged at Maidstone on 19 November 1878.

Sold with copied discharge papers and a detailed biography of his military service.

- ×189 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1866 (**338 Wm. Notley, 50th Qn's Own Rgt.**) officially impressed naming, *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* £400-£500

William Notley was born in the Parish of Hessett, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, and attested there for the 50th Regiment on 11 February 1858, aged 20 years 3 months, a volunteer from the West Suffolk Militia. He joined the regiment in Ceylon where he served for 3 years 9 months before moving to New Zealand in November 1863. In January 1864 he was part of an 19-man detachment attached for service with the Land Transport Corps, serving at Whata Whata and Mere Mere, and by June 1864 at Queen's Redoubt. For most of the next two years he was serving at Wanganui until being posted to the left wing of the 50th Regiment at Taranaki from 1 October 1866. He arrived in Sydney in June 1867 and eventually sailed for England aboard the *Himalaya* in March 1869. He was recommended for the L.S. & G.C. medal in April 1876 which he duly received the following year, and was discharged at Colchester on 1 April 1879.

Sold with copied discharge papers and a detailed biography of his military service.

- ×190 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1866 (**724 Larry Setchell, 50th Qn's Own Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *nearly very fine* £400-£500

Larry Setchell was born in Gamlingay Cambridgeshire, and attested for the 22nd Regiment at Westminster on 13 November 1860, aged 21, a groom by trade. He volunteered to the 50th Regiment, then serving at Ceylon, on 1 July 1863, and subsequently served with the regiment in New Zealand from 15 November 1863 to 8 October 1866. During this period he saw action at Mangapiko Creek, Hairini, and at Nukumarū. He accompanied the right wing of the regiment to Australia in October 1866, and served there until returning home to England in June 1869. He was discharged at Aldershot on 27 July 1882, and died aged just 51 at Maidstone in 1890.

Sold with copied discharge papers and a detailed biography of his military service.

- ×191 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**179 Sergt. Josph. Churchman, 57th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *edge nicks, good very fine* £380-£460

Provenance: Debenham's, January 1897.

Joseph Churchman was born at Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, and attested for the 57th Regiment at Peterborough in 1858, aged 20. He served with them throughout their posting to New Zealand, arriving there in January 1861, and returning to England in July 1867. He is shown on the roll as being an Orderly Room Clerk in 1869, and was discharged in the rank of Colour-Sergeant on 13 October 1871.

Sold with a detailed biography of his military service.

- ×192 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1866 (**39. Wm. Sharkey, 57th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *nearly very fine* £380-£460

William Sharkey was born in the Parish of Chudleigh, near Lifford, County Donegal, and attested for the 57th Regiment at Omagh, County Tyrone, on 29 September 1857, aged 24. He served abroad at Malta for 2 months; in the East Indies for 2 years 7 months; in New Zealand for 6 years 7 months; and in Ceylon for 4 years 8 months. He was at various times promoted to Corporal, but on three occasions was reduced to Private for being drunk on duty. He was promoted to Corporal again in August 1877, and claimed his discharge at Colombo, Ceylon, on 16 August 1878, being finally discharged on 15 October 1878.

Sold with copied discharge papers and a detailed biography of his military service.

- ×193 *Pair: Private John Mahoney, 65th Regiment*

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1860 to 1865 (3103 John Mahoney, 65th Regt.) officially impressed naming; Army L.S. & G. C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (3103 John Mahoney 65th Foot) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (2)* £400-£500

John Mahoney was born at Bantry, Cork, and attested there for the 65th Regiment on 21 December 1852, aged 17 years 6 months. He served abroad in New Zealand for 10 years 10 months, and afterwards in the East Indies for 3 years 9 months. A Private throughout his service, his conduct was described as very good and he was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal with £5 gratuity in August 1871. He was finally discharged on 25 January 1875, having claimed it at a regimental board at Lucknow in October 1874.

Sold with copied discharge papers and a detailed biography of his military service.

x 194

**Pair: Private John Hayward, 65th Regiment**

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1864 to 1865 (744. John Hayward, 65th Regt.) officially impressed naming; Army L.S. & G. C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (744. Pte. J. Hayward, 65th Foot) *light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (2)*

£400-£500

Only 25 medals issued to the 50th with these reverse dates.

John Hayward was born in the Parish of North Bradley, Wiltshire, and attested for the 65th Foot at Trowbridge on 1 January 1861, aged 18. He served in New Zealand from January 1864 to August 1865 when the 65th departed Te Awamutu for Auckland and the return to England. In January 1871 the 65th departed for India and Hayward served there until January 1877, when he proceeded to England for service with the Depot at Pontefract. He was recommended for, and received, the L.S. & G.C. medal with a £5 annuity in 1879, and was discharged at Pontefract on 30 May 1882.

Sold with copied discharge papers and a detailed biography of his military service.

x 195

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1864 to 1866 (**516 Saml. Bradshaw, 68th Lt. Infnty.**) officially impressed naming, *light edge bruising, otherwise very fine*

£400-£500

Samuel Bradshaw was born in the Parish of Marsden, near Burnley, Lancashire, and attested for the 68th Regiment at Burnley on 24 April 1858, aged 19, a collier by trade. The 68th Light Infantry arrived in New Zealand from Burma in 1864; Bradshaw was one of a party of reinforcements that arrived from England to join the 68th in March 1864. The regiment was involved in the actions at Gate Pa in April 1864 and Te Ranga in June 1864, with Bradshaw's presence at both actions being confirmed on the medal roll. He returned to England in June 1866 but departed for India in February 1872, where he served until early 1879; he then returned to England to claim his discharge at Sunderland which was finally granted on 10 June 1879.

Sold with copied discharge papers and a detailed biography of his military service.

x 196

Pair: Sergeant W. Gregor, 70th Regiment

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1865 (601. Corpl. Wm. Greyor (*sic*), 70th Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (601. Sergt. W. Gregor, 70th Foot) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good fine or better (2)*

£500-£600

William Gregor was born in the Parish of Calne, Wiltshire, and attested for the 70th Regiment at Liverpool on 8 May 1859, aged 18, carver by trade. He departed for New Zealand in April 1861 and arrived there in July, but it was not until the outbreak of the Waikato war in 1863 that he saw his first actions - at Koheroa on 17 July 1863, and the attack on Pukekohe Stockade on 14 September 1863. After a further two years of campaigning, and some minor skirmishes in New Zealand, Gregor arrived back in England in April 1866, serving in England and Ireland until October 1871, at which time the regiment was ordered to India. After an uneventful period of 6 years and 5 months' service as a Sergeant in India, Gregor arrived home at Kingston-on-Thames in March 1878, where he was then engaged in administrative and regimental duties, particularly as a drill instructor for recruits. In this same year he received his L.S. & G.C. medal from the Officer Commanding the Depot at Kingston. In April 1878 he was appointed Colour Sergeant, and the following year was appointed as a sergeant instructor to the 1st Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers. He was discharged from the 70th at Kingston-on-Thames on 24 August 1880, and immediately appointed to the permanent staff of the 1st Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers as Sergeant Instructor. He retired in the rank of Staff Sergeant circa 1903, and died on 16 October 1911, aged 69.

Sold with copied discharge papers and a detailed biography of his military service.

x 197

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1865 (**682 Edwd. McGuire, 70th Regt.**) officially impressed naming, *polished, otherwise nearly very fine*

£400-£500

Edward McGuire served with the 70th Regiment in New Zealand from July 1861 and was present at Katikari, also known as Tataraimaka, on 4 June 1863. He was afterwards on field duty in the Waikato, Taranaki and Wanganui districts until July 1865. The regiment returned to England in January 1866 where he served until his discharge in 1870.

Sold with some research but McGuire's discharge papers have not survived.

x 198 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (**1060 Hy. Wood, 70th Foot.**) officially impressed naming, *very fine* £300-£400

Henry Wood was born in the Parish of Woodbridge, Suffolk, and attested for the 60th Rifles at Tynemouth, Northumberland, on 31 August 1858, aged 28 years 5 months, a tailor by trade. He transferred to the 70th Regiment on 20 August 1863, having volunteered for service in New Zealand where he arrived in January 1864, and served there for 2 years 3 months. He was discharged, having been found unfit for further service, at Dover on 23 October 1866.

Sold with copied discharge papers and a detailed biography of his military service.

x 199 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (**G. Ball, 1st Waikato Regt.**) engraved naming, *good fine* £400-£500

George Ball was born in the Parish of All Saints, Northampton, on 7 January 1830. He emigrated to Australia in 1848, where he joined the Victoria Police at Melbourne in 1849. He died on 31 October 1902, at Opotiki, aged 73, and is buried at East Cape, Poverty Bay, Opotiki. A contemporary report of his death states:

'Mr George Ball, an old and respected settler of Opotiki, died a few days ago, aged 73. He was, when a young man, in the London police force, his father being a superintendent. He came to Melbourne about 1849, and joined the police there. When volunteers were called for to do active duty against the Maoris in 1863 under Colonel Pitt he was among the first to join, and served in the First Waikato Militia. He came to Opotiki with his contingent immediately after the Rev. Volkner's murder in 1865, and did military service there, taking an active part in every engagement and expedition.'

Sold with detailed research, including images of Ball and his wife.

x 200 *Pair: Corporal James West, 1st Waikato Regiment*

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (Corpl. J. West, 1st Waikato Rt.) engraved naming, fitted with engraved silver suspension brooch; Empire Veterans' Association, bronze cross, unnamed as issued, *toned, very fine (2)* £500-£700

James George West was born at Andover, Hampshire, in 1835. He emigrated to Australia and enlisted into the 1st Waikato Regiment at Melbourne on 16 September 1863, stating that he had prior service with the 93rd Regiment (but no medal entitlement). His draft departed almost immediately for New Zealand, arriving at Auckland on 5 October. He served continuously with No. 7 Company of his regiment and rose to be a Corporal. He served at the battle of Te Ranga on 21 July 1864. West afterwards settled at Opotiki where he received a town block Land Grant, together with two farm blocks, at nearby Waiioeka. He later served with the Opotiki Volunteer Rangers who were involved in a number of actions against the Maori between 1868 and 1870, including: Waimana George on 10 February 1868; Whakatane in March 1869; Tauaroa on 18-19 March 1869; and Waikorowhiti on 7 February 1870, as well as many other small skirmishes. He was later employed as a builder, carpenter and undertaker by the borough council of Te Aroha. He joined the Empire Veterans' Association in 1900 (No. 2028) and assembled in Auckland in 1903 to receive the bronze 'badge' of the association from the Governor. He died at Auckland on 29 April 1913, aged 78, and was buried in an unmarked grave in Waikaraka Cemetery, Onehunga, Auckland.

Sold with detailed research.



Simon C. Marriage (1954 - 2023)

Simon Marriage took to medals when quite young, mentored by his uncle who was one of the very early members of the Orders and Medals Research Society (O.M.R.S.), and at the age of 15, and sponsored by his uncle, he became their youngest member, with a membership number of under 1,000, of which he was very proud. Having completed his education at Ipswich School, Simon progressed to Cardiff University where he graduated in Accountancy. Returning home to Ipswich he joined Balham's Accountants, and once earning, began to build his medal collection based on the ideas gained from his Uncle.

Simon's themes initially were the Suffolk Regiment and the Royal Artillery, a pleasure that stayed for well over fifty years. The Suffolks collection started with the campaigns of the 1860s where Simon had a good run of New Zealand medals. Over time, the Suffolks Regimental collection grew to include Hazara, Afghanistan 1878-1880, the Boer War, and subsequently the First and Second World Wars, with the collection concluding at the end of the 1950s, after the Suffolk Regiment was amalgamated with the Royal Norfolk Regiment to form the East Anglian Regiment in 1959. The Royal Artillery was a much bigger undertaking, the first part of which was sold at Noonans in June 2023, and Simon accumulated a spectacular collection of Military General Service medals for the Napoleonic War and a range of medals for Waterloo. He went on to include early medals for the East India Company, the Sikh Wars and on to the Indian Mutiny, one of his treasures being a Victoria Cross to the Bengal Artillery. During the same period he collected medals for the Crimea and Victoria's small wars which spanned the globe. He particularly liked the India General Service Medals and the campaigns they represented, most of which were on the North-West Frontier of India, but also for actions further afield such as Persia, Burma and Perak. The Small wars theme continued with a collection of medals for African campaigns including Abyssinia, Egypt, Nigeria, Ashanti and many more. The Boer War and the First and Second World Wars provided major themes and Simon was always delighted when he found a gem. Unlike with the Suffolks, Simon was able to collect Royal Artillery medals up until the present, and overall must have achieved one of the most comprehensive and interesting collections put together in recent times.

Simon was not only a medal collector but also collected some fantastic items of militaria ranging from swords to helmets and badges. He was also a very accomplished researcher, having a huge collection of books, an almost full range of Army Lists, and a ticket to the National Archive at Kew where he was a regular visitor. Nothing went un-researched which is what makes his such an incredible collection. Sadly, Simon passed away in January 2023, and the time has now come to pass on his collection to those who will appreciate not only the medals themselves, but also the stories behind them.



An unusual Boer War D.S.O., Great War 1918 O.B.E. group of four awarded to Lieutenant Colonel C. P. Crane, 12th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, and Royal Irish Constabulary. He served as an officer with the latter in Kerry, Donegal and the South Eastern Province between 1880 and 1894, and as Private Secretary to the Inspector General, Sir Andrew Reed between 1895 and 1897. Crane served during the Great War with the 11th (Service) Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, and in command of the 2/4th (Hallamshire) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment from June 1915 until July 1916

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1917; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (Capt. & Adj. C. P. Crane 12/Impl. Yeo); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lt. Col. C. P. Crane.) mounted for wear, with (4) related miniature awards also mounted for wear, and both housed in a custom made *Spink & Son Ltd, Piccadilly* leather case, *generally good very fine or better (lot)* £1,400-£1,800

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 January 1918.

Charles Paston Crane was born at Holden Clough, Yorkshire in August 1857, and was son of the Reverend Canon Crane of Killarney, Ireland. He was educated at home and later at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A.; Honours in Modern History, 1878; M.A., 1901). Crane joined the Royal Irish Constabulary as a Cadet in 1879, and served through the Land Agitation in Kerry from 1880 to 1889. He served on special duty in Donegal and the South Eastern Province in 1889 and 1894, and was Private Secretary to the Inspector-General (Sir Andrew Reed) between 1895 and 1897. Crane was employed as Resident Magistrate in Donegal from 1897 to 1900, and was seconded in 1900 to serve as Captain and Adjutant of the 12th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, in the South African Campaign up until May 1901.

Crane subsequently served as Adjutant of the 12th Battalion until June 1901, and then in the same capacity of the Mounted Troops, Potchefstroom Column from 26 August 1900 until 30 January 1901 (Imperial Yeomanry). He served in operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange River, between March and May 1900; in operations in Orange River Colony between May and August of the same year, including actions at Rhenoster River and Wittehergen (1 to 29 July); in operations in the Transvaal, west of Pretoria, from August up to 29 November 1900; in operations in the Transvaal from 30 November 1900 until March 1901; and in operations in Orange River Colony between March and April 1901 (D.S.O., M.I.D. - and presented with his D.S.O. by H.M. the King on 29 October 1901).

Crane was seconded for service with the Army in September 1914, and was appointed Major in the 11th (Service) Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers. He served in this capacity until March 1915, when he was subsequently appointed to the command of the 2/4th (Hallamshire) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment. Crane commanded the latter from June 1915 until July 1916, and then the 43rd Provisional Battalion from July until October 1916 (O.B.E., M.I.D.). Crane advanced to Lieutenant Colonel, and in later life wrote the travel guide to Kerry in the Little Guide Series. In 1908 he married Mary Alice Caroline, the second daughter of Colonel and Lady Mary Skrine of Warleigh Manor, Somerset. Colonel Crane died at Sloane Gardens, London in January 1939.

202



A Great War 'French theatre' M.C. group of six awarded to Major A. M. Cross, 12th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (East Anglian)

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major A. M. Cross.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, 1914-1918, bronze, with silver star on ribbon, mounted court-style for wear, *generally very fine or better (6)* £700-£900

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 May 1917 (France).

France, Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 19 June 1919.

Arthur Max Cross served during the Great War as Temporary Lieutenant with the 12th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (East Anglian) in the French theatre of war from 4 June 1916. He advanced to Major, and after the war resided at 90 Fordwych Road, Brondesbury, London.

203



A Boer War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant, later Lieutenant, P. C. Jonas, 43rd (Suffolk) Company, 12th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (6724 Serjt: P. C. Jonas. Imp: Yeo.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut: P. C. Jonas, Imp: Yeo.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut: P. C. Jonas. Imp: Yeo:) *top lugs removed on last, very fine (3)* £1,000-£1,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1902.

Percy Charlton Jonas was born in Ickleton, Cambridgeshire. He attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Norwich in January 1900. He served during the Second Boer War with the 43rd (Suffolk) Company, 12th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa from January to October 1900. Jonas advanced to Sergeant in January 1900, and was later commissioned in the Imperial Yeomanry in October.

Sold with copied service papers.



A Boer War D.C.M. pair awarded to Private C. Child, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who was taken prisoner of war at Colesburg, 6 January 1900

Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (2767 Pte C. Child. Suffolk Regt) *surname partially corrected*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (2767 Pte C. Child 1st Suffolk Regt) *number and surname corrected, toned, good very fine (2)* £800-£1,200

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 September 1901.

Charles William Child/Childs was born in Norwich, Norfolk. He attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Bury St. Edmunds in June 1890, and served with the 2nd Battalion in the East Indies from December 1892 until January 1898. Child served with the Battalion during the Second Boer War, and was taken prisoner of war at Colesburg on 6 January 1900. He was discharged in June 1902, having served 12 years with the Colours.

Sold with copied service papers.

205 A Great War 'French theatre' M.M. awarded to Private W. H. Kelly, 11th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (Cambridgeshire)

Military Medal, G.V.R. (41394 Pte W. H. Kelly. 11/Suff: R.) *nearly very fine* £200-£240

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

William Henry Kelly initially served during the Great War with Hertfordshire Regiment, and then the 11th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (Cambridgeshire), before serving with the Devonshire Regiment.

206 Three: Sergeant G. Ratliff, Suffolk Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2978 Cpl G. Radcliffe [sic], 1st Suffolk Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2978 Serjt: G. Ratliff. Suffolk Regt) *surname partially officially corrected*; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2978 Sjt: G. Ratliff. Suffolk Regt) mounted as worn, ribands *frayed, generally very fine (3)* £180-£220

George Ratliff was born in Hadleigh, Suffolk. He attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Hadleigh in January 1891, and advanced to Corporal in December 1897. Ratliff advanced to Sergeant in May 1905, and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa from November 1899 to September 1902. He then served with the Battalion in Egypt from January 1911 until February 1914, and at Home from February 1914 (awarded L.S. & G.C. in October 1909). Ratliff transferred to the 2nd Battalion, and served with the them on the Western Front from 15 August 1914 (entitled to 1914 Star and Clasp trio). He invalided back to the UK due to sickness, and took up duties as Mess Sergeant with the 3rd Battalion at Felixstowe. Ratliff transferred to the Labour Corps in June 1917, and was discharged after 28 years' service in November 1918.

Later in life, Ratcliff resided in Ipswich - but was sadly killed in a bicycle accident in January 1921.

Sold with copied research, including a photographic image of recipient in uniform wearing the above medals.

207 Pair: Corporal H. Rose, Suffolk Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4133 Pte H. Rose, 1st Suffolk Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4133 Corpl: H. Rose. Suffolk Regt) *nearly very fine (2)* £100-£140

208 Pair: Private F. Larkins, Suffolk Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3124 Pte F. Larkins, 1st Suffolk Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3124 Pte F. Larkins. Suffolk Regt) *contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £100-£140

209 *Pair: Private C. Rich, Suffolk Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2683 Pte C. Rich, 1st Suffolk Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2683 Pte C. Rich. Suffolk Regt) *light contact marks, therefore nearly very fine (2)* *£100-£140*

210 *Five: Lance Corporal F. J. Petch, Suffolk Regiment, who was taken Prisoner of War at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (8094 L. Cpl. F. J. Petch. 2/Suff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8094 Pte. F. J. Petch. Suff. R.); War Medal 1939-45; New Zealand War Service Medal, mounted for wear, *generally very fine (5)* *£180-£220*

Frederick John Petch attested for the Suffolk Regiment in September 1910. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. Petch was taken prisoner of war at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914. He was discharged due to wounds on 26 March 1919 (entitled to Silver War Badge).

211 *Three: Private W. T. Howe, Suffolk Regiment*

1914 Star, with clasp (3-9352 Pte W. T. Howe. 2/Suff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-9352 Pte W. T. Howe. Suff. R.) *polished, generally nearly very fine or better (3)* *£100-£140*

William Thomas Howe served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 10 October 1914. He was discharged on 7 March 1915 (entitled to Silver War Badge).

212 *Pair: Private S. Starling, Suffolk Regiment*

1914 Star, with clasp (3-9350 Pte. S. Starling. 2/Suff: R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (9350 Pte. S. Starling. Suff. R.) *worn, good fine*

Pair: Private A. Scase, Suffolk Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front, 11 October 1916

British War and Victory Medals (25093 Pte. A. Scase. Suff. R.) *generally good very fine*

Pair: Private A. W. Smith, Suffolk Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (201111 Pte. A. W. Smith. Suff. R.) *VM missing suspension ring, very fine or better (6)* *£100-£140*

Sidney Starling served during the Great War with the Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 10 October 1914.

Arthur Scase was born in Great Ashfield, Suffolk. He served during the Great War with the 7th battalion, Suffolk Regiment. Private Scase died of wounds on the Western Front on 11 October 1916. He is buried in the Dartmoor Cemetery, Becordel-Becourt, Somme, France.

213 *Pair: Captain W. B. Squirrel-Dawson, Suffolk Regiment*

1914 Star (Lieut. W. B. Squirrel-Dawson. Suff: R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. W. B. Squirrel-Dawson) (2) *£140-£180*

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

Wilfrid Brittain Squirrel-Dawson was born in Dunster, Somerset in 1883, and resided with his parents at Higham Lodge, Higham, Suffolk. He was commissioned into the Suffolk Regiment in October 1902. Squirrel-Dawson served during the Great War with the 3rd Battalion, attached 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 15 September 1914. He advanced to Captain, and died in St. Audrys Hospital, Melton, Suffolk in March 1966.

214 *Three: Private B. Hilling, Suffolk Regiment, who was taken Prisoner of War at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914*

1914 Star (6539 Pte B. Hilling. 2/Suff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6539 Pte. B. Hilling. Suff. R.) mounted for wear, *very fine (3)* *£120-£160*

Bertie Hilling served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. Hilling was taken Prisoner of War at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914, and interned in Munster.

215 *Three: Private W. A. Hills, Suffolk Regiment, who was taken Prisoner of War at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914*

1914 Star (8788 Pte W. A. Hills. 2/Suff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8788 Pte. W. A. Hills. Suff. R.) *generally very fine or better (3)* *£120-£160*

William A. Hills served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. Hills was taken Prisoner of War at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914, and interned in Doberlitz.

216 *Pair: Private E. S. Goddard, Suffolk Regiment*

1914 Star (3-8074 Pte E. S. Goddard. 2/Suff: R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (3-8074 Pte. E. S. Goddard. Suff. R.) *very fine*

1914-15 Star (1593 Pte (A. Sjt) A. H. Goddard. Suff. Yeo.) *very fine (3)* *£100-£140*

Edward S. Goddard served during the Great War with the Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of war from 30 August 1914.

Albert H. Goddard served during the Great War with the Suffolk Yeomanry in the Egyptian theatre of war from 8 October 1915. He was commissioned Lieutenant in April 1917, and subsequently served with the Rifle Brigade.

217 *Three:* **Warrant Officer Class II R. Smith, Suffolk Regiment**

1914 Star (1706 L. Cpl. R. Smith. 1/4 Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1706 A.W.O. Cl. 2 R. Smith. Suff. R.) *good very fine (3)* £80-£100

Raymond Smith served during the Great War with the 1/4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 8 November 1914.

218 *Three:* **Sergeant J. W. Scarlett, Suffolk Regiment**

1914 Star (1486 Cpl J. W. Scarlett. 1/4 Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1486 Sgt. J. W. Scarlett. Suff. R.) *generally good very fine (3)* £80-£100

James W. Scarlett served during the Great War with the 1/4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 8 November 1914.

219 *Four:* **Sergeant A. C. Woolnough, Suffolk Regiment**

1914 Star (225 Sgt A. C. Woolnough. 1/4 Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (225 Sgt. A. C. Woolnough. Suff. R.); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (2087 Sgt: A. C. Woolnough. 1/V.B. Suffolk Regt) *generally very fine or better (4)* £120-£160

Allen C. Woolnough served during the Great War with the 1/4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 8 November 1914. He was discharged 2 April 1917.

220 *Three:* **Corporal S. Hall, Suffolk Regiment**

1914 Star (1908 Pte S. Hall. 1/4 Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1908 Cpl. S. Hall. Suff. R.) *generally very fine or better (3)* £80-£100

Stanley Hall served during the Great War with the 1/4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 8 November 1914.

221 *Three:* **Private C. G. Coles, Suffolk Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front, 12 March 1915**

1914 Star (1946 Pte C. G. Coles. 1/4 Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1946 Pte. C. G. Coles. Suff. R.) *good very fine (3)* £100-£140

Charles George Coles was the son of Mrs. Licence of 17 Paradise Place, Leiston, and the husband of Beatrice Mary Coles, of 30 Paradise Place, Leiston, Suffolk. He served during the Great War with the 1/4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of war from 8 November 1914. Private Coles was killed in action on the Western Front on 12 March 1915, and is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial, France.

222 *Family group:*

Three: **Sergeant H. G. Walne, Suffolk Yeomanry, who was commissioned Second Lieutenant in to the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, and killed in action whilst serving with them on the Western Front, 11 April 1917**

1914-15 Star (1145 Sgt. H. G. Walne. Suff. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (1145 Sgt. H. G. Walne. Suff. Yeo.) *nearly extremely fine*

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (**Par. Offr. Henry G. Walne**) with Second World War identity discs for recipient as a Captain in the 6th Suffolk Battalion, Home Guard *nearly extremely fine (4)* £160-£200

Horace George Walne was born in Saxmundham, Suffolk. He attested for the Suffolk Yeomanry at Ipswich in March 1908, and advanced to Corporal in May 1914. Walne advanced to Acting Sergeant in November 1914, and served with the 1/1st Battalion, Suffolk Yeomanry in the Egyptian theatre of war from 3 October 1915. He was discharged in April 1916, on the termination of his period of engagement. Walne was commissioned in to the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment. Second Lieutenant Walne was killed in action on the Western Front on 11 April 1917, and is buried in Tilloy British Cemetery, Tilloy-Les-Mofflaines, France.

Henry G. Walne was the father of the above, and resided at 'The Hall' in Kettleburgh, Wickham Market, Framlingham.

223 *Pair:* **Private L. V. Garwood, Suffolk Yeomanry and Suffolk Regiment**

1914-15 Star (1826 Pte. L. V. Garwood, Suff. R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (1826 Pte. L. V. Garwood. Suff. Yeo.) *edge bruise to last, nearly very fine*

Pair: **Private H. Game, 12th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (East Anglian), who was killed in action on the Western Front, 4 March 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (34391 Pte. H. Game. Suff. R.) *good very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**4192 Pte. H. Gurnell. Suff. R.**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**43312 Pte. W. J. Garner. Suff. R.**) *generally very fine (6)* £70-£90

Harry Game was born in Combs, Suffolk. He served during the Great War with the 12th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (East Anglian). Lance Corporal Game was killed in action on the Western Front on 4 March 1917, and is buried in Combles Communal Cemetery Extension, France.

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- 224** *Four: Private W. Brianton, Suffolk Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (3-9517 Pte W. Brianton. Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-9517 Pte. W. Brianton. Suff. R.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (William Charles Brianton) *generally good very fine*
Three: Private A. C. Haddock, Suffolk Regiment
 British War and Victory Medals (1078 Pte. A. C. Haddock. Suff. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (1078 Pte A. C. Haddock. 4/Suff. R.) *very fine (7)* £100-£140
William Brianton served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of war from 3 December 1914.
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- 225** *Three: Private A. A. Gibbons, Suffolk Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (2512 Pte. A. A. Gibbons, Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2512 Pte. A. A. Gibbons. Suff. R.) with a named lid of card box of issue for campaign award, *good very fine*
Three: Private E. W. Grimwood, Suffolk Regiment
 1914-15 Star (3432 Pte E. W. Grimwood, Suff. R.) *last digit of number corrected*; British War and Victory Medals (3432 Pte E. W. Grimwood. Suff. R.) *reverse of BWM claw missing, suspension very loose as a consequence, nearly very fine (6)* £50-£70
Alfred A. Gibbons served during the Great War with the 1/5th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in Gallipoli from 10 August 1915.
Edward W. Grimwood served during the Great War with the Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of war from 27 October 1915.
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- 226** **A Great War 'French theatre' M.S.M. group of four awarded to Company Quartermaster Sergeant C. R. Kerridge, 11th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (Cambridgeshire)**
 British War and Victory Medals (17250 C. Sgt. C. R. Kerridge. Suff. R.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (17250 C.Q.M. Sgt. C. R. Kerridge. 11/Suff. R.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Charles R. Kerridge) *good very fine (4)* £160-£200
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919:
 'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders.'
Charles Reginald Kerridge was native of Thornton Heath, London. He served during the Great War with 11th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (Cambridgeshire) on the Western Front.
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- 227** *Three: Corporal G. Robinson, 12th (Service) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment (East Anglian), later 19th (County of London) Battalion (St. Pancras), London Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D oak leaves (203346 Cpl. G. Robinson. Suff. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (203346 Cpl. G. Robinson. Suff. R.) *suspension slack on last, polished, nearly very fine (3)* £100-£140
 M.I.D. unconfirmed.
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- 228** *Four: Private F. W. A. Minns, Suffolk Regiment, late Royal Sussex Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (24011 Pte. F. W. Minns. R. Suss. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (5820316 Pte. F. W. A. Minns. Suff. R.); Defence Medal, mounted for wear, *generally good very fine (4)* £100-£140
Frederick Walter A. Minns initially served during the Great War with the 1/4th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, before transferring to the Suffolk Regiment.
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- 229** *Five: Private H. D. Miller, Suffolk Regiment*
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5824582. Pte. H. D. Miller. Suff. R.) *rank officially corrected*; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine or better*
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**5824756. Pte. F. E. Mott. Suff. R.**) *very fine (6)* £100-£140
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- 230** *Five: Corporal G. Lister, Suffolk Regiment*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, *last clasp loose on riband as issued* (6013475 Cpl. G. Lister. Suffolk.) mounted for wear, *very fine*
 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24180395 Pte. J. S. A. Larter R. Anglian**) mounted as originally worn, *very fine (6)* £90-£120
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- 231** *Pair: Corporal E. Paul, Suffolk Regiment, later East Anglian Regiment*
 General Service 1918-62, 3 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, Cyprus, unofficial retaining rod between first two clasps, last secured by thread (5837862 Boy. E. Paul Suffolk) *suspension claw loose, edge bruising*; General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia, unofficial retaining rod between clasps (5837862 Cpl. E. Paul. 1 E. Anglian.) *nearly very fine (2)* £120-£160

232 *Pair: Private J. J. Broughton, Royal Anglians*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24498589 Pte J J Broughton R Anglian); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon, mounted for wear, *good very fine (2)* *£50-£70*

233 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1864 to 1866 (**978. Jas. Dobinson, 1st 12th Regt**) *suspension claw re-affixed, good fine*

£260-£300

234



New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1866 (**709. Thos. Rourke, 1st Bn 12th Regt**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* *£300-£400*

235 South Africa 1834-53 (**John Jones. 12th Regt**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine*

£280-£340

236 South Africa 1834-53 (**T. Rawlings. 12th Regt**) *contact marks, nearly very fine*

£280-£340

237



South Africa 1834-53 (**J. Rutherford. 2nd Btn 12th Regt.**) *edge bruising, otherwise very fine*

£340-£400

James Rutherford served with the 12th Foot during the Third Kaffir War, and was wounded in action on 11 April 1852.

238 South Africa 1834-53 (**R. Ward. 12th Regt**) *edge bruising, therefore good fine*

£280-£340

239 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**1032 Pte H. Baker 1st Bn. Suff. R.**) *suspension slack, minor edge bruising, very fine* *£140-£180*

240	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (276 Pte J. Button 1st Bn Suff. R.) <i>toned, suspension slack, good very fine</i>	£140-£180
241	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (512 Pte G. Fuller 1st Bn Suff. R.) <i>minor edge nicks, therefore very fine</i>	£140-£180
242	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (945 Pte J. Ingle 1st Bn Suff. R.) <i>suspension slack, very fine</i>	£120-£160
243	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (849 Pte J. Leonard 1st Bn. Suff. R.) <i>very fine</i>	£140-£180
244	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (477 Pte H. Mathews 1st Bn. Suff R.) <i>suspension slack, otherwise good very fine</i>	£140-£180
245	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (666 Pte G. Offord 1st Bn Suff. R.) <i>suspension slack, nearly very fine</i>	£120-£160
246	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (826 Pte. A. Paternoster 1st Bn. Suff. R.) <i>backstrap of clasp pierce, suspension very slack, nearly very fine</i>	£80-£120
247	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (1094 Pte F. Proctor 1st Bn Suff. R.) <i>minor edge nicks, otherwise good very fine</i>	£140-£180
248	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (851 Pte C. Smith 1st Bn Suff. R.) <i>toned, very fine</i>	£140-£180
249	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (185 Pte J. W. Taylor 1st Bn Suff. R.) <i>officially renamed, very fine</i>	£70-£90
250	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (501 Pte A. Twitchett 1st Bn Suff. R.) <i>suspension, very fine</i>	£140-£180
251	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (1715 Drumr F. Parnell 1st Bn. Suff. R.) <i>very fine</i>	£140-£180
252	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (756. Pte. F. Maguire. 1 Bn 12 Foot) <i>nearly very fine</i>	£70-£90
253	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (32B/1127. Pte. S. Robinson. 1/12th Regt) <i>suspension claw re-affixed, contact marks in obverse field, otherwise very fine</i>	£50-£70
254	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (32B/457. Pte. W. Russell. 1/12th Regt) <i>good very fine</i>	£80-£100
255	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1591 Drumr W. King. 1/12th Regt) <i>very fine</i>	£80-£100
256	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (4841 Pte W. H. Saunders 2d Suffolk.) <i>mounted for wear, officially renamed, nearly very fine</i>	£50-£70
257	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (996 Pte J. Deeks, 1st Suffolk Regt) <i>very fine</i>	£70-£90
258	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (2860 Pte A. Giffen. 1st Suffolk Regt) <i>edge bruise, very fine</i>	£60-£80

- 259 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**6850 Pte. G. Boswell, 44th Coy 12th Imp: Yeo:**) *good very fine* £80-£120
G. Boswell served with the 44th (Suffolk) Company, 12th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War. He was taken prisoner of war on 7 June 1900.
- 260 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**2419 Pte C. Beavis, 1st Suffolk Regt**) *good very fine* £60-£80
- 261 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**2773 Pte J. Sharman, 1st Suffolk Regt**) *very fine* £70-£90
J. Sharman served with the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment during the Second Boer War, and died of disease at Naauwpoort on 18 June 1900.
- 262 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**4385 Pte J. Boreham. Suffolk Regt**) *good very fine* £60-£80
- 263 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**2908 Pte A. Garrod. Suffolk Regt**); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**Corpl. E. Garrod. 1st V.B. S.R.**) last with engraved naming, *both polished, nearly very fine (2)* £100-£140
- 264 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (2), 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**4139 Pte R. Jordan. Suffolk Regt**); 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**6247 Sgt. C. B. Jolly. 43rd Coy 12th Impl. Yeoy.**) *suspension slack on first; last renamed, generally very fine (2)* £70-£90
- 265 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**5749 Pte G. Parr. Suffolk Regt**) *very fine* £60-£80
- 266 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**4234 Pte E. Merriman, 1st Suffolk Regt**) *suspension slack, very fine* £70-£90
Edward Merriman was born in Cambridge, and attested for the Suffolk Regiment at Warley in July 1895. He served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa from November 1899 until September 1902. Merriman was discharged in July 1907, after 12 years' service with the Colours.
Sold with copied service papers.
- 267 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**2135 Pte J. Miller, 1st Suffolk Regt**) *nearly extremely fine* £120-£160
J. Miller served during the Second Boer War with the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, and was wounded in action at Colesburg on 6 January 1900.
- 268 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**6499 Pte G. J. Norman, V: Coy Suffolk Regt**) *very fine* £70-£90
George John Norman was born in Ipswich, Suffolk. A blacksmith by trade, he attested for the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Suffolk Regiment at the city of his birth in January 1900. Norman served with the Battalion in South Africa between February and October 1900, and was discharged on 1 January 1901.
Sold with copied service papers.
- 269 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**2803 Pte J. Redgill, 1st Suffolk Regt**) *good very fine* £70-£90
- 270 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**4424 Pte A. Tye. Suffolk Regt**) *very fine* £70-£90
- 271 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (**2871 Pte I. Bullman, 1st Suffolk Regt**) *very fine* £70-£90
- 272 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps* (**6505 Cpl C. Lawrence, V: Coy Suffolk Regt**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £70-£90

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- 273** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps (927 Pte C. S. Lawrance, 1st Suffolk Regt) minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £70-£90
- Charles Samuel Lawrance** was born in Royston, Cambridgeshire. He attested for the Suffolk Regiment in June 1884, served with the regiment during the Second Boer War in South Africa from January 1900 to May 1901 - he was discharged the following month.
- Sold with copied service papers.
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- 274** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**3614 Serjt: F. Prentice. Suffolk Regt M.I.**) *very fine* £80-£100
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- 275** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**5821010 Sgt. A. J. Moss, Suff. R.**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £100-£140
- Arthur J. Moss** resided at 14 Station Street, Middlesborough, Yorkshire. He served during the Great War with the Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of war from 27 May 1915, and with the 1st Battalion on the North West Frontier.
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- 276** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**5819253 Pte. E. H. S. Barrett, Suff. R.**) *naming double-struck in places, edge bruising, therefore good fine* £80-£100
- Edgar H. S. Barrett** served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of war from 15 August 1914.
-
- 277** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**5820852 Pte. J. Duggan, Suff. R.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
- Joseph Duggan** initially served during the Great War with The Queen's Regiment, before transferring to the Suffolk Regiment (entitled to Great War pair).
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- 278** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**5819834 Pte. A. W. Jones. Suff. R.**); together with a brass 'Bed Plate' inscribed, '1st Bn Suffolk Regt Jones. A. W. No. 5819834', *very fine* £100-£140
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- 279** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**5819472 Pte. E. F. Pipe. Suff. R.**) *naming double-struck in places, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £80-£100
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- 280** India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22 (**5820458 Pte. T. Rose. Suff. R.**) *edge bruising, digs in reverse field, nearly very fine* £80-£100
- Thomas Rose** was a native of Bungay, Suffolk. He initially served during the Great War with the Bedfordshire Regiment (entitled to Great War pair), prior to transferring to the Suffolk Regiment.
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- 281** 1914 Star (**8311 Pte A. A. Bugg. 2/Suff. R.**) *good very fine* £80-£120
- Alfred Albert Bugg** was born in Ipswich, Suffolk. He served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. Private Bugg was taken Prisoner of War on the Western Front and was interned in Germany. He died in captivity on 25 November 1914, and is buried in the Niederzwehren Cemetery, Kassel, Germany.
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- 282** 1914 Star (**1933 Pte H. Goodwin. 1/4 Suff. R.**) *very fine* £50-£70
- Harry Goodwin** served during the Great War with the 1/4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of war from 8 November 1914. He was discharged on 7 December 1916.
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- 283** 1914 Star (**5786 Pte T. Grimwade. Suff. R.**) *very fine* £50-£70
- Thomas Grimwade** served during the Great War with with the Suffolk Regiment in the French theatre of war from 22 September 1914. He subsequently served with the Bedfordshire Regiment and the Worcestershire Regiment.
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- 284** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**14456870 Pte. W. R. Sutton. Suffolk.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24023478 Pte. M. Swinn R. Anglian**) *generally very fine (2)* £90-£120
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- 285** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (**22430801 Pte. R. J. Brownsell. Suffolk.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**25145071 Pte A M Brickley PWO**) last in named card box of issue, *generally good very (2)* £70-£90

- 286 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**5826286. Pte. W. Root. Suff. R.**) *good very fine* £80-£120
Wilfred Herbert Root resided in Ipswich, Suffolk. He served with the Suffolk Regiment on the North West Frontier, and with the 2nd Battalion during the Second World War. Lance Corporal Root died on active service as a result of an accident in India on 7 February 1942. He is buried in the Rawalpindi War Cemetery, Pakistan.
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- 287 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**858. Cr. Sergt. J. Smith, 2-12th Foot**) *suspension claw tightened, very fine* £70-£90
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- 288 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**2848 Sergt John, Rooney. 1st Bn 12th Foot**) *very fine* £70-£90
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- 289 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1258 Corpl J Neill 1st Bn 12th, Foot**) *minor edge bruising, very fine* £80-£100
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- 290 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1601. Pte C. Boyd. 2-12th Foot**) *very fine* £70-£90
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- 291 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**1194. S. Ins. Of Musky. S. Moffatt. Suff. R.**) *very fine* £80-£100
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- 292 Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**2640 C. Sjt: R. Burton. Suffolk Regt**) *light contact marks, therefore very fine* £50-£70
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- 293 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (2), V.R. (**Cpl. J. Jones 2nd V.B. Suff. R.**) engraved naming; E.VII.R (**1068 Pte A. E. Johnson. 1st V.B. Suffolk Regt**) *generally good very fine (2)* £80-£100
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- 294 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**3329 Pte H. Proctor. 2nd V.B. Suffolk Regt**) impressed naming, *very fine* £60-£80
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- 295 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**Sergt A. R. Hill. 3 (C) V.B. Suff. Regt**) engraved naming, *very fine* £60-£80
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- 296 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**Sergt. T. Shallow. 3. Vol. Batt: Suff: Regt**) engraved naming, *toned, good very fine* £60-£80
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- 297 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**Pte H. Hewish. 3rd Vol: Batt: Suffolk Regt**) engraved naming, *minor edge bruising, very fine* £60-£80
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- 298 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (2) (**3125 C. Sjt. C. Hutchins. 2/V.B. Suffolk Regt; 2848 Pte H. Harrold. 2nd V.B. Suffolk Regt**) *generally very fine (2)* £60-£80
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- 299 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (**3339 Pte T. Gosling. 2/V.B. Suffolk Regt**); together with Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**553. Corpl. W. Gooding, 1-12th Foot**) *last planchet only, otherwise good very fine (2)* £80-£120
-
- 300 Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**536 Sjt: W. Prior. 5/Suffolk Regt**) *good very fine* £70-£90



An inter-War C.B.E., Order of St. John group of eight awarded to Captain J. M. Robertson, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband for display purposes; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Brother's), breast badge, silver, with heraldic beasts in angles; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. J. Mck. Robertson, R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. Mck. Robertson, R.N.V.R.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1922, mounted as worn, *generally very fine and better* (8)

£600-£800

C.B.E. London Gazette 11 May 1937

O.B.E. London Gazette 3 June 1932.

John McKellar Robertson was born in Glasgow on 20 May 1883, the son of Ship-owner William Robertson, and was educated at Glasgow High School and Glasgow University. Commissioned Lieutenant in the Clyde Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, on 15 May 1913, he was appointed Captain, C.O. East Scottish Division in 1928, and C.O. Clyde Division in 1930. A Justice of the Peace and Honorary President of the Glasgow and District Naval Association, he retired in 1937 and died on 17 March 1939.



The superb and rare Great War 'Mesopotamian theatre' pilot's D.S.O., 1915 'Ypres - Royal Marine Artillery' M.C., 'Iraq 1919-21' D.F.C., and three clasp G.S.M. combination group of nine awarded to Group Captain F. L. Robinson, who prior to military service represented Ireland at field hockey in the 1908 Olympics, becoming a silver medalist after losing to England in the final. Subsequently becoming a Clerk in Holy Orders, Robinson then went on to serve successively under the Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry during the course of his military career.

He initially distinguished himself as an Artillery Observing Officer under constant shell fire up in the heights of Ypres Cathedral - his gallantry being recognised with the award of the Military Cross, the first gazetted to the Royal Marines for the Great War. Robinson transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, initially as an observer and then as a pilot - going on to command 63 Squadron in Mesopotamia.

Robinson continued to serve with 63 Squadron, and was present in the operations to suppress the rebellions in Kurdistan and in Iraq in 1919-21, in addition to further operations in N.W. Persia, and thrice had his aircraft put out of action by enemy ground fire. He was subsequently appointed A.D.C. to King George VI

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914 Star, with clasp (2nd Lieut. F. L. Robinson, R.M. Brigade); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major F. L. Robinson, R.A.F.); General Service 1918-62, 3 clasps, Kurdistan, Iraq, N.W. Persia (F./L. F. L. Robinson, R.A.F.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, *lightly cleaned, one or two edge bruises, generally very fine and better (9)* £13,000-£15,000



Provenance: The Aviation Collection, Spink, May 1998.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 5 April 1919:

'A very gallant and able Squadron Commander (R.N.A.S.), who, by his fine leadership and personal example, raised the morale of his command. By his untiring energy he has rendered most valuable service on reconnaissance duty and bombing raids.' [Mesopotamia]

M.C. (originally recommended for the D.S.C.) *London Gazette* 3 September 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as Artillery Observing Officer (R.M.A.) between 30 July and 10 August 1915, when posted on a high building in the neighbourhood of Ypres [Ypres Cathedral]. The building was continually shelled by the enemy with heavy guns, but he maintained his position, a most precarious and dangerous one, even when the building was in imminent danger of falling, and supplied valuable information throughout.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 28 October 1921:

'For continuous good work, gallantry and devotion to duty. This Officer has flown over 100 hours during operations and has shown at all times an untiring example throughout. He has had three machines put out of action by hostile fire from the ground.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916. [France]

Approximately 57 D.S.O.s awarded to the R.A.F. for the Great War, and 54 M.C.s awarded to the Royal Marines for the Great War - of which Robinson's award was the first to be gazetted.

Franks Lubbock Robinson was born in Rathdrum, County Wicklow, Ireland in March 1886. He was educated at Edinburgh House School and St Columbia's College, Dublin. In 1908, he represented Ireland as part of the field hockey team competing at the Olympic Games held in London that year. Ireland were silver medalists, losing to England in the final. Robinson was initially employed in the linen business prior to becoming a Clerk in Holy Orders.

Ypres Cathedral 1915 - Target Practice

Robinson, with the advent of the Great War, went on to serve successively under the Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry. He was commissioned Temporary Second Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Artillery on 29 September 1914. Robinson embarked for France with the Royal Marine Artillery Brigade, and served in the 12-pounder battery at Dunkirk. He advanced to Lieutenant in February 1915, and served with R.M.A. No. 2 Howitzer Brigade under Major G. L. Raikes. The latter's guns first went into action at Neuve Chapelle that March, and for Robinson's subsequent deeds at Ypres in late July and early August 1915, he was awarded his M.C.

The following additional detail behind the award of Robinson's M.C. is provided in *The Royal Marine Artillery 1804-1923*, by Edward Fraser and L. G. Carr-Laughton:

'Observation was especially important in the case of howitzers, and was carried out in the face of many difficulties. In the northern area the flatness of the country, and the destruction of high buildings by the enemy, had to be reckoned with. In these circumstances an Observation Post was maintained in Ypres Cathedral which commanded the whole salient. In the summer of 1915, when there was little firing, this post was manned by officers from the howitzers as a general look-out post, and valuable information was obtained. The cathedral was a favourite target of the enemy batteries which extended round it in a semi-circle, but although the observers had some narrow escapes, there were no casualties. Captain G. L. Raikes [later C.B., D.S.C. and Bar], and Lieutenants F. L. Robinson and T. Cuming were awarded the D.S.C. [sic] at the end of the year, chiefly in recognition of this service.'

New adventures in the Sky - France, Mesopotamia, and Iraq 1919-21

In 1916, as per his *Times* obituary notice, Robinson 'was seconded to the Royal Flying Corps as an Observer and within four months qualified as a pilot, and was given a Flight Command in France. At the same time he exchanged his commission in the Royal Marines for one in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, remaining, however, attached to the R.F.C.'

Robinson initially served as an Observer with 6 Squadron in 1916, and in the following year he was ordered to Mesopotamia, where he would assume command of 63 Squadron but, as described by Trevor Henshaw in *The Sky Their Battlefield*, it was a difficult start for pilots and machines:

'No. 63 Squadron had arrived in Mesopotamia on the 13th of August [1917]. Amongst the aircraft they brought were R.E.8s which held out the hope of greatly improved performance. The fate that befell its personnel, however, was indicative of the problems the weather caused that summer for within weeks the unit was reduced by sickness and exhaustion to a bare handful of men. The Squadron had worked up and trained in Northumberland, only to be delivered into almost unendurable conditions, in which some of their number actually died. Those few still able to work struggled on with the erection of their machines, which like many others already there were soon also deteriorating. These factors delayed the start of operations for the unit and are bound to have contributed to some of its early losses. The first completed R.E.8s reached Samarra airfield in Baghdad on the 14th September. It had two reconnaissance flights of these machines, as well as a fighting flight of SPADs, Bristol Scouts and Martinsyde G100s. The first reconnaissance the unit carried out was on the 25th, and both machines involved were lost.'

By October 1917, however, 63 Squadron was ready to participate in operations on the Tigris front, where in fact it lent most of the air support, carrying out reconnaissance, bombing and contact patrols in the presence of ever-growing numbers of German aircraft - six of the Squadron's machines were shot down or damaged in subsequent retaliatory raids on the enemy's airfield at Kifri. And as the campaign progressed, so moved 63 Squadron to airfields anew until, in September 1918, it arrived at Tikrit for the final push up the Tigris, its bombing and machine-gunning reaping havoc among the retreating Turks, not least at Fat-ha Gorge in late October. Robinson was awarded the D.S.O.

Moreover, and still with 63 Squadron, Robinson was subsequently present in operations to suppress the rebellions in Kurdistan and in Iraq between 1919 and 1921, in addition to further operations in north-west Persia, and thrice had his aircraft put out of action by enemy ground fire. He was awarded the D.F.C.

Home at last - A.D.C. to the King

Returning home in 1921, Robinson attended the Army Staff College, but went back out to Iraq with a staff appointment at H.Q. in the late 1920s. He was appointed to the command of 10 Squadron at Duxford in 1929, before being appointed to the command of R.A.F. Kenley the following year. Robinson advanced to Group Captain; commanded R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge, from 1931 until 1933; and was appointed A.D.C. to King George VI in 1933. He served as C.O. of R.A.F. Amman between 1933 and 1935, and commanded 2 F.T.S. at Digby from 1936. Robinson retired in May 1939, having held the R.A.F. Squash Rackets Championship for several years in succession, the last occasion being in 1932 at the age of 46. In later life he resided at La Moye Manor, Saint Brelade, Jersey, and died there in November 1949.

Sold with photographic images of recipient in uniform, and a file of extensive copied service papers and research.



A fine Great War 'Western Front' D.S.O. group of five awarded to Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Scarlett, Royal Field Artillery, late Royal Horse Artillery, who kept a terrific record of his experiences in France, Belgium and Salonika, from the very earliest days of the Great War

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; 1914 Star, with clasp (Capt: J. A. Scarlett. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. J. A. Scarlett.); **France, Third Republic, Croix de Guerre**, reverse dated 1914-1918, bronze, with bronze star on ribbon, *nearly extremely fine (5)* *£1,200-£1,600*

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 23 June 1915.

James Alexander Scarlett was born at Rossington, Doncaster, on 16 June 1877. Educated at Aysgarth School and Charterhouse, he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in 1899. Appointed to a commission with 116th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on 17 February 1900, Scarlett served overseas in South Africa and India before crossing the Channel to France on 17 August 1914. Advanced Major on 30 November 1914, Scarlett was decorated with the D.S.O. and awarded the first of three 'mentions' in April 1915, before being posted to Salonika on 1 December 1915. Here, he witnessed the capture of Karajakois and capture of Yenikoi on 4 October 1916. The latter village fell after a 30-minute bombardment and a disastrous Bulgarian counter-attack, where the guns of 3 Brigade R.F.A. created havoc with their deadly shrapnel shells, causing the enemy ranks to break and flee. The War Diary adds: 'The Bulgars withdrew having given the Brigade dream targets.'

Advanced Acting Lieutenant Colonel on 18 August 1917, Scarlett then transferred to 99th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and took part in the attack on Doiran 'P' Ridge on 18 September 1917. This involved two days of wire cutting, which was followed by a creeping barrage moving 100 yards every two minutes, with 100-yard lifts, each gun firing four rounds per minute. Although initially successful, no breakthrough was made and casualties were heavy. Renewed the following morning, the assault again proved a failure - the Gunners becoming exhausted, stricken with fatigue and sickness.

Returned to France in April 1918, presumably to replace losses from the Spring Offensive, Scarlett joined 26 Brigade, Royal Field Artillery and witnessed the breakout at the Battle of the Selle in October 1918. Awarded the Croix de Guerre in January 1919, he remained in France post-Armistice, and served with the Army of Occupation until 9 May 1919, followed by spells in Palestine, Syria and India. Placed on half-pay on account of ill health on 27 October 1925, he died at Galphay on 29 December 1925 in consequence of infection, boils, fever, and pneumonia.

Sold with a particularly fine typed manuscript, titled 'Copy of Diary 1914-1917, J. A. Scarlett, Captain R.H.A., Adjutant 3rd Brigade, R.H.A., 2nd Cavalry Division', 108 pages, professionally bound, detailing the military life of the recipient from 4 August 1914 to 14 February 1917. This unpublished account offers regular and very personal insights, commencing with mobilisation at Newbridge, early experiences in France, and an outstanding record of his location throughout the war, from Remigny (August 1914) to Braisne (September 1914), Vieux Berquin (February 1915), Vlamertynghe and Ypres (May 1915), Givèsne (May 1916), Lauana and Mosgoe (June 1916), Mirova (December 1916), and Beshanli (January 1917); a rare firsthand officer's account, in particular regarding the early engagements:

'August 24th (1914). Up before it was light and moved, messed about a bit and finally retired, then came into action again to relieve the 5th Division. We got some good targets, but so did the Germans. The 9th got into some wire and got rather potted. We then withdrew through a wood. The Lord defend us from woods. We were shelled and found the road came to an abrupt end. However we got out finally, and marched back to Wargines Le Grand.'

'August 25th (1914). Off again in the morning we were covering the Infantry and joined the 1st Cavalry Brigade. I lost my wire cutters much to my annoyance. Our horses were getting done. The roads were strewn with food, and odds and ends of units. It is very easy for men to get lost. We were back and nearly attacked a French Battery, which suddenly appeared from nowhere. Marched on till night more or less among a mob of Infantry, and finally got into Le Cateau but came out again and slept in a field.'



A Second War M.B.E. group of seven awarded to Sister Jean Rankin, Serbian Relief Fund, who served as a trained nurse at the Fund's first hospital in Skopje, and later devoted her life and work to the Anglo-Serbian Children's Home

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; British War and Victory Medals (J. Rankin.); **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of St. Sava, Fourth Class, lady's shoulder badge, silver-gilt and enamel, Bishop in green robes, *gilding almost all rubbed*; Medal for Zeal, bronze-gilt; Order of the Red Cross, silver and enamel, with crown suspension, *crown suspension detached but present*; Cross of Charity, 1912 issue, gilt and enamel; together the related miniature for the M.B.E., *generally very fine and better* (7) £1,000-£1,400





A fine Second War M.B.E., Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery at Sea group of seven awarded to Chief Officer B. Beavis, Mercantile Marine

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; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery at Sea (Chief Officer Bernard Beavis, M.V. "Anglo Canadian", 6th April 1942) in fitted case of issue, *nearly extremely fine (7)* £1,800-£2,200

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2011 (when MBE and Lloyd's Medal only).

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 24 November 1942:

'When sailing alone, the ship was attacked by Japanese aircraft with torpedoes and bombs for over two hours. She was handled with great skill by her Master and her armament was used to good effect. Although she evaded all attacks by torpedo carriers, she was hit by a bomb and set on fire. By the persistence and courage of her fire-fighting parties, well led by the Chief Officer [Beavis] and Carpenter, she was saved.'

Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery *Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette* 16 December 1943:

'The ship, sailing alone, withstood attacks by Japanese aircraft for over two hours before she was hit by a bomb and set on fire. Throughout the action, Captain Williams managed his ship with outstanding skill and determination. Although they knew an unexploded bomb was somewhere nearby, and in spite of smoke and fumes which overcame three of the party, Chief Officer Beavis and Carpenter Bergstrom courageously led the fire fighters into the store-room. It was largely due to their efforts that the ship was saved. Later, the Master, the Chief Officer and the Carpenter carried the bomb ashore, where it was exploded.'

Bernard Beavis, who was born in Ventnor on the Isle of Wight in May 1908, was decorated for his gallantry as Chief Officer of the *Anglo Canadian* on 6 April 1942, when, as cited above, she was subjected to protracted attack in the Vizagapatam Roads, in the Bay of Bengal - a full account of the action appears in David Masters' *In Peril on the Sea*, including mention of the bomb disposal incident:

'The reason became plain later on when they started to remove a heap of sawdust in a corner. Lying underneath was a big unexploded bomb. A glance told Captain Williams that it was a time-bomb. It might go off at any moment. There was not a minute to lose. They must get it on deck and dispose of it as quickly as possible. Calling on the Chief Officer [Beavis] and Carpenter to help him, the three managed to carry the bomb up on deck, where they roped it off and put three men to guard it. Then the Captain sent for a bomb disposal expert to examine it.

After some time an officer came along. He was quite unflurried. Looking at the bomb he jotted down particulars in his notebook. "I will arrange for its disposal," he said, and calmly took his departure.

It was to Captain Williams a tense situation. There was the time-bomb threatening instant destruction to ship and crew if it went off. No one had the slightest idea when zero hour would arrive. It might be seconds, or minutes, or hours. It can be imagined with what anxiety Captain Williams waited for the disposal squad to come along. The longer he waited the more disturbed he became. "The best thing we can do is to remove the bomb ourselves before it explodes on board," he said at last to the Chief Officer. The latter agreed. He was as anxious as the Master to see the last of it. "Give me a hand," said Captain Williams. Lifting the bomb between them, they managed to get it ashore and carry it to some waste ground, where they deposited it. They were two very brave men. For aught they knew a shattering explosion might have come at any moment to blow them to pieces. To save the ship and any loss of life among the crew they took the grave risk unto themselves. The bomb lay on the waste ground only forty yards away. If it went off now it might give them a bit of a shaking, but it could not destroy the ship. Having seen many bombs explode round the ship the previous day, they knew that a miss was as good as a mile.

Later on some Royal Engineers took the bomb to a field where they dumped it and left it to explode in its own time. It went off exactly 127.5 hours after hitting the ship. But no one was to know that. Of course the Japanese intended the bomb to explode shortly after impact, but it was either wrongly set or the mechanism was faulty.

In due course an account of the spirited defence of the *Anglo-Canadian* against the Japanese aircraft and the courageous action of the Captain, Chief Officer and Carpenter in removing the time-bomb filtered through to official quarters where the achievements of officers and crew were recognised by the award of the O.B.E. to Captain Williams, the M.B.E. to Chief Officer Beavis, the B.E.M. to Carpenter Bergstrom, the D.S.M. to Gunlayer R. Watson and Corporal A. F. Charlton and the B.E.M. to greasers R. J. Dunn and A. E. Hayes while Captain D. J. Williams, Chief Officer B. Beavis and Carpenter Eugene Bergstrom who risked their lives to carry the bomb up on deck and dump it ashore were accorded the additional honour of Lloyd's War Medal.'

Alas, the *Anglo Canadian's* survival was short-lived, for she was torpedoed and sunk by the *U-153* south-east of Bermuda in June 1942 - of her crew of 40 sailors and 10 gunners, one man was lost, and the survivors had to endure 14 days at sea in open boats, one commanded by the Chief Officer, until reaching St. Kitts.

Sold with copied research, including the Master's lengthy account of the loss of the *Anglo Canadian* and his crew's subsequent journey to St. Kitts; and a photographic image of the recipient.



A rare 'Yangtze incident' M.B.E. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Commander G. B. Strain, Royal Navy, one of only four officers who remained on board the *Amethyst* for the duration of her captivity and her dash down-river to freedom

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (Lieut. (L). G. B. Strain. R.N.) official correction to second initial, mounted on card with a copy Korea pair for display purposes, *good very fine (8)*
£4,000-£5,000

M.B.E. (Military) *London Gazette* 2 January 1950: 'Lieutenant Commander (E) G. B. Strain, R.N., H.M.S. *Amethyst*.

George Blackstock Strain, more commonly known during his service days as 'Jock', was born on 25 August 1917 to Janet Brown Glen (née Blackstock) and Weatherall Ritchie Strain, of Oban, Scotland. His birth certificate shows that his father was employed as a Mercantile Clerk and that his parents had married in November 1913 in the Kelvin District of Glasgow.

His name first appears in the *Navy List* as an Acting Temporary Sub Lieutenant (Sp.Br) Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve with seniority of 6 March 1944. The abbreviation 'Sp.Br.' indicates that he was an officer of the 'Special Branch'; the abbreviation 'Sc' that precedes his name in the *Navy List* indicates that he was an officer employed on 'Scientific Duties'.

On 1 October 1944 he was appointed to the convoy escort ship H.M.S. *Antwerp* serving as a Fighter Direction Ship with the Mediterranean Fleet. His next appointment on 14 May 1945 was to the 2,650-tonne Minelayer *Ariadne*.

In 1946 he was offered and accepted the opportunity to transfer to the Royal Navy with the rank of Lieutenant (E) with seniority backdated to 25 July 1941 - the abbreviation (E) signifying that he was an officer of the Electrical Branch. On 17 June 1946 he was appointed to *Collingwood*, the Royal Navy Electrical School at Gosport, Hampshire. He remained in this posting for eighteen months, and during this period underwent specialist training and qualified as an officer of the Electrical Branch.

The *Navy List* for January 1948 shows him as being unattached and therefore with no indication of where he was serving. The *Navy List* for January 1949 shows that in November 1948 he was appointed to the 1,250-tonne frigate H.M.S. *Black Swan*, then serving with the Far East Fleet, and was later appointed Electrical Officer, Yangtze Flotilla.

On 19 April 1949 as part of his Yangtze Flotilla duties, during the Chinese Civil War, he took passage aboard the 1,350 ton frigate H.M.S. *Amethyst* to Nanking where she was to relieve the 'C' class destroyer *Consort* as guard ship to the British Embassy. At that time, Nanking was the capital of the Nationalist Republic of China. Following hand-over, it was intended that he would return down river aboard *Consort*.

Whilst on passage, on 20 April, *Amethyst* came under heavy and sustained artillery fire from well-concealed Chinese Communist troops on the north bank of the Yangtze River; the south bank of the river was held by the Nationalists, and the north bank by the Communists.

About 9.30 on 20 April 1949, a Communist shore battery opened fire on *Amethyst*, hitting her bridge, mortally wounding her captain, Lieutenant Commander B. M. Skinner, and injuring First Lieutenant Geoffrey Weston, before he could pass on the captain's order to return fire. A second shell hit the wheel-house wounding the coxswain and, in trying to take evasive action, *Amethyst* slewed to port and grounded on a sandbank near Rose Island. Other shells exploded in the sick bay, the port engine room, and finally the generator. The loss of power also disabled the gyrocompass and electrically-controlled firing circuits. *Amethyst* was now a helpless target and had grounded in such a way that neither of the two gun turrets at the front of the ship could be brought to bear on the P.L.A. (People's Liberation Army) targets.

The shelling continued, ripping large holes in the hull (some near the waterline), the sickbay and the port engine room. Only one turret was able to bear on the hostile batteries; it fired under local control until it was disabled. Just after 10.00, the wounded First Lieutenant ordered the evacuation of all but essential personnel. Just over 60 men reached the southern shore. Shelling stopped at 11.00; 22 men had been killed and 31 wounded (the wounded were taken off by sampan the next day, and the evacuation of nonessential personnel completed). The ship had received over fifty hits, and P.L.A. snipers continued to fire at any visible movement on board.

During this time H.M.S. *Consort* was sighted, flying seven White Ensigns and three Union flags, steaming down from Nanking at 29 knots. *Consort* came under fire from the shore batteries and returned fire with her 4.5 inch guns, destroying the enemy shore batteries before she attempted to take *Amethyst* in tow. *Consort* turned about with all guns blazing at the north bank batteries, destroying an enemy position. However, *Consort* came under heavy fire, and the attempt was abandoned with 10 killed and three injured.

First Lieutenant Weston refloated *Amethyst* on 22 April and moved her out of range of the P.L.A. artillery. The British Assistant Naval Attaché, Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Kerans came on board and took over command of the ship and the 50 or so crew members, including Strain, who remained on board during the entire Yangtze incident. On 26 April an attempt to free *Amethyst* from the mud was successful and the ship then proceeded to move up river and anchored off Fu Te Wei. Later that day a signal was received: 'H.M. ships *London* and *Black Swan* are moving up river to escort the *Amethyst* down stream. Be ready to move.' Both ships were heavily shelled as they attempted to help *Amethyst*, and they were forced to retreat with 3 killed and 14 wounded.

Amethyst remained under guard by the P.L.A. for 101 days and vital supplies were not permitted to reach her. After a fourth attempt, the R.A.F. Sunderland flying boat from 88 Squadron succeeded in landing a replacement doctor, and medical supplies. Negotiations with the Communists made no progress, because they insisted as a precondition that Kerans must begin by confessing that the ship had wrongly invaded Chinese national waters and had fired upon the P.L.A. first (in 1988 the Chinese commander, Ye Fei, admitted that it was his troops that opened fire first).

According to Lawrence Earl in the *Yangtze Incident*: 'As early as mid-May Kerans reserved a corner of his mind for thinking about a possible break-out from the river in case his negotiations for a safe-conduct should fail. With this in his mind he decided to get the ship into seaworthy shape as soon as possible. He appointed Garns and Saunders, under the supervision of Strain, as Damage-Control Party, but he did not mention to anyone his secret fears that a break-out might eventually become the only avenue to freedom. The damage control party used hammocks stuffed with mattresses and blankets and old clothing, anything they could lay their hands on that could be spared. Then they used from one to three of these at a time according to the size of the hole. After that they shored up the damaged area with planks, using the stock of timber, taken on board in Malaya sometime previously, which they cut down to proper sizes. In a month they had succeeded in adequately filling in eight holes along the waterline, but one waterline hole, dead astern and directly over the rudder, resisted all their efforts.

Kerans was feeling pretty good about the break-out now that the decision had been made. He had worked out all the angles, quietly and alone, during the long, tiresome wait. He drew up a list of seventeen petty officers and key ratings, and ordered them to meet in his cabin at about eight that evening. The seventeen trooped silently into Kerans' small cabin. There was not much room to spare. The door was shut, and almost at once the air became stifling. "I'm, going to break out tonight," Kerans said matter-of-factly.'

Under cover of darkness on 30 July 1949, *Amethyst* slipped her chain and headed down-river, beginning a 104-mile dash for freedom, running the gauntlet of guns on both banks of the river. She followed the merchant ship *Kiang Ling Liberation*, which distracted the P.L.A., and guided the way through the shoals and sandbanks. The hole in the stern at the waterline now began to let in water at a fast rate and pumps were deployed. At 5.00 of 31 July, *Amethyst* approached the P.L.A. forts at Woosung and Par Shan with their search lights sweeping the river. *Amethyst*, at full speed ahead, broke through the boom at the mouth of the river and made contact with H.M.S. *Consort* before arriving in Hong Kong on 11 August 1949.

The signal transmitted: "Have rejoined the fleet off Woosung...God save the King."

On 25 July, a few days prior to *Amethyst's* escape down river, the officers and men on board held a small celebration to mark Lieutenant Strain's promotion to Lieutenant Commander.

Shortly after *Amethyst's* successful escape Lieutenant Commander (L) Strain returned to *Black Swan* and continued to serve aboard the ship during 1950-51 during which time he was engaged in operations of the Korean Coast. The ship's company later received both the Queen's and the United Nations Korea War Medals.

Following *Black Swan's* return to the United Kingdom in the summer of 1951, he was again appointed to H.M.S. *Collingwood* where he served in the electrical school's 'Equipment & Trials Section' and remained in this posting until the autumn of 1954. Rather unusually the Navy Lists for the next 18 months do not state where he was serving. His next recorded appointment, on 17 October 1955, was to H.M.S. *Hornet*, the Coastal Forces Base at Gosport, Hampshire until his retirement in 1962.

On leaving the Royal Navy, he found employment as an electrical engineer and was working in this capacity when he died in West Highland Hospital, Oban, on 14 August 1980, from multiple injuries received in a road accident.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 1918 'Ploegsteert' M.C. group of seven awarded to Major G. Morton, North Staffordshire Regiment and Machine Gun Corps, who was three times wounded in action, and later served with the Australian Intelligence Corps during the Second World War

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2nd. Lieut. G. Morton. N. Staff. Regt.) *unofficially re-engraved naming*; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. Morton.); War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, these both officially impressed 'QX42692 G. Morton'; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Australia, the reverse privately engraved 'QX42692 Maj. G. Morton A.I.F.', with sew-on top riband bar, *very fine and better* (7) £1,200-£1,600

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty [at Ploegsteert on 7 September 1918]. When his machine guns were advancing to cover infantry they came under intense fire of all kinds. Two infantry platoons became disorganised and the advance stopped. This officer promptly went forward, with one man of his section, reorganised the infantry, and led them forward 300 yards and outflanked and silenced the enemy machine guns which were holding up the advance. While returning to his section he was severely wounded. He displayed great courage and initiative and rendered very valuable service.'

George Morton was born on 22 March 1896 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the North Staffordshire Regiment on 13 July 1915. He served with the 8th Battalion (and later on attachment to the Northumberland Fusiliers) during the Great War on the Western Front from July to August 1915; June to October 1916; June to October 1917; and June to September 1918, and was wounded on three occasions. He was promoted Lieutenant on 27 April 1917, and was awarded the Military Cross whilst serving with the 29th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps. He was discharged on 28 October 1920.

Emigrating to Australia, Morton joined the Australian Army Reserve of Officers as a Captain on 30 December 1935, and served during the Second World War in the Australian Intelligence Corps, being promoted Major on 31 May 1943. He was awarded the Efficiency Decoration in 1947 (*Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* 27 November 1947).

Sold with various rank and unit insignia; and copied research.



An outstanding Second War glider-towing operations D.F.C., 1940 operations D.F.M. group of seven awarded to Squadron Leader R. E. Charlton, Royal Air Force, a three tour Navigator whose operational record included many sorties with No. 138 (S.O.E.) Squadron, in addition to transporting troops and supplies on D-Day, at Arnhem, and during the Rhine Crossing - among the latter an S.A.S. team as part of Operation Wallace

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1945'; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (580858 Sgt. R. E. Charlton, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre 1939, bronze, with gilt star on riband, mounted as worn, *good very fine or better* (7) £6,000-£8,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003 and July 2010.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 8 June 1945.

The original recommendation states: 'Since being awarded the D.F.M. in November 1940, Flight Lieutenant Charlton has had an almost continuous record of operational and transport flying. He completed a full tour of operations with No. 3 Group on S.O.E. duties, 12 months with No. 24 and No. 512 Squadrons and over 12 months with this Squadron [No. 575] during which time as the Squadron Commander's Navigator he has led flights on D-Day, Arnhem and the Rhine Crossing, in all completing 6 Airborne operational sorties apart from numerous sub-operational flights to the Continent. Since September 1939 he has completed over 1600 hours flying as Navigator. His work has been consistently conscientious and he is an outstanding Navigator. On the recent Rhine crossing operation his accurate and detailed commentary was invaluable and resulted in the Glider Captain being brought in sight of the Landing Zone under conditions of extreme low visibility during considerable harassing flak.'

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 17 January 1941.

The original recommendation states: 'This N.C.O. Air Observer has now completed 27 operational sorties and has been to an O.T.U. as an instructor and to rest. He has had a number of very trying experiences which included returning from Bremen on one engine, being severely shot up and the petrol tanks holed. Throughout all his trips he has shown unflinching cheerfulness and his happy smile has given encouragement and confidence to others in the crew when things were not going well. His work as a Navigator and Bomb Aimer has been consistent and good, and an example to his brother Observers in the Squadron [No. 77].'

French Croix de Guerre Order General No. 65, Paris 5 June 1946.

The original recommendation states: 'Prior to D-Day Flight Lieutenant Charlton had flown on 54 sorties as a Bomber Navigator, involving about 400 hours of operational flying. The exceptional skill and experience possessed by this Officer enabled him to guide his pilot, by night, to the exact position occupied by some of the first paratroops to be dropped in the invasion operation. Later in the day of the invasion, he was Navigator of an aircraft detailed, with a glider load, on a similar mission. Flight Lieutenant Charlton has also made a number of flights by night for the purpose of dropping leaflets and delivering urgent stores. In addition, he has been engaged in the transport of casualties of the Allied forces. He is a brave Officer and has set a fine example.'

Ronald Edmund Charlton, who was born in September 1915, enlisted in the Royal Air Force as an Aircraftman 2nd Class on the outbreak of hostilities, and commenced his operational career as a Navigator and Bomb Aimer with No. 77 Squadron, a Whitley unit operating out of Driffild, at the end of 1939.

Going on to complete a tour of 27 sorties, Charlton undoubtedly experienced some hair-raising moments, not least during the raid on Bremen referred to in his D.F.M. recommendation. Not specifically mentioned, but undoubtedly of a similar nature, was the sortie flown by him to Poland in mid-March 1940, in Whitley "L-Love", captained by Flight Lieutenant Tomlin. *Bomber Command Squadrons* takes up the story: 'It was during the operation to Warsaw - Bomber Command's second visit to Poland but No. 77's first - on the night of 15-16 March 1940, that one of the Squadron's crews performed a feat which probably remained unparalleled for the rest of the War. Having dropped their Nickels on Warsaw they returned safely across Germany and then, because the weather was bad, put down as soon as possible after the crossing - as they thought - the Franco-German frontier. A few words with the local peasantry quickly disillusioned them, but by that time German troops were approaching on cycles. The quick-witted crew promptly dashed back into the aircraft, took off under rifle fire, and landed safely, but rather shaken, at a French airfield.'

Charlton ended his tour with No. 77 in September 1940 and was gazetted for the D.F.M. in January 1941. Then, following service as an Instructor at No. 13 O.T.U., he commenced a second tour of operations with No. 138 Squadron, the S.O.E. support unit based at Newmarket /Tempsford, in late January 1942. The reasons behind Charlton's transferral to No. 138's clandestine world is part and parcel of the "Bunny" Rymills story. Both men had apparently upset the C.O. of No. 13 O.T.U., Group Captain Jarman, a formidable New Zealander, Rymills by smashing his aircraft into another on the ground, and Charlton, somewhat unfairly, for his much earlier navigational error on the Warsaw sortie outlined above. In company with another "undesirable", Sergeant Stokes, they were threatened with a posting to Singapore, on the eve of Percival's surrender to the Japanese, but in the event this transpired to be a cover for their actual transferral to No. 138. Rymill's later commented of his new partners in crime, "They were superb operational types: cool, calm, and efficient under fire and masters of their respective trades. I could not have had better men to fly with."

The bland nature of the information contained in No. 138's records makes it difficult to ascertain the exact content of Charlton's operational sorties, but in addition to flying in Rymills' crew it seems likely that he teamed up with Pilot Officer T. R. Russell in November 1942, when the Rymills transferred to the Lysander Flight. Russell, who had also joined No. 138 in January 1942, was posted with Charlton to No. 24 Squadron, Transport Command in early 1943, the pair of them flying together in the latter unit until the end of that year. By means of using Rymills and Russell as pilot guidelines, it is clear that Charlton participated in some classic S.O.E. operations, probable among them Operation *Eel* on the night of 29-30 May 1942, when assorted "passengers" parachuted out of a Halifax piloted by Rymills at 600 feet, somewhere in the vicinity of the Saone Valley. Norway, too, was part of the squadron's brief, and another successful trip, part of Operation *Castor/Coronna*, was carried out there by Rymills on the night of 18-19 October 1942. Two nights later, similar success was achieved in Operation *Plane II* to France. Full details from 138's records are included with the Lot, including numerous entries for Rymills and Russell, added to which frequent mention of both pilots maybe found in K. A. Merrick's definitive history *Flights of the Forgotten*.

Commissioned as a Pilot Officer in January 1943, at the end of his tour with No. 138, Charlton was next posted to Transport Command, joining No. 24 Squadron, a Dakota unit, that March. Thus ensued a series of return flights to Gibraltar with assorted passengers and supplies. His subsequent posting to No. 512 Squadron in August of the same year resulted in similar activity, including duties relating to the Churchill / Roosevelt/Stalin conference at Teheran in November 1943. Other V.I.P. flights with No. 512 included such passengers as Air Marshal Sir Charles Burnett and the Lords Sherwood and Wimborne. In March 1944, on being appointed to No. 575 Squadron, another Dakota unit of Transport Command, Charlton returned to more active duty, participating in at least six glider-towing missions, D-Day, Arnhem and the Rhine crossing among them.

During Operation *Mallard*, on the eve of D-Day on the night of 5-6 June 1944, operating out of Broadwell, Charlton and No. 575 were detailed to drop paratroops and equipment of the 3rd Paratroop Brigade on Drop Zone 'N', located on the east side of the River Orne between the villages of Ranville, Amfreville and Le Mariquet, a task which was successfully accomplished at the cost of flak damage to five of the 21 Dakotas engaged. On the following day they returned to the same D.Z., towing 19 Horsas of 'F' Squadron, Glider Pilot Regiment, laden with men and equipment from the 1st Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifles and 195th Air Landing Ambulance, the whole arriving at the correct time and place, before going on to capture Longueval. Thereafter regularly engaged in supply and casualty evacuation flights to Normandy, Charlton's aircraft on one occasion was ordered to embark 'one special bag of private mail for General Montgomery', and, on the night of 19-20 August 1944, assisted in conveying jeeps and men of the S.A.S. to Rennes as part of Operation *Wallace*.

During Operation *Market Garden*, on the first day of operation on 17 September 1944, once more operating out of Broadwell, Charlton and No. 575 towed 24 Horsas of 'G' Squadron, Glider Pilot Regiment, laden with men and equipment from the 1st Battalion, Border Regiment (1st Airborne Division), to Landing Zone 'S', an area situated to the N.W. of Arnhem, between the Arnhem-Utrecht railway and Arnhem-Ede road. The Squadron went on to tow another 25 Horsas on the second airlift, in addition to completing 38 re-supply sorties. On one of the latter, on 24 September, with Wing Commander Jefferson at the controls, Charlton's Dakota actually landed on a temporary airstrip in the Arnhem battle area.

And it was for just such work that the aircrew of Transport Command won the admiration of all concerned, the sight of their all too slow Dakotas entering the German barrage, where they were often hit but continued to circle and throw out their supplies, before plummeting earthwards, becoming for some, one of the most poignant memories of the entire Arnhem battle. As one soldier would later recall: 'The cold-blooded pluck of the pilots was quite incredible ... The ack-ack was such as I have only heard during the worst raids on London but concentrated on one small area. The German gunners were firing at point-blank range, and the supply planes were more or less sitting targets ... It made you feel terribly small, frightened and insignificant ... One could do nothing but stare awe-inspired at the inferno above ...'

During Operation *Varsity*, the crossing of the Rhine on 24 March 1945, Charlton and the aircrew of No. 575, now operating out of Gosfield, towed over a number of Horsas laden with men and equipment from the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Regiment, and the 1st Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifles. It was during this operation, while again acting as the Squadron C.O.'s Navigator, that Charlton's 'detailed and accurate commentary' was responsible for bringing their Horsa to within sight of the L.Z. 'under conditions of extreme low visibility and during considerable harassing flak.'

Charlton was recommended for the D.F.C. a few days after Operation *Varsity*, and received his Croix de Guerre at an investiture held at the Institut Francais on 15 July 1947. He retired in November 1957, having attained the rank of Squadron Leader.

Sold with comprehensive copied research, including extensive Operational Record Book entries bound in four volumes.



A fine and superbly well-documented Second War Hurricane and Spitfire fighter Ace's 'Western Desert' D.F.C. group of eight awarded to Wing Commander J. M. Morgan, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve. He had distinguished himself pre-War by saving the life of a fellow trainee pilot from a crashed aircraft at No. 10 F.T.S. on 19 December 1938, and optimistically chased an enemy aircraft in a Hawker Henley during the height of the Battle of Britain whilst posted with No. 1 Anti-Aircraft Co-operation Unit - Morgan followed it all the way to Swansea before 'allowing' a Spitfire to take over.

Destined for more glamorous flying opportunities, Morgan was posted to the famous 92 (East India) Squadron at the end of 1941. Like the rest of the squadron's pilots he was attached to 80 Squadron in the Western Desert, whilst his parent unit was eventually kitted out with aircraft. Having destroyed several enemy aircraft whilst flying Hurricanes, Morgan was now unleashed on 92's newly acquired Spitfires.

Morgan's flying prowess quickly came to the fore, with him rapidly being appointed a Flight Commander, before receiving the ultimate accolade: the command of 92 Squadron in December 1942 - January 1943. He led from the front, 'in the course of the fight [7 January 1943] I shot a 109G down in flames, crashing in the sea... and damaged a second. I finally had to fight two 109's without ammunition for 30 minutes until my aircraft received hits from a head on attack which forced me to take evasive action - the 109's then beat it home. This was a very shaky engagement with the bullets narrowly missing my head!!!'

Morgan subsequently commanded No. 234 Wing during the short-lived defence of the island of Kos, before being appointed to the command of 274 Squadron in October 1943. Now flying Spitfires as fighter bombers, Morgan led the Squadron into Italy and on many low-level attacks: 'we attacked several Tiger tanks and armoured cars with front guns in the Capestrano area [24 January 1944]. I strafed a tank on a mountain pass which rolled over the side into the valley below...'

Morgan was shot down by anti-aircraft fire whilst carrying out a low-level strafe near Terni, 28 February 1944. In his words: 'Shot down over the lines after gun fight - parachuted into captivity.' He arrived to be interned at the infamous Stalag Luft III, Sagan, just three days after the 'Great Escape'. Carrying on in service after the war, Morgan commanded 208 Squadron in the Canal Zone at the time of the fighting following the creation of the state of Israel

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1943'; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany, this *loose*; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, 5th type (1902-83), silver (John Milne Morgan, Bletchley. 19-12-38) with integral top riband bar, in *John Pinches, London* leather case of issue; Queen's Messenger Badge, E.I.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel with pendant silver greyhound, badge reverse inscribed, '75', hallmarks for London '1964', in *Garrard & Co. Ltd* case of issue, Second War awards mounted as worn, generally good very fine (lot) (9)

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D.F.C. *London Gazette* 5 February 1943. The original recommendation states:

'This Officer arrived in the Western Desert with No. 92 Squadron at the beginning of July when the Squadron was flying Hurricane aircraft of No. 80 Squadron. Since then he has shown great courage and considerable skill as a leader, both of a Flight and of the Squadron. In fact, a large proportion of the Squadron's score in the Middle East has been due to this Officer's determined leading of his Flight. He, personally, has destroyed 5 enemy aircraft, probably destroyed 1 more and damaged 4 others.

By his courage, qualities of leadership and his personal example, he has made his Flight into an efficient fighting unit.'

Society for the Protection of Life from Fire:

Case No. 17,324: Flight Lieutenant John Milne Morgan, Royal Air Force: Silver medal

An account of the circumstances is given in Air Council Letter, dated 31 March 1939, thus:

'To Air Officer Commanding, No. 23 (Training Group), RAF Grantham, Lincs. Sir, With reference to your letter dated 7th February 1939 (No. 23G735/102/P(20)), I am commanded by the Air Council to inform you that they have noted with satisfaction the gallantry and perseverance displayed by Acting Pilot Officer J M Morgan in attempting to rescue Acting Pilot Officer W A Jenns following an aircraft accident at Bletchley on 19th December 1938. The council have caused a suitable note to be made in Acting Pilot Officer Morgan's record and I am to request that the officer may be informed accordingly!'

The award was then noted in the SPLF Letter, dated 17 August 1939, thus:

'To The Under Secretary of State, Air Ministry, S7D, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, WC2.

Re: Acting Pilot Officer J M Morgan in Aeroplane crash at Bletchley, near Tern Hill - 19th December 1938.

The circumstances of this case have been reported to us and the Trustees have decided to make an award of the Society's Silver Medal to Acting Pilot Officer J M Morgan. At the request of the Group Captain, No. 10 Flying Training School, Market Drayton, I am forwarding the medal to you under separate cover today. We should be greatly obliged if you would advise us of its safe receipt and be so good as to give such instructions as may commend themselves to you for its presentation to the recipient!'

Both letter and medal were forwarded for conferral, the details being recorded in RAF correspondence thus:

'HQ, No. 22 Group, RAF letter - 24 August 1939.

To No. 1 Anti-Aircraft Co-operation Unit - Re: Pilot Officer J M Morgan. The attached copy of a letter received from the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire is forwarded together with the Silver Medal referred to therein, and it is requested that you will arrange for this award to be presented to the above named officer in a suitable manner, details of the presentation being notified to this Headquarters in due course.'

John Milne Morgan was a native of Balham, London, and was born in 1916. He was educated at Bonneville Road School, Clapham Park and the Henry Thornton School, Clapham Common. He enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in 1935, and was commissioned Pilot Officer in 1938. Morgan carried out his initial pilot training at No. 8 F.F.T.S., Reading and No. 10 F.T.S., Tern Hill - being stationed at the latter when he saved the life of Pilot Officer W. A. Jenns when Hart K5795 crashed on 19 December 1938. He was posted as a pilot to No. 1 Anti-Aircraft Co-operation Unit, Farnborough in March 1939, and was still serving with the unit when war was declared in September of the same year. Morgan carried on serving with the unit with its various moves to Carew Cheriton and Cleave, and was doubtless frustrated by his posting as the Battle of Britain evolved. His limited aircraft - the Hawker Henley - did not stop him from having an optimistic go at an enemy aircraft on 6 September 1940: 'Z.C. 6000. Spotted enemy aircraft 1,000ft below chased to Swansea, Spitfire took over.' (Log Book refers).

Despite such incidences as above, and the 'ticker tape' entitlement slip which shows Morgan as entitled to the Battle of Britain clasp, there is no other evidence to suggest that he qualified for the clasp. However, that did not preclude him from other sightings and scrapes with enemy aircraft during the Battle of Britain period - as recorded in his Log Book.

Morgan advanced to Flight Lieutenant, and was posted to 52 (Fighter) O.T.U., Aston Down in October 1941. He converted to Hurricanes, and was posted for operational flying with 609 Squadron (Spitfires) at Digby in November 1941. Morgan flew in his first operational scramble on 12 December 1941. He was posted to "B" Flight, 92 (East India) Squadron (Spitfires), also at Digby, by the end of the month. The Squadron was posted overseas to Egypt in February 1942. They arrived without aircraft, and Morgan was initially attached for Ferrying Duties at Takoradi, West Africa, between March and May 1942.

Morgan was then attached to 80 Squadron (Hurricanes) for operational flying in the Western Desert from 1 July 1942. He met with almost immediate success, as his Log Book entry for 4 July 1942 records:

'Fighter Offensive Sweep Battle Area - Vectored by controller to E/A which we intercepted at over own height in three waves. Offensive Sweep over El Alamein line concentrating on pinpoint 8527 - 20+ Ju.87's intercepted over line with escort of 6+ 109F's - 5 Ju.87's destroyed, 5 probables and 3 damaged. - 1 destroyed and 1 probable credited to me....' (Log Book refers.)

Morgan carried out a large amount of sorties over the El Alamein line throughout the remainder of July, including a dawn ground strafe on the 9, when he was on the receiving end of an unwanted amount of flak and bofors fire. Up on patrols on virtually a daily basis, Morgan added to his tally once again on 27 July 1942:

'Fighter Patrol Battle line - attacked 30+ 109's and 30+ Stukas. Intercepted at 9,000ft. (Leading Blue Section). As a single squadron without top cover we patrolled over the gap at Den-El-Dhib (which our troops were attacking). We were attacked by 109's which we fought off for ten minutes - when 30+ Stukas dive bombed the gap, Red and Yellow sections attacked Stukas and my section (Blue) stayed above and gave top cover. In the course of the ensuing fight I destroyed a Me.109F which attacked Sgt. Herak. Also S/L Wedgwood destroyed an 87... Score 2 destroyed, 1 probable. All our squadron returned safely. The German fighters were most persistent and followed the formation almost to Alexandria, making several attacks.' (ibid.)

Morgan flew his last operational sortie with 80 Squadron on 1 August 1942, after which he later annotated his Log Book:

'This is our last 'caper' with Hurricane aircraft - we are rewarded for our service with Spitfires!!!!'

92 Squadron was finally properly equipped with aircraft, and became fully operational by 12 August 1942. The Squadron was soon heavily involved in battling against Rommel's advance on the Nile Delta and had many air battles with German and Italian fighters. By this time Morgan had been appointed Flight Commander of "B" Flight, and he led his men on almost constant sweeps throughout the remainder of August. He added another Me.109 destroyed to his score on 20 August 1942, followed seven days later by another enemy aircraft damaged:

'Offensive Sweep Battle Area - Top Cover escort to No. 1 S.A.A.F. and Recco aircraft (Leading Squadron). Patrolled West of El Alamein line as top cover to 1 S.A.A.F. (Low Cover) and one Hurricane recco aircraft, at 17,000ft. The low cover was almost immediately attacked by 109's on crossing the line, and we were unable to see them owing to cloud - the Germans also successfully jammed our radio making interceptions impossible. However after patrolling the line for 15 minutes in search of "Snappers" - 2 109's were seen crossing the line flying West 5,000 feet below our formation. I immediately dived down with my section (Red) and bounced them from behind, closing in to less than 300 yards I opened fire - pieces of aircraft broke away in the wing and fuselage, the 109 finally turning onto its back and dived into a cloud at 5,000 feet....' (ibid.)

The start of September 1942 saw a further increase of activity for Morgan, in particular on 2 September 1942 - on which date he flew on four sorties, managing to destroy another enemy aircraft before damaging two others. The first sortie of the day heralded a Me.109 being damaged, whilst the third sortie yielded the following:

'Patrol Battle Area (Leading Blue Section). Top cover to 238 and 80 Sqns on Tactical Recco duties. Engaged 109's West of line - S/L Wedgwood destroyed one and I destroyed one and damaged another. A grand fight while it lasted!! The Germans are pushing hard on the ground North of the depression and a big battle is in progress.' (ibid.)

Morgan met with success again on 26 September 1942:

'Patrol Battle Area (Leading Blue Section). Top cover to 33 and 213 Squadrons at 20,000 feet on Tactical Recco duties. During our most westerly sweep 109's were seen attacking the Hurricanes, we engaged them and a terrific fight took place. P/O Rose and myself each destroyed one 109 each and "Chips" claimed a probable - my 109 crashed 10 miles West of the line and caught fire. F/Sgt Kenwood was shot down and crashed in enemy territory. - P/O Turvey was also hit but landed on friendly ground.' (ibid.)

Two days later, Morgan nearly went down in a blaze of glory himself:

'Scramble to gain height over base (One section only, myself leading). Vectored onto Ju.88 but no interception was made - later ordered to patrol Bung el Arab at 20,000 feet. 20+ 109's were then seen flying along the coast towards us which we climbed about and attacked, unfortunately we were then attacked from about by further 10+ 109's. In the ensuing fight P/O Chisholm contracted engine failure and had to force land. I was then left to fight about 60+ 109's on my own!!!! I got in several good burst of cannon at various attacking fighters, and finally managed to carry the fight over base where they left me thank heaven!!!! A very near thing, as our own flak opened up on me by mistake.' (ibid.)

Morgan carried out three offensive sweeps over the Fuka area on 9 October 1942; during the third of these, he added another (probably) destroyed enemy aircraft:

'Wing Cover to bombers and Kittyhawks over El Daba, attacked by a large number of 109's out of the clouds - I probably destroyed a 109 which was seen to dive with black smoke pouring from it. No losses.' (ibid.)

The following day, the boot was on the other foot, when Morgan was 'attacked by two 109's out to sea [carrying out a 'Rhubarb' over the El Darba area], having to fight them for quite a while without any ammunition - finally took to cloud and escaped. Chips and his section also attacked me, thinking me a 109 - I was forced to attack them in defence!!!!' (ibid.)

Morgan finished the month strongly, destroying another two enemy aircraft on 25 and 29 October respectively:

'Section offensive sweep of El Daba area (Leading Section). Patrolled enemy back areas - four 109F's were seen flying East towards El Alamein. I attacked, shooting down the leader with a four second burst - it spun in crashing S.W. of the central sector, the remaining three dived for home....

Scramble. El Alamein area (Leading Blue Section). Squadron anti Stuka sweep with 145 Sqn as top cover - intercepted a great formation (50+) of Stukas with 109 escort S.W. of El Alamein - a wizard scrap took place. I jumped five 109F's which were close cover for Stukas, getting several good burst of cannon at close range from dead astern, but he would not go down - however he was badly damaged. We chased them all the way home and then broke off attack. S/L Wedgwood destroyed a 109F.' (ibid.)

92 Squadron - Leading from the front

The Squadron received orders in November to move forward and occupy more advanced landing ground at El Daba as the Germans retreated. The remainder of the month followed a similar theme of multiple offensive sweeps and patrols, as the Allies tried to capitalise on the enemy's ground force in 'full flight'. This led to constant relocation for 92 Squadron, and the appointment of Morgan to command the Squadron in December 1942. The latter time was recorded by his squadron contemporary Neville Duke [D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C. and 2 Bars, A.F.C.] in his autobiography *Test Pilot*:

'There was nothing static about our lives; the continuing advance meant frequent moves, the personnel of the squadron changed from time to time. From Msus we went on again to Antelat, the peak point of our advance earlier in the year, and then on to El Hassiat, ninety miles south-east of Agadabia. A new commanding officer took over, Squadron Leader Morgan replacing Squadron Leader Wedgwood whose tour had expired. We were shocked to learn a week or two later that Wedgwood had been killed. He was a passenger in a Halifax with a Polish crew which crashed in Malta shortly after take-off for England.

We settled in at El Merduna for Christmas, rigged up a bar in the mess with the tail-plane of a 109, collected scrub for a Christmas tree and various artists improved the tent walls with caricatures.'

Morgan did not have to wait long to add yet another Me.109 damaged to his tally on 8 December 1942:

'Offensive sweep of Marble Arch area - delousing for Kitty Bombers (Leading Squadron and Wing). Wing offensive sweep with 145 Sqn as top cover. Soon after take off large formations of enemy aircraft were spotted NE of our lines, these (109's) were intercepted five miles N of Brega Point at 13,000 feet. I dived the squadron to attack and they split up and dived for home. A further 6+ and 9+ were then seen behind us at different heights which we attacked in turn - a terrific 'dog fight' took place over Marsa Brega area helped along with clouds of flak. In the course of the fight I closed in behind a 109F and gave it several bursts of cannon hitting its wings and tail, it smoked and disappeared into a cloud. I was fired at several times but got in many good bursts of fire at the enemy. We carried the fight into the Jerry lines and ended up by chasing them W of Elagheila, where they climbed up into the sun and attacked us all the way home to Agidabia. Our patrol was very low but we beat them off... There were 24+ 109's altogether and we fought them for an hour and thirty minutes!!!' (Log Book refers.)

Morgan was engaged on Squadron 'business' on Christmas Eve 1942, with his Log Book recording a 'sortie' to Benghazi in order 'To Collect Christmas Booze!' As a consequence he missed the subsequent scramble as recorded by Neville Duke in *Test Pilot*:

'Christmas Eve was enlivened with a scramble which meant climbing to 25,000 feet south-east of Nofilia; and when I returned, the Christmas lorry which had been reported "missing" on the way from Cairo, causing cursing and despondency, had at last arrived; and the remainder of night was not particularly silent or holy. On Christmas Day several of us made the rounds of 601 and 145 Squadrons before, in time-honoured custom, serving the airmen their Christmas dinner.... The day ended with another visit to the airmen's mess and a further session on our own.

We were on the move again before the New Year was in, this time to El Chel, a big, square airfield; but the front had rolled on to Misurata and we were almost out of range once more. New Year's Eve was notable for a visit by Air Chief Marshal Tedder [photographs of the visit are included in Morgan's photograph album included in the lot], who was making a farewell round before handing over to Air Chief Marshal Sholto Douglas...

With El Che being rather far behind the lines we began to use Tamet as a forward landing ground.

"109's are making a habit of providing the boys there with bombing and strafing for breakfast, so we shall have to look out," Morgan told us.'

Neville Duke goes on to record the Squadron's response to this, and Morgan's part in it - however, the latter's Log Book offers more detail on an action in which he added a 109 destroyed and another damaged to his total:

'7 Jan 1943. Scramble - interception of enemy aircraft approaching L.G. (Leading a section of four). Instructed to gain 'angles' N.W. of base, on reaching 12,000 feet approx 25 miles N.W. of Hamriat 5+ 109's were seen at our own height flying S.E., these we attacked, but were attacked at the same time by a further 6+ 109's from above and behind, we turned into these and a most determined dog fight developed. In the course of the fight I shot a 109G down in flames, crashing in the sea... and damaged a second. I finally had to fight two 109's without ammunition for 30 minutes until my aircraft received hits from a head on attack which forced me to take evasive action - the 109's then beat it home. This was a very shaky engagement with the bullets narrowly missing my head!!!'

Despite this near brush with death, Morgan was up again later the same day moving the Squadron and recording in his Log Book:

'P/O [G. W.] Rose [R.A.A.F.] was shot down and killed - he died very gallantly against 8 109's which he fought on his own to shield two T/R Hurricanes over Buerat (Rose recommended for V.C.).'

Island of Kos - No. 234 Wing - a rearguard action

Morgan continued to command the Squadron until the end of January, when his tour was completed and Squadron Leader W. Harper arrived to take over. Morgan was posted in a staff capacity to No. 219 Group at Alexandria the following month. He was employed in that capacity until September 1943, when he was posted as Wing Leader of No. 234 Wing to the Island of Kos. Here he co-ordinated the minimal air defence of the island (some aircraft of 7 S.A.A.F Squadron and 74 Squadron) against the German invasion of the Greek island. Morgan's Log Book gives the following:

'28 September 1943. To Aegean Island Kos. Flight was made via Castle Rosso, passing close to the East end of Rhodes Island and then across into Turkey before changing course for Kos. No enemy aircraft seen. Experienced difficulty in landing on the island aerodrome due to bomb craters.

30 September 1943. Offensive Patrol against enemy bombers. 1 Ju.88 destroyed by 74 Sqn.

2 October 1943. The island of Kos was invaded by German land and sea forces, supported by airbourne units of paratroops etc. British resistance was maintained for 3 days, after which the island fell to the enemy. S/L Hayter and myself after 7 days on the island managed to make our way to Turkey and back to M.E.'

274 Squadron - a chat with a Churchill

Morgan was appointed to the command of 274 Squadron (Spitfires) at Derna, Libya, on 20 October 1943. The Squadron was mostly employed on coastal defence, moving West as North Africa was cleared of the enemy. Morgan carried out a large number of convoy patrols, including that of 21 November 1943:

'Escorted H.M.S. *Renown* into Alexandria Harbour carrying Winston Churchill for the Cairo Conference. Sarah Churchill [the former's daughter] spoke to me on the R/T and got me in no-end of trouble!!!' (ibid.)

The Squadron started to convert from fighters to fighter bombers in December 1943, and moved to the Italian front the following month. Morgan led the 16 aircraft of the Squadron to Canne, Italy, and started carrying out Bomb Line and Shipping Patrols. Different targets seemed to appeal to Morgan, when on a Strafing Recco on 24 January 1944, 'we attacked several Tiger tanks and armoured cars with front gun in the Capestrano area. I strafed a tank on a mountain pass which rolled over the side into the valley below...'

Over the course of the next 6 days Morgan destroyed or damaged a large number of vehicles and rail trucks whilst carrying out low level attacks. The only downside being the amount of flak encountered at this low level, leading to him having to make a crash landing on 28 January 1944. His tour continued in a similar vein until his Spitfire was hit on 28 February 1944, whilst strafing near Terni. Morgan's aircraft started to stream glycol, and he was forced to bale out. His Log Book, with pencil sketch of him parachuting, records:

'Shot down over the lines after gun fight - parachuted into captivity'

Shot down and in the bag - Stalag Luft III

Morgan's YMCA Wartime Log has a far more detailed and dramatic sketch, drawn by him, of him descending by parachute. The same Log has the following entry:

'After carrying out a successful strafe in enemy back areas, consisting primarily of motor transports in Terni area, received hits from return A/A and was obliged to abandon my aircraft.'

After being captured and interned at a Dulag, Morgan arrived at Stalag Luft III, Sagan, on 28 March 1944. Arriving some three days after the 'Great Escape', Morgan would have been witness to the aftermath and fallout of this momentous event. He remained at Sagan until the advance of the Russian forces in January 1945. Morgan then took part in a forced march from Sagan to Spremburg from 28 January to 2 February, before entraining for Hanover - '43 to a cattle truck!!!'

Morgan's entry in his YMCA Wartime Log for 28 January 1945 gives:

'Weather cold (15 degrees below). At 0700 hours we are marched out of the compound to commence the big trek Westward. Some keen members of N. Camp set fire to a block before leaving, and the flames lap above the trees, bathing everything in an orange hue.'

Canal Zone - Commanding 208 Squadron - Just one more campaign

Morgan was eventually repatriated in June 1945, and chose to remain in the Royal Air Force after the war. He was appointed to the command of 208 (Fighter Reconnaissance) Squadron (Spitfires) at Nicosia, Cyprus in July 1948. Morgan moved with the Squadron to Fayid, Egypt in November 1948, and led his squadron in the Canal Zone at the time of fighting following the creation of the state of Israel. His Log Book records several Fighter Escort sorties between December 1948 and January 1949, including experiencing several incidents of heavy flak.

Morgan relinquished command of the Squadron in September 1950 and advanced to Wing Commander, with subsequent postings including: H.Q. No. 11 (Fighter) Group; H.Q. Northern (Fighter) Sector; H.Q. Bomber Command; and as Officer Commanding R.A.F. Eindhoven from February 1955 until February 1958. His penultimate posting was as Air Attaché, British Consul, Lima, Peru, from November 1959 until April 1962. Morgan's last posting was as Officer Commanding Air Wing, R.A.F. Benson, and he retired in December 1963. In later life he resided in Alderney, one of the Channel Islands.

Sold with the following related material: recipient's silver identity bracelet, with R.A.F. 'cap badge' added; Royal Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Book (13 January 1938 - 14 October 1954) privately bound, with cover embossed in gold lettering including recipient's name - an extremely well-annotated and detailed log book; 'ticker tape' entitlement slip - which additionally gives entitlement to Battle of Britain clasp; Buckingham Palace named enclosure for D.F.C.; a very fine annotated photograph album compiled by the recipient illustrating 92 Squadron's service in the Western Desert; recipient's YMCA Wartime Log for British Prisoners - with some sketches, photographs of amateur dramatics, and diary entries for being 'on the march' across Germany in 1945; correspondence relating to the award of the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire Medal; a Prisoner of War Rations Box addressed to 'F/Lt H. E. Falkus, P.O.W. 2256, Stalag Luft 3, Germany' - later a writer, filmmaker and presenter, who was interned at the same time as Morgan; four letters addressed to recipient as a POW at Stalag Luft III, all from family members, and a Postkarte from recipient to his 'Uncle Dick'; and a newspaper cutting.

310



A Second War '1945' D.F.C. group of four awarded to Stirling and Lancaster wireless operator, Warrant Officer, later Flying Officer, R. D. Hamilton, 90 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in at least 45 operational sorties, including as part of a Master Bomber crew

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945'; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine (4)* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: J. B. Hayward, 1968 (£35).

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 27 March 1945. The original recommendation states:

'This Wireless Operator has now completed a large number of operational sorties in Stirlings and Lancaster aircraft to many of Germany's most heavily defended targets. He has displayed, and continues to do so, the highest standard of keenness, and applies himself with the utmost diligence to any task or operation which he is asked to undertake. He has displayed qualities of incalculable value as a crew member, and his efficient performance as a wireless operator has set an exemplary standard worthy of emulation. His captain has always been loud in his praises for the manner in which Hamilton carries out his work with efficiency but unobtrusive modesty. I recommend that his courage and devotion to duty be recognised by the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

Robert Douglas Hamilton joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve as an A.C. 2, and qualified as a Wireless Operator in May 1941. After further training he advanced to Sergeant Wireless Operator/Air Gunner in May 1942. Hamilton was subsequently posted to 11 O.T.U., Bassingbourn, and No. 1651 Conversion Unit, Waterbeach. Whilst at Bassingbourn he flew in a Wellington on his first operational sortie to Essen on 16 September 1942. Hamilton was posted for operational service with 90 Squadron (Stirlings) at Bottesford in December 1942. He flew in at least 25 operational sorties with the Squadron between February and June 1943, including: Lorient (3); Bayonne; Nuremberg; Cologne (2); Hamburg on 3 March 1943, when his aircraft was 'coned for 7 mins' (Log Book refers); Essen (2); St. Nazaire; Berlin (2); Frankfurt; Stuttgart; Mannheim on 16 April 1943, 'Attacked By 2 Me.109's:- S/O Prop. Fell Off' (Ibid); Rostock; Duisberg (2); Dortmund; Bochum; Dusseldorf; Le Creusot; Mulheim; and Gelsenkirchen.

Hamilton, having completed his first tour of operations, was posted as an instructor to 11 O.T.U. (Wellingtons), Westcott in July 1943. He stayed employed in that capacity until posted to No. 3 L.F.S. in September 1944. Hamilton returned to operational flying with 90 Squadron (Lancasters) at Tuddenham at the end of September 1944. He flew in at least 19 operational sorties with the Squadron with Squadron Leader A. R. Scott D.F.C. and Bar as his pilot, including: Neuss (2); Calais Battle Area (2); Saarbrücken; Klieve; Bonn; Kattegat; Essen; Leverkusen; Koblenz; Castrop-Rauxel; Fulda; Dortmund; (2) Oberhausen; Siegen; Trier, when employed as Master Bomber crew on 23 December 1944; and Krefeld.

Hamilton was awarded the D.F.C. at the end of his second tour of operations, and posted to 30 O.T.U. at Gamston in February 1945. He was posted to Transport Command for Signals Briefing Duties in June 1945, and was subsequently posted to 229 Group in India before being discharged in May 1946.

Sold with recipient's Royal Air Force Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book (4 May 1942 - 20 October 1945).

311



A fine Order of St John group of eight awarded to Sergeant-Major T. Donnelly, Royal Army Medical Corps, late Blackpool Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's breast badge, silver; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (877 Sply: Ofcr: T. Donnelly, St John Amb: Bde:); 1914-15 Star (61210, S. Mjr. T. Donnelly, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (61210 W.O. Cl. 1. T. Donnelly. R.A.M.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (61210 S. Mjr. T. Donnelly. R.A.M.C.); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (877. Sergt. T. Donnelly. Blackpool Div.); Service Medal of the Order of St John, silver, straight bar suspension, with three additional service bars (1st Amb: Off: Thomas Donnelly. (Blackpool Div: S.J.A.B.) 1913.) mounted court-style as worn, together with Blackpool Tribute Medal (*Hibbard A5*), silver and enamels, hallmarked Birmingham 1901, the reverse engraved (To 1st Officer T. Donnelly, St John Ambulance Brigade (Blackpool Division) South African War 1899 1901), *good very fine (9)* *£1,000-£1,400*

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919: St John's Ambulance Brigade Hospital [France].

Thomas Donnelly was a native of Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire, and served in South Africa with the Blackpool Division of the St John Ambulance Brigade. As a Sergeant-Major in the Royal Army Medical Corps he served in France from 22 July 1915.

312



A Great War Western Front 'Beaucamp, September 1918' D.C.M. and M.M. group of four awarded to Private J. Tempest, 1/7th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (281655 Pte. J. Tempest. M.M. 1/7 Lan: Fus.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (281655 J. Tempest. D.C. M. 7/Lan: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (281655 Pte. J. Tempest. Lan. Fus.) medals unmounted, *minor edge bruising and light contact marks, otherwise very fine (4)* *£1,600-£2,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 18 February 1919; citation published 10 January 1920:

'For conspicuous gallantry and initiative during the attack near Beaucamp on the 27th and 28th September 1918. As No. 1 of a Lewis gun team he remained alone in an advanced shell hole, directing fire on hostile machine guns and snipers, at the same time drawing fire on himself. He set an example of gallantry of the highest order.'

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

James Tempest was a native of Hunslett, Leeds.

Sold with copied research including gazette notices and War Diary extracts.



A fine Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. and 'Passchendaele' M.M. group of four awarded to Acting Sergeant J. MacKay, 44th Battalion, Canadian Infantry (Manitoba Regiment)

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (229409 A. Cpl. J. Mackay. 44/Can: Inf.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (229409 L. Cpl.-A. Cpl.-J. Mackay. 44/Can: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (229409 A. Sjt. J. Mackay. 44-Can. Inf.) mounted on card for display, *good very fine (4)* *£2,000-£2,400*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918; citation published 17 April 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of the brigade bombing section during lengthy operations. He carried out his duties with the greatest courage and energy, continuously exposed to heavy fire, and set a fine example of devotion to duty.'

Annotated Gazette states: 'Hill 145 - Triangle - La Coulotte. Lens 1917.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 February 1918. The recommendation states:

'In front of PASSCHENDAELE 21st to 28th October 1917. This N.C.O. was in charge of the Brigade Bombing Section. The difficulty in supplying ammunition, bombs etc, to the units forward was very great. He located forward dumps and personally supervised under the heaviest shell fire, the stocking of same... He kept continuously in touch with Battalions in regard to their needs, and, in this connection, made frequent trips forward. His example of courage and devotion was of the highest possible order and a great inspiration to his Section, and his efforts in supplying Units with their requirements was untiring. He succeeded in getting through [supplies] of S.A.A. and bombs at times when they were most critically required.

His service has since been at all times of the highest order.' (A.F.W. 3121. 5-11-17)

James MacKay was born on 9 July 1865, at Latheron, Caithness, Scotland. At the time of volunteering for the C.E.F. in July 1915 he was living with his wife at Vale Avenue, Winnipeg, a manager by profession. He officially enlisted into the 61st Battalion at Winnipeg on 8 September 1915, was taken on strength of the 44th Battalion on 12 May 1916, and embarked for France on 16 August following. He was reported wounded (shell shock) on 25 October 1916, but returned to duty 11 days later. Awarded the D.C.M. and M.M. in 1918 for gallant services as Brigade Bombing N. C.O. attached to H.Q. 10th Canadian Infantry Brigade, he was discharged at Winnipeg on 13 May 1919, and awarded War Service Badge No. 185186.

Sold with copied research including discharge papers and the following related items:

- i. War Service Badge numbered as above
- ii. Trench wrist watch, the backplate inscribed 'Presented to Pte. James MacKay, on his leaving for active service by the employees of D. McCall Co. Ltd., Winnipeg September 8th 1915' (*relic*)
- iii. *Pocket Edition* Gillette Safety Razor, in metal travelling case, the lid inscribed 'Pte. James MacKay, Winnipeg Sept. 9th 1915'
- iv. *Songs of a Sourdough*, by Robert W. Service, Toronto 1913, green leather covers, contents quite distressed and many pages loose.

314



A fine Great War 1918 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of four to Warrant Officer Class II E. Perryman, Royal Horse Artillery, who was decorated for 'untiring zeal and cheerfulness' whilst attached to "B" Battery, 231st Brigade, Royal Field Artillery Territorial Force

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (60098 B.S.Mjr: E. Perryman. R.H.A.); 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (60098 Cpl. E. Perryman. R. F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (60098 W.O.CI.2. E. Perryman. R.A.) mounted court-style for display, *good very fine and better (4)* *£600-£800*

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. For the past year this Warrant Officer has shown untiring zeal and cheerfulness under all circumstances. It is very largely thanks to his efforts that the battery has maintained its efficiency.'

Edward Perryman, a native of Hounslow, served in France from 19 August 1914 with 28th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. Advanced Battery Sergeant Major, he was decorated for 'zeal and cheerfulness' over a period of time when the British and Allied Armies were facing significant pressures, not least during the German Spring Offensive when the enemy attempted to make use of 50 divisions freed by the Russian defeat. With storm trooper units achieving the deepest advances made by either side on the Western Front since 1914, the morale and efficiency of the British Army proved crucial in holding back the Germans, thus 'buying time' to enable American forces to disembark and tilt the balance back in favour of the Allies.

Sold with copied research.

315



A Great War 'Pilkem July 1915' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Bandsman W. Barrett, Somerset Light Infantry

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (6150 Bndsmn: W. Barrett. 1/Som: L.I.); 1914 Star, with clasp (6150 Bndsmn W. Barrett. 1/Som: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (6150 Pte. W. Barrett. Som. L.I.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (6150 Pte. W. Barrett. Som: L.I.) mounted as worn but Star detached, *very fine (5)* *£1,000-£1,400*

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

'For conspicuous gallantry in bringing in wounded men from exposed places under heavy rifle, machine-gun and shell fire. Throughout the campaign Bandsman Barrett has displayed great bravery and devotion to duty.'
Annotated gazette states: 'S. of Pilkem, 6 July 1915.'

William Barrett served in France as a Bandsman with 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, from 21 August 1914.

Sold with ribbon bar and group of four related family medals, comprising 1939-45 Star, France and Germany Star, Defence and War Medals, in card box of issue addressed to Mr C. N. Barrett, Keyham, Plymouth Devon.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of six awarded to Colour-Sergeant T. F. Wilkinson, 1/7th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, Territorial Force

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (265011 C.Q.M. Sjt: F. Wilkinson. 1/7 W. York: R.-T.F.) note single initial as per gazette; 1914-15 Star (433 C.Q.M. Sjt. T. F. Wilkinson.W. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (433 C. Sjt. T. F. Wilkinson. W. York. R.); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (6556 Sjt: T. F. Wilkinson. 3rd V.B. W. Yorks: Regt.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (265011 C.Q.M. Sjt: T. F. Wilkinson. 7/W. York: R.) mounted for wear on two separate bars, *toned, good very fine* (6) *£1,000-£1,400*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 4 July 1917; citation published 9 July 1917:

'265011 C./Q./M./S. F. Wilkinson, W. York. R. (formerly 433).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has at all times performed his duties in a most courageous manner, especially when under fire, and has set a fine example to all those under him.'

Annotated gazette states: 'France since April 1915'.

T.F.E.M. *Army Order* 178 of 1 May 1919.

Thomas Frederick Wilkinson served in France from 16 April 1915 and was disembodied on 27 April 1919.

Sold with copied research including gazette notices, D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private C. J. Parker, 7th Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, for gallant services as a Brigade Headquarters 'Runner'

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (13503 Pte. C. J. Parker. 7/S. Staff: R.); 1914-15 Star (13503 Pte. C. Parker. S. Staff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (13503 Pte. C. J. Parker. S. Staff: R.) medals unmounted, *good very fine* (4) *£900-£1,200*



D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919; citation published 3 September 1919:

'For conspicuous devotion to duty and consistent gallantry during the past two years as brigade headquarters orderly. He is a pathfinder of the first order, and during the whole of his service has shown a fine example to all other runners. He is most cool under fire, and has never failed to deliver messages no matter how adverse the conditions were.'

Charles James Parker was a native of Birmingham and served in France with the South Staffordshire Regiment from 14 July 1915, as part of the 33rd Brigade in the 11th Division.

Sold with original portrait photograph in uniform; St John Ambulance Association re-examination badge (34120 Charles J. Parker 1931) with five additional loose dated clasps 1932-35, all numbered as before; Rescue Fire & Ambulance Brigade enamelled lapel badge, fibre identity disc; miniature D.C.M.; City of Birmingham Gas Department Ambulance Trophy, gilt-bronze and enamelled fob (Charles J. Parker 1930) in *Vaughtons Ltd* fitted case; certified copies of Marriage and Death certificates, dated 3 June 1925 (Gas Works Engine Driver) and 25 September 1936 (aged 46 years, Foreman at Gas Works) respectively; together with copied research.

318



A Great War Western Front 'Regina Trench, October 1916' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant W. H. Douglas, 9th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who died of wounds received in a battalion attack on Westhoek Ridge in August 1917

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (17706 Sjt. W. H. Douglas. 9/L.N. Lanc. R.); 1914-15 Star (17706 Pte. W. H. Douglas. L.N. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (17706 Sjt. W. H. Douglas. L.N. Lan. R.) *good very fine (4)* £1,200-£1,600

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 11 December 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He and a bomber went out in front of the captured trench and succeeded in silencing an enemy sniper. He displayed great courage and initiative throughout and kept his men well in hand.'

Annotated gazette states: 'Regina Trench, 21 October 1916'.

William Henry Douglas was born at Stafford and enlisted at Bolton. He served with the 9th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, in France from 25 September 1915. He died of wounds received in a battalion attack on Westhoek Ridge on 10 August 1917, aged 28, and is buried in Hooze Crater Cemetery.

Sold with copied research including gazette notices, War Diary extracts, D.C.M. and Medal Index Cards.

319



A Great War 'Western Front' sniper's D.C.M. group of four awarded to Corporal W. Budworth, 2nd Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (3-10607 Pte. W. Budworth. 2/North'n R.); 1914 Star, with clasp (3-10607 Pte. W. Budworth. 2/North'n R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-10607 Cpl. W. Budworth. North'n R.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (4)* £1,200-£1,600

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

'For consistent good work as a sniper in the trenches. The smallness of the losses in the battalion from the enemy's snipers is largely due to his skill and courage. He has also done good work patrolling in front of our lines.'

William Budworth was born at Kettering, Northamptonshire, and attested for the Northamptonshire Regiment on 2 September 1914, aged 34 years 7 months. He joined at Chesterfield and was posted to the 2nd Battalion, with whom he proceeded to France on 6 November 1914. He was wounded on 3 June 1916, and again on 9 February 1917, being discharged on 3 April 1917, due to shell wound to head and fractured skull.

Sold with copied research, including Attestation papers and a typescript account entitled *Sniper on the Western Front*, by Nobby Clarke, Sniper, 1st and 2nd Northants Regiment, which contains several mentions of Corporal Budworth and their sniping activities on the Western Front.



A Great War 'Western Front 1918' D.C.M. group of six awarded to Company Sergeant-Major A. Fletcher, Highland Light Infantry, late Essex Regiment with whom he saw service in the Boer War and at Gallipoli in the landing on 'W' Beach where he was wounded shortly after; he was decorated for 'marked gallantry' when 'he on his own initiative crawled forward and killed 3 snipers'

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (55423 C.S. Mjr: A. Fletcher. 1/9 High: L.I.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4383 L. Corpl: A. Fletcher. Essex Regt.); 1914-15 Star (4383 Sjt. A. Fletcher. Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (4383 W.O. Cl. 2 A. Fletcher. Essex R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4383 Sjt: A. Fletcher. Essex Regt.) mounted for display, *the second with re-fixed suspension claw, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore nearly very fine, edge bruise to the last, otherwise very fine or better* (6) £1,200-£1,600

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 2 December 1919:

'For marked gallantry and initiative near Englefontaine, on 24th October, 1918, his company was acting as vanguard. The company commander was wounded and he took command until the arrival of another officer. His initiative and leadership contributed to the success of the advance. On 26th October he was in charge of a party mopping up in the village of Englefontaine, and did good work. During consolidation, when casualties were being sustained from snipers' fire, he on his own initiative crawled forward and killed three snipers, and so allowed the work to continue.'

Alfred Fletcher was born on 21 February 1877, in the Parish of St. Paul's, Stockport, Cheshire. He attested for the Essex Regiment at Manchester on 21 December 1894, aged 17 years 10 months, a labourer by trade. At the time of his attestation he was serving in 4th (Militia) Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment. He joined the depot at Warley on 23 December 1894, and after training was posted to the 1st Battalion on 21 February 1895. He was subsequently posted to the 2nd Battalion for service in Burma on 27 October 1897, and was appointed Lance Corporal on 14 October 1898. He first saw active service in South Africa from 6 December 1901, returning to India in August 1902. He was promoted Corporal on 1 May 1903, after being posted back to the 1st Battalion where he was appointed Lance Sergeant. He later spent some time at the depot until being posted to the 3rd Battalion on 4 April 1907, where he remained until again posted to the 1st Battalion, where he was promoted to Sergeant on 16 December 1910. Sergeant Fletcher accompanied his battalion to Egypt on 23 March 1915, and thence to Gallipoli on 25 April 1915. The 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment were part of the 88th Brigade, 29th Division that landed at 'W' Beach, Cape Helles, on the Gallipoli peninsula. He was wounded on 9 May 1915 by a gunshot wound to the chest. On 15 August 1915, he was appointed Company Quartermaster Sergeant with the substantive rank of Colour Sergeant. Fletcher left Gallipoli with his battalion on 8 January 1916 to return to Egypt, and on 16 March 1916 he sailed for Marseilles from Alexandria. He was promoted to Company Sergeant Major on 4 June 1916, and returned to the U.K. on 20 June 1916, on being posted to the depot. Another posting followed, this time to the 3rd Battalion on 15 July 1916. He was transferred to the 2nd Garrison Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on 1 April 1917, followed by transfer to the 2/6th Battalion, Scottish Rifles on 23 June 1917. He remained with the Cameronians until he transferred to the 2/5th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry on 12 November 1917. He was subsequently posted to the 1/9th Battalion, H.L.I. in France on 14 April 1918, and it was while serving with this battalion that he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He returned to the H.L.I. depot soon after the armistice, on 18 December 1918, and was posted to the 4th Battalion, H.L.I. on 14 January 1919, where he remained until being discharged on 22 March 1919, after 24 years of service. During his long service, Sergeant-Major Fletcher served in Burma, South Africa, Mauritius, Egypt, Gallipoli and France. After 18 years' service he was awarded the Army Long Service & Good Conduct medal which was promulgated in *Army Order* 134 of April 1915. After his discharge, Alfred Fletcher lived at 59 Albert Road, Romford, Essex.

Sold with copied research including gazette notices, discharge papers, and all relevant medal rolls.

'Volunteering in August 1914, he was drafted to the Western Front eleven months later, and was engaged in severe fighting at La Bassee and Festubert. After taking an active part in the Battles of Loos and St. Eloi, he laid down his life at Ypres on April 15th [sic], 1916. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous bravery at Ypres, and recommended for the V.C.'

National Roll of the Great War



A fine and impressive D.C.M. awarded to Acting Corporal A. Quick, 12th (The Prince Consort's Own) Battalion, Rifle Brigade, an exceptionally gallant 19 year-old 'Salford youth' who was recommended for the Victoria Cross and decorated in 1916 for conspicuous bravery on the Western Front. Previously buried alive, he was killed in action just two weeks after his D.C.M. was gazetted, when the front line trench in which he sheltered was obliterated by German shellfire

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (S-714 A.Cpl. A. Quick. 12/Rif: Bde.); Memorial Plaque 'Alfred Quick'; Memorial Scroll 'L/Cpl. Alfred Quick Rifle Brigade', the first mounted in an attractive glazed wooden frame, *edge bruise, polished, nearly very fine; the Plaque and Scroll better (3)* £1,500-£2,000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 30 March 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry when in charge of a grenadier section. During an enemy attack, when parties of enemy bombers had got into our trench, he bombed out two parties one after the other with great coolness and courage. Next day he was buried by a trench mortar, but stuck to his post.'

Alfred 'Alf' Quick was born in 1897 in Salford, Lancashire, the only child of fish salesman Thomas Quick. Educated at Salford Grammar School, he was among hundreds of teenage lads from Higher Broughton to enlist in one of Lord Kitchener's 'New Armies' in the first months of the war. Attesting for the 12th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, Quick was soon sent to infantry training in Winchester, being later transferred to Witley in February 1915 and Larkhill in April 1915.

Departing Southampton Docks aboard the S.S. *Viper* on 21 July 1915, Quick and the men of the 12th Battalion marched to rest camp in the St. Omer region as part of the 20th (Light) Division. Here they took instruction in trench bombing and attended a lecture on machine guns at Wisques convent; for the nuns of the Abbaye Notre-Dame de Wisques, whose lives were devoted to the 'Search for God' and 'the offer of praise in Gregorian chant, prayer, work and silence', the patter of dozens of men and officers walking the cloisters and taking instruction on the Vickers and Lewis machine guns must have put considerable strain upon their vows.

Posted to Loos, Quick and his comrades soon faced the full horrors of the German war machine, including gas attacks. Heavily engaged on the first day of the Battle, the Battalion War Diary records the detonation of a large British mine in the enemy's salient at 5.48 a.m, alongside a prolonged and intense artillery bombardment: 'All companies suffered very heavily whilst crossing no-man's land, the German enfilade rifle and machine gun fire proving especially troublesome'. At 10.35 a.m. a message came through from Captain Holland, who had assumed command of "B" Company amidst heavy fighting, stating that his 'supply of bombs had entirely run out' and that unless the machine guns to his left could be silenced, he would be forced to retire. Far worse, the Bareilly Brigade on their right flank had entirely given way, 'and the supply of bombs for the Brigades grenadier Company broke down, and no bombs were available'.

Taking advantage of Allied supply issues, the German defence proved particularly stubborn, with large numbers of bodies lying in irrecoverable positions near the German trenches. Furthermore, retaliatory shelling was becoming extremely troublesome for the medical personnel operating behind the lines who were attempting to cope with huge numbers of wounded and shell-shocked young men; after receiving a direct hit on his R. A.P. at Fauquissart which wounded his assistant and killed a number of patients, the Battalion Medical Officer, Captain George A. Malling, continued to attend to over 300 men in increasingly desperate conditions. He was later decorated by King George V with a richly deserved Victoria Cross at Buckingham Palace on 15 January 1916.

Relieved in the front line trenches on 3 October 1915, Quick and his comrades moved to billets at Epinette Farm where they were able to take rest, wash, and attend to their wounds. Ten days later, the British artillery began to liven up the enemy trenches near Chappigny Farm with the intention of inducing the Germans to believe an infantry assault was forthcoming. The rouse worked, but somewhat backfired upon the men of the 12th Battalion: 'The enemy replied very vigorously, firing H.E. along the front line and support and communication trenches. They also swept the front parapet with a very heavy machine gun fire.' Such mind games made the Germans 'jumpy' and they began to place increasing importance in bombing the support trenches. The subsequent rates of attrition proved their tactics correct, Quick's Battalion being patched up with drafts of 96 and 104 men on the 6 and 7 of November 1915 respectively.

Transferred to Poperinghe on 11 February 1916, the 12th Battalion spent the late winter guarding five bridges and the west bank of the Fargate canal. A significant German bomb attack on trenches F34 and F35 in the early hours of 12 February 1916 left five enemy dead, but repeated attacks in the early morning gloom soon made inroads. As bomb supplies ran out once again, Second Lieutenant Gubble counter attacked with two sections, but his good work was soon brought to a standstill by German artillery, the Battalion War Diary noting: '& we had to withdraw as the trench [F35] got blown in.' The attacks that night cost the 12th Battalion 1 officer killed and 3 wounded, with 22 other ranks killed, 88 wounded and 39 missing. The following day, Lieutenant Colonel Maddocks wrote a letter to the Brigade thanking all ranks on a most successful action of both artillery and infantry. It added: 'The Commanding Officers of the units concerned have been requested to submit the names of all individuals whose conduct in connection with this affair is deserving of immediate reward.'

Having repeatedly proven himself in time of great peril, Quick soon gained the attention of his superiors, the *Manchester Evening News* of 3 April 1916 recording that he was recommended for a commission by his Commanding Officer. Alas, he was killed in action not long thereafter on 14 April 1916, the events of that day being carefully detailed once more:

'14th. A very quiet day indeed. Practically no firing. At 6.40 p.m. a combined trench mortar & artillery programme was carried out against the German bombing post & F34. The bombardment lasted half an hour and was most successful, large quantities of sandbags, timber etc being thrown up. The German reply on the whole was feeble, a considerable amount of trench mortar fire was directed against the left of the line but this fell almost entirely behind the trench lines. The Old & New British Trench, Fargate & Canal Bank were slightly shelled, S32 however was very heavily shelled & the trenches badly damaged. Casualties 6 men killed, 2 wounded.'

The official report from the Rifle Record Office at Winchester confirms Quick's death on 14 April 1916 alongside Sergeant T. W. Howell, Acting Corporal H. J. Apteard and Rifleman Ayton. He is buried at Essex Farm Cemetery, and further commemorated upon the 'Old Salfordians' School Memorial and at the Adelphi Lad's Club, Salford.

Sold with the named tube of transmittal for the Memorial Scroll, addressed to Mr. J. Quick, 9 Yew St., Broughton, Manchester', and four hallmarked silver fob medals, three with gold shields to obverse, engraved to 'S.S.S.B. First One Mile A. Quick; S.S.S.B. First Jousting, A. Quick; S.S.S. B. First 1911 One MI Handicap Under 15 A. Quick; A. A. 2nd Div. Runners Up 1913-4, the top loop missing from first, otherwise in good condition, attractively mounted alongside DCM in frame.



A Great War 'November 1918' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Rifleman E. W. Bryant, 16th (County of London) Battalion (Queen's Westminster Rifles), London Regiment, for gallantry in a successful reconnaissance near Sebourg which enabled the enemy's flank to be turned and the attacking troops to get forward

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (554368 Pte. E. W. Bryant. 1/16 Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (554368 Pte. E. W. Bryant. 16-Lond. R.) *heavily polished and worn, therefore fair to fine (3)* £700-£900

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 18 February 1919; citation published 10 January 1920:

'554368 Rfn. E. W. Bryant, 1/16th Bn., Lond. R. (Marylebone).

For gallant and valuable service near Sebourg, on 5th November, 1918. He volunteered to proceed through a heavy barrage and ascertain the position in front. He obtained the information accurately, bringing back urgent messages, and led his company through the village, enabling the enemy's flank to be turned and the attacking troops to get forward.'

Ernest Walter Bryant hailed from Marylebone, London, and enlisted into the 16th Battalion (Queen's Westminster Rifles), London Regiment, on 13 February 1917, aged 18, a shop assistant by trade. He served in France from 15 January to 21 December, 1918, and was discharged on 25 June 1919.

Sold with an original 56th (London) Division gallantry card, dated '17-11-18' and named to '554368 Rgn. E. Bryant. London Regt (T.F.)', *torn almost in half*; together with copied research including gazette notices, War Diary extracts and enrolment papers.



A good Second War 'Battle of Forli - Italy operations' immediate D.C.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant H. C. Carpenter, 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, for his gallantry during hard fought house-to-house fighting on 11-12 November 1944

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R. (6465807 A. Sjt. H. C. Carpenter. R. Fus.) *edge bruise*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 *copy* clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *generally very fine* (6) *£2,600-£3,000*

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 26 April 1945.

The original recommendation states: 'On the afternoon of 11th November, 1944, 'Z' Company were ordered to move from 'X' roads to capture some houses. On approaching some factory buildings the Company came under intense fire at close range from Machine guns and bazookas stationed in these buildings. The right hand Platoon was completely pinned down and the left hand one No. 16 Platoon, commanded by Sergeant Carpenter went to ground. Sergeant Carpenter quickly rallied his platoon, and leading them in a skilful left flanking movement succeeded in by-passing the factory and infiltrating his platoon to a FUP for an attack on his final objective taking 5 prisoners on the way. These houses were strongly held and the enemy opened small arms fire on No. 16 Platoon. In spite of this Sergeant Carpenter led his Platoon in an attack on the houses which he succeeded in capturing, killing three Germans and taking a further 8 prisoners.

The Platoon was now almost surrounded, with enemy at very close quarters but Sergeant Carpenter consolidated his objective and later made his way back alone to guide 'X' Company forward to reinforce his platoon. He then, under orders, withdrew his platoon into 'Z' Company reserve, and thereafter throughout the night organised and led carrying parties with food for the forward troops of both 'X' and 'Z' Companies, who were in very close contact with the enemy. His unbounded cheerfulness throughout was a wonderful inspiration to all ranks. His daring and initiative in getting his platoon through the enemy positions to capture his objective, and finally his personal courage and dash in the final assault and clearance of the houses turned the immediate stalemate into a very favourable position, forced the enemy to withdraw from the factory buildings before daylight, and proved to be the deciding factor in the success of the whole Battalion operation.'

Herbert Charles Carpenter served with "Z" Company, 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers during the Second World War. He distinguished himself as part of the 8th Army in the fighting in and around Forli, Italy, in November 1944 - in particular during house-to-house fighting in the appalling winter conditions. After the War, Carpenter resided at 47 St. Raphaels Way, Neasden, London.

Sold with official typed copy of citation, and War Office enclosure for citation addressed to recipient and dated 1 March 1954.



A fine Second War 'London Blitz' G.M. pair awarded to Police Constable W. Griffiths, Metropolitan Police

George Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Willis Griffiths); Defence Medal, *the first with repaired suspension loop, good very fine (2)*

£2,800-£3,400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2009.

G.M. London Gazette 28 March 1941.

The original recommendation states: 'In the Enfield area of Middlesex, in the northern suburbs, a high explosive bomb practically demolished a house in Bush Hill Road, Winchmore Hill, at 11.15 p.m. on 1 December 1940, fracturing gas and water mains and trapping a woman below the debris. P.C. W. Griffiths, together with Inspector J. C. Pulham, climbed over the debris, broke down a door and removed many bricks which were holding it fast. The Constable then cut through one of the rafters with a saw and was able to crawl below the floor, clearing a passage through the pile of bricks and mortar. Owing to the confined space this had to be done by scraping it away by hand and passing it back. The woman was found to be trapped behind a spring mattress, part of which was resting on her legs while another mattress was obstructing the approach to her. The two officers were able to drag the second mattress away with a rope and a small coal shovel was then used to remove sufficient debris to enable a doctor to reach the woman and give her an injection. A saw and some pliers were then passed to the constable who sawed through the mattress frame and released her legs and broke the spring away from the frame, allowing her to be released after the rescue action had taken two hours. On 16 November, the Inspector went to the rescue of a man entombed in a demolished house in Park Way, Enfield, where he had managed to wriggle under some wreckage and lift it in such a way that he took the weight of the casualty while other members of the party completed the rescue. On 13 November, he rescued an elderly woman casualty who was trapped in her bedroom in a house in Bush Hill Park by climbing a partially destroyed staircase to the third floor. Despite the fact that a fire had broken out in the house he carried her to safety.'

Willis Griffiths joined the Metropolitan Police in November 1926 and was posted to "Y" Division, a unit whose area of operations included parts of London, Hertfordshire and Middlesex. He was invested with his G.M. at Buckingham Palace on 21 December 1941.

The attack launched on London on 1 December 1940 was a subsidiary raid to a large strike on Southampton, the Luftwaffe having to rely on 'DR' (Dead Reckoning) as cloud and mist obscured much of the city. Encountering medium flak of moderate accuracy, the 17 attacking aircraft dropped around 30 tonnes of H.E. bombs, most of the evening's damage being sustained in the outer suburbs, of which Enfield was one.



A rare Great War 'land operations' D.S.M., Second War 'Civil Division' B.E.M. group of eight awarded to Boatswain R. McDonald, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his services with Naval Siege Guns in Flanders in 1915 - he was specially promoted to Boatswain in January 1917 after being severely wounded

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (197544 R. McDonald, P.O. Cl. 1 Cl., Siege Guns, Belgium) *minor official correction to 'Belgium'*; British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Robert MacDonald, D.S.M.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (R. McDonald, A.B., H.M.S. Forte); 1914-15 Star (197544 R. MacDonald, P.O. 1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Bosn. R. MacDonald, R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (197544 Robert McDonald, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Pembroke); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Order of Leopold II, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel, *enamel damage to central medallion*, mounted for wear, note variation in 'Mc' and 'Mac', *generally good very fine (8)* *£2,400-£2,800*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2009.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 7 August 1915.

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 4 January 1943.

Belgian Order of Leopold II *London Gazette* 14 March 1916.

Robert McDonald was born in Stirling in June 1881 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in January 1898. Advanced to Able Seaman in May 1900, he served briefly off South Africa in H.M.S. *Forte* during the Boer War, and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in June 1914.

A Petty Officer 1st Class in the *Magnificent* on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, McDonald was seconded for services with the Naval Siege Guns in Belgium in the following year, in which capacity he won his D.S.M. and sustained shell wounds to both thighs and legs and a large abdominal wound (his service record refers). Although difficult to discern, another relevant entry appears to state he was serving in armed river boats at the time.

The first Naval Siege guns, a 9.2-inch and two 6-inch, were landed in France in 1914, and served under Commander H. C. Halahan, R.N., who was later killed at Zeebrugge. In the summer of 1915 four short 9.2's Mark VI were landed from the monitors which, due to their relatively short range had been found unsuited for coastal bombardment, and were mounted well up at the front near Nieuport Bails. Two of the guns known as "Eastney" and "Barbara" were mounted in concrete pits, the other two, mounted at first in the open, were afterwards similarly protected and became "Carnac Battery". "Barbara" and "Carnac" were manned by the Royal Navy; "Eastney" was manned by the R.M.A. under Captain J. H. Hollingsworth. The whole unit formed the Royal Naval Siege Guns. In addition to these large calibre guns, eight 7.5-inch guns from H.M.S. *Swiftsure* were landed and mounted, on ship's pivot mountings, well forward near Oost Dunkerke to assist in counter battery work.

Evacuated to the U.K., on recovery from his wounds McDonald was employed as an Executive Officer's Secretary in *Brilliant* from April 1916 to January 1917, in which latter month he was 'specially promoted for war services' to Boatswain. Having then taken up an appointment in *Pembroke*, he was pensioned ashore in October 1919 as a result of ongoing complications with his old wounds.

McDonald was awarded his B.E.M. for services as a Storeholder at Ordnance Services, Scottish Command in the Second World War.

Sold with copied research.



A good Second War D.S.M. group of eight awarded to Chief Petty Officer J. R. L. Appleby, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallant deeds in the 15-inch gun monitor H.M.S. *Erebus* off Le Havre in September 1944

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (P.O. J. R. L. Appleby, P/JX. 125653); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (P/JX. 125653 J. R. L. Appleby, D.S.M., C.P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (P/JX. 125653 J. R. L. Appleby, C.P.O., H.M.S. Sursay) *minor official corrections to naming, polished, the DSM good fine, the rest better (8)* *£1,600-£2,000*

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2009.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 24 April 1945:

'For skill, leadership and undaunted devotion to duty whilst serving on H.M. Ships *Erebus* and *Roberts* in the bombardment of Le Havre and Walcheren.'

The original recommendation states: 'For undaunted devotion to duty when the ship was under accurate enemy fire during the bombardment of Le Havre, in maintaining a high rate of ammunition supply when adjoining compartments had been flooded by action damage.'

James Richard Leslie Appleby, a native of Reading, Berkshire, was serving as Captain of the Forecastle Division and employed in the 15-inch shell room of the monitor H.M.S. *Erebus* at the time of the above related deeds, his recommendation further revealing that he was present at the bombardments of Le Havre on 5, 8, and 10 September 1944 - her 15-inch guns inflicting serious damage on enemy installations, as indeed they had off Normandy that June, when engaging the batteries at Barfleur and La Pernelle. She went on to lend equally valuable support during Operation *Infatuate*, the assault on Walcheren in November 1944.

Sold with copied research.



A Second War 'aircraft carrier Pacific theatre' D.S.M. group of six awarded to Ordnance Artificer J. G. Faulkner, Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Indefatigable*

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (O.A. 2 J. G. Faulkner. P/MX. 51368) on original mounting pin; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine and better* (6) £1,800-£2,200

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

John Geoffrey Faulkner was serving early in the Second World War as an Ordnance Artificer aboard the battleship *Royal Oak* and was fortunate to have been on leave (7-15 October) when she was sunk by U-47 whilst at anchor in Scapa Flow on 14 October 1939, with the loss of 834 lives. Originally thought to have been one of those killed, his wife received an Admiralty condolence letter which was later illustrated together with his lucky 'Leave Ticket' in a book on the sinking of the *Royal Oak*.

Faulkner most probably joined the ship's company of the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Indefatigable* when she was commissioned at Clydebank in mid-1944. If so, he would have served off Norway prior to *Indefatigable's* departure for the Pacific in November of the same year. More certain is the fact he was decorated for services in that ship in the Pacific (*Seedie's* refers).

By early 1945, the Fleet Air Arm aircraft of the carriers *Indefatigable*, *Illustrious*, *Victorious* and *Indomitable* were hotly engaged against assorted Japanese targets with the British Pacific Fleet during Operation 'Iceberg', with air strikes on the Sakishima Islands and in support of the U.S. landings at Okinawa, 23 March to 25 May 1945.

It was at the commencement of the latter operation, on 1 April 1945, that *Indefatigable* became the first British victim of a kamikaze aircraft, being hit on the flight deck above her 'island' superstructure, the detonation of the Zero's 500lb bomb wrecking both flight deck barriers, the flight deck sick bay and the briefing room - eight men were killed instantly, and the final casualty total was four officers and ten ratings killed, and 16 wounded. Five days later it was the turn of *Illustrious* to suffer a similar kamikaze attack.

Following repairs at Sydney, *Indefatigable* returned to an operational footing, and her aircraft were in action right up until 15 August 1945, on which date they fought the last air-to-air combat of the War. Throughout this period she remained under threat from further kamikaze attacks. Most probably, however, the catalyst behind the award of Faulkner's D.S.M. dated back to *Indefatigable's* first painful experience of 'The Divine Wind' on 1 April 1945.

Sold with a contemporary 'Track Chart of H.M.S. *Indefatigable* from Commissioning 10th Dec. 1943 - Arrival at Portsmouth 16th March 1946', and copied research.



A fine Great War 'Battle of the Somme' M.M. group of nine awarded to Corporal R. Taylor, Royal Horse Artillery, late Royal Field Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (30493 Cpl. R. Taylor. 'Q' By: R.H.A.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (30493 Tptr: R. Taylor, 88th. Bty., R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (30493 Tptr: R. Taylor. R.F.A.); 1914 Star, with clasp (30493 Bmbr: R. Taylor. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (30493 Cpl. R. Taylor. R.A.); Delhi Durbar 1903, silver, unnamed as issued, *lacking integral riband buckle*; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (30493 Cpl. R. Taylor. R.H.A.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1917, with bronze palm emblem on riband, *minor contact marks to Boer War awards, otherwise good very fine and better (9)* £800-£1,000

M.M. *London Gazette* 27 October 1916.

Ralph Taylor was born in Chatham, Kent, in 1884. A 14 year-old drummer boy - just 4ft 10 inches in stature - he attested for the Royal Artillery in London on 4 October 1898, and served with 88th Battery, Royal Field Artillery during the Boer War. Transferred to "T" Battery, he remained in South Africa until 22 January 1904. Sent to India, Taylor was advanced Gunner on 16 March 1903, Acting Bombardier 15 July 1904, and Bombardier 14 May 1906. Later transferred to "Q" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Taylor was appointed Corporal on 1 January 1910 and entered the French theatre of War with this unit on 11 November 1914.

Initially serving as part of the Sialkot Brigade in the 1st Indian Cavalry Division, "Q" Battery was soon in action at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle in March 1915, supporting 8th Division. Concentrated in a large semicircle, the guns were brought up by night with the aim of cutting the enemy wire which lay 15 yards deep in places. On 10 March 1915, the guns opened up, but the infantry attack was soon brought to a standstill by cleverly concealed German strong points. Transferred to the Somme in the early spring of 1916, Taylor likely spent much of his time maintaining the guns in the face of adverse weather and the endless mud. Awarded the Military Medal and Army L.S.G.C. Medal per Army Order 125 on 1 April 1917, his luck finally ran out on 1 July 1918 when he was wounded in action. Sent to the 1st South African General Hospital, the abrasion to his face was sufficient to necessitate evacuation to England per Hospital Ship *St. Andrew*. He was discharged upon termination of his second period of engagement on 3 September 1921.

Sold with copied service record and extensive private research.

Note: Entitlement to the Delhi Durbar 1903 Medal, the clasp to 1914 Star; and the French Croix de Guerre all unconfirmed.



A fine Great War 1917 'Battle of Menin Road Ridge' M.M. group of four awarded to Gunner J. Convery, Royal Horse Artillery, who was killed in action on 10 August 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (54959 Gnr: J. Convery. 'N' By: R.H.A.); 1914 Star, with clasp (54959 Gnr: J. Convery, R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (54959 A.Bmbr. J. Convery. R.A.) *good very fine (4)* £240-£280

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

Joseph Convery was born in Glasgow in 1890, and enlisted for service with the Royal Horse Artillery around 1908. Returned from India with his regiment, Convery was posted to France with "H" Battery on 27 September 1914, and saw considerable action at Messines in October 1914. Transferred to "N" Battery, the War Diary entry for August 1917 makes for interesting reading: 'Place Lievin 30th Aug. 'N' Battery heavily shelled. During the month the battery fired 15,360 rounds. The undermentioned had the honour to receive the Military Medal; Bdr. Oakley J., A.Bdr. Wallace H., Gnr. Convery J. Linesman, the O.P. situated in the Bois de Riaument was constantly shelled, it had very little cover. The devotion to duty shown by the subaltern officers, telephonist and linesmen was beyond all praise.'

Remaining on the Western Front, Convery was killed in action on 10 August 1918, and is buried in Beacon Cemetery, Sully-Laurette, France.

330 A Great War 'German Spring Offensive' M.M. group of four awarded to Gunner T. Miller, Royal Horse Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (88156 Gnr: T. Miller. 'U' By: R.H.A.); 1914-15 Star (88156 Gnr: T. Miller. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (88156 Gnr: T. Miller. R.A.) *edge bruise to first, very fine (4)* £240-£280

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 July 1918.

Thomas Miller was born in Tottenham, Middlesex, on 16 November 1894. He enlisted into the Royal Horse Artillery on 2 November 1914, and served in France from 1 April 1915. Appointed Acting Shoeing Smith four days later, he was posted to 16 Brigade Royal Horse Artillery Ammunition Column, and was thus present during the Second Battle of Ypres from 22 April to 25 May 1915. This action witnessed the first German deployment of poison gas, followed by further attacks on the Frezenberg and Bellewaarde Ridges which effectively brought both sides to an exhausted standstill. Posted to "U" Battery on 2 August 1917, Miller witnessed the destruction of a number of his battery guns on the first day of the German Spring Offensive near Le Verjiubr. Relocated to Montigny and then the Amiens Road, the War Diary for 16 Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, adds: 'Killing enemy until they got to a very short range.'

Awarded the Military Medal, Miller survived the war and remained in service with "B" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. His Army Service Record shows, however, that his life changed beyond measure in early 1920, when his father recalled him home: 'I have had the misfortune to have his mother knocked down by a motor causing her to have her legs smashed... and I have been waiting to go under an operation myself with a double rupture.'

Sold with extensive copied research.

331 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Gunner A. Saunders, Royal Horse Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.R. (52578 Gnr: A. Saunders. J.3/Bde: R.H.A.) *contact marks and light polishing, nearly very fine* £200-£240

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 December 1917.

Arthur Saunders, a resident of Netherfield, served in France from 15 August 1914 with 3rd Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery. Attached to "J" Battery, his unit took part in the retreat from Mons and rearguard action at Bonnet, and witnessed extensive action at Loos, where Battery Sergeant Major L. J. Hansell won the Military Medal for putting out an ammunition fire in the heat of battle on 5 October 1917:

'The enemy shelled the gun position from 8am till 7pm with 15cm howitzer and 20cm howitzer - the battery position was very much knocked about and number six gun pit had a direct hit on it completely destroying the gun and setting light to a good deal of ammunition.'

Interestingly, the Battery War Diary adds: 'Sergeant Durham, Corporal Hansell, Corporal Butler, and Gunner Saunders awarded the Military Medal for gallantry in action on the 4th and 5th.'

Sold with copied research.



A scarce Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to 2nd Corporal R. E. Simons, Inland Water Transport, Royal Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (105955 L.Cpl. R. E. Simons. Inld: Wtr: Trans. R.E.); 1914-15 Star (105955 Spr. R. E. Simons. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (105955 2 Cpl. R. E. Simons. R.E.) mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)* £300-£400

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 February 1917.

Roland Edward Simons was born in Gravesend, Kent, in 1887. A River Thames Lighterman, he attested for the Royal Engineers Inland Water Transport in London on 28 June 1915, and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 September 1915 - the Inland Water Transport barges were used to transport supplies to forward areas and ambulance barges were used to transport the badly wounded who were unable to tolerate the movement caused by being transported by train or lorry. He was appointed Lance Corporal on 26 February 1916, and was promoted 2nd Corporal on 9 December of that year, and was awarded the Military Medal in February 1917, a late Somme award. Evacuated to the U.K. on 23 June 1917 suffering from arthritis and rheumatism, the result of active service, he returned to France on 15 December 1917, remaining there for the rest of the War. He was demobilised on 14 February 1919. Returning to Gravesend and his former occupation as a Lighterman, he took his own life at home on 30 October 1934, the day before he was due in court to answer a charge of fraudulent conversion.

Sold with copied research.

333 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. awarded to Lance-Corporal E. Bryan, Cheshire Regiment

Military Medal, G.V.R. (61401 L.Cpl. E. Bryan. 15/Ches: R.) *heavily polished, contact marks, fine* £140-£180

M.M. *London Gazette* 30 October 1917.

Edward Bryan was born in Levenshulme, Lancashire, in 1893. He attested at Stockport for the Cheshire Regiment on 10 March 1914, serving in France with the 6th Battalion from 10 November 1914. Awarded the Military Medal whilst serving with the 15th Battalion, his Army Service Record notes that he was gassed on 10 November 1917 and returned home soon thereafter. Decorated with his MM at Chester on 17 February 1918, Bryan was discharged surplus to military requirements on 5 February 1919.

334 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Private F. J. Harding, Royal Welsh Fusiliers

Military Medal, G.V.R. (14464 Pte. F. J. Harding. 13/R.W. Fus.); 1914-15 Star (14464 Pte. F. J. Harding. R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (14464 Pte. F. J. Harding. R.W. Fus.) *light contact marks, nearly very fine and better (4)* £260-£300

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

Frederick John Harding attested for the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 September 1915. He was awarded the Military Medal whilst serving with the 13th Battalion, and was demobilised on 16 January 1919.



A Second War 'North Africa' M.M. group of six awarded to Fitter Gunner First Class W. F. Davey, Royal Horse Artillery, later Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, who displayed considerable courage on more than one occasion when attacked by the tanks of Rommel's Afrika Korps

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (791729 L.Sjt. W. F. Davey. R.A.) *suspension claw slightly loose*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted court-style for display, *minor contact marks, good very fine and better (6)* £800-£1,000

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 February 1943.

The original Recommendation states: 'This Sergeant Fitter has done some magnificent work both in maintaining the Battery's vehicles and recovering vehicles from dangerous country in front of our O.Ps. On several occasions, he has worked on abandoned vehicles under heavy shell fire until he has been able to drive them back into our lines. On one occasion, in the last campaign, he continued to work on a broken down portee while in the middle of a tank battle. This N.C.O.'s consistent courage, cheerfulness and complete disregard of his own safety has been an outstanding example to the other men of the Battery, and he has been responsible for saving a large number of vehicles from either falling into the enemy's hands or being destroyed.'

William Frederick Davey was born in the Parish of Fratton, Portsmouth, on 8 January 1915. He attested for the Royal Artillery as a 14 year-old schoolboy on 1 May 1929, and was immediately sent to the Military College of Science at Woolwich. He mustered as Gunner on 8 January 1933, and served in Cairo from 17 August 1936 in the rank of Bombardier Artificer. Posted to "D" Battery, 3 Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, on 1 August 1939, Davey witnessed extensive active service in North Africa and was recommended for a B.E.M. in March 1942 whilst serving with 7th Armoured Division. Downgraded to a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 9 September 1942), the surviving WO 373/88 entry offers a good insight as to the intensity of the campaign at that time:

'Bdr (Art) William Frederick Davey., 3 Regt. R.H.A., 791729., On 21 Nov. 1942 near Sidi Rezegh the B Echelon of 7 Sp. Gp. was attacked by a large number of German tanks and thrown into considerable confusion. Bdr. Davey immediately collected up the vehicles of his battery and several others of other units which were under fire from the tanks and led them to a safe place. Bdr. Davey's prompt action undoubtedly saved many of these vehicles and their drivers and much valuable equipment from being captured. Throughout the past two years in the Western Desert Bdr. Davey has shown untiring devotion to duty. On many occasions he has worked under fire in the forward area and repaired guns and portees thereby enabling them to be brought into action with the least possible delay.'

Davey saw further active service in Normandy from 18 June 1944, being granted the substantive rank of Sergeant. Transferred to the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, he was posted to 21 Advance base workshop and re-mustered as Fitter Gunner 2nd Class in the spring of 1945. Following a brief spell with BAOR, he was finally discharged upon completion of engagement on 10 February 1954.

Sold with extensive copied research including the recipient's Army Service Record.



A Second War 1944 'Monte Cassino operations' immediate M.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant A. D. Cullum, Royal Corps of Signals, for repeated gallantry at the end of April 1944

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (830700 Sjt. A. D. Cullum. R. Signals.) in named box of issue; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *generally very fine (6)* *£1,200-£1,600*

M.M. *London Gazette* 24 August 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'Sergeant Cullum was the Section Sergeant of the Signals Section, attached to Headquarters, 12 Infantry Brigade. He was ordered by his Brigade Signal Officer to reconnoitre and lay a line from M.M.G. Headquarters near Pasquale to the Headquarters of a company occupying Cassino Castle, on the 25th April 1944. As the line was of extreme importance and urgency, Sergeant Cullum made an attempt at night, twice wading the Rapido River, and across country suspected of containing mines, without prior reconnaissance. This attempt unfortunately failed. On the 26th April 1944, he carried out a further reconnaissance in daylight across ground in full view of the enemy. This line has since been subjected to considerable shelling and mortaring; but due to Sergeant Cullum's untiring efforts and determination, maintenance has been carried out continuously and in addition all other extensive line communications of the Brigade have been kept through. His steadfast devotion to duty and complete disregard to danger in the face of the enemy have been of the highest order.'

Albert Doughty Cullum served with E Section 4 Divisional Signals, attached Headquarters 12 Infantry Brigade, 13 Corps as part of operations during the Battle of Monte Cassino during the Second World War.



A Second War 1944 'Italy operations' immediate M.M. group of five awarded to Corporal S. C. Barnes, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, for his gallantry in leading his section in taking prisoners and repelling a Platoon strength enemy attack on his position during the advance near Ripi, 30/31 May 1944

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (6405804 A. Cpl. S. C. Barnes. The Buffs.); 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly very fine (5)* £1,000-£1,400

M.M. *London Gazette* 7 December 1944.

The original recommendation states: 'On 30th May 1944, Corporal Barnes was a section commander in the leading platoon of the 5th Battalion, The Buffs, during the advanced on Point 271, near Ripi.

On arrival on the objective, Corporal Barnes led his section with great skill and daring and succeeded in taking five German prisoners. His platoon then consolidated the position on this feature. Shortly after placing his section a German despatch rider walked towards his position. Corporal Barnes immediately jumped up and chased after him, firing as he advanced.

Immediately following on this incident, his section was attacked by approximately a platoon of enemy. Corporal Barnes remained perfectly calm and commanded his section with great courage and determination. The attackers were driven off, having suffered severe casualties. There were no casualties at all in Corporal Barnes' section.

During the following night, Corporal Barnes gave great help to the Company stretcher-bearers who were trying to evacuate the Company Commander, who had been badly wounded.

Throughout the whole operation, Corporal Barnes led his section with great skill and set a magnificent example to all the men in his section. It was largely due to his great efforts that the Company was able to hold on to the position against all enemy attacks.'

Sidney Charles Barnes served during the Second World War with the 5th Battalion, The Buffs as part of the 36th Infantry Brigade, 78th Division, XII Corps in Italy.



A fine Second War 1944 'North West Europe' immediate M.M. group of five awarded to Lance Sergeant H. V. Dawson, 10th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, who was originally recommended for a D.C.M. for his gallantry leading a patrol to capture a prisoner north of Eindhoven in September 1944 - during which he captured nine enemy soldiers, personally silenced a sniper, and successfully withdrew his men as well as the prisoners, all whilst under machine gun fire. He received gunshot wounds to both legs in October 1944

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (5187671 L. Sjt. H. V. Dawson. H.L.I.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, with photographic image of recipient in uniform, *light contact marks overall, nearly very fine (5)*

£1,200-£1,600



M.M. *London Gazette* 1 March 1945.

The original recommendation (for a D.C.M.) states: 'On 27th September, Lance Sergeant Dawson was specially selected to carry out a particularly hazardous patrol in the area of Donderonk [north of Eindhoven]. The ground was close, abounding in ditches in which the enemy had made excellent fire positions which were very hard to locate even at short ranges. Lance Sergeant Dawson was ordered to take out a patrol of four men to capture at least one of the enemy in order to obtain an identification.

His first contact was with nine enemy whom he skilfully surprised from the rear and who, after a short encounter surrendered to him. Having thus achieved his object, he disarmed the prisoners and while doing so an enemy sniper not previously located opened fire. Lance Sergeant Dawson attempted to kill this man with a sten gun but it would not fire. He immediately picked up an M.P. 40 and killed the sniper. The result of the shooting was to arouse a previously unlocated enemy machine gun post which opened fire with the object of preventing the return of the patrol. Lance Sergeant Dawson, in spite of the encumbrance of nine prisoners, ordered his patrol into fire position from which the enemy could be engaged. Without thought for his personal safety and with the greatest coolness under heavy and accurate fire he manoeuvred his patrol and wiped out the enemy post. He then disengaged his party and returned to battalion Headquarters without loss. There he gave a most excellent and concise report containing much valuable information. This information, supplemented by that obtained from his prisoners, proved invaluable in subsequent patrolling which had to be carried out on this front.

Lance Sergeant Dawson's leadership and calmness in danger was the success of this hazardous patrol. His aggressive attitude and keenness to seek out the enemy and destroy them was a fine example of courage and determination which was followed by his men.'

Harold Victor Dawson was born in April 1917. He resided at 11 Bondway, Vauxhall, London. He served during the Second World War with the 10th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry. The latter served as part of the 227th Highland Infantry Brigade, 15th (Scottish) Division, XII Corps in North West Europe. XII Corps played a subsidiary role securing the left flank of XXX Corps' main thrust during Operation *Market Garden*, but the 15th (Scottish) had five days' hard fighting in securing the town of Best (Donderonk being just to the north), just beyond the Wilhelmina Canal and north of Eindhoven. Dawson received gunshot wounds to both legs in October 1944 - at the end of that month the Battalion were engaged in heavy fighting to capture the town of Tilburg.



A Sea Gallantry Medal group of six awarded to Leading Boatman H. O. Welch, H.M. Coast Guard

Sea Gallantry Medal, E.VII.R., small 2nd issue, silver (Henry Oscar Welch, "Bessie Arnold" 28th December 1908) *suspension tightened/refitted*; British War Medal 1914-20 (162859 H. O. Welch, Lg. Btn., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (162859 H. O. Welch, Boatn., H.M. Coast Guard); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Life Saving Medal, 40mm, bronze, the obverse featuring a lifeboat being rowed towards a sailing ship in distress in high seas; the reverse inscribed (name engraved) 'To H. O. Welch, he risked his own to save another's life'; Marine Society Reward of Merit, silver, the reverse inscribed, 'Henry Oscar Welch, 5th June 1902', mounted for court-style display, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and better (6)* £700-£900

Henry Oscar Welch was born in Chigwell, Essex on 8 May 1876. He entered the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class from the training ship *Warspite* on 13 September 1891 and attained the rank of Petty Officer 2nd Class in May 1903. In March 1904 he transferred to the Coastguard as a Boatman, being advanced to Leading Boatman in January 1912. He served at various Scottish stations until he was demobilised in July 1919. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. in May 1905.

As a Boatman of the Coastguard at Kildonan, Welch was awarded one of 74 E.VII.R. small second type silver Sea Gallantry Medals for an incident on 28 December 1908. The official citation states: 'The *Bessie Arnold*, of Whitehaven, stranded 9 miles from the Life Saving Apparatus Station at Kildonan. A rocket was fired but no one on board secured the line. A body was seen among the wreckage and Welch at great risk entered the surf and brought it ashore, where life was found to be extinct. The other three of the crew were also drowned.' (taken from BT261/5).

The *Bessie Arnold* had left Millom bound for Glasgow on 26 December 1908. She stranded in a severe gale at Slidery, on the Isle of Arran. The *James Stevens No.2*, the lifeboat based at Campeltown was launched and approaching the ship, saw that the crew were still aboard. But as the lifeboat drew near she was thrown onto the schooner's deck and holed and one of her crew was cast into the raging sea. Remarkably the lifeboatman was rescued and the damaged ship made its way back to Campeltown whilst the coastguardmen on shore began their rescue efforts.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.



A pre-War Sea Gallantry Medal awarded to L. H. Davies, for the rescue of the Royal Party from the wreck of the S.S. *Delhi* off Cape Spartel, Morocco, on 13 December 1911

Sea Gallantry Medal, G.V.R., bronze (Leonard H. Davies. "Delhi" 13. Dec. 1911.) *polished, very fine*

£300-£400

The 8,090-tonne Peninsular and Oriental liner *Delhi* with 85 first class passengers on board, including the Duke and Duchess of Fife (H.R.H. the Princess Royal) and their two daughters, Princess Alexandra and Princess Maud, was bound from London to Bombay via Marseilles. At about 2:00 a.m. on 13 December 1911, the ship ran ashore in very rough weather some two miles from Cape Spartel. There was a strong westerly wind and very heavy rain. A wireless call was immediately sent out and was picked up by the station at Cadiz and within a short time several men-of-war were speeding to the wreck. Amongst the first ships to arrive were H.M.S. *London* and H.M.S. *Duke of Edinburgh*. At about 11:00 a.m. Rear-Admiral Sir C. Cradock brought a boat from the *Duke of Edinburgh* alongside and with great difficulty took off the Royal Party from the *Delhi*. On her way back the boat was swamped not far from shore and everyone thrown into the water, Princess Alexandra having a narrow escape from drowning. Eventually all came to land safely.

6 silver and 13 bronze Sea Gallantry Medals were awarded for this action.



An inter-War Sea Gallantry Medal and Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society pair awarded to Chief Officer S. C. S. Taws, Mercantile Marine, who died on 3 March 1942 following the torpedoing and sinking of the S.S. *City of Manchester* off Java

Sea Gallantry Medal, G.V.R., bronze (Stephen Corner Stephenson Taws "Selma Creaser" 30th October. 1927) in fitted case of issue; Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, silver (To Stephen C. S. Taws.. 2nd Off. S/S "City of Lahore." For Gallant Service. 30/10/27.) mounted on a black riband with integral top riband bar, in fitted case of issue, *edge bruise to latter, very fine (2)* £600-£800

S.G.M. London Gazette 12 March 1929:

'In recognition of gallantry displayed by them on the 30th October 1927, in saving the lives of the crew of the Newfoundland schooner *Selma Creaser*, which was in distress in the Atlantic Ocean.

Stephen Corner Stephenson Taws, a native of Houston, Renfrewshire, was born in 1898 and was awarded the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society Medal for the same action as his Sea Gallantry Medal; further details of that award featured in *Northern Daily Mail* on 10 December 1927: 'Outward bound from New York for the Far East, the *City of Lahore*, sighted on October 30 last, at 5.25am, what proved to be the Newfoundland schooner *Selma Creaser* showing a flare and as soon as they passed the schooner fired a rocket. Passing under the stern of the schooner the steamer hailed her, and received the reply that they wished to be taken off and had no boat of their own. Heavy weather had prevailed for some considerable time and there was still a big sea running.. Due to the heavy weather encountered, the *Selma Creaser* was badly strained and leaking so badly that her Captain deemed it advisable to set her on fire before leaving. When last seen the schooner was burning furiously.

In the boat sent away by the *City of Lahore* with the Chief Officer in charge was Mr Taws, Second Officer.'

Taws was subsequently aboard the *City of Manchester* when she was torpedoed by *I53* off Java on 28 February 1942. Joseph Berkley, a member of the S.S. *Tulsar*, wrote to Mrs Taws on 19 March:

'On the morning of the twenty eighth of February, I had the good fortune to be in the vicinity of the *City of Manchester* when she was torpedoed and her lifeboats were shelled by the Japanese. Among the wounded survivors received on board was your husband. My Doctor deemed his condition too critical to permit your husband's transfer to a hospital on shore. Three serious lung punctures required that he be kept quiet in order to have any chance of surviving. The following day, the first of March, which was a day of mass evacuation from Tjilatjap, Java, we left port with Mr Taws on board. In spite of three blood transfusions, oxygen and all other efforts, it was impossible to save his life. One the third of March about 6.40pm he passed away. Next day at 9.00am, I performed the funeral services and we buried him at sea. I hope you will forgive me for sending his remains to the deep, but under the circumstances it was the only thing left for me to do.'

Taws is commemorated upon the Tower Hill Memorial.

Sold with an old hand-written copy of the above letter; and copied research.

A Second War R.V.M. group of eleven awarded to Warrant Officer Class I F. Wylde, Office Keeper at the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, late Royal Garrison Artillery

1914 Star, with clasp (26463 Cpl. F. Wylde. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with small M.I.D. oak leaves (26463 W.O. Cl.2. F. Wylde. R.A.); Defence Medal; Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, silver, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued; Royal Household Faithful Service Medal, G.V.R., suspension dated '1913-1933', 2 clasps, Thirty Years, Forty Years (F. Wylde); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (191770 B.S.Mjr. F. Wylde. R.G.A.); Special Constabulary Faithful Service Medal, G.V.R., 1 clasp, War Service 1942 (Sergt. Frederick Wylde.) mounted court-style for display, *lightly polished and lacquered, nearly very fine and better* (11) £800-£1,000



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

Frederick Theophilus Wylde was born in Wandsworth, London, on 29 May 1886. A ship's steward, he attested for the Royal Regiment of Artillery at Woolwich on 21 August 1903 and witnessed early service overseas in India. Advanced Corporal on 29 June 1910 and briefly transferred to the Army Reserve, he took brief employment as Gate Keeper at the Royal Mews on 1 December 1912, before being recalled to service with 7 Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, upon the outbreak of the Great War. Sent to France on 15 August 1914, Wylde was promoted Sergeant 4 January 1915 and Mentioned in Despatches on 21 May 1918. His valuable service was further recognised by the award of the M.S.M. as Battery Sergeant Major of "B" Anti-Aircraft Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, and appointment as Warrant Officer 1st Class before the cessation of hostilities.

Returning to London and his former civilian employment on the Staff of the Royal Household, Wylde was made Office Keeper at the Royal Mews on 1 October 1923 and was later awarded the Faithful Service Medal with 2 clasps. He is recorded in 1939 as living with his wife at the Royal Mews, and was thus likely present on 13 September 1940 when a German raider dropped five high explosive bombs on the Palace; the Royal chapel, inner quadrangle, entrance gates and Victoria Memorial were all hit, with four members of the Palace staff wounded and one killed. In a poignant statement, Queen Elizabeth is quoted as saying, 'I'm glad we have been bombed. It makes me feel I can look the East-End in the face'. For Wylde, his day was almost certainly spent helping to clear up the mess, followed by an evening dedicated to the service of the Special Constabulary and A.R.P.

Decorated with the R.V.M. on 2 June 1943, Wylde was re-designated Clerk at the Royal Mews on 1 January 1947, before retiring on 15 September 1955. As one of the most experienced members of staff, whose service to the Crown spanned over 40 years, Wylde was one of the true 'old guard'. He died on 21 February 1970.

Sold with copied research, including a photographic image of the recipient in later life wearing his medals.



A rare Second War B.E.M. and I.C.I. Gold Medal for Bravery pair awarded to Miss Catherine Munro, a Chargewoman at Imperial Chemical Industries' Powfoot Powder Factory

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Miss Catherine Munro) on lady's bow riband; Imperial Chemical Industries Gold Medal for Conspicuous Bravery, 38mm x 26mm, gold (9ct., 26.21g including riband, hallmarks for Birmingham 1938), the obverse inscribed 'Awarded for Bravery' with a lion rampant bearing the letters, 'I.C.I.', the reverse inscribed in raised letters (with name, locality and date engraved), 'Presented to Catherine Munro by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd for Conspicuous Bravery at Powfoot Works on 22nd February 1942', with integral hallmarked gold brooch bar inscribed 'Fortis', in *Thomas Fattorini, Birmingham, case, nearly extremely fine, rare (2)* *£800-£1,000*

One of only 36 I.C.I. Medals for Bravery awarded from the date of the medal's institution in 1929, and the last award in 1975.

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 8 May 1942: Miss Catherine Munro, Chargewoman, Powder Factory, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited.

'Miss Munro was loading a car with powder when she saw a flame issue from under the floor boards of the powder house. She sent her assistant to telephone for the Fire Brigade and, with a small hose, she returned to the compartment where the fire had developed. She played water on it until the Fire Brigade arrived. Close beside the fire was an uncovered car containing powder and although the fire spread to this she did not give up but continued to fight the flames. There was in the house at the time a large quantity of powder in a highly inflammable condition. By her prompt action the fire was kept under control until the arrival of the Fire Brigade. The damage to the house was negligible and work was resumed within twenty-four hours.

Miss Munro showed courage without regard for her own safety being well aware of the possible consequences of the fire.'

Sold with named Ministry of Supply letter congratulating the recipient upon her award, dated 7 May 1942, and signed 'Andrew R. Duncan'.

Single Orders and Decorations

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The Royal Victorian Order, K.C.V.O., Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered 'K278', with full neck riband; Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with gold retaining pin, the reverse officially numbered '278', in *Collingwood, London*, case of issue, the case also numbered 'K278', *extremely fine (2)* £800-£1,000

According to extensive research carried out by the present vendor, this set of insignia was likely awarded on 12 December 1911, at around the time of the Delhi Durbar in India.

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The Royal Victorian Order, K.C.V.O., Knight Commander's set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered 'K405', with short section of miniature-width neck riband; Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially marked '405', with gold retaining pin, *good very fine (2)* £700-£900

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- 346 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
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- 347 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, *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
-
- x 348 Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated 1945, hallmarks for London 1948, *good very fine* £600-£800
An example of a Distinguished Service Cross that would have been presented at an investiture following the end of the war. These were usually to returned prisoners of war whose awards had been gazetted in their absence, but presented later at one of the many investitures held in the years after until the backlog was cleared. The officially engraved date reflects the date of gazetting, not that of investiture.
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- 349 Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, unnamed as issued, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue, *extremely fine* £140-£180
-
- 350 Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, unnamed as issued, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue (the case heavily worn), *extremely fine* £140-£180
-
- 351 Kaiser-I-Hind, G.V.R., 2nd class, 2nd type, silver, with integral top suspension brooch bar, in fitted case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240
-
- 352 King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £160-£200



The David Laban Collection of Great War Awards 'How I started Medal Collecting'

For the past 30 years I have run a small family business in the construction industry, and back in 2001, whilst one of my employees was on holiday and I was covering his work, my life changed forever. Whilst on site in Leeds, digging out for new water pipes, I found what I thought at the time was a brass badge buried approximately 18 inches deep in the ground. After closer inspection I realised that it was a Great War medal, and I noticed that it was named on the reverse to a Private E. Ackroyd of the Yorkshire Regiment. My first thoughts were to try and trace the family, and after speaking on the telephone to local medal dealer Andy Jukes from Wakefield (from whom over the years I have learnt so much, and benefitted from his wealth of knowledge regarding Great War medals), I knew that what I had found was the 1914 Star awarded to Private Ernest Ackroyd of the 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, who had been killed in action on 8 July 1916. He had come from Stanningley in Leeds, which is exactly where I'd been working. I was speechless. How did that medal get in the ground and what had happened to his family? I spent the rest of the week in the public library trying to trace his family, but to no avail.

From that day on I was hooked, and for the last twenty years, with the help of my very persevering wife, I have been chasing Great War medals, visiting antique fairs, auctions, antique centres, and even one time bought a motor home so we could travel around the country visiting places that were out of reach in a days travel. Finally I built up the courage to advertise in the local papers, and for many years bought direct from the public, uncovering some wonderful local items.

However, after twenty years it is time for the medals in my collection to go to a new home, and having starting with those groups that include the Territorial Force War Medal in Noonans' October auction, this latest tranche contains some good Great War gallantry groups, along with my collection of 1914 Stars (although I am keeping Private Ackroyd's 1914 Star, which I am holding in the photograph above!). As the 1914 Star was only awarded to those who served ashore in either France or Belgium between 5 August and 22 November 1914 there are a number of rarities in the collection, in particular the 1914 Star awarded to Private Fearn of the 21st Lancers (whose regiment at the time was stationed in India, and so did not qualify for the 1914 Star); and the 1914 Star awarded to Private Bell of the Army Cyclist Corps, who landed in France on 21 November 1914, one day before the qualifying deadline!

I plan to follow this sale with my collection of Great War casualty groups, as well as other more modern groups from the Second War to the present day. However, my passion for military history and the Great War will never cease, and I will now start again, but with more emphasis this time on building up my collection of local items.

**David Laban
October 2023.**



A Great War C.M.G. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Cantan, Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who was killed in action in the front line at Arras on 16 April 1916

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with short section of neck riband for display purposes; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (Capt. H. T. Cantan. 2/ D. of C.L.I.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 Cpt. H. T. Cantan. D. of C.L.I.) engraved naming; 1914 Star (Major. H. T. Cantan. D. of Corn: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. H. T. Cantan.); together the related miniature Boer War pair, these mounted as worn, *minor enamel damage to the central medallions of the CMG and light contact marks to the Boer War pair, otherwise good very fine and better* (6) £2,400-£2,800

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

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 22 June 1915 and 15 June 1916.

Henry Thomas Cantan was born in Kent in 1867 and served in the ranks of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, rising to the rank of Colour Sergeant, prior to being commissioned into the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry on 18 May 1892. He served as Captain in South Africa during the Boer War, on duty under the Military Governor of Pretoria, and afterwards served commanding a section of 4th Mounted Infantry, where he was present at the Relief of Kimberley and took part in the operations in the Orange Free State, including the actions at Paardeberg and Driefontein. The medal roll for the Q.S.A. additionally notes that he also served attached to the South African Constabulary from December 1900 to August 1902. He was taken Prisoner of War on 31 March 1900 at Koornspruit, and was released at Waterval on 6 June 1900. In 1902 he was appointed Superintendent of Gymnasia at the Curragh.

Cantan served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 November 1914, and was promoted temporary Lieutenant-Colonel on 16 December 1914, being confirmed in that rank on 1 March 1916. He was killed in action when in command of his battalion, in the front line at Arras, on 16 April 1916, and is buried at Faubourg d'Amiens Cemetery, France.

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



The historically important C.B.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant J. E. M. Carvell, 16th (County of London) Battalion (Queen's Westminster Rifles), London Regiment, who was twice wounded during the Great War - rather than take a discharge he took a posting as an Instructor to the Portuguese Army from 1917-18, and then as a Staff Captain, HQ London District, 1918-19.

A career diplomat, Carvell, when acting British Consul General in Munich in the 1930s, secured the freedom of some 300 Jews from Dachau, and in 2018 was posthumously recognised by the British Government as a 'British Hero of the Holocaust'

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with full and miniature width neck ribands, in *DS&S* case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. J. E. M. Carvell. 16/Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. E. M. Carvell); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, in card box of issue, the Great War trio lacquered and mounted court-style by *Spink, London*, the Coronation Medal loose, *good very fine* (5) £1,800-£2,200

C.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 2 January 1950: 'John Eric Maclean Carvell Esq., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Quito.'

John Eric Maclean Carvell was born on 12 August 1894 and was educated at Berkhamsted. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant on 9 September 1914 and was posted to the 16th (County of London) Battalion (Queen's Westminster Rifles), London Regiment as temporary Lieutenant on 30 November 1914. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 January 1915, and was promoted Captain on 28 April 1917. Twice wounded (on the second occasion the bullet reputedly lodged between his heart and his lung), rather than take a discharge he took a posting as an Instructor to the Portuguese Army from 1917-18, and then as a Staff Captain, HQ London District, 1918-19. He transferred to the Territorial Force Reserve on 30 July 1919.

A career diplomat, Carvell had various postings, firstly as British Consul to the Republic of Haiti, at Port au Prince, in 1920, followed by postings to Finisterre, France; Munich, Bavaria; State of Rio Grande do Sul at Porto Alegre, Brazil; and again at Munich, Bavaria, in the late 1930'. He was appointed British Consul General at Algiers, in 1942; Arizona, in 1946; Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Quito, Equador, in 1948; and Sofia, Bulgaria in 1951. He retired from the Foreign Service in 1954, and died at Bungay, Suffolk on 29 April 1978.

As Consul General in Munich, Carvell used his position to issue certificates to 300 Jewish men imprisoned in Dachau concentration camp for 'race defilement' (marrying or having relationships with non-Jewish German women). These certificates enabled the men to leave the camp and travel to British Mandated Palestine in 1937. As a result of his and his colleagues' efforts to aid the escape of Jews from Germany, a memorial plaque was unveiled at the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London. The plaque reads, 'To commemorate those British diplomats who by their personal endeavours helped to rescue victims of Nazi oppression'.

Carvell was posthumously awarded the title 'British Hero of the Holocaust' in 2018, along with his counterpart in Lithuania, Sir Thomas Preston. The title 'British Hero of the Holocaust' is a special award given by the British Government to people who helped or rescued Jews and others facing Nazi persecution before and during the Second World War. The award was created in 2009 following a campaign by the Holocaust Educational Trust to ensure that their actions were properly recognised; the first awards were given in 2010.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.S.O., M.C. group of five awarded to Major H. McMaster, Royal Field Artillery, who was thrice wounded, twice Mentioned in Despatches, and died of wounds on the Western Front on 2 December 1917

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue and outer card box, *the case with considerable loss to black leather finish*; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in *slightly damaged* case of issue and with outer maroon card box; 1914 Star (Lieut. H. Mc Master. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Major H. Mc Master.) with named card boxes of issue; Memorial Plaque (Hugh Mc Master) in original card envelope and outer transmission envelope addressed to 'Mrs Mc Master, The Camp, Steeple Clayton, Bucks', and redirected to 'Braydon Manor, Purton Wilts.', and again redirected to 'The Imperial Hotel, Exmouth', *about extremely fine (6)* *£2,200-£2,600*

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

M.C. *London Gazette*: 1 January 1917: Capt. Hugh Mc Master, R.F.A.

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 15 June 1916 and 11 December 1917.

Hugh McMaster was born in 1887 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery on 1 August 1907. He served with the 41st Battery, 42nd Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 August 1914, and was seriously wounded in both 1914 and 1916. He was mortally wounded in 1917, and consequently died on the Western Front on 2 December 1917. He is buried in Wimereux Communal Cemetery, France.

Sold with the recipient's original Commission Document, appointing Hugh McMaster, Second Lieutenant, Land Forces, dated 1 August, 1907.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.S.O., M.C. group of five awarded to Captain G. la C. Baudains, 9th (County of London) Battalion (Queen Victoria's Rifles), London Regiment, attached 9th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2132 Pte. G. Baudains, 2-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. G. La C. Baudains.); together with British Expeditionary Force, Recreational Training silver fob prize medal, engraved '4th Army Infantry School, Individual Bayonet Competition, won by Cpt. G. La. C. Baudains M.C., 9th Roy. Fus.', *very fine and better (5)*

£2,400-£2,800

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 26 July 1918

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in action. When in command of the right front company of his battalion, a heavy enemy attack drove back the battalion on his right, leaving his flank exposed. In spite of this, he held his support line position against greatly superior numbers, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Subsequently he was entirely cut off, but continued to hold on until he judged that the troops in his rear had had time to take up a new position, when he fought his way out, being wounded while so doing. By his splendid courage and coolness he set a fine example to all with him.'

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 December 1918.

George La Croix Baudains was born at St. Helier, Jersey, in 1892 and was educated at Jersey Modern School and King's College, London. He served initially with the 2nd (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 January 1915, before being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 9th (County of London) Battalion (Queen Victoria's Rifles), London Regiment on 25 October 1916, and served as a Lieutenant and Captain attached to the 9th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. He resigned his commission on 21 April 1921. He later served as an Assistant Inspector of Taxes, Inland Revenue Department, and died in Clapham, London, in October 1942.



A Great War 'Minesweeping' D.S.C. group of five awarded to Lieutenant F. Ellis, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and Mercantile Marine, who subsequently received a scarce Portuguese Institute for Lifesaving's Silver Medal

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1917, unnamed as issued; British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. F. Ellis. R. N.R.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Francis Ellis); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Lieut. F. Ellis. R.N.R.); mounted as worn together with a Portuguese Institute For Lifesaving Medal for Humanity, Courage and Selflessness for saving life at sea, silver and enamel, unnamed, with silver slide bar on riband, *suspension broken and re-affixed*, together with the related miniature awards for the four British medals, these similarly mounted as worn and housed in an *Ince, Newport*, jeweller's case; and riband bars, *oxidisation to the obverse of the third and fourth medals, otherwise very fine (5)* *£1,800-£2,200*

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 5 October 1918:

'For very good service as officer in command of a group of minesweepers.'

Francis Ellis was born in 1872. A Merchant Seaman, he obtained his Board of Trade Certificate of Competency as Second Mate in October 1893, and as First Mate, in July 1895, and as Master Mariner in March 1897. He was commissioned Temporary Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve on 1 March 1917, and was promptly sent on a course to learn minefield sweeping. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Halcyon*, for service in the Armed Trawler *Kinoki*, and for his services in command of a group of minesweepers was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. He was demobilised from H.M.S. *Victory* on 24 April 1919. Remaining in the Mercantile Marine, he subsequently received the Portuguese Institute for Lifesaving's Silver Medal in the 1920s, and died in Bristol in January 1948.

Sold together with the following family medals:

Pair: H. F. Ellis, Mercantile Marine

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Harold F. Ellis) *very fine*

Harold Francis Ellis was born in Dinas Powys, Glamorganshire in 1898, the son of the above, and passed his Board of Trade Certificate of Competency as Second Mate on 18 January 1919. He died at Bath, Somerset, in 1971.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of five awarded to Lieutenant C. B. Ainslie, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, attached Machine Gun Squadron, late 1st Life Guards, who was wounded in April 1918

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914 Star (3069 Tpr. C. Ainslie. 1/Life Gds.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I. D. oak leaves (Lieut. C. B. Ainslie.); **France, Third Republic**, Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (5) £1,400-£1,800

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

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

French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 10 October 1918.

Charles Bernard Ainslie served with the 1st Life Guards during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 October, and was commissioned into the 4th (Queens Own) Hussars as a Second Lieutenant on 19 January 1915; following his commission he served in the Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry) Machine Gun Squadron. He was wounded in the left foot in April 1918, and for his services during the Great War he was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Military Cross and the French Croix de Guerre. He relinquished his commission on 18 January 1919, on account of ill health brought on by wounds.

Sold with copied research.

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A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant W. P. Batters, Essex Yeomanry, later Army Service Corps, who was awarded the Military Cross whilst serving with the Machine Gun Squadron

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. W. P. Batters. Essex Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. P. Batters.); together with the related miniature awards, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £1,200-£1,600

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He handled his guns with marked skill and gallantry under continuous shell fire. Although badly wounded he continued to superintend for eighteen hours with the utmost determination, thereby rendering valuable assistance at a critical time.'

Walter Perceval Batters was born in Enfield, Middlesex, in 1879, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Essex Yeomanry on 30 December 1914. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from October 1915, and was seconded for duty with Brigade Machine Gun Squadron on 29 February 1916. He transferred to the Army Service Corps on 29 April 1918, and in the 1939 Register he is recorded as a colliery Director and is residing at the Old Rectory, Ruthin, North Wales. He died in Chelsea in January 1952.

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A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Captain F. E. Douglas, West Yorkshire Regiment

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. F. E. Douglas. W. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with *small* M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. F. E. Douglas.) with unusual narrow silver and enamel '1918' riband brooch to the BWM, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £1,000-£1,400

M.C. *London Gazette* 19 November 1917; citation published 22 March 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his company with great courage and ability to its objective, and organised it for the assault so well that all objectives were attained and consolidated in less time than expected. He personally killed three of the enemy in the advance. He set a fine example of coolness and serenity to all ranks not only in attack but in the heavy work of digging in.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 June 1919 (Italy).

Francis Eric Douglas was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the West Yorkshire Regiment on 7 December 1914, and served with the 11th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 August 1915, being both Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Military Cross. He died in Canterbury, Kent, in 1973.



A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Acting Major D. V. Webb, Leicestershire Regiment, who was five times wounded in action during the Great War, and died of wounds at Magny la Fosse on 16 October 1918

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. D. V. Webb. Leic. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Major D. V. Webb.) *nearly extremely fine (4)* £1,200-£1,600

M.C. *London Gazette* 15 March 1916:

'For conspicuous devotion to duty. During an enemy attack [at Wieltje in Belgium] he was not only injured, but buried by the explosion of a shell. Though suffering greatly from shock, he insisted on remaining in command of his company for two days, when his C.O. ordered him to report himself to the Medical Officer.'

Duncan Vere Webb was born at the Curragh Camp, County Kildare, Ireland, on 20 March 1896, where his father Major Duncan Webb was stationed with the Army Service Corps, and was educated at Uppingham School. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Leicestershire Regiment, he served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 26 January 1915. He was badly gassed on 20 December 1915; was slightly wounded on 5 January 1916; and in February 1917 he was admitted to hospital with appendicitis, and afterwards was granted sick leave in England.

Webb was back in France by April 1917 as Officer Commanding a raid on enemy trenches with the object of 'killing Germans and securing identifications'. An account of the raid in the War Diary says 'several dugouts blown in containing Germans ... machine gun destroyed ... one prisoner brought back unwounded ... casualties: 1 killed, 22 wounded, 4 missing.'

Webb was wounded again in the trenches on 6 July 1917 but remained on duty, and then again during an attack on 23 September 1918, probably as a result of shell fire. In October, the Battalion was in action again in the area of Magny-la-Fosse, launching an attack in the early hours of 8 October 1918, advancing and taking ground over the next four days. It was during this assault that he was shot in the abdomen, possibly by machine gun fire, on the morning of the 10 October 1918. He arrived at the 5th Casualty Clearing Station on the following day, where he was operated on at once, but his wound was serious and he died on 16 October 1918. He is buried at Vadencourt British Cemetery, Maissemy, Aisne, France.

Sold with copied research.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C. group of four awarded to Captain W. N. Crosby, Yorkshire Regiment, late Honourable Artillery Company, who was twice Mentioned in Despatches

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914 Star (1099 Pte. W. N. Crosby. H.A.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. W. N. Crosby,) all housed in a fitted bronze, velvet-lined and glazed frame bearing the crest of The Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, *good very fine (4)* *£1,200-£1,600*

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 22 May 1917 and 11 December 1917.

William Noel Crosby enlisted into the Honourable Artillery Company on 8 August 1914 and served with them as a Private during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 September 1914. Commissioned into the 12th Battalion, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, he saw further service with them, being twice Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Military Cross before being demobilised in 1919, his home address being at 'Lightwoods', Highfield, Egglecliffe, County Durham. He is mentioned in the Booklet, *A Brief Account of Egglecliffe Men who served in the Great War*; which notes that he was Mentioned in Despatches on three occasions (although only two Mentions have been traced) in addition to being awarded the M.C.

Sold with a War Office notification letter regarding the award of the Military Cross.



A fine Great War 'Western Front' M.C., D.C.M., Russian Cross of St. George group of six awarded to Second Lieutenant W. H. Brace, 19th (Glamorgan Pioneers) Battalion, Welsh Regiment, late 16th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment and 16th (Cardiff City) Battalion, Welsh Regiment

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in case of issue; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (22053 Pte. W. H. Brace. 16/Ches: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. W. H. Brace.); Defence Medal, with Army Council enclosure, in named card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. W. H. Brace, 54 Pen y Dre, Rhiwbina, Cardiff'; **Russia, Empire**, Cross of St. George, Fourth Class, silver, reverse officially numbered '807673', *good very fine (6)* £5,000-£7,000

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

'For marked courage and initiative in command of a platoon attached to a company of infantry for consolidation of the final objective in the operations of 20 October 1918, north-east of Le Cateau. When the attack was checked by wire he joined the infantry, reorganised the attack, and captured the position. He mopped up enemy positions and dug-outs in a quarry, and later caught up the advance and rendered valuable assistance in taking the final objective.'

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 20 October 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry during operations. As C.O.'s runner he carried messages to all parts of the line. When the adjutant, signalling officer and assistant adjutant became casualties he did splendid work, and though only a boy knew exactly what was going on all along the line. He was twice blown off his legs during the day close to his C.O.'

Russian Cross of St. George, Fourth Class *London Gazette* 19 February 1917.

William Herbert Brace attested for the Cheshire Regiment and served with the 16th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from January 1916. Awarded the D.C.M., he was subsequently posted to the 16th (Cardiff City) Battalion, Welsh Regiment, prior to being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 19th (Glamorgan Pioneer) Battalion, Welsh Regiment, on 31 October 1917. He relinquished his commission on 1 September 1921. The 1920 Army List, as is the case with some D.C.M. recipients, also credits him with the award of a Mention in Despatches on 20 October 1916, which is the date of the D.C.M. award, although no further trace of a 'Mention' has been found.

Brace was again commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the 16th Glamorganshire Battalion (Cardiff), Home Guard on 16 February 1941. He was a member of the Welch Regiment Officers Association and in 1957 carried the Colour of his old Battalion at the laying up ceremony in the Regimental Chapel. He died on 16 January 1962.

Sold with a Welsh Regiment other ranks cap badge; aluminium wrist I.D. tag on steel chain (W. H. Brace 22053, 16 Ch. Bapt.); ribbon bar for the first two; Welsh Regiment officers bladed cap badge; original *London Gazette* pages containing the citation for the M.C.; several original press cuttings; copy hand-written note, being an Extract from Army Orders, regarding the award of the D.C.M. and Russian Cross of St. George, this split to folds and part lacking; and original citation for Russian Cross of St. George to Officer Cadet W. H. Brace, which reads the same as the D.C.M. citation.



A Great War 'Western Front' M.C., M.M. group of four awarded to Second Lieutenant J. D. Harrison, Royal Irish Rifles

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved '25 Oct. 1918. Lt. J. D. Harrison. M.M. 12th Royal Irish Rifles. Hierweg'; Military Medal, G.V.R. (14-41003 Sgt. J. D. Harrison. 14/R. Ir. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. D. Harrison.) mounted court-style for display, *very fine and better and a rare combination (4)* *£3,000-£4,000*

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations around Hierweg on 25 October, 1918. When our troops were held up by heavy machine-gun fire he went forward with his platoon, under heavy fire, and put an enemy machine gun out of action, he himself working a Lewis gun when most of his platoon had become casualties. By his personal courage he set a splendid example to the men.'

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

John Darwin Harrison was born at Brading, Isle of Wight, in 1891, and in the 1911 Census he is recorded as a 20 year-old printers' clerk, residing in his parents' household at Baker Street, Alvaston, Derby. He attested for the Royal Irish Rifles and served in the ranks of the 14th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front prior to being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 12th Battalion on 31 July 1918. He relinquished his commission on completion of service on 20 January 1919, and died at Bakewell, Derbyshire, in 1957.



A Great War 'Palestine' M.C. group of five awarded to Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class The Reverend H. T. Lloyd, Army Chaplain's Department, attached 158th Brigade, 53rd (Welsh) Division, who was awarded the Military Cross and twice Mentioned in Despatches for Egypt and Palestine

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved 'Rev. H. T. Lloyd, M.A. C.F. Palestine 1917'; 1914-15 Star (Rev. H. T. Lloyd. A.C.D.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Rev. H. T. Lloyd.); Defence Medal, mounted as worn, *a few verdigris traces to 1914-15 Star, otherwise very fine and better (5)* *£1,000-£1,400*

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

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 13 July 1916 and 12 January 1918.

The Reverend Herbert Thomas Lloyd was born in 1871 and was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. Ordained Deacon in 1898, and Priest in 1899, he served as Curate of St. Matthews, Leicester from 1898 to 1900; Froxfield, Hampshire from 1901 to 1905; Firles with Beddingham from 1905 to 1909; and was Rector of Croydon with Clapton from 1909. He was appointed Temporary Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class on 24 June 1915, and served during the Great War as Chaplain with 158th Brigade in the 58th Welsh Division in the Egyptian theatre of War from 29 July 1915. For his services in Egypt and Palestine he was twice Mentioned in Despatches and was awarded the Military Cross, and conducted the first celebration of the Holy Communion at St. George's Collegiate Church after the capture of Jerusalem. Following the Great War he remained as Rector of Croydon with Clapton, residing at the Croydon Rectory, Royston, Hertfordshire, and changed his name by Deed Poll to Lloyd-Johnes in order to inherit the the Dolacothi Estate, Carmarthen, which had belonged to his cousin, General Sir James Hills-Johnes, V.C., G.C.B. He died in Brighton in 1958.

Sold with copied research.

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A Great War A.R.R.C. group of four awarded to The Hon. Georgina M. Cross, Voluntary Aid Detachment, who was additionally Mentioned in Despatches

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, with lady's bow riband but adjusted and worn from a straight riband with additional suspension ring; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Hon. G. M. Cross. V.A.D.), in named card boxes of issue, and outer O.H.M.S. transmission envelope addressed to 'The. Honble. Georgina M. Cross, Ash House. Broughton-in-Furness'; Defence Medal, with Home Secretary's enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Miss G. M. Cross, Ash House, Broughton-in-Furness, Lancs.', *nearly extremely fine (4)* £500-£700

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 25 May 1918.

The Hon. Georgina Marjorie Cross was born on 6 September 1886, the daughter of the Hon. William Henry Cross, and the granddaughter of Richard Assheton Cross, 1st Viscount Cross, sometime Home Secretary. She served during the Great War as an Assistant Nurse with the Royal Red Cross (Cumberland 10) from 8 July 1916 to 10 November 1919, landing in France on 8 July 1916, and for her services was both Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the A.R.R.C., being invested with her Royal Red Cross insignia by H.M. the King on 12 July 1919. In the 1939 Register she describes herself as an Artist, and also British Red Cross Society, Nursing Auxiliary. She died unmarried on 4 February 1958 and is buried at St. Anne's Church, Thwaites, Cumberland.

Sold with a possibly related enamelled British Red Cross pin badge, Red Cross Proficiency in Nursing enamelled medal (28990 I. M. E. Cross) and British Red Cross Society County of Cumberland pin badge (010329 E. M. Riley).

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A Great War A.R.R.C. pair awarded to Mrs. Nesta F. Williams, Voluntary Aid Detachment, later Commandant, Monmouth Red Cross Auxiliary Hospital

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, on lady's bow riband; Voluntary Medical Service Medal, silver, with two additional 'Geneva cross' award bars (Nesta F. Williams) *good very fine (2)* £240-£280

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 5 August 1919.

Mrs Nesta Faith Williams commenced service as a V.A.D. Volunteer Nurse at the Monmouth Red Cross Hospital in February 1915, becoming Officer in Charge and Commandant of the Monmouth Red Cross Auxiliary Hospital. Her home address was at Chippenham House, Monmouth.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant B. Boardman, Royal Field Artillery

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (70102 Cpl. -A. Sjt.- B. Boardman. A.106/Bde: R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (70102. Gnr. A. Boardman. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (70102 Sjt. B. Boardman. R.A.) *generally very fine (4)* *£800-£1,000*

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Under heavy shell fire he got all the wounded away safely and later assisted to bring his gun out of action, got a new detachment together, and his gun in action again in a new position. He has done consistent good work.'

Benjamin Boardman was born in 1891 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery in Manchester. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 August 1915 and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Sold with an *almost empty* Princess Mary 1914 Christmas Tin, containing the remnants of an opened and flattened pack of cigarettes, containing two halves of the original cigarettes; original monogrammed Christmas card; original photo of Princess Mary; faded family group photograph; German Great War coloured postcard of the various theatres of War 'Karte des Kriegsschauplatzes', inscribed to reverse 'Taken from a German prisoner on Oct. 25th / 18 at Tilleul Farm near Fontaine-au-Bois, on the edge of Mormal Forest.', this with damage and loss to edges and corners; original certificate on Transfer to Reserve on demobilisation in the name of Sergeant Benjamin Boardman dated 9 March 1919; original 'flimsy' Protection Certificate and Certificate of Identity issued by No. 2 Dispersal Unit, Prees Heath, dated February 1919, this with loss to edges and corners and splits to folds, but a rare surviving original document.



A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant E. T. Bird, 2/6th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was killed in action on 11 April 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (200243 Sjt. E. T. Bird. 2/6 R. War. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1900 Sjt. E. T. Bird. R. War. R.); Memorial Plaque (Edward Thomas Bird) in original card envelope, *the plaque with some surface scratches and wear to high relief points, D.C.M. with minor edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4)* £900-£1,200

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a platoon during a raid on enemy trenches. He showed initiative and leadership in forcing a way through the enemy wire and making a passage for his own and the supporting platoons. His platoon subsequently captured a machine gun and inflicted considerable loss on the enemy.'

Edward Thomas Bird was born in Malvern, Worcester, and attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment at Birmingham. He served with the 2nd/6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, and was reported missing, presumed killed in action, on 11 April 1918. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, France.

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A Great War 1918 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant P. Wray, Yorkshire Regiment and Machine Gun Corps

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (5195 Sjt. P. Wray. 37/M.G.C.); British War and Victory Medals (5195 A. Sjt. P. Wray. M.G. C.); together with an Independent Order of Oddfellows Manchester Unity Jewel, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Scarborough District - P. Wray 1961', *very fine and better (4)* £800-£1,000

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

'For great courage and good leadership in the attack on Louvignies and Jolimetz in October, 1918. When his section came under very heavy shell fire, one limber being knocked out and the section badly shaken, he showed great coolness in reorganising the section and pushing forward to support the attacking infantry.'

Percy Wray, a native of Harrogate, Yorkshire, attested for the Yorkshire Regiment, and served with the 37th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps during the Great War on the Western Front. Awarded the D.C.M. for his gallantry in the final push to Victory, he was transferred to Class 'Z' Army Reserve on 15 February 1919.

Sold with copied research.

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A Great War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Acting Corporal A. Brown, East Lancashire Regiment, later Northumberland Fusiliers

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (9651 A. Cpl. A. Brown. 6/E. Lanc. R.); 1914 Star (9651 Pte. A. Brown. 2/E. Lan. R.) *minor official correction to number*; British War and Victory Medals (9651 A. Cpl. A. Brown. E. Lan. R.) *very fine and better (4)* £1,200-£1,600

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in organising and controlling in a most able manner parties of men of different units who were without officers. By his personal example and skill the enemy's fire was kept down, and many casualties were saved.'

Albert Brown attested for the East Lancashire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 November 1914. Posted to the 6th Battalion, he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, before transferring to the Northumberland Fusiliers.

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A Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Rifleman B. Croft, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, for his conspicuous gallantry at Miraumont on 17 February 1917

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (9734 Pte. B. Croft. 1/K.R.R.C.); 1914-15 Star (9734 Pte. B. Croft. K.R. Rif. Co.); British War and Victory Medals (9734 Pte. B. Croft. K.R. Rif. Co.) mounted as worn, *minor contact marks, better than very fine* (4)

£800-£1,000

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

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He single-handed took a machine gun forward and opened fire on the enemy, thereby greatly assisting in repelling an enemy attack.'

Annotated Gazette states: 'South of Miraumont, 17 February 1917.'

Bertram Croft attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 December 1914.

Sold with some copied research including a copy of the 1st Battalion K.R.R.C. Report on the action at Miraumont between 17 and 19 February 1917.

373



A scarce Great War 1916 'Western Front' M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal B. Woolsey, 19th Hussars

Military Medal, G.V.R. (4582 L. Cpl. B. Woolsey. 19/Hrs.); 1914 Star (4582. Pte. B. Woolsey. 19/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (4582 Cpl. B. Woolsey. 19-Hrs.) *good very fine, the M.M. scarce to unit* (4)

£400-£500

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 October 1916.

Bertie Woolsey attested for the 19 Hussars and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 September 1914. Awarded the Military Medal, he later transferred to the Royal Field Artillery and was re-numbered 246327.

374



A Great War 'Egyptian theatre' M.M. group of three awarded to Private P. Hawkins, 1/1st Berkshire Yeomanry and Machine Gun Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R. (D-15201 Pte. P. Hawkins. 1/1 Berks: Yeo. - T.F.); British War and Victory Medals (14985 Pte. P. Hawkins. Berks. Yeo.) *light contact marks, good very fine (3)* £500-£700

M.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1918 (Egypt).

Percy Hawkins served with 1/1 Berkshire Yeomanry and also with the Machine Gun Corps in the Egyptian theatre of War, and was disembodied on 28 September 1919.

Sold with a printed cloth sleeve badge with four red overseas service chevrons; a gilt and enamelled Berkshire Old Comrades Association lapel pin badge; and an original coloured membership certificate for the Comrades of the Great War, Faringdon Branch, *this with some tears*; several small photographic images, on active service and others; and small soldiers prayer leaflet.

375 A Great War 'Western Front' M.M. group of three awarded to Private G. Perrin, 9th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War in October 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (27293 Pte. G. Perrin. 9/E. Surr. R.); British War and Victory Medals (27293 Pte. G. Perrin. E. Surr. R.) the first with customised case named in ink to the recipient, *the MM sometime harshly cleaned, hence nearly very fine; the pair nearly extremely fine (3)* £220-£260

M.M. *London Gazette* 7 October 1918

George Perrin attested for the East Surrey Regiment and served with the 9th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front. He was reported missing between 16 and 18 October 1918, and was later confirmed as having been taken Prisoner of War on 17 October 1918. He was repatriated in December 1918.

376 Medal of the Order of the British Empire, (Military), unnamed as issued, in John Pinches, London, case of issue, extremely fine

£180-£220

Family Group:

Pair: Veterinary Surgeon First Class Major M. F. M. Case, attached Royal Artillery, who was the Senior Veterinary Officer in Egypt in 1888 and was awarded the Order of the Medjidieh Third Class

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Gemaizah 1888 (Vet. Surgn. M. F. M. Case G/B R.H.A.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued; sometime mounted for wear but both detached from the ribbon brooch which has in addition the ribbon for the Third Class Insignia of the Order of the Medjidieh, *contact marks, about very fine*

Three: Gunner M. T. W. Case, South African Mounted Rifles Field Artillery Battery

1914-15 Star (Gnr. M. T. W. Case. S.A.M.R. - F.A.B.); British War and Bilingual Victory Medals (Gnr. M. T. W. Case. S.A.M.R. - F.A. B.) *official correction to second initial on 1914-15 Star, which is over stamped, star polished, otherwise nearly very fine*

Pair: Second Officer A. M. B. Case, Mercantile Marine, later temporary Sub Lieutenant, Royal Naval Reserve

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Alfred M. B. Case) *good very fine*

Pair: Nursing Sister Miss Beatrice T. case, French Red Cross

British War and Victory Medals (B. T. Case.) *good very fine (lot)*

£800-£1,000

Middleton Frederick Mallet Case joined the Army as a Veterinary Surgeon Second Class on 11 January 1868, and was promoted Veterinary Surgeon First Class on 14 July 1881. He served at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir in 1882, and at the Battle of Gemaizah in 1888. He appears on the medal roll for the Egypt and Sudan medal for serving with "G" Battery in "B" Brigade, Royal Artillery. He is noted on the medal roll for the Gemaizah 1888 clasp as the Senior Veterinary Officer in Egypt, Head Quarters Cairo. For his services in Egypt at the action at Gemaizah on 20 December 1888 he was awarded the Third Class of the Order of the Medjidieh (*London Gazette* 14 March 1890). He retired in 1895, and died at Ramsgate on 8 September 1927, aged 87.

Middleton Thomas Wythe Case, the son of the above, was born at Christchurch, Hampshire, in 1881. He emigrated to South Africa prior to the outbreak of the Great War and volunteered for service in the South African Mounted Rifles, serving with their Field Artillery Battery. He returned to the United Kingdom in 1924, and in the 1939 Register was listed as residing at 25 Spencer Square, Ramsgate, describing himself as Retired Gunner, South African. He died in Kent in September 1967.

Alfred Mallett Basil Case, son of the first and brother of the above, was born at Woolwich in 1883. He received his Board of Trade Certificate of Competency as Second Mate on 22 December 1905, and as First Mate on 4 October 1911. He served during the Great War as 2nd Officer in the Merchant Marine. He was commissioned Temporary Sub Lieutenant, Royal Naval Reserve on 9 May 1919, for service in R.F.A. *Sunhill* in North Russia on 30 May 1919. He then also served in S.S. *Walton Belle*, a minesweeping paddle steamer, and R.F.A. *Lobster*. His Commission was terminated on 7 November 1919. He continued in service in the Mercantile Marine and was tragically killed in an accident at sea in S.S. *Ovingdean Grange* on 25 April 1926, having fallen from the Boat Deck to the Main Deck, and died of a fractured skull.

Beatrice Theodora Case, the daughter of the first and sister of the above two, served during the Great War as a Nursing Sister with the French Red Cross in France from November 1914.



Six: Captain J. Bostick, Royal West Surrey Regiment and Northampton Regiment, late Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who was awarded the Royal Humane Society Bronze Medal for saving life at Devil's Point, Plymouth in 1888

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (1131 Boy. J. Bostic [sic]. 2/D. of Corn: L.I.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (4701 Sejt. J. Bostick. Rl: Wt. Surrey Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (...Serjt. J. Bostick. The Que...); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. Bostick.); Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (Jas. Bostick. Bandsman 2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infnty 17 Augt: 1888) with integral top riband buckle; together with a silver presentation fob watch, with key, hallmarks for London 1888, maker marked 'AJW' for Arthur James Walker of Coventry, and inscribed 'Presented by the Officers, 2nd Bn. D.C.L.I. to 1131 Pte. James Bostick (2nd. Batt. D.C.L.I.) For Gallantry in saving Life at Devil's Point. Plymouth on the 17th August 1888., the first five medals mounted as worn from a contemporary quintuple top brooch bar, *heavy contact marks especially to the first three, therefore about fine; the Great War pair very fine (6)* £700-£900



R.H.S. Case Number 24,112:

'To James Bostick, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, for saving a man who attempted suicide at Devils Point, Stonehouse, on 17 August 1888 having jumped off a rock he resisted, and indeed fought at, a man who tried pull him into his boat. Devil's Point is a notoriously dangerous place, but Bostick, who saw the struggle from the shore, went into the sea, and after great trouble brought out the man who had been half an hour in the water.'

James Bostick was born on 22 February 1871 and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry as a Boy soldier in October 1883, serving with them in Egypt and the Sudan as part of the Nile Expedition (also entitled to a Khedive's Star). Appointed Lance Sergeant in August 1893, he transferred to the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment in December 1894, and served with the 3rd Battalion in South Africa during the Boer War. Commissioned Temporary Captain on 8 February 1915, he first served in the Egyptian theatre during the Great War, and subsequently transferred to the Northamptonshire Regiment, being entitled to a Silver War Badge, No. 451934. He was discharged from 1st Garrison Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment on 1 November 1919, suffering from debility, and died in Walthamstow on 25 January 1939.

Sold with copied research.



Five: Lieutenant Colonel S. W. Webster, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), late Yorkshire Dragoons Yeomanry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut. S. W. Webster. 6 Drgn. Gds.) engraved naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. S. W. Webster. Drgn. Gds.) engraved naming; 1914 Star, with clasp (Major S. W. Webster. 6/D.Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. S. W. Webster.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, overall good very fine (5)* £600-£800

Samuel Wentworth Webster was born at Halifax in 1875, the only son of Mr. Isaac Webster, and grandson of Mr. Samuel Webster, founder of the firm Samuel Webster and Sons, Ltd., a brewers in Halifax of which he was a director. He was educated at Marlborough College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Yorkshire Dragoons Yeomanry on 9 June 1896. Promoted Lieutenant on 2 March 1898, he served with the Yorkshire Dragoons until he was commissioned Lieutenant in the 6th Dragoon Guards on 20 December 1899. He served in South Africa throughout the Boer War; following the Boer War he remained in the army, and was promoted Captain on 9 August 1907 and Major on 1 May 1913.

Webster served throughout the Great War, landing with the British Expeditionary Force in France on 16 August 1914. He was appointed Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel on 14 December 1915, and was appointed to be second in command of the 6th Reserve Cavalry Regiment 27 March 1919. He retired on 1 January 1920, and was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel. *'Cambridge University Alumni'* states that he was mentioned in the Secretary of State's list for 'valuable services rendered in connection with the War'.

Webster transferred to the Regular Army Reserve of Officers in April 1923. After leaving the army he resided at Gorsfield, Stansted Mountfitchett, Essex. He was adopted as the prospective Conservative and Unionist party candidate for Halifax, for the July 1928 by-election, but died shortly before on 10 May 1928.

380 Four: Corporal D. Burn, Army Service Corps Remounts Section, late 75th Company Imperial Yeomanry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (34138 Pte. D. Burn. 75th Coy Imp: Yeo.); 1914 Star (RTS-4007 Strpr: D. Burn. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (RTS-4007 Cpl. D. Burn. A.S.C.) *generally good very fine and rank of Strapper on the 1914 Star rare (4)* £220-£260

David Burn served in the 75th (Sharpshooters) Company, 18th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in the South Africa during the Boer War and subsequently as a 'Strapper' in the Remounts Section, 1st Brigade, Army Service Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 August 1914.

381 Four: Private T. Reid, Royal Lancaster Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6532 Pte. T. Reid. R. Lanc. Regt.); 1914 Star, with clasp (6532 Pte. T. Reid. R. Lanc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (6532 Pte. T. Reid. R. Lanc. R.) *edge bruising and contact marks to the QSA, nearly very fine and better (4)* £220-£260

Thomas Reid attested for the Royal Lancaster Regiment and served with them as part of the 27th Mounted Infantry in South Africa during the Boer War. He subsequently served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 September 1914, and later served in the 6th Battalion.

382 Four: Private J. Townsend, Royal Warwickshire Regiment

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (8838 Pte. J. Townsend. 1st R. War. R.); 1914 Star, with clasp (8838 Pte. J. Townend [sic]. R. War: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8838 Pte. J. Townsend. R. War. R.) mounted as worn, *IGS somewhat polished, with slightly slack suspension, generally nearly very fine (4)* £140-£280

John Townsend attested for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment on 17 July 1902 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 August 1914. He was discharged due to wounds on 16 June 1915 and received a Silver War Badge No. 72725.

383 Three: Private E. R. Doughty, Royal Marine Brigade, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was taken Prisoner of War at Antwerp in 1914

1914 Star (P.O. 2204. Pte. E. R. Doughty, R. M. Brigade.); British War and Victory Medals (P.O. 2204 Pte. E. R. Doughty. R.M.L.I.) *nearly extremely fine (3)* £140-£180

Ernest Robert Doughty was born at Portsea, Hampshire in 1868 and attested for service in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, Portsmouth Division at Gosport on 30 November 1883. He served principally in several shore establishments, and was discharged to the Royal Fleet Reserve in 1906. During the Great War he was recalled for service and landed with the Royal Marine Brigade at Ostend in August 1914, also serving at Dunkirk and in the Defence of Antwerp, where he was taken prisoner on 10 October 1914 (confirmed on the medal roll as being entitled to a clasp to the 1914 Star). Held at Doberlitz and Dyrotz camps in Germany, he was repatriated to England on 16 November 1918. His constitution having been affected by his captivity, he died of disease at Portsmouth in 1923.

Sold with several original postcard-size photographic images of Royal Marines, both singles and groups, presumed to include the recipient; together with Royal Marine Group photographs taken in captivity at Doberlitz Prisoner of War camp; and other related family photographic images, contained in a small folder.

384 Five: Sergeant G. E. Johnson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, who was Mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre

1914 Star, with clasp (4469 Sjt. G. Johnson. 3/D. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals, with small M.I.D. oak leaves (3 DG - 4469 Sjt. G. E. Johnson. 3-D. Gds.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (D-19880 Sjt. G. E. Johnson. 3/D. Gds.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *good very fine (5)* £600-£800

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

Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 15 April 1918.

George Edward Johnson attested for the 3rd Dragoon Guards at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire on 24 April 1900, at the age of 18, and prior to the Great War served in South Africa and Egypt. He served with the Regiment during the Great War on the Western Front from 31 October 1914, and was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 October 1918. He was discharged on termination of his second period of engagement on 1 April 1921.

Sold with a small multi-coloured (red, yellow, blue and white) rosette, with ribbon tails, this possibly a recruiter's rosette.

385 Family Group:**Four: Warrant Officer Class II F. R. West, 9th Lancers**

1914 Star, with clasp (1087 Sjt. F. R. West. 9/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (L-1087 Sjt. F. West. 9-Lrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (311892 W.O. Cl. II. F. R. West. 9-Lrs.) mounted as worn, *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine*

Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**Sergt. G. West. E. I. Ry. Volr. Rifle Corps.**) engraved naming, *good very fine (5)* £260-£300

Frederick R. West was born at Ranikett, India, and attested for service in the 9th Lancers at Hounslow in 1908 at the age of 20. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914, and following the Great War he was re-numbered 311893. He was discharged 'time expired' as Staff Sergeant Major at Canterbury on 25 December 1929, his conduct being described as exemplary.

Sold with an *empty* Princess Mary 1914 Christmas Tin; and a 9th Lancers Old Comrades Association lapel badge in gilt and enamel.

386 Three: Private E. Clark, 9th Lancers

1914 Star, with clasp (1169 Pte. E. Clark. 9/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (1169 Pte. E. Clark. 9-Lrs.) mounted for wear, *heavily polished and sometime lacquered, contact marks, good fine (3)* £100-£140

E. Clark attested for the 9th Lancers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. He later served in the 10th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment with Service No. 411602, and the Military Foot Police with Service No. P14682.

387



Four: Warrant Officer Class II and Acting Regimental Sergeant Major J. E. Frost, 15th Hussars

1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (2784 Sjt. J. E. Frost. 15/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (2784 Sjt. J. E. Frost. 15-Hrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (536735 W.O. Cl. 11. J. E. Frost. 15 19 Hrs.) mounted for wear, *scratches to obverse of B.W.M., otherwise good very fine* (4) £260-£300

John Ernest Frost attested for the East Surrey Regiment at Kingston upon Thames on 25 May 1908, before transferring to the 19th Hussars on 1 August 1908, and then to the 15th Hussars in 1910. He served with the 15th Hussars during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914 and fought in the retreat from Mons, and the battles of the Aisne and Marne, and was hospitalised after having been gassed at Ypres in May 1915. He was later re-numbered 536735, and attended an Officer Cadet Battalion in June 1918, but was not commissioned. He subsequently serving in the 3rd Reserve Cavalry Regiment, from January 1919 and reverted to 15th Hussars in February 1920. He was appointed to the Permanent Staff, Staffordshire Yeomanry, on 27 July 1923, and was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal per Army Order No. 150 of 1927. He died at the Military Hospital, Tidworth Garrison, as an Acting Regimental Sergeant Major, on 25 June 1928.

Sold with a large framed portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform; a large quantity of original mounted photographs including several group photographs of the 15th Hussars; mounted wedding photograph with the recipient in uniform; photograph of "B" Squadron 15th Hussars Soccer Team, in which the recipient is named; Officer Cadet Group Photographs, presumed to include the recipient; N.C.O.'s "C" Squadron, Bedburg Germany February 1919; plus a quantity of other related and family photographs; also a hand-written summary of his army service up to the Somme 1916; together with a quantity of postcard-size group photographs of 15th Hussars and sports teams with several identifying the recipient; several small photographs of the recipient in dress uniform; together with a quantity of ephemera including several Field Service Postcards and two original certified copy marriage certificates.

388 Four: Sergeant J. Morgan, 20th Hussars

1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (6796 L. Cpl. J. Morgan. 20/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (8796 Sjt. J. Morgan. 20-Hrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (538831 Sjt. J. Morgan. 14 20 H.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (4) £160-£200

James Morgan attested for the 20th Hussars at Manchester on 24 January 1911 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914. He was wounded on 18 February 1916, and subsequently spent some time at home in the U.K. serving with 13th Reserve Cavalry Brigade and the 5th Reserve Cavalry Regiment. He was transferred to Class "B" Army Reserve in May 1919, but rejoined the 20th Hussars in September 1920. He had subsequent service attached to 5th Cavalry Depot, 14/20th Hussars, and 1st King's Dragoon Guards in 1931, and was discharged at Canterbury in July 1934.

Sold with a presentation silver cigarette case with gilt interior, inscribed 'Presented to Sergt. J. Morgan. By 2nd Troop, "B" Squad. 13th Res. Cavy. Brigade. Aug. 25th. 1916.'

389 Four: Private W. J. Fearn, 21st Lancers and Military Mounted Police

1914 Star, with clasp (6312 Pte. W. J. Fearn. 21/Lcrrs.); British War and Victory Medals (6312 Pte. W. Fearn. 21-Lrs); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, mounted as worn with the VM reversed, *some polishing to the first, otherwise nearly very fine, the 1914 Star rare to unit* (4) £600-£800

Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 12 July 1918.

William J. Fearn attested for the 21st Lancers and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914, presumably as part of another Lancers unit as the 21st Lancers as a whole spent the duration of the Great War in India. He later served in the Military Mounted Police attached 7th Division Head Quarters from 1 October 1916, and was awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre, a scarce award to the Military Mounted Police.

Sold with an *empty* Princess Mary 1914 Christmas Tin.

390 Four: Driver H. E. Foyle, Royal Field Artillery

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (72656 Dvr. H. E. Foyle. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (72656 Dvr. H. E. Foyle. R.A.); Defence Medal, mounted court-style as worn, *nearly very fine* (4) £80-£100

Harry Elgar Foyle was born in 1894 and served as a Driver in 35th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 6 October 1914. He re-enlisted in the Royal Artillery after the Great War on 4 January 1919, being re-numbered 1029071, before being discharged 'time expired' on 31 March 1921. He died in Berkshire in January 1977.

Sold with a Royal Artillery cap badge.

391 *Three: Private J. E. S. Peck, Royal Fusiliers*

1914 Star, with clasp (SR-1342 Pte. J. E. Peck. 4/R.Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (SR-1342 Pte. J. E. S. Peck. R. Fus.) polished, edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine (3) £100-£140

Josiah Edward Seamons Peck was born in Brixton in 1892 and attested for the Royal Fusiliers on 12 March 1910. He served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 November 1914 and was discharged from the 9th Battalion due to wounds on 25 March 1918, and was awarded a Silver War Badge No. 347931. He died at Ealing, Middlesex, in October 1951.

392 *Three: Private H. Giles, Somerset Light Infantry and Machine Gun Corps*

1914 Star, with clasp (7794 Pte. E. [sic] H. Giles. 1/Som: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (7794 Pte. H. Giles. Som. L.I.) mounted as worn, minor contact marks and small edge bruise to VM, otherwise good very fine (3) £100-£140

Herbert Giles attested for the Somerset Light Infantry and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 August 1914. He later transferred to the Machine Gun Corps and was renumbered 22721.

Sold with a damaged postcard photograph, believed to be of the recipient in later life.

393 *Three: Acting Corporal R. Brett, Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)*

1914 Star, with copy clasp (10433 Pte. R. Brett. 2/Scot: Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (10443 A.Cpl. R. Brett. Sco. Rif.) mounted as worn, unofficial correction to initial on the first, heavy contact marks, polished and worn, therefore fair to fine (3) £70-£90

Robert Brett was born in 1892 and attested for the Scottish Rifles (Cameronians), serving with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 November 1914. He received a gun shot wound to the scalp and left forearm in October 1916 and was discharged on 13 June 1919.

Note: There are two medal index cards for this man, one showing the issue of the 1914 Star with the incorrect initial 'J', which has been unofficially corrected on the 1914 Star.

394 *Three: Private T. Hurley, Worcestershire Regiment*

1914 Star (11128 Pte. T. Hurley, 3/Worc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (11128 Pte. T. Hurley. Worc. R.) mounted for wear with a silver rosette on the riband of the 1914 Star, traces of verdigris to VM, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (3) £100-£140

Thomas Hurley attested for the Worcestershire Regiment in 1905, and served with the 3rd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1914. Transferring to the 1st Battalion, he was discharged due to wounds on 22 October 1918, aged 29, and was awarded a Silver War Badge No. B.31059.

395 *Three: Sergeant S. J. Wilcox, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment*

1914 Star, with clasp, the clasp unusually affixed by two silver rosettes, one sewn to each end of clasp (11528 Sjt. S. J. Wilcox. 2/Notts: & Derby: R.); British War and Victory Medals (11528 Sjt. S. J. Wilcox, Notts. & Derby. R.) polished, very fine (3) £100-£140

Sidney John Wilcox attested for the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 September 1914. He later served with 53rd (Young Soldiers) Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment and was re-numbered 6197 and 64907.

Sold with an empty Princess Mary 1914 Christmas Tin; and a Sherwood Foresters coloured silk cigarette card.

396 *Three: Private G. Hadfield, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who was captured and taken prisoner of war at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914*

1914 Star (10863 Pte. G. Hadfield. Yorks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (10863 Pte. G. Hadfield. Yorks. L.I.) mounted for wear with silver rosette sewn on to the riband of the 1914 Star, light contact marks, good very fine (3) £120-£160

George Hadfield was born at Sheffield on 12 August 1894 and attested for the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. He served with "D" Company, 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 August 1914, and was taken Prisoner of War at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914, being imprisoned at Doberlitz Camp, Germany.

397 *Family Group:***Four: Temporary Corporal O. J. Stevens, Middlesex Regiment**

1914 Star, with clasp (L-10887 Pte. O. J. Stevens. 4/Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (10887 T.Cpl. O. J. Stevens. Midd'x R.); Defence Medal, mounted for wear, *very fine and better*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**6655 Pte. J. Stevens. Midd'x R.**) *very fine (5)*

£220-£260

Oliver John Stevens attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served with the 4th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 August 1914. He later served in the Army Veterinary Corps and was renumbered 985.

James Stevens was born at Kilburn, London, and attested for service in the 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment on 2 November 1900, at the age of 18. He served on St. Helena guarding Boer prisoners of war during the South African War and later in China, before transferring to the Army Reserve in November 1908.

398 *Three: Private W. Black, Wiltshire Regiment*

1914 Star, with clasp (3-15 Pte. W. Black. 2/Wilts. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-15 Pte. W. Black. Wilts. R.) *suspension loose on BWM, heavy pitting and contact marks, fine (3)*

£80-£100

William Black, a native of Easton Rolls, near Marlborough, Wiltshire, attested for the Wiltshire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 November 1914. He is recorded as being in hospital at Boulogne on 4 December 1914 suffering from frost bite. He was also later received a gunshot wound to the foot and, having also had his finger amputated, he was discharged no longer physically fit for active service on 29 September 1916, and was awarded a Silver War Badge No. 1102839.

399 *Four: Private C. Rose, Manchester Regiment, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914*

1914 Star, with clasp (2633 Pte. C. Rose. 2/Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals (263 Pte. C. Rose. Manch. R.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (Charles Rose) in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *very fine and better (4)*

£120-£160

Charles Rose was born in London in 1892 and having attested for the Manchester Regiment served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. He was reported missing and wounded by 26 August 1914, and was later confirmed as having been taken Prisoner of War at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914, being imprisoned at Munster II Prisoner of War camp. He was repatriated in December 1918, and discharged in February 1919, 'no longer physically fit for active service', and was awarded a Silver War Badge No. B126635. He was subsequently employed by the Post Office as a Sorter in the London Postal Region, and was awarded the Imperial Service Medal upon his retirement (*London Gazette*: 27 January 1953).

400 *Three: Acting Sergeant D. Duncan, Gordon Highlanders*

1914 Star (9803 Pte. D. Duncan. 1/Gord. Highrs; British War and Victory Medals (9803. A.Sjt. D. Duncan. Gordons.) mounted as worn with silver rosette sewn on the riband of the 1914 Star, *light contact marks, very fine (3)*

£100-£140

Douglas Duncan attested for the Gordon Highlanders and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 28 August 1914.

401 *Four: Colour Sergeant W. A. Chamberlain, 13th (County of London) Battalion (Princess Louise's Kensington Battalion), London Regiment, late 4th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, who was commissioned Temporary Captain in the Scottish Rifles in 1916*

1914 Star, with clasp (29 C. Sjt. W. A. Chamberlain. 1/13 Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (29 A/W.O. Cl. II. W. A. Chamberlain. 13-Lond. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (29 C. Sjt. W. A. Chamberlain. 13 Lond: Regt.) *nearly extremely fine (4)*

£360-£440

William Angel Chamberlain was born at Hammersmith in 1880. He attested for service in 13th (County of London) Battalion (Princess Louise's Kensington Battalion), London Regiment at Kensington on 2 April 1908, at the age of 27, declaring prior service with the 4th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, and served with the Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 November 1914. He was wounded in action by gun shot to the left leg in May 1915 and was evacuated to England, his home address being at Elgin Crescent, North Kensington. He was discharged in 1916 'on termination of his period of engagement'.

Chamberlain was subsequently commissioned Captain in the 20th Battalion, Scottish Rifles, on 15 December 1916, for home service, and was appointed to the 16th Scottish Rifles (Transport Workers Battalion) to be a Courts Martial Officer on 29 August 1919. He relinquished his commission on 6 January 1920, and died at Battersea in October 1952.

Sold with a 4th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps bronze fob medal in gilt embossed fitted case, dated 1905; two additional named and hallmarked silver prize fob medals, one dated 1895-6 and another dated 1901-1902; two named sterling silver hallmarked crested shield badges, one for 'Territorial Course No. 29', the other for 'Regular Soldiers Course 1913'; also with a cased un-attributed gilt metal and enamel pin back 'Stewards Badge' with pendant ribbon; St. John Ambulance, attendance at training fob, named to reverse 'A. 58451 W. A. Chamberlain'; and an *almost empty* Princess Mary 1914 Christmas Tin, with Christmas Card and 'Best Wishes' card.

402 Five: Lieutenant C. A. Easton, 25th (County of London) Battalion (Cyclists), London Regiment, late Honourable Artillery Company, later Royal Army Service Corps

1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (1074 Pte. C. A. Easton. H.A.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. A. Easton); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, the Great War awards mounted as worn, the Second War awards loose; together with the three Great War related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *nearly extremely fine (5)* £180-£220

Cyril Albert Easton joined the Honourable Artillery Corps and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 18 September 1914 to 14 December 1914. He was commissioned Lieutenant in the 25th (County of London) Battalion (Cyclists), London Regiment, for service in India and Waziristan, on 5 March 1915, and served as Unit Transport Officer and an Instructor at the Motor Transport School, before contracting malaria whilst still serving in India in 1919. His career was very much based on the engineering maintenance of commercial vehicle fleets, and he was an Associate Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineering.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War, Easton was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Army Service Corps on 18 March 1940, and was mainly employed with driver training units, and as Transport Officer. He died at Fordingbridge, Hampshire, in 1961.

Sold with a 25th (County of London) Battalion (Cyclists), London Regiment, white metal King's Crown collar badge; a Royal Army Service Corps (George VI) O.S.D. collar badge; Army Council issue slip for the Second War medals; a group photograph of N.C.O. Instructors, R.A.S.C., at Ramsden Hall, February 1944, believed to include the recipient; and a satin- and velvet-lined small casket with intricate metal appliqué inspired by Indian design, including two depictions of the goddess Shiva, the letters 'H.A.C.' and applied 25th County of London Cyclist Battalion collar badge and a white metal (possibly silver) engraved plaque reading 'From Cyril to Gwen - Christmas, India 1916.'

403 Three: Able Seaman J. Hay, Hawke Battalion, Royal Naval Division, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was taken Prisoner of War at Antwerp in December 1914

1914 Star (KW. 723. J. Hay, Ord. Sea. R.N.V.R. Hawke. Bttm. R.N..D.); British War and Victory Medals (K.W. 723 J. Hay. A.B. R.N. V.R.) *good very fine (3)* £220-£260

John Hay joined the Hawke Battalion in the Royal Naval Division on 8 September 1914, declaring prior service with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and served with them during the Great War in Belgium. He was captured and taken Prisoner of War in the operations at Antwerp, and in December 1914 was reported as a prisoner at Doeberitz camp. He was repatriated to the U.K., arriving at Hull on 7 January 1919. He was demobilised from the 2nd Reserve Battalion, Royal Naval Division on 10 March 1919 and was formally discharged on 6 April 1919.

Sold with an *empty* Princess Mary 1914 Christmas Tin.

404 Three: Private W. Kidd, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)

1914 Star (2828 Pte. W. Kidd. 2/Dns.); British War and Victory Medals (D-2828 Pte. W. Kidd. 2-Dns.) mounted for wear, *light contact marks and traces of lacquer, nearly very fine (3)* £100-£140

William Kidd attested for the 2nd Dragoons and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 August 1914. He transferred to Class 'Z' Reserve on 17 June 1919.

405 Three: Private J. Gray, 3rd (King's Own) Hussars

1914 Star (2078 Pte. J. Gray. 3/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (2078 Pte. J. Gray. 3-Hrs.) *minor contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* £120-£160

John Gray attested for the 3rd Hussars on 10 January 1906 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 August 1914, but by November 1914 he had been hospitalised with rheumatic fever. He was discharged from the 2nd Reserve Cavalry Regiment, aged 33, on 23 January 1919, and was awarded a Silver War Badge No. B97992.

406 Four: Bombardier W. A. Littler, Royal Field Artillery

1914 Star (72156 Gnr. W. A. Littler, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (72156 Bmbr. W. A. Littler. R.A.) *surname on VM partially officially corrected; Belgium, Kingdom, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., mounted for wear in the incorrect order, very fine and better (4)* £120-£160

Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 15 April 1918.

William Arthur Littler, a native of Tipperary, Ireland, was born in 1894 and attested for service in the Royal Artillery on 26 February 1913. He served with the 2nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 September 1914 (entitled to a clasp to his 1914 Star), and was promoted Bombardier on 29 May 1918. He was discharged on 6 April 1919.

Sold with the recipient's Soldiers Active Service Pay Book (a few pages missing); a half-length photograph in uniform; and official Certificate of Discharge which confirms all four medals.

407 Three: Acting Sergeant F. Robinson, Grenadier Guards

1914 Star (16204 L.Cpl. F. Robinson. 2/G. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (16204 Cpl. F. Robinson. G. Gds.) mounted for wear, *good very fine (3)* £100-£140

Frederick Robinson was born in 1893 and attested for the Grenadier Guards, serving with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 13 August 1914. He was wounded by gun shot to the left lung, and was discharged with the rank of Acting Sergeant on 20 February 1918, being awarded a Silver War Badge No. 321480.

408 *Three: Private R. Harrison, Royal Lancaster Regiment*

1914 Star (6627 Pte. R. Harrison, R. Lanc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (6627 Pte. R. Harrison. R. Lanc. R.) *surface abrasions to obverse of 1914 Star, contact marks and edge wear, nearly very fine (3)* £100-£140

Robert Harrison was born at Stockport, Cheshire, in 1880 and attested for the Kings Own Royal Lancaster Regiment at Manchester on 19 November 1900. He transferred to the Army Reserve in 1903, but re-engaged in 1912, and was mobilised for active service on 5 August 1914. He served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914, and is recorded as having sometime been a Prisoner of War at Doberitz in Germany. He received a gun shot wound to the head and was discharged, no longer physically fit for active service, on 20 November 1917, receiving a Silver War Badge No. 278764.

409 *Three: Acting Lance Sergeant F. Damon, Liverpool Regiment*

1914 Star (8586 Pte. F. Damon. 1/L'pool: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8586 A.Cpl. F. Damon. L'pool R.) *traces of verdigris to reverse of 1914 Star, contact marks, nearly very fine (3)* £100-£140

Frank Damon attested for the King's Liverpool Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 12 August 1914. He received a gun shot wound to the leg and was classified as 40% disabled, being discharged on 29 April 1916.

410 *Three: Private W. Clements, Bedfordshire Regiment, who was wounded at Givenchy in May 1915*

1914 Star (4-6937 Pte. W. Clements. 2/Bedf: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6937 Pte. W. Clements. Bedf. R.), *suspension ring on VM. distorted, otherwise good very fine (3)* £100-£140

William Clements attested for the Bedfordshire Regiment at Hitchin on 16 February 1914 and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 November 1914, receiving a gunshot wound to the right shoulder at Givenchy in May 1915. He later served in India, contracting malaria in 1917. He transferred to the East Surrey Regiment with service No. SR3/7707 in September 1918, and was demobilised in December 1919.

411 *Three: Private A. Gooderham, Yorkshire Regiment*

1914 Star (9962 Pte. A. Gooderham. 2/York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9962 Pte. A. Gooderham. York. R.) *mounted for wear, very fine (3)* £100-£140

Arthur Gooderham attested for the Yorkshire Regiment on 4 January 1912 and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 5 October 1914. He was discharged due to wounds on 16 January 1916, and was awarded a Silver War Badge No. 71552.

412 *Three: Sergeant A. V. Higgs, Cheshire Regiment, later Royal Navy*

1914 Star (896 Sjt. A. Higgs. 6/Ches: R.); British War and Victory Medals (896 Sjt. A. Higgs. Ches. R.) *mounted for wear, light contact marks otherwise good very fine (3)* £100-£140

Albert Victor Higgs was born at South Shields on 14 January 1892 and attested for the Cheshire Regiment (Territorial Force) on 1 November 1909, at the age of 17 years and 9 months. He was embodied for war service on 5 August 1914, and served with the 6th Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 10 November 1914. He was discharged from the Depot 'time expired' on termination of his engagement in the Territorial Force on 31 October 1915.

On 7 December 1915 Higgs attested for service in the Royal Navy as 2nd Cook's Mate, on a 'Hostilities only' engagement. He served in H.M.S. *Victory I*, H.M.S. *Hindustan* and H.M.S. *Venerable*, rising to Cook's Mate. He was shore demobilised on 13 March 1919 and subsequently joined the St. Helens Borough Police.

413 *Family Group:*

Five: Sergeant C. H. Rose, Royal Welsh Fusiliers

1914 Star (10512 [*sic*] Sjt. C. Rose. 2/R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (10512 Sjt. C. H. Rose. R.W. Fus.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (4180284 Sgt. C. H. Rose. R.W. Fus.); Defence Medal, with Home Secretary's enclosure, in card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. C. H. Rose, 1 Fernbank Avenue, Huyton, Liverpool, Lancs.', *good very fine*

Defence Medal, with Home Secretary's enclosure, in card box of issue addressed to '**Mr. T. H. Rose**, 67 Hob Moor Road, Small Heath, Birmingham, 10.', *extremely fine (6)* £160-£200

Charles Howard Rose attested for the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 August 1914. There are three medal index cards for Charles H. Rose, which confirm that the 1914 star was issued with the single initial 'C', and with the incorrect number, 10512, also noting that his correct service number was 10152. The medal index cards also confirm his service with additional service numbers, 101228 and 4180284.

Following the Great War Rose re-enlisted into 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Prees Heath on 1 February 1919, at the age of 33. His entry in the Enlistment Register for the Royal Welsh Fusiliers confirm his entitlement to the two clasps to the India General Service Medal, and both clasps are confirmed on the medal roll. He was discharged on 22 February 1923.

Sold with riband bar for the first four medals with silver rosette on riband of the 1914 Star; and copied research.

414 Three: Private C. Pearce, Gloucestershire Regiment and Machine Gun Corps

1914 Star (3058 Pte. C. Pearce. 1/Glouc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (3058 Pte. C. Pearce. Glouc. R.) *light polishing to 1914 Star, overall very fine (3)* *£100-£140*

Charles Pearce attested for the Gloucestershire Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 11 November 1914. He later transferred to the Machine Gun Corps and was discharged to Class 'Z' Reserve on 19 February 1919.

Sold with original discharge scroll issued by the Major General commanding 1st Division, named to 142832 Pte. C. Pearce, Machine Gun Corps, dated 15 January 1919, *this stained and with splits to folds*; all contained in buff military pouch named in ink to 'Pte. C. Pearce 1st Glosters, no. 3058, Horfield, Bristol'.

415 Three: Private J. Sherlock, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War

1914 Star (10029 Pte. J. Sherlock. 2/Notts: & Derby: R.); British War and Victory Medals (10029 Pte. J. Sherlock. Notts. & Derby. R.) with flattened named lid for the card box of issue for the British War and Victory Medals, *nearly extremely fine (3)* *£100-£140*

Joseph Sherlock attested for the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 September 1914. He is noted on the medal index card and the roll for the 1914 Star as having been taken Prisoner of War.

416 Three: Private H. Clancy, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry

1914 Star (756 Pte. H. Clancy. Yorks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (756 Pte. H. Clancy. K.O.Y.L.I.) *very fine (3)* *£100-£140*

Harry Clancy attested for the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry on 7 July 1911 and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 7 October 1914. He later served in the Durham Light Infantry with Service No. 79889, and received a gunshot wound to the right arm. He was discharged on account of his wounds on 24 June 1919 and was awarded a Silver War Badge No. B.281283.

417 Three: Private C. Holmes, Manchester Regiment, later Liverpool Regiment

1914 Star (8081 Pte. C. Holmes. 1/Manch: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8081 Pte. C. Holmes. Manch. R.) *edge bruise to BWM, otherwise good very fine (3)* *£100-£140*

Charles Holmes attested for the Manchester Regiment at Ashton-under-Lyne on 14 October 1902 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 August 1914. Having been wounded, he was transferred to a Garrison Battalion of The King's Liverpool Regiment, and was discharged from the Depot on 30 November 1915, being awarded a Silver War Badge No. B33642.

Sold with original enclosure slip for the 1914 Star, from the Records Office, Fulwood Barracks, Preston, dated July 1919 and original parchment certificate of discharge (Army Form B.2070) relating to his later service with the Garrison Battalion the King's Liverpool Regiment, all contained in a black leather pouch.

418



Three: Private D. Bell, Army Cyclist Corps and Royal Scots, who was later commissioned into the Royal Air Force

1914 Star (83 Pte. D. Bell. A. Cyc. Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (83 Pte. D. Bell. A. Cyc. Corps.) *good very fine, the 1914 Star extremely rare to the Army Cyclist Corps (3)* *£300-£400*

David Bell was born in 1896 and served with the Army Cyclist Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 21 November 1914, arriving just in time to qualify for a 1914 Star. He also served with the Scottish Rifles with Service No. 25560. He transferred to the Royal Air Force and trained as a pilot, being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force on 28 February 1919.



Four: Major A. Houghton, Army Service Corps, who was awarded the Serbian Order of the White Eagle for his services in the Salonika campaign

1914 Star (2. Lieut. A. Houghton. A.S.C.) with rosette on riband; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major. A. Houghton.) all in named card boxes of issue; **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of the White Eagle, Fifth Class breast badge, with swords, silver-gilt and enamel, in *Huguenin Freres, Le Locle*, case of issue, *some chipping and loss to blue enamel 'ribbon' to reverse of the Serbian Order, otherwise nearly extremely fine (4)* £260-£300

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 28 November 1917.

Serbian Order of the White Eagle, with Swords, Fifth Class, *London Gazette* 26 February 1920.

Alfred Houghton was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps on 19 September 1914 and served with the Special Reserve during the Great War on the Western Front from 8 October 1914. Proceeding to Salonika, he was advanced temporary Major on 27 January 1918 and was demobilised on 24 January 1919. He resigned his commission on 12 February 1920, and was granted the honorary rank of Major.

Sold with War Office statement of services.

420 Seven: Temporary Major J. C. Prichard, Assistant Ordnance Mechanical Engineers Department, Indian Army, late Royal Indian Army Service Corps and Army Service Corps

1914 Star (MS-2944 Pte. J. C. Prichard [*sic*]. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (MS-2944 Sjt. J. C. Prichard. A.S.C.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (S-Condr. J. C. Prichard. R.I.A.S.C. (M.T.)); War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; India Service Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, India (S-Sjt. Mjr. J. C. Prichard. I.A.S.C.) mounted for wear, *heavy pitting to BWV, otherwise very fine and better (7)* £260-£300

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 September 1945.

John Charles Prichard was born on 27 January 1890 and served initially with 4th Ammunition Park, Army Service Corps during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914, with his medal index card confirms entitlement to the clasp for the 1914 Star. As Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) he was commissioned Lieutenant, Assistant Ordnance Mechanical Engineers Department, Indian Army on 1 January 1941, and Temporary Captain on 15 February 1942.

Sold with original Mention in Despatches Certificate and enclosure letter addressed to the recipient at Carlton Drive, Putney; original Second World War, red 'Army in India' Identity Card, containing a damaged photograph of the recipient; and original fragmentary letter from the India Office, dated 23 June 1947, confirming his entitlement to the India Service Medal.

421 Five: Sergeant J. Syer, Royal Marine Light Infantry

1914-15 Star (Ply. -343. -S-. Pte. J. Syer, R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Ply. 343 -S- Sgt. J. Syer. R.M.L.I.); Defence Medal; **Italy, Kingdom**, War Merit Cross, V.E.III.R., bronze, mounted as worn, *very fine and better and a rare Italian award to the RMLI (5)* £200-£240

Italian War Cross *London Gazette* 20 May 1919.

John Syer was born on 2 October, 1893 and enlisted into the Royal Marine Light Infantry, Portsmouth Division, on a Short Service Enlistment, at Manchester on 22 September 1914. He was promoted Corporal on 16 August 1916, and posted for duty with the Italian Embassy later the same month. He later served in France and was promoted Sergeant on 14 August 1917. He left Le Havre on 9 April 1919 and was demobilised on 10 May 1919. His service record notes the award of the 'Croce di Guerra' by the King of Italy in May 1919.

422 *Three: Engineering Officer W. S. Thorburn, Mercantile Marine, who received the Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, for services as an Engineer in S.S. Ophir*

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (William S. Thorburn); **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued, in embossed fitted case, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £200-£240

William Stanley Thorburn was born on 3 July 1886 at Liverpool and served as Engineering Officer in the S.S. *Ophir*. An unattributed press cutting with the lot states: 'At a meeting of the Local Marine Board, held in Glasgow yesterday, medals were presented from the King of Italy to Mr. W. S. Thorburn, an engineer, and Mr. James B. Wylie, a member of the crew of the British steamer *Ophir*, in recognition of services rendered in connection with the Messina Earthquake of 1908. It may be recollected that the *Ophir* put about to Messina, on learning of the earthquake, and embarked 700 survivors of the disaster for Italy.'

Thorburn died at Scotstoun in September 1924.

Sold with an original letter addressed to the recipient at Norse Road, Scotstoun, Glasgow, from the Secretary of the Glasgow Local Marine Board, advising him that he had been awarded a medal by the King of Italy in respect of his services at the Messina Earthquake in 1908, and inviting him to attend for its presentation, *this split in two parts and with tears to folds*.

423 *Pair: Able Seaman A. Tew, Royal Navy*

British War and Victory Medals (S.S. 6641 A. Tew. A.B. R.N.) *very fine (2)* £40-£50

Arthur Tew was born at Stoke, Staffordshire on 17 February 1895 and joined the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman on 16 November 1915, serving in H.M.S. *Victory I*. He was subsequently posted to H.M.S. *Albemarle*, and returned to H.M.S. *Victory I*, being appointed Able Seaman on 17 October 1916. He served in H.M.S. *Topaze* from 4 March 1918 to October 1919, and was present aboard when, on 15 June 1919, the crew of *Topaze* rescued the passengers and crew of the S.S. *Bripura* which had run aground on the Mushegera Reef, and conveyed them to Aden. He was dispersed to shore from H.M.S. *Victory III* on 18 December 1920 and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve the following day, being demobilised on 8 June 1921.

424 *Family Group:*

Three: Corporal W. Savage, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (L-32962 Cpl. W. Savage. R.A.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, *very fine*

Pair: Private W. F. Savage, West Yorkshire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (32954 Pte. W. F. Savage. W. York. R.) *very fine (5)* £80-£100

Walter Savage attested for the Royal Fusiliers and served with Head Quarters, 177 Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front. For his services he was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 4 January 1917 and 11 December 1917), and was awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre (*London Gazette* 15 April 1918).

William F. Savage, brother of the above, served in the West Yorkshire Regiment and was transferred to the Class 'Z' Reserve on 25 October 1919.

425 *Three: Captain A. I. P. Browne, M.B.E., Royal Engineers, attached Postal Department, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, who later served as Postmaster at Peshawar, India*

British War and Victory Medals, with small sized M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. A. I. P. Browne.); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, G. V.R. (Vol. A. Browne. 1st Punj. Vol. Rif.) engraved naming, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £180-£220

M.B.E. (Civil) *London Gazette* 3 July 1926, as Postmaster, Peshawar, India.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 12 January 1920 (Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force), Postal Department

Albert Ignatius Patrick Browne served during the Great War as a Captain in the Royal Engineers, being appointed Temporary Captain on 16 December 1917, serving attached to the Indian Postal Department. He relinquished his commission on 28 June 1919 and later became Postmaster at Peshawar, being appointed M.B.E. in 1926. He died in Brentford, Middlesex in 1943.

Campaign Groups and Pairs

426



Pair: Driver Thomas Calder, Royal Artillery Drivers

Military General Service 1793-1814, 9 clasps, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes (Thos. Calder, Arty. Driver); Waterloo 1815 (Thomas Calder, Royal Artill. Drivers.) fitted with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *suspension reaffixed on the first, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good fine and better (2)*

£3,000-£4,000

Thomas Calder was born in the Parish of Barony, Glasgow. He served with "C" Troop, Royal Artillery Drivers in the Peninsula, attached to Ross's "A" Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, and at Waterloo in Captain W. H. Humphrey's "H" Troop R.A. Drivers. Admitted to Chelsea Hospital out-pension on 14 December 1827, 'ruptured', aged 31, having served 15 years 153 days, including 2 years for Waterloo.

427



Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Stewart, 71st Foot, who was slightly wounded at Fuentès D'Onor, at which battle he arranged a truce to carry off our wounded from the enemy's lines

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Fuentès D'Onor (C. Stewart, Lieut. 71st Foot); Waterloo 1815 (Lieut. Charles Stewart, 71st Reg. Foot.) fitted with original steel clip and silver bar suspension, *light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine, the first better* (2) £5,000-£7,000

Charles Stewart was born at Callert, Inverness, on 24 March 1788. He was appointed Ensign in the 71st Foot on 24 March 1808; Lieutenant on 29 December 1808; Captain on 27 July 1820; Major unattached on 20 May 1836; Lieutenant-Colonel on 9 November 1846; and was put on half-pay on 24 April 1838. He served in the Peninsula with the 71st from September 1810 to June 1813, including in the action at Sobral, battle of Fuentès D'Onor (slightly wounded), and actions at Arroyo de Molino and Almaraz. He served also the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo.

He is mentioned in the following extract about Fuentès D'Onor on 4 May: 'Soon as it was light the firing commenced and was kept up until about ten o'clock, when Lieutenant Stewart, of our regiment, was sent with a flag of truce for leave to carry off our wounded from the enemy's lines, which was granted; and, at the same time, they carried off theirs from ours.' (*Journal of a Soldier of the Seventy-First* refers).

Lieutenant Stewart served in the Netherlands and France from 15 April 1815 until 31 October 1818, including the battle of Waterloo, and afterwards with the Army of Occupation. He served in Canada as a Captain from June 1824 until June 1830. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart died on 24 December 1851.

428



Three: Private Godfrey Tronier, 1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion

Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse (Godfrey Tronier, 1st Lt. Dgns. K.G.L.); Waterloo 1815 (Godfrey Tronier, 1st Reg. Light Drag. K.G.L.) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension; King's German Legion Medal for 16 years' service, silver, named on edge (Tronier) fitted with clip and small ring suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise generally very fine* (3) £3,000-£4,000

Provenance: Glendining's, January 1903; Hawkes Field Collection 1950; Elson Collection 1963.

Godfrey Tronier served in Captain Hans Hattorf's Company No. 3 at Waterloo.

429



Pair: Private Robert Gibson, 71st Foot

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Toulouse (R. Gibson, 71st Foot); Waterloo 1815 (Robert Gibson, 1st Batt. 71st Reg. Foot.) fitted with contemporary replacement silver clip and straight bar suspension, *the second with edge bruising and contact marks, good fine, the first good very fine (2)* £2,800-£3,400

Provenance: W. E. Gray Collection 1898; Glendining's, May 1920, January 1922, March 1928, and June 1929.

Robert Gibson was born in the Parish of Barony, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, and attested for the 71st Foot at Glasgow on 19 January 1811, aged 15 years, a weaver by trade. From age 18 he served for 23 years 360 days, including 2 years' allowance for Waterloo. He served 7 months in France, 3 years and 5 months in the Netherlands and France, and was discharged on 12 January 1836. 'His conduct has been that of a good and efficient soldier, seldom in Hospital, trustworthy and sober, and for the last five years he has been Orderly to the General Commanding in North Britain.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.

430



Pair: Sub-Conductor J. C. Stone, Ordnance Commissariat Department, later Horse Artillery

Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (Serjt. J. C. Stone. H. Arty.) short hyphen reverse, officially engraved naming as issued in India; Sutlej 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur 1845, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Sub Conductor J: C: Stone Ord: Comt. Dept.) *contemporary replacement retaining rods to both medals, edge bruising, minor contact marks, very fine (2)* £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, November 2015.

James Charles Stone was born around 1802 and spent his early years living in the village of Magdalen, Essex. A butcher, he attested at London for the Army of the Honourable East India Company on 15 May 1820, and was initially posted to 1st Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery. He sailed to India aboard the convict transport *Brampton*, arriving 26 January 1821, and witnessed extensive service during the First Anglo-Burmese War of 1824-26. Raised Sub Conductor on 1 March 1844, and then Conductor on 27 August 1846, Stone served at Ferozepore and Phillour, before appointment as Deputy Assistant Commissary at Saugor in 1859.

Sold with copied research.



The important campaign group of six awarded to Vice-Admiral C. S. Cardale, Royal Navy, who was second-in-command of the Naval Rocket Brigade in the Abyssinian Expedition

Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; Abyssinia 1867 (Lieut. C. S. Cardale, H.M.S. *Satellite*); Egypt & Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Capt. C. S. Cardale, R.N., H.M.S. "*Euphrates*"); Jubilee 1897, silver; Khedive's Star, dated 1882; **Ottoman Empire**, Order of Osmanieh, 2nd class set of insignia, comprising neck badge and breast star, silver, gilt and enamels, *the badge with chips to most arms*, contained in its original damaged case of issue with neck cravat, the first five mounted court-style on card for display, generally very fine or better (7) £5,000-£7,000

Charles Searle Cardale was born in London on 21 April 1841, 5th son of John Bate Cardale. He was educated at Rottendeau, near Brighton, and entered the Navy in 1854, seeing service in the Baltic in the *James Watt* during the Russian War 1854-55 (Baltic Medal). As First Lieutenant of *Satellite* he served against pirates on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula and in the Nicobar Expedition 1867.

Cardale landed with the 100-strong Naval Rocket Brigade in Abyssinia in 1868, and as Senior Lieutenant and second-in-command to Commander T. H. B. Fellowes, R.N., he joined the advance division and was engaged at the battle of Arogee, and at the taking of Magdala.

The battle on Arogee plateau, beneath the rising rock mass leading through Fahla to the fortress of Magdala, took place on 10 April 1868. The First Brigade approached this plain by two steep routes, with the 4th Regiment committed to a most difficult perpendicular track, and the Rocket Brigade and baggage train allowed the easier but still precipitous King's Road. Unfortunately the wrong column arrived first, to come under artillery fire from the heights of Fala, and to the sight of thousands of would-be plunderers rushing down from the rocky slopes across the plateau. The Commander-in-Chief was on the spot to see this scene, and promptly directed the Rocket Brigade to form up on a commanding position, dismount their batteries and open fire on the enemy. Commander Fellowes later reported that: "Such was the ease with which the rocket tubes could be handled and brought into action, that the Royal Naval Brigade were enabled to return the first shot."

Cardale was twice Mentioned in Despatches and promoted to Commander for these services (Abyssinian Medal). He was Captain of *Euphrates* during the Egyptian Expedition in 1882 (Medal and Khedives Star), and subsequently commanded the *Iris* (1885-87), *Agamemnon* (1887- Oct. 1890), and *Iron Duke* (1891-92). He was Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria from January 1891 to 5 April 1892, on which date he was promoted to Rear-Admiral. He served as Hon. Secretary of the Royal British Female Orphan Asylum and as Chairman of the Royal Sailors' Home. He was promoted to Vice-Admiral in January 1899, retired in March 1900, and died on 1 June 1904.



Pair: Captain G. D. Fitzroy, Royal Navy

Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; Royal Humane Society, large silver medal (successful) (Lieut. G. Fitzroy. R.N., H.M.S. Termagant, 19. Jan. 1861) with ring and straight bar suspension, *minor edge bruising, good very fine (2)* £600-£800

Provenance: Spink Medal Circular, No. 9, April 1998.

George Dartmouth Fitzroy entered the Royal Navy as a Mate in July 1851 and served in the Baltic operations in H.M. Ships *Caesar* and *Majestic*, being promoted to Lieutenant in November 1854. Appointed to H.M.S. *Termagant* in February 1859, he was commended in February 1861 by Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland for his gallant conduct in jumping overboard in order to save the life of a seaman 'under circumstances of great peril', which led to him being awarded the Royal Humane Society's silver medal under case no. 16,632:

'At Latitude 6.26.S., Longitude 90.58.W., shortly after the retreat was beaten from evening quarters, Frederick Pringle, Ordinary Seaman, fell overboard from the starboard quarter, and being unable to swim could not reach the life-buoy which had been let down close to him. As the people were nearly all below at the moment of shifting clothing, there was some delay before a lifeboat could be lowered, when Lieutenant G. D. Fitzroy, R.N., jumped overboard, swam to him, and grasped him by the hair as he was sinking. Pringle then seized Lieutenant Fitzroy round the neck and both were sinking, when William Metters, who had jumped overboard immediately after Lieutenant Fitzroy, reached the spot, disengaged Lieutenant Fitzroy, and both kept Pringle afloat until the boat reached them.'

Promoted to Commander in March 1863, Fitzroy was next employed on Coast Guard duties, but in July 1869 he was reported for 'irregular proceedings' by Admiral Keppel and tried by Court Martial the following September. His conduct was 'highly disapproved of' by the latter and he was ordered to be superceded in consequence. Nonetheless, Fitzroy went on to win the thanks of the Dutch Government in January 1870 for settling a dispute between a Pilot and one of their Captains, and was subsequently placed on the retired list with the rank of Captain. He died in December 1899.

433 Four: Paymaster-in-Chief G. M. Blyth, Royal Navy

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued; Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (G. M. Blyth. Paymr. R.N. H.M.S. Himalaya. 73-74.); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed, *light contact marks, otherwise generally good very fine (4)* £500-£700

George Morris Blyth was born at Chatham Kent in 1832 and entered the Royal Navy in 1849. He very briefly served as a 'Clerk' on H.M.S. *Victory*, and then on H.M.S. *Firebrand* from 9 October 1849 until 6 October 1852. He was serving as a 'Passed Clerk' aboard H.M.S. *Britannia* during the Crimea War when the ship took part in the bombardment of Sebastopol on 17 October 1854. In August 1854 even before the campaign got underway, cholera - which was to kill more men in the Crimea than enemy action - ravaged the fleet, with *Britannia*, *Trafalgar*, *Albion* and *Furious* experiencing the highest mortality rates, *Britannia* losing 112 men to the disease in just three days. On 14 November 1854 *Britannia* was driven ashore by a great storm on to the Russian Coast.

He returned to H.M.S. *Victory* from 14 March until 20 March 1855, when he is shown as Assistant Paymaster on board H.M.S. *Hawke* and served in her until 27 March 1856. H.M.S. *Hawke*, under the command of Captain Erasmus Ommanney, was present in the Baltic during the bombardment of Sveaborg. Although *Hawke* was not directly involved in the bombardment, the gunboats attached to the fleet did take part, among which was H.M.S. *Biter*, tender to H.M.S. *Hawke*. On 10 August 1855 H.M.S. *Hawke* and the 8-gun H.M.S. *Desperate* were involved in action with some batteries and gunboats near the mouth of the Dwina, and on the 14 *Hawke* and H.M.S. *Conflict* landed parties ashore, destroyed several vessels, and repulsed a body of troops near Dome Ness, at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga.

He next served in H.M.S. *Osprey* and H.M.S. *Fisgard* as Acting Paymaster-in-Charge for four years until March 1860. He saw service in a number of H.M. Ships until joining H.M.S. *Himalaya* on 1 June 1872, serving as Paymaster until May 1874. *Himalaya* was present during the Ashantee War 1873-74, where she lay off the Gold Coast along with H.M. Ships *Tamar* and *Victor Emanuel* as hospital ships to accommodate the casualties and diseases inflicted by the conflict. He next served in H.M.S. *Royal Adelaide* from 14 May 1874 before joining H.M.S. *Ganges* on 17 July 1874 until 21 July 1877. He served in a number of H.M. Ships until he joined H.M.S. *Agamemnon* on 16 September 1884 to 2 August 1886, as Fleet Paymaster, and Retired as Paymaster-in-Chief on 3 September 1886. George Blyth died in 1911 aged 76, and was buried at Caistor, Norfolk.

434 *Pair: Sergeant G. Ripley, Royal Horse Artillery*

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (George Ripley. I. Troop R.H.A.) Regimentally impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, French issue (Serjt. G. Ripley. R.H.A.) impressed naming, mounted for wear from an attractive *T. B. Bailey, Cheltenham*, silver brooch bar (*lacking pin*), *heavy contact marks and polishing, about fine (2)* *£300-£400*

George Ripley was born at Escrick, Yorkshire, in 1826 and attested at Kingston upon Hull for the Royal Horse Artillery on 18 March 1848, and served in Crimea for 2 years 6 months with "I" Troop, under the command of Captain G. A. Maude. Attached to the cavalry division under General Lord Lucas, "I" Troop had the privilege of firing the first salvoes of the campaign; were present at the affair of the Bulganak; and, together with "C" Troop, were the only men of the Royal Horse Artillery to qualify for all four clasps.

Transferred to "A" Battery at Aldershot, Surrey, Ripley enjoyed steady advancement to Battery Sergeant Major before discharge at Maidstone on 6 April 1869.

Sold with copied research.

435*Three: General W. C. F. Gosling, Royal Horse Artillery, late Turkish Contingent and Madras Horse Artillery*

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Capt. W. C. F. Gosling, F. Tp. H Bde. Madras Art.); **Ottoman Empire**, Order of the Medjidie, Fourth class breast badge, silver, gold and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, the first mounted on ornate contemporary wearing brooch, the second and third mounted together on a larger foliate design brooch, *contact marks to Mutiny Medal, this nearly very fine, the Ottoman awards good very fine (3)* *£700-£900*

William Clarke Francis Gosling was born in Bath, Somerset, on 9 August 1822. He joined the Army of the Honourable East India Company and was appointed to a commission in the Madras Artillery on 11 June 1840. He was raised Lieutenant on 31 December 1842, Brevet Captain on 11 June 1855, and Captain on 9 October 1856. Gosling was employed in the Crimean Campaign of 1855-56, subsequent to the fall of Sebastopol, for which service he obtained the Order of Medjidie 4th Class and the Turkish Crimea medal whilst Assistant Adjutant General in the Turkish Contingent.

Gosling witnessed further service with General Whitelock's Field Force in Bundelcund, being present at the Battle of Banda on 19 April 1858, and the affair at Jheengan. He was further promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 11 February 1865, Lieutenant-General on 12 May 1882, and General in 1883. He died at Folkestone on 14 June 1885.

Sold with copied research.

436 *Pair: Armourer Sergeant E. Rhodes, Royal Horse Artillery*

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Sg. Smith Edwd. Rhodes, Rl. H.Art.); Abyssinia 1867 (Armr. Sergt. E. Rhodes. Rl. Arty.) *suspension neatly repaired on later, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* *£500-£700*

Edward Rhodes was born in Exeter around 1834 and served with "E" Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, during the Indian Mutiny, being present in Operations against Lucknow from 2 to 16 March 1858. He also likely witnessed the skirmish at Pandora on 5 January 1858 and the Capture of Miangunge on 23 February 1858.



Three: Warrant Officer 1st Class J. Norman, Royal Horse Artillery

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Bombr. Jesse Norman, RI. H, Art.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (930 Serjt. Majr. J. Norman Rdg. Est. R.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.VII.R. (Serjt: Maj: J. Norman. R.A.) *light contact marks to first and second, nearly very fine, the MSM nearly extremely fine (3)* £500-£700

Jesse Norman was born in Cannington, near Bridgwater, Somerset, on 17 January 1836. He attested at Woolwich for the Royal Horse Artillery on 18 November 1856, arriving in Bombay with "D" Troop on 29 December 1857 to take part in the quelling of the Mutiny. His unit soon saw action at the skirmish at Zirapore on 29 December 1858, and the subsequent affair at Chubbra where Somerset's attack was met by 3,000 rebel horse who charged the small British force; it fell to the Gunners of "D" Troop to successfully reverse the affair through rapid and effective fire.

Promoted Bombardier on 14 April 1859, Corporal on 5 February 1861, and Sergeant on 27 November 1861, Norman returned home to England and married a young lady who was recorded in 1861 as a waitress at the King's Arms Hotel in Dorchester. Further raised Battery Sergeant Major on 13 May 1867, Norman was sent to Woolwich in 1871 and awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal whilst serving with the Riding Establishment - itself originated from the Riding House Troop Horse Artillery of 1808 and originally formed as a military equestrian training unit. Discharged in 1886, Norman was later awarded the Meritorious Service Medal with annuity. He died at Dorchester in 1910.

Sold with a R.H.A. button and copied research.

438 Pair: Gunner W. Scott, Royal Horse Artillery, late Madras Horse Artillery

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Gunner Wm. Scott, D Tp. He. Bde. Madras Arty.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (Gunnr. W Scott C Bde. RHA) *minor edge bruising, very fine (2)* £300-£400

William Scott was born in Dartford, Kent, in 1832. A carpenter, he attested at Marlborough Street Police Court for the Army of the Honourable East India Company on 1 October 1852, being sent to Warley Barracks soon thereafter. Sent to India aboard the troopship *Malabar*, Scott served nearly two years with 1st Battery, Madras Artillery, before transferring to "D" Troop, 1st Brigade, Madras Horse Artillery.

Serving as part of the Seetabuldee Combined Field Force from 12 June to 13 July 1857, Scott witnessed the disarming of the Nagpore Irregular Horse, and later joined the Kamptee Flying Column. Awarded the Indian Mutiny Medal, he was 1 of only 45 men on the roll for the Troop. Appointed 2nd Rough Rider on 24 February 1860, Scott volunteered for a transfer to the Royal Horse Artillery. Sent initially to "D" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, he was raised Corporal on 14 April 1863, but his advance was short-lived and he was soon sentenced to be reduced to Gunner. Transferred to depot at Woolwich on 1 November 1869, Scott joined "C" Battery and was awarded his L.S.G.C. Medal in October 1870, before final discharge at Newbridge on 17 October 1871.

Sold with extensive copied research



A scarce Honourable East India Company M.S.M. pair awarded to Sergeant-Major W. Wilson, Madras European Veterans, late Madras Native Infantry and Madras Artillery

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Serjt. Major W, Wilson, 19th. Madras N.I.) with top silver riband buckle; Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R., H.E.I.C. issue (Serjt. W. Wilson Eur: Vets.) with top silver riband buckle, *minor edge nicks, very fine (2)* *£800-£1,000*

William Wilson was born around 1816 and attested at London on 12 September 1836 for unlimited service with the Army of the Honourable East India Company. A former plasterer, Wilson was sent on 16 September 1836 to the recruit depot at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, and assigned to the Madras Artillery. Embarking for India aboard the *Bombay* on 13 May 1837, he was initially appointed Gunner, Horse Brigade, Madras Artillery, and is later recorded in the muster of 1 January 1854 as Sergeant with the 3rd Madras Artillery.

Transferred as Sergeant-Major to the Madras Effective Supernumeraries (Unattached List) on 31 May 1854, Wilson served during the Indian Mutiny with the 19th Madras Native Infantry in Central India under Major-General Whitlock. Remanded back to the Madras Artillery on 25 September 1858, having failed to qualify for the duties required of him by rank under General Order Commander in Chief, Wilson transferred to the Madras European Veterans at Pallaveram, appearing on the annual musters from January 1862 to January 1881 as Sergeant, No. 2774. Awarded the Indian Army M.S.M., with annuity of up to £20, Wilson died from disease of the bladder and prostate on 14 July 1881, after almost 45 years of service to the H.E.I.C.

Sold with copied research.



Pair: Lieutenant G. N. A. Pollard, Royal Navy

Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (Midshipman G. N. A. Pollard, Royal Navy) Canadian-style officially impressed naming; Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (Lt. G. N. A. Pollard, R.N. H.M.S. *Simoom*. 73-74) *small test cut to rim of each medal, otherwise good very fine or better* (2) £1,600-£2,000

Provenance: Captain W. A. Tinlin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, March 2007.

George Northmore Arthur Pollard was born on 17 March 1847, at St Mary's, Leicestershire. He joined H.M.S. *Britannia* as a Naval Cadet in 1861, and was appointed Midshipman in H.M.S. *Wolverine* in 1866. He saw considerable active service early in his career and was still only a midshipman when he participated in suppressing the Morant Bay rebellion in Jamaica in 1865, and in operations against war parties of the Fenian Brotherhood in Canada 1866 (Medal with clasp). On 17 November 1865 the Board of the Admiralty signified its highest approval of his conduct in Jamaica. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on 29 December 1871, and as Lieutenant of *Simoom* he served ashore during the Ashantee War of 1873-74, being Mentioned in Despatches (Medal).

In 1875, now Senior Lieutenant in H.M.S. *Nassau*, he was present at the bombardment of Mombasa on the East African coast. He was promoted to the rank of Commander on 31 December 1885, and to the rank of Captain on 1 January 1894. In 1897 he was appointed to third-class protected cruiser *Wallaroo*, additional, to date February 11, for re-commission for service on the Australian station, and commissioned the ship in Sydney on 21 April 1897. In June 1897 he annexed Bellona Island and the Stewart Islands to the British Crown. He retired due to age on 17 March 1901, and was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral (retired) on 26 June 1905. He died on 8 December 1920, *The Times* obituary noting: "Too old to return to the Navy for the late war, served as a special constable, and walked 3,000 miles on that duty."

441 Three: Petty Officer T. W. James, Royal Navy

Abyssinia 1867 (T. W. James O.S. H.M.S. *Spiteful*) suspension claw lacking and crown now soldered directly to disc; Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (T. W. James, Lg. Seamn. H.M.S. *Druid*. 73-74); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (Thos. W. James. Qr. Mr. H.M.S. *Modeste*) *nearly very fine or better* (3) £800-£1,000

Thomas William James was born at Landport, Portsmouth, on 13 August 1849. He joined the Royal Navy in 1868 as Boy 2nd Class, having previously served at sea in the Merchant Marine. On 10 September 1863, he joined H.M.S. *Excellent*, the gunnery training ship based at Portsmouth as Boy 2nd Class, and continued to serve until 13 November 1865, having been advanced to Boy 1st Class on 1 November. He joined H.M.S. *Spiteful* on 14 November 1865, a paddle sloop of 1,057 tonnes, built at Pembroke Dock in 1842. The ship sailed from Woolwich for the south-east coast of America which would be her designated patrol area for the next two years. In early 1867, *Spiteful* received orders to join the East Indies Squadron operating in the Red Sea area where she became one of the squadron of ships who were detached for special duty in connection with the expedition that was being assembled for action against King Theodore of Abyssinia who had imprisoned in Magdala a number of foreigners and missionaries including the British Consul, Captain Cameron. The Abyssinian War Medal was awarded to those who fought onshore as well as the crews of ships that had been on duty in the Red Sea. 180 medals were awarded to H.M.S. *Spiteful*, including Ordinary Seaman Thomas James who had been advanced to this rank on 13 August 1867, having reached his eighteenth birthday. To begin his adult service, he signed a ten-year Continuous Service Agreement and was granted Trained Man status on 13 November 1868, and advanced to Able Seaman on 11 August 1869. He was paid off six weeks later when the ship returned home, after being away for four years.

He rejoined H.M.S. *Excellent* at Portsmouth on 24 September 1869 for a twelve-month gunnery course and rated Seaman Gunner 1st Class on 1 October 1870. As Seaman Gunner, he joined H.M.S. *Monarch* on 28 October, an 8,320-tonne iron steam turret ship launched at Chatham Dockyard May 1868, recently commissioned and was in the process of working up. He served with this ship in the Channel Squadron for a year, following which he attended a short gunnery course at H.M.S. *Excellent*.

On 16 February 1872 he joined the wooden steam corvette H.M.S. *Druid*. When the Ashantee War began in 1873, James was landed for service on shore with the Naval Brigade, and as one of the 47 officers and men from *Druid* who had crossed the River Prah in the advance on Coomassie, was awarded the Ashantee War Medal with clasp 'Coomassie'.

On 12 March 1874 he was advanced to the newly created rate of Leading Seaman, and two months later he left *Druid* and returned to *Excellent* for another twelve-month gunnery course. On requalifying as a seaman gunner, he was sent on 7 April 1875 to join H.M.S. *Warrior*, a ship of the first reserve fleet attached to the coast guard service at Portland. He advanced to Petty Officer 2nd Class in April 1876 and to Petty Officer 1st Class on 24 August 1876, serving two years in *Warrior*. On 11 May 1876, he joined H.M.S. *Modeste* serving on the China Station. On paying off from *Modeste* on 1 October 1881, he underwent a further twelve-month gunnery course at *Excellent*, and in the following three years he served in H.M. Ships *Dart*, *Diamond*, *Royal Adelaide*, and *Lord Warden*. On 4 September 1885 he was discharged to Haslar Hospital, Gosport, where he was found unfit and invalided from the Royal Navy after serving eighteen years' adult service. His good service both at sea and on shore was recognised by the award of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 11 December 1877 whilst serving on H.M.S. *Modeste*.

Sold with copied record of service.



Pair: Able Seaman J. Melvin, Royal Navy and H.M. Coast Guard

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (J. Melvin. A.B. H.M.S. "Charybdis."); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (John Martin, Commd. Btm. H.M. Coastguard.) *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (2) £400-£500

John Melvin was born at Lawrencekirk, Kincardine, Scotland, on 27 March 1849, and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 1st Class aboard H.M.S. *Trafalgar* in February 1867. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman in March 1868, to Able Seaman in June 1871, and to Leading Seaman in March 1876. He served aboard *Charybdis* from September 1873 to May 1877, including during the Perak campaign, for which he subsequently received the medal and clasp whilst serving aboard the *Lord Warden* in July 1882. By this time he had joined the Coast Guard as a Boatman in December 1878, but was still on the books of *Lord Warden* where he remained until September 1885. He was promoted to Commissioned Boatman in April 1882, to Chief Boatman in November 1888, to Chief Boatman in Charge, and finally to Chief Officer in May 1894. He was pensioned after 37 years' service in the Royal Navy and Coastguard in March 1904.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

443 Pair: Dafadar Pir Bakhsh Khan, 4th Bengal Cavalry

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (Sowar Peer Bux Khan 4th Bengal Cavy.); Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R., lotus wreath reverse (88 Dafadar Pir Bakhsh Khan 4 Bengal Cavy.) *contact wear, otherwise good fine and better* (2) £200-£240

444 Three: Sowar Halim Khan, 15th Bengal Lancers

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (499 Sowar Halim Khan 15th Bengal Cavy.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (499 Sowar Halim Khan 15th Bengal Cavy.); Indian Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue (499 Sowar Halim Khan 15th Bl. Lcrs.) *test mark to the first, contact marks and a little polished, otherwise generally nearly very fine* (3) £280-£340



Three: Captain A. W. Bremner, Master of the Guion Mail Steamer Nevada

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Mr. A. W. Bremner, "Nevada"); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, both with contemporary top silver brooch bars; Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea, 1st type large silver medal, 73mm, glazed as issued with frosted finish (Capt. A. W. Bremner of the Guion Mail Steamer "Nevada" 24th Dec. 1884) contained in its *damaged* presentation case, *generally nearly extremely fine and rare (3)* £1,000-£1,400

Arthur Wellesley Bremner was Master of the M.V. *Nevada*, hired by the British Government as a Transport Vessel during the Egyptian War of 1882. One hundred and five such vessels were hired during the war, only the Master of the ship being eligible for the medal; consequently each medal is therefore unique for that vessel.

Captain Bremner was awarded Lloyd's Silver Medal 'as an honorary acknowledgement of his extraordinary exertions on the occasion of the fire on board the *Nevada* in October 1884 on a voyage from New York to Liverpool.' The date inscribed on the medal relates to the entry in the Committee Minutes Book in relation to the letter received by the Committee from the London Provincial Marine Insurance Co., dated 11 December, respecting the Captain of the *Nevada*.

The fire on the S.S. Nevada

'The first outbreak occurred on 15 October, about 475 miles from Queenstown. It broke out among cotton and hops in the steerage deck amidships leading to the forward stoke-hole. The captain immediately ordered the main hatches to be taken off and the cargo to be shifted for the purpose of getting at the fire. The work was continued with very great difficulty until two o'clock on the following morning, when all the fire that could be got at from the forward end was extinguished. He then closed the main hatches, and lifting the after ones, passed two branches down. The men had to go about 60 feet from the hatch along the deck before getting to the fire; but they succeeded in doing this, and after about three hours' hard battling managed to subdue it. This all happened on the starboard side of the vessel only, and the port side was apparently cool and all right. After this the men were engaged until noon of Thursday, 16 October, lifting the smouldering bales and throwing them overboard. At two o'clock on that afternoon fire was discovered in the bales on the port side. They struggled with it until six in the evening, when they were driven out by the smoke, which was very thick, and then, as a last resource, the captain was obliged to batten all down and turn on the steam jets. He also had water poured in through some holes he had had cut in the iron deck, immediately above the burning bales, and eventually cooled the ship down. On the Wednesday afternoon all engaged in extinguishing the fire suffered terribly from the smoke, and some officers and seamen became unconscious. Captain Bremner himself was three times in that state, and it required the united efforts of the ship's surgeon and a lady nurse who was a passenger on board to bring him to by artificial respiration. When the upper-deck hatches were battened down the smoke was driven into the coal-bunkers through the coaling-hatches, which were on the same deck as the fire, thus making it extremely difficult for the trimmers to get coal, and the engineers had themselves to enter the bunkers for the purpose of encouraging the men. Captain Bremner spoke in the highest terms of the behaviour of all ranks on board during that anxious time. He also expressed his gratitude to the passengers for their orderly behaviour and their valuable assistance. Captain Shaw, of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, who carried out the subsequent investigation, added that he had thoroughly investigated all the circumstances connected with the fire, and he considered that the whole proceeding, after the first alarm was raised, was a most satisfactory example of the highest qualities which could distinguish the commander of a vessel and his crew. They seemed to have shown a perfect combination of energy, skill, discipline, courage, persistency, and endurance, and to present a noble example for all persons who found themselves suddenly called upon to deal with frightful difficulties. Captain Bremner, having shaken hands with the various officers, said he should always look back to the eulogistic terms used by Captain Shaw on that occasion as among the happiest recollections of his life.' (*The Star, Guernsey*, 13 November 1884 refers).

Fewer than 50 of these large silver medals were awarded between 1837 and December 1896, when the small silver medal was introduced.

Sold with copied research.

446 *Pair: Driver W. Grigglesstone, Royal Horse Artillery*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (2272. Driv. W. Grigglesstone. N/A. R.H.A.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine (2)* £120-£160

William Grigglesstone was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1852. His family later moved to Norwich where his father took employment as a brewer's labourer. Joining the Royal Horse Artillery as soon as practicable, Grigglesstone is recorded in 1871 as serving as a Driver in the Royal Horse Artillery and stationed at Great Brook Street Cavalry Barracks, Aston, Warwickshire. Embarking with N/A. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery aboard the transport *Tower Hill*, Grigglesstone arrived in Alexandria on 16 August 1882 and was soon involved in seizing railway lines and the canal as far as Kassassin Lock. Advancing to Magfar, Grigglesstone witnessed his first engagement of the campaign on 24 August 1882 near Tel-El-Mahuta where two guns under the command of Lieutenant Hickman distinguished themselves on the banks of the Sweet Water Canal. According to *The Times* newspaper of January 1883:

'This infinitesimal detachment of English artillery held at bay the 12 Egyptian guns, and were reported by Lord Wolseley as having repulsed infantry attacks both in front and on the flanks during the day. The good stuff of which the men were composed was shown by the fact that, when exhausted by their labours under the awful heat of the sun above and its reflection from the sand, they had water poured on their heads and again faced the enemy.'

Engaged further at Tel-el-Kebir - where N/A. Battery fired 88 rounds - Grigglesstone survived the conflict and returned home to Norwich, later taking employment as a railway porter. He died in 1914.

Sold with copied research.

447 *Three: Driver W. I. Lindsay, Royal Horse Artillery and Special Constabulary*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (38503, Driv: W. I. Lindsay, G/B. R.H.A.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, 2 clasps, The Great War 1914-18, Long Service 1929 (Sergt. William Lindsay); Khedive's Star, dated 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *contact marks and polishing to first, generally very fine and better (3)* £160-£200

William Irvin Lindsay was born at Castleford in 1865. A labourer and iron pipe worker, he served in Egypt with "G" Battery, "B" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, and is confirmed on the roll as entitled to clasp Suakin 1885, for service with the Suakin Field Force under Major-General Sir Gerald Graham from 1 March to 14 May 1885. Lindsay returned to England and took employment as a railway carriage fitter. He died at Doncaster on 9 June 1941.

Sold with copied research.

448 *Pair: Lance-Dufadar Ahmad Khan, 15th Bengal Cavalry*

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (243 Lce. Dufdr. Ahmad Khan 15th Bl. Lcrrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., V. R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (243 Lce. Dafadar Ahmad Khan 15th Bl. Cavy.) *contact wear, otherwise nearly very fine (2)*

£160-£200

449



Pair: Lieutenant C. W. N. Perkins, Commander in Chief's Bodyguard, late Trooper, Matabele Relief Force

British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (Troopr. C. W. Perkins. M.R.F.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Relief of Ladysmith, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between fifth and sixth clasps (Lieut. C. N. Perkins, C. in C. Bodygd.) engraved naming, mounted as worn with the QSA first, and housed in a fitted leather case, edge nicks, nearly extremely fine (2)* £400-£500

Cyril Warton Norwood Perkins, the son of the Reverend T. N. Perkins, Vicar of Newlyn, Cornwall, served initially as a Trooper, Matabele Relief Force, and subsequently as a Trooper in the 1st Imperial Light Horse during the Boer War (the medal rolls for which show entitlement to all the clasps except for the Orange Free State clasp, which was probably issued in error). He was awarded the 1901 date clasp as a Lieutenant in the Commander in Chief's Bodyguard.



Three: Lieutenant J. J. Bulkes, Herschel Native Police, late Cape Police

Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (455 Lce. Cpl. J. J. Beukes. C. Pol.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, Defence of Mafeking (455 Cpl. J. J. Buckes. Cape P.D. 1.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. J. J. Bulkes. Herschel N.P.) note differing spellings of surname, *very fine* (3)

£2,000-£2,400

451 Pair: Naick Ali Bahadur, 40th Pathans, late 5th Punjab Infantry

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897 (1442 Sepoy Ali Bahadur 5th Pjb. Infy.); Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (2900 Naick Ali Bahadur 40th Pathans) *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* (2)

£400-£500

x 452 Pair: Ordinary Seaman H. E. Dye, H.M.S. Terrible, Royal Navy

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (H. E. Dye, Ord. H.M.S. Terrible.); China 1900, no clasp (H. E. Dye, Ord., H.M.S. Terrible.); together with the recipient's Borough of Portsmouth Tribute Medal 1899-1900, silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1902) and enamel, the reverse inscribed, 'Naval Brigade, H. E. Dye, South Africa 1899-1900; North China 1900', mounted from a fob chain, *light blue enamel lacking from last, minor edge bruising and contact marks, generally very fine* (3)

£400-£500

Herbert Ernest Dye was born at Tidal Basin, London, on 19 March 1881 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 24 July 1898. He was posted to H.M.S. *Terrible* on 5 September 1899, and served with them as part of the Naval Brigade in South Africa and China. He was promoted Able Seaman on 14 April 1901, and joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on 17 June 1905. He was discharged, time expired, on 18 March 1911.

453 Three: Sergeant D. Jones, Imperial Yeomanry, later Welsh Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, Cape Colony, Transvaal, *clasps mounted in this order with unofficial rivets between SA02 and CC clasps* (25462 Pte D. Jones. 31st. Coy. Imp: Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (1031 Sjt. D. Jones. Welsh R.); together with a Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry Tribute Medal 1901, 38mm, bronze, the obverse featuring the arms of Montgomeryshire, 'Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry' around, the reverse featuring a mounted trooper with a soldier knelt firing a rifle at his side, 'South African Campaign 1901' around, unnamed, with ring suspension, *minor edge bruising, generally very fine and better* (4)

£300-£400

D. Jones attested for the Imperial Yeomanry and served with the 31st (Montgomeryshire) Company, 9th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War.

454 Pair: Battery Sergeant Major S. Whitehead, Royal Horse Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Orange Free State (513 Bty:Sej:Major S. Whitehead, R,B, R.H.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (513. B:S:Maj: S. Whitehead. R.H.A.) *very fine* (2)

£160-£200

Samuel Whitehead was born in St. Ives, Cambridgeshire, on 30 March 1862. He attested for the Royal Horse Artillery around 1880, and is recorded in 1891 as a Sergeant with "H" Battery. Advanced Battery Sergeant Major, he was awarded his L.S.G.C. Medal on 1 January 1898 whilst with "R" Battery, remaining with this unit during the Boer War. According to *Our Regiments in South Africa*, "R" Battery served with General French in the Colesberg district, and thereafter went to Modder River and accompanied the expedition to Koodesberg Drift. It further participated in the drive towards Kimberley and the subsequent advance to Bloemfontein and Pretoria.

Blooded at Colesberg, an eyewitness account published in the *Isle of Wight Observer* on 24 February 1900 makes for interesting reading:

'Several of our horses were killed, some with their legs blown off, but when we had finished we came out of action with only two wounded. The General formed us up and told us we were lucky to come out alive and gave us great praise for our coolness and good work in action. I am in General French's column and getting quite used to bullets and shells now.'

Transferred to the Staff, Whitehead was discharged at Woolwich on 27 May 1902, his conduct described as 'exemplary'. The Proceedings on Discharge record adds: 'A very able mechanic - has great inventive powers.'

Sold with copied research.

455 Three: Acting Bombardier F. J. Paul, Royal Horse Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, Cape Colony (83886 Dr: F. J. Paul, A,B, R.H.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (83886 Dvr: F. Paul. G. Bty: R.H.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (83886 A/Bmbr: F. J. Paul. R.H.A.) *minor contact marks and light polishing, very fine (3)* £300-£400

Frederick James Paul was born in Stoke Damerel, Devon, in 1873. A baker, he attested at Woolwich for the Royal Artillery on 27 February 1891, serving with "B" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery from 15 October 1891. Transferred to "H" Battery, Paul served in India from 12 November 1892 to 7 January 1900, before serving with "A" and "G" Batteries in South Africa from 8 January 1900 to 14 August 1902. Returned to India for a further 1 year and 222 days, Paul was then discharged on 26 February 1912, after 21 years' service, having suffered two injuries during this period; a contusion to the right ankle whilst on duty on 17 December 1898, and a fracture of the clavicle on 24 January 1903.

Sold with copied research.

456 Pair: Driver C. Banks, Royal Horse Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (59965 Dvr. C. Banks, T. Bty., R.H.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (59965 Dvr. C. Banks. R.H.A.) *edge bruising and light contact marks, nearly very fine (2)* £120-£160

Charles Banks, *alias* Charles Spiers, was born in Aston, Birmingham, in 1869. A groom, he attested at Colchester for the Royal Artillery on 18 February 1887, being posted to "P" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery soon thereafter. His Army Service Record makes interesting reading at around this time:

'Claimed benefits of Queen's pardon on confession of fraudulent enlistment into R.A. while in a state of desertion from Worcestershire Regiment - wherein he served as 1389 Pte. C. Banks. Held to serve in R.A. under G.O.102 of 1887.'

Having been found out, the recipient reverted to his original name and transferred to "A" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, serving the next three years in India. Returned home, he was recalled from reserve on 9 March 1900, serving in South Africa until 17 August 1902.

Sold with copied research.

457 Five: Driver A. F. Caston, Royal Horse Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (93899 Dvr: A. F. Caston, O Bty., R.H.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (93899 Dvr: A. F. Caston. R.H.A.); 1914 Star (93899 Dvr: A. F. Caston. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (93899 Dvr. A. F. Caston. R.A.) *official correction to number on Star, minor contact marks to Boer War medals, nearly very fine and better (5)* £260-£300

Arthur Frank Caston was born in the Parish of Heyham, near Norwich, in 1874. A shoemaker, he attested at Woolwich for the Royal Artillery on 4 November 1892, and initially served with the 2nd Battery, 1st Depot Division, Royal Field Artillery, for which men of the Royal Horse Artillery were selected by interview and height. Attrition rates at training were high, the 13-week training course being notorious for discipline and perfect turnout.

Passed for selection to the Royal Horse Artillery, Caston was appointed Driver and posted to "F" Battery on 10 June 1893. Then transferred to "O" Battery on 15 October 1895, he travelled to South Africa per S.S. *Gleneagle*, arriving mid-November 1899. Here his Battery formed part of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade under Lieutenant General French, witnessing early operations around Colesberg and the engagement at Klip Drift in the course of the forced march to relieve Kimberley. At Diamond Hill, "O" Battery greatly distinguished itself by remaining in action all day under a continuous and heavy fire, successfully keeping at bay the incessant attacks of Boer Commander De La Rey. Further engagements followed at Nitrals Nek and the thrust to the north of Belfast.

Returned to England in August 1902, Caston was discharged to reserve on completion of his first period of service. He returned to the Colours at the outbreak of the Great War and served in France with "C" Battery from 5 October 1914. The Battery fought at Ypres, Neuve Chapelle, Aubers Ridge, Festubert and Loos, before Caston was posted to the 7th Divisional Ammunition Column and later discharged in the autumn of 1916. His Army Service Record adds: 'A good groom, accustomed to the care and management of horses.'

Sold with copied research.

458 Pair: Driver J. Newman, Royal Horse Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (97021 Dr. J. Newman, G Bty., R.H.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (97021 Dvr: J. Newman R. H.A.) *traces of lacquer, very fine (2)* £120-£160

J. Newman is recorded on *WO100/139* as serving with "G" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, attached to "R" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, during the South African Campaign.

459 *Pair: Driver G. J. Ross, Royal Horse Artillery*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Transvaal (14039 Dvr: G. J. Ross. R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (14039 Dvr: G. J. Ross. R.H.A.) mounted as worn, *very fine* (2)

£100-£140

George Henry Roots, *alias* **George Joseph Ross**, was born in Saltley, Birmingham, in 1876. A horse driver, he attested for the Royal Artillery at Newbridge on 17 February 1896, and served in India with "H" Battery from 6 December 1898 to 26 October 1899. Transferred to South Africa, Roots was posted to Ammunition Park No. 1 (Veterinary Hospital) on 1 July 1900, before joining "J" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, on 1 November 1900. He joined at a time when the Battery was involved in counter-guerilla warfare in the Megaliesberg mountains, following the disaster at Noortgedacht. From January to March 1901, the Battery formed part of Alderson's column in Major-General French's sweep through the eastern Transvaal. Changing his name at Elandfontein on 12 January 1902, in accordance with paragraph 2146, King's Regulations, Roots briefly joined "R" Battery before returning home to England and transferring to the reserve on 29 November 1903.

Sold with copied research.

x 460 *Pair: Driver E. F. J. Bew, Royal Field Artillery*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (4200 Dvr: E. F. J. Bew, 82nd. Bty: R.F.A.) *first letter of surname officially corrected*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4200 Dvr: E. F. J. Bew. R.F.A.) *polished, very fine* (2) (2)

£200-£240

Ernest Frederick John Bew was born in Shirley, Surrey, in 1877 and attested for the Royal Field Artillery on 30 May 1894, stating his occupation to be maritime seaman. Posted to the 82nd Field Battery, he served with them in South Africa during the Boer War from 1 January 1900 to 27 September 1902. He transferred to the Reserve on 26 October 1902, and was discharged on 29 May 1906, after 12 years' service. He died in 1907.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

461 *Three: Private G. Sharp, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Orange Free State (3344 Pte. G. Sharp, 1: RI: Innis: Fus:) clasps mounted in this order, unofficial rivets between last two clasps; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3344 Pte. G. Sharp. Innis: Fus:); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3344 Pte. G. Sharp. Innis: Fus.) *edge bruising and contact marks and heavily polished, therefore fine* (3)

£240-£280

George Sharp was born at Brighton, Sussex, on 1 March 1873, and enlisted into the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at Portsmouth on 8 August 1890, aged 18 years 5 months, a footman by trade. He was discharged at Omagh on 7 August 1911, on termination of his 2nd period of engagement. His discharge papers confirm service in South Africa from November 1899 to February 1903, the Queen's medal with five clasps and the King's medal with two clasps, and also L.S. & G.C. medal with gratuity of £5 per *Army Order* 73 of 1 April 1910. He enlisted into the Royal Marines at Brighton on 17 June 1918, and actually served in France from July 1919 to May 1920, but clearly not entitled to any medals. He was demobilized on 9 May 1920.

Sold with copied discharge papers.

462 *Three: Private A. Andrews, Essex Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (5152 Pte. A. H. Andrews. 1st Essex Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5152 Pte. A. Andrews. Essex Regt.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (5152 Pte. A. Andrews. Essex Regt.) *edge bruising to the first two otherwise good very fine, the last scarce to regiment* (3)

£400-£500

Alfred Horace Andrews was born in the Parish of Stratyford, Essex, and attested for the Essex Regiment at Warley on 1 July 1898. He served in South Africa from November 1899 to August 1902, serving thereafter in Somaliland with No. 3 Company British Mounted Infantry until July 1904, when he returned home. He was discharged on 11 July 1910.

Sold with copied discharge papers which confirm all medals and clasps, and medal roll extracts.

x 463 *Three: Private A. Snook, Wiltshire Regiment*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (3817 Pte. A. Snook. Wiltshire Regt.) Defence Medal; Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue, 2nd 'Coronation robes' issue (Alban Snook) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine and better* (3)

£120-£160

Alban Snook was born in Tisbury, Wiltshire, in 1873 and attested for the Wiltshire Regiment on 20 February 1894. He served with the 1st Battalion in India from 1895 to 1902, and then with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa from 18 March to 29 September 1902. He transferred to the Reserve in November 1902, and was discharged on 19 February 1906, after 12 years' service.

In civilian life Snook served as a postman in Lymington, Hampshire, and was awarded his Imperial Service medal upon his retirement (*London Gazette* 5 July 1935). He died in December 1960.

Sold with copied research.

464 Four: Staff Sergeant T. W. Bartlam, Royal Army Medical Corps, late Ironbridge Corps, St. John Ambulance

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, *clasp block loose on riband, as issued* (371 Ordly, W. T. [sic] Bartlam. St John Amb: Bde.); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (371. Pte. T. W. Bartlam Ironbridge Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (24301 S. Sjt. T. W. Bartlam. R.A.M.C.) mounted for wear with the Great War pair first, *contact marks, some staining to VM, otherwise very fine* (4) £600-£800

Thomas Walter Bartlam was born in Ironbridge, Shropshire, on 13 February 1881. He joined the Ironbridge Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and served in South Africa during the Boer War. He later attested into the Royal Army Medical Corps for service during the Great War and was appointed Staff Sergeant. He died in Amersham, Buckinghamshire, aged 79, on 11 January 1960.

Sold together with copy medal roll extracts.

465 Five: Sergeant T. B. Clark, Royal Army Medical Corps, late Nelson Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade, who served aboard the American hospital ship the S.S. *Maine* during both the Boer War and the Boxer Rebellion

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Private. T. B. Clark, 1136. St. Johns. Amb. Bde.) re-engraved naming; China 1900, no clasp (1136 Pte. T. B. Clark. St. John Amb: Bde.); British War Medal 1914-20, naming erased; Victory Medal 1914-19 (25554 A.S. Sjt. T. B. Clark. R.A.M.C.); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (1136. Pte. T. B. Clark. Nelson Corps.) together with the recipient's St. John Ambulance Association Re-Examination Cross, bronze (No. Thomas B. Clark 83449); and an S.S. Maine American Ladies' Hospital Ship Fund Commemorative Medallion 1899, 44mm, white metal, unnamed, *very fine* (7) £600-£800

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2018.

Thomas Bryan Clark served with the St. John Ambulance Brigade on the staff of the American Hospital Ship the S.S. *Maine* during both the Boer War in South Africa and subsequently the Boxer Rebellion in China, landing at Wei-Hei-Wei on 6 September 1900, and arriving at Taku on 27 September of that year. He subsequently served with the Royal Army Medical Corps during the Great War.

The S.S. *Maine* was originally the Atlantic Transport Line steamer *Swansea*, renamed in 1899 and lent to the British Government as a hospital ship for use in the Boer War, and later off China during the Boxer Rebellion. Fitted out as a hospital ship in London by Messrs. Fletcher & Son and Fearnall Ltd., the costs were met by the American Ladies Hospital Ship Fund, under the Chairmanship of Lady Randolph Churchill, mother of the future Prime Minister, who struck the above medallion to help with their fund raising.

466 Pair: Sergeant H. Rhodes, Oldham Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (H. Rhodes. S. John Amb: Bde.); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (1127. Sergt. H. Rhodes. Oldham Corps.) *very fine* (2) £300-£400

467 Pair: Orderly J. W. Wadsworth, Hebden Bridge Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (1413 Ordly: J. W. Wadsworth, St John Amb: Bde.); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (1413. Pte. J. W. Wadsworth, Hebden Bridge Corps.) *very fine* (2) £400-£500

468 Pair: Orderly R. H. Wellard, Reading Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (13 Ordly: R. H. Wellard, St John Amb: Bde.); St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (13. Pte. R. E. Wellard Reading Div.) *very fine* (2) £400-£500

469 Pair: Private F. W. Green, St. John Ambulance Brigade

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (132 Ordly: F. W. Green, St John Amb: Bde.); China 1900, no clasp (1482 Pte. F. W. Green. St John Amb: Bde:) together with S.S. *Maine* American Ladies' Hospital Ship Fund Commemorative Medallion 1899, 44mm, white metal, unnamed, *good very fine* (3) £500-£700

Served aboard the Hospital Ship *Maine* in South Africa and China.

470



Pair: Private W. A. Glover, Kimberley Volunteer Regiment

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State (626 Pte. W. A. Glover. Kimberley Vol. Regt.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', with integral top riband bar, *good very fine (2)* *£600-£800*

471



Pair: J. Lottering, Mafeking Town Guard

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking (J. Lottering. Mafeking Town Gd.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Burger J. A. Lottering. 1ste Z.A.R.) *good very fine (2)* *£1,600-£2,000*

J. Lottering served in the Mafeking Town Guard and was present with his wife and two young daughters, Johanna and Josephine, both of whom died during the siege, aged three years and barely a year old respectively.



Five: Engineer Commander P. M. Kelt, Royal Naval Reserve and Mercantile Marine, who survived the loss of the S.S. *Aden* in June 1897, spending 17 days on the wreck, and later received his Transport Medal from the hands of H.M. King Edward VII

Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (P. Mc.L. Kelt.); British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Peter Mc.L. Kelt.); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1911; **Persia, Empire**, Order of the Lion and the Sun, Fifth Class breast badge, silver and enamel, unmarked but most likely of French manufacture, mounted for wear, *lightly polished, very fine and better (5)* *£1,200-£1,600*

Peter McLaren Kelt was born in Musselburgh on 22 May 1871 and joined the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. He was serving as 4th Engineer in the S.S. *Aden* when, on the night of 8-9 June, en route from Yokohama to London, she struck a submerged reef off the island of Socotra at the southern entrance to the Red Sea during a heavy gale. Various lifeboats were got away, but these were all smashed and lost, and after the Captain had been washed overboard, Kelt became the senior surviving Officer. The remaining survivors, 36 crew and 9 passengers, then spent 17 days on the stricken wreck, during which time they subsisted partly on Barcelona nuts and suffered great hardships, before they were rescued by the Royal Indian Marine's S.S. *Mayo* and conveyed to Aden.

Kelt qualified for his Transport Medal as 3rd Engineer in the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's *Simla*, receiving his Medal from H.M. The King at Buckingham Palace on 4 November 1903. He joined the Royal Naval Reserve as an Engineer on 15 January 1903, and was promoted Senior Engineer (subsequently redesignated Engineer Lieutenant-Commander) on 18 July 1914. He was awarded the Royal Naval Reserve Decoration in 1916 (*London Gazette* 4 January 1916), and transferred to the Retired List with the rank of Engineer Commander in January 1920. He was awarded the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun in June 1920 (receiving Restricted Permission to wear in on 24 June 1920), and died in Edinburgh on 2 August 1949.

Sold with copied research, including various newspaper cuttings.



A Lloyd's Meritorious Service Medal pair awarded to 2nd Engineer A. Charters, Mercantile Marine

Transport 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (A. Charters); Lloyd's Medal for Meritorious Service, 1st issue, bronze star, unnamed as issue, in fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* (2) £800-£1,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2011.

Alexander Charters served as 2nd Engineer Officer aboard the Cunard steamship *Pavonia*, 5,588 tons. Employed on the Liverpool-Boston service, she suffered damage due to a severe gale on 3 February 1899 which caused her boilers to be dislodged from their mountings. With a complete loss of power the ship drifted helplessly for 11 days until she was taken in tow by the *Wolfiston* who brought her to the sheltered waters of the Azores. There she was patched up and eventually made it back to Liverpool where she was repaired. Having been laid down in 1881, the *Pavonia* was deemed suitable for disposal by Cunard but this was delayed by the Boer War and her final two voyages before going to the scrap yard in 1900 were made carrying troops to and from South Africa.

For their actions in saving both life and ship during the incident of February 1899, the Captain and some of the officers of the ship were awarded medals by the Mercantile Marine Service Association and the Corporation of Lloyd's. Captain Aitken of the *Pavonia* received the M.M.S.A. Illuminated Address and the Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life in silver with certificate; Chief Officer Taylor received the M.M.S.A. Silver Medal and the Lloyd's Medal for Meritorious Service in Bronze with certificate; Chief Engineer Duncan received the M.M.S.A. Silver Medal and the Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life in silver with certificate, and 1st Officer Firth, 2nd Officer Bryce, 2nd Engineer Officer Charters and 3rd Engineer Officer Bain were each awarded the Lloyd's Medal for Meritorious Service in Bronze. Charters was also awarded the Transport Medal for service aboard the same ship in transporting soldiers to and from South Africa, 1899-1900.

Sold with copied research.

x 474 Three: Chief Master-at-Arms W. Jackson, Royal Navy

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (W. Jackson, M.A.A., H.M.S. Cossack.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Ch. M.A.A. W. Jackson. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (Wm. Jackson, Sh. Corpl. 1Cl., H.M.S. Cossack.) *name of ship officially corrected on last, contact marks to first and last, these very fine, the BWM better* (3)

£240-£280

475 Four: Private A. E. Elliott, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War at the Defence of Antwerp on 13 October 1914, whilst still under-age; repatriated at the end of the War, he remained in the service, and was killed in action during the Second World War when his Defensively Equipped Merchant Ship S.S. Bassa was torpedoed and sunk south-west of Rockall by the German U-32 with the loss of all hands on 29 September 1940

1914 Star, with clasp (Po.17379. Pte. A. E. Elliott, R.M. Brigade.); British War and Victory Medals (Po.17379 Pte. A. E. Elliott. R.M.L. I.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (Ply.21906 A. E. Elliott. Mne. R.M.) *contact marks, generally nearly very fine* (4) £240-£280

Albert Edward Elliott was born in Gateshead, Co. Durham, on 15 July 1897 and attested for the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 10 August 1914. He served with the Royal Marine Brigade during the Great War on the Western Front from 19 September 1914, and was captured and taken Prisoner of War during the Defence of Antwerp on 13 October 1914 whilst still under-age. He was repatriated on 24 December 1918, and remained in the Service for the entirety of the inter-War years, being awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 2 November 1930.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War Elliott was born on the books of H.M.S. *President III*, and served in the Defensively Equipped Merchant Ship S.S. *Bassa*. He was killed with the *Bassa*, en route from Liverpool to New York as part of Convoy OB-219, was torpedoed and sunk with the loss of all hands by the German submarine *U-32* south-west of Rockall at 00:53 on 29 September 1940. He is commemorated on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied research.

476 *Three: Private J. S. B. Gardiner, 9th Lancers, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 20 September 1914, most likely received during the 9th Lancers spectacular charge against the Germany Cavalry at Moncel on 7 September 1914, the last occasion on which a British Cavalry Regiment participated in a lance-to-lance action*

1914 Star, with clasp (4663 Pte. J. S. B. Gardiner. 9/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (9L-4663 Pte. J. S. B. Gardiner. 9-Lrs.) *extremely fine (3)* £300-£400

John Sydenham Ballsdon Gardiner, a native of Hereford, attested for the 9th Lancers in 1898 and had seen 16 years' service with the Regiment, including 11 years in India, prior to embarking for France on 15 August 1914. The Regiment carried out a charge on Elouges Ridge, near Quievrain, on the 28 August, when, under a hail of fire (the first time that Gardiner had come under fire in his 16 years' service), it galloped over 2,000 yards of open ground into six Battalions of the enemy - the latter were supported by six Batteries. One participant later wrote, 'We simply galloped about like rabbits in front of a line of guns, men and horses falling in all directions. Most of one's time was spent in dodging the horses.'

On 7 September 1914 the 9th Lancers carried out another spectacular charge against Germany Cavalry at Moncel, this being the last occasion on which a British Cavalry Regiment participated in a lance-to-lance action. Remarkably, on this occasion, casualties were much lighter, amounting to three killed and eight wounded. Sadly Gardiner was almost certainly among the latter, dying of wounds at Charte Indre on 20 September 1914. He is buried in St. Desir War Cemetery, France.

Sold with named Record Office enclosures; Buckingham Palace enclosure; a good run of 9th Lancers Concert Party Programmes, 1902-1912; and other ephemera.

477 *Four: Sergeant H. Donmall, Royal Horse Artillery*

1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (50083 Bmbr: H. Donmall. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (50883 Sjt. H. Donmall. R.A.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (1036662 Sjt. H. Donmall. R.A.) note variation to number, *polished, nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140

Harold Donmall was born in the Parish of Heeley, Sheffield, in 1886. A woodworker by trade, he attested for the Yorkshire Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia) on 6 October 1904, and is recorded in 1911 as Gunner with "R" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, stationed at Meerut in India. Advanced Bombardier, Donmall served in France from 15 October 1914 with "C" Battery, R.H.A., and was likely present at Gheluvelt on 31 October 1914 when the 3rd Cavalry Division faced sustained enemy attacks which overran many of his comrades.

Transferred to Mesopotamia from 1916 to 1917, Donmall witnessed further service in the Middle East during the Iraqi Revolt in 1920. He was finally discharged at Aldershot on 9 August 1927 whilst serving as a Sergeant with "A" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, his character judged as 'good'. Sold with extensive copied research.

478 *Four: Sergeant E. J. Tennant, Royal Horse Artillery, late Royal Garrison Artillery*

1914 Star, with clasp (61815 Gnr: E. J. Tennant. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (61815 Sjt. E. J. Tennant. R.A.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued, *good very fine (4)* £100-£140

Ernest James Tennant was born in Walsall in 1888. A grocer, he enlisted at Birmingham for the Royal Garrison Artillery on 27 February 1906, before transferring to "R" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery on 11 August 1910. First posted to India, then returned home to England, Tennant crossed the Channel to France on 15 August 1914 with 7th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery. Surviving the Retreat from Mons and a series of rearguard actions, Tennant's luck finally ran out on 11 September 1917 when he suffered a gunshot wound to the left thigh. Interestingly, his Army Service Record notes him serving as a policeman in October 1919, the pain in his left hip proving somewhat of a problem when walking the beat.

Sold with copied research.

479 *Three: Corporal W. M. Keiller, Royal Horse Artillery*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (14011 Gnr: W. Keiller. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (14011 Cpl. W. M. Keiller. R.A.) *very fine (3)* £70-£90

William Mill Keiller was born in Glasgow around 1881. A draper's assistant, he attested at London for the Royal Horse Artillery on 23 January 1901 and served with "A" Battery (The Chestnut Troop) in France from 11 November 1914. Deployed alongside "Q" and "U" Batteries as part of the 1st Indian Brigade, Keiller likely witnessed his first engagement at Givenchy on 20 December 1914. His Battery were further present at the battles of Aubers Ridge and Festubert; saw out the terrible winter conditions of 1915-16; and were heavily engaged from July to December 1916 on the Somme. Advanced Corporal, Keiller was discharged at Woolwich on 22 January 1922, his address noted as 32 Port Street, Annan, Dumfriesshire.

Sold with copied research.

480 *Three: Gunner F. Reed, Royal Horse Artillery*

1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (51426 Gnr: E. Reed. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (51426 Gnr. F. Reed. R.A.) *minor contact marks, very fine (3)* £70-£90

Frederick Reed was born in Deptford, Kent, in 1888. He attested at Chatham for the Royal Garrison Artillery on 3 December 1907, and served with No. 12 Company at Landguard Fort from 14 February 1908. Posted to India with "R" Battery, Reed spent three years at Meerut, but his service was hampered by malaria and drunkenness. He served with "R" Battery at Lahore, before returning to England and transfer to the reserve on 18 January 1914.

Recalled at the outbreak of hostilities to "H" Battery, Reed served in France with 5th Brigade Headquarters from 5 November 1914. Witnessing extensive service on the Western Front, his overseas military career was finally curtailed in April 1917 on account of sickness. Discharged at Woolwich on 2 December 1919, records note his home address as 'Kent County Constabulary, c/o Whitstable Police Station.'

Sold with copied research

- 481** *Three: Driver H. Cavigan, Royal Horse Artillery*
1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (66426 Dvr. H. Cavigan. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (66426 Dvr. H. Cavigan. R.A.) *very fine* (3) *£70-£90*

Henry Cavigan was born around 1893 and attested for the Royal Horse Artillery on 28 August 1911. He served in France with "H" Battery from 9 September 1914, joining VII Brigade and the 1st Cavalry Division as replacement for "L" Battery which was all but wiped out at Nery. His Battery fought in the defence of Messines Ridge from 31 October 1914, and later at the Battle of the Ancre from 13 to 18 November 1916. Discharged on 7 May 1917 in consequence of sickness, Cavigan returned home to Wolverhampton, from where he claimed the clasp to his 1914 Star in 1926.

- 482** *Three: Driver A. H. Manning, Royal Horse Artillery*
1914 Star, with clasp (52793 Dvr. A. H. Manning. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (52793 Dvr. A. H. Manning. R.A.) *good very fine* (3) *£80-£100*

Alfred Henry Manning was born in Bethnal Green in 1890 and attested for the Royal Artillery on 6 October 1908. Posted to "H" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, on 2 May 1913, Manning served in France from 15 August 1914, his unit acting as replacement for "L" Battery which was decimated at Nery. According to the Battalion War Diary, "H" Battery saw action at the First Battle of Ypres, the Battle of Loos, the Battle of the Somme and the Battle of Cambrai in November 1917. Reporting sick, Manning transferred to the Labour Corps on 23 December 1917 and was discharged time expired on 5 October 1920, his character noted as 'exemplary'.

Sold with copied research.

- 483** *Four: Driver A. H. Elphick, Royal Field Artillery*
1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (24335 Dvr. A. H. Elphick. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (24335 Dvr. A. H. Elphick. R.A.); Defence Medal, mounted for wear, *contact marks, very fine*

Three: Gunner W. McGuire, Royal Field Artillery

- 1914 Star (35150 Dvr. W. McGuire. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (35150 Gnr. W. McGuire. R.A.) *very fine* (7) *£100-£140*

Alfred H. Elphick attested into the Royal Field Artillery and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 22 August 1914.

William McGuire attested into the Royal Field Artillery on 22 August 1904 and served during the Great War with the 44th Brigade on the Western Front from 16 August 1914. He was discharged as a consequence of wounds on 28 July 1916 and awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 175712. The clasp to his 1914 Star is confirmed on his Medal Index Card.

- 484** *Three: Sapper A. H. Andrews, Royal Engineers*
1914 Star, with *later slide* clasp (9998 Sapr. A. H. Andrews. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (9998 Spr. A. H. Andrews. R.E.) *very fine*

Three: Private H. Day, Army Service Corps

- 1914 Star (M-27749 Pte. H. Day. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M-27749 Pte. H. Day. A.S.C.) *some polishing, good fine* (6) *£80-£100*

Alfred Harold Andrews attested into the Royal Engineers and served with the 9th Field Company during the Great War on the Western Front from 23 August 1914. The award of the clasp to his 1914 Star is confirmed on his Medal Index Card.

Henry Day, a tractor engine driver from Swindon, Wiltshire, attested into the Army Service Corps on 2 July 1909. He served during the Great War with the 5th Ammunition Park on the Western Front from 16 August 1914 until 21 October 1914, before returning to the U.K. due to a fracture of his left ulna. Afterwards serving at home, he was discharged due to sickness on 28 December 1915 and awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 233,593.

- 485** *Three: Lance-Corporal S. Allen, (King's Own) Royal Lancaster Regiment*
1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (5944 L. Cpl S. Allen. R. Lanc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (5944 Pte. S. Allen. R. Lanc. R.) *very fine* (3) *£80-£100*

Samuel Allen attested into the (King's Own) Royal Lancaster Regiment and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 20 September 1914. He saw further service with the Labour Corps and the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

- 486** *Three: Private W. H. Kerswill, Devonshire Regiment*
1914 Star, with clasp (8794 Pte. W. H. Kerswill. 2/Devon R.); British War and Victory Medals (8794 Pte. W. H. Kerswill. Devon R.) *contact marks, staining to VM, nearly very fine* (3) *£90-£120*

William H. Kerswill attested into the Devonshire Regiment and served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion from 6 November 1914. The clasp to his 1914 Star is confirmed on his Medal Index Card.

Sold together with copy Medal Index Card.

487 *Pair: Private P. Heppenstall, East Yorkshire Regiment*

1914 Star, with clasp (7239 Pte. P. Heppenstall. 1/E. York. R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (7239 Pte. P. Heppenstall. E. York. R.) mounted for wear alongside a British War Medal 1914-20 (**M2-050228 Pte. J. Perry. A.S.C.**) *very fine (3)* *£70-£90*

Percy Heppenstall attested into the East Yorkshire Regiment and served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion on the Western Front from 8 September 1914. He was discharged time expired on 1 January 1916.

Joseph Perry attested into the Army Service Corps for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front from 24 April 1915. He was discharged Class 'Z' on 8 June 1919.

488 *Three: Private E. F. Hudson, Bedfordshire Regiment*

1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (4-6162 Pte. E. Hudson. 2/Bedf; R.); British War and Victory Medals (4-6162 Pte. E. F. Hudson. Bedf. R.) *very fine (3)* *£120-£160*

Edmund F. Hudson attested into the Bedfordshire Regiment and served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 11 November 1914. He saw further service with the Suffolk Regiment and was discharged, time expired, on 14 February 1916.

489 *Three: Sergeant Trumpeter A. de Vere, 11th Hussars, who died at home on 17 March 1916*

1914 Star (4967 L. Cpl. A de Vere. 11/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (4957 Sjt. A. de Vere. 11-Hrs.) *very fine (3)* *£100-£140*

Alexander de Vere attested into the 11th Hussars and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 15 August 1914. Appointed Sergeant, he died in Dorset on 17 March 1916 and is buried in Faversham Cemetery, Kent.

490



Five: Trumpet Major W. N. L. Pardoe, Royal Horse Artillery

1914 Star (29878 Tptr: W. N. L. Pardoe. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (29878 Dvr. W. N. L. Pardoe. R.A.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver (29878 Tptr. W. N. L. Pardoe. R.H.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1019768 Tptr. W. N. L. Pardoe. R. H.A.) *contact marks and wear, nearly very fine (5)* *£180-£220*

Wilfred Noel Lloyd Pardoe was born in Weedon, Northamptonshire, on 20 February 1889. Following in the footsteps of his father, he attested for the Royal Horse Artillery at Weedon on 23 April 1903, and was appointed Trumpeter on 9 January 1907. Sent initially to India with "T" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, he transferred to "N" Battery at Ambala and witnessed the Delhi Durbar of December 1911.

Sent to "W" Battery on 30 November 1913, Pardoe returned home to England on 3 September 1914 with Askwith's Brigade, 2nd Indian Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery. Later posted to "V" Battery, he disembarked at Marseilles on 7 November 1914 and fought at Bellewaarde and Hooge, the latter involving the enemy use of flame throwers for the first time. Transferred with "V" Battery to Mesopotamia in June 1916, Pardoe was awarded the Army L.S.G.C. Medal in October 1921, and was discharged in the rank of Trumpet Major on 22 February 1929.

Sold with the recipient's original Regular Army Certificate of Service, which adds: 'exemplary conduct. Smart, honest, sober, hardworking and in every way reliable and trustworthy. For the past four years has been employed as Trumpet Major in charge of boys, and would make a useful marshal or caretaker in any big school.'



A rare 1914 'Affair at Nery' group of four awarded to Sergeant S. G. Roe, "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery

1914 Star (57021 A.Bmbr: S. G. Roe. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (57021 Sjt. S. G. Roe. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V. R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (1032311 Sjt. S. G. Roe. R.A.) mounted as worn, *light contact marks, nearly very fine (4)*

£300-£400

Samuel Gibbons Roe was born in Nottingham in 1892. He married Irene E. Cross at Marylebone in 1912 and served in France from 15 August 1914 with "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. Responsible for light, mobile guns designed to provide firepower in support of the cavalry, "L" Battery and "I" Battery formed 7th R.H.A. Brigade in support of the 1st Cavalry Brigade. Heavily engaged on 24 August 1914 in the area of Quievrain and Baisieux, the guns of "L" Battery proved devastating against waves of enemy infantry; firing shrapnel shells low and with accuracy, Major Tom Bridges of the 4th Dragoons noted 'two British guns firing away as if they had been on the range at Okehampton.'

Having survived this engagement, Roe and his comrades joined the famous 'Retreat from Mons' with German forces consistently nipping at their heels. Tired from endless marching and the manoeuvring of heavy limbers along cobbled and unmade roads, "L" Battery and the 1st Cavalry Brigade selected the somewhat remote, small and ancient commune of Nery as the place to spend the night of 31 August-1 September 1914. Remarkably, the German 4th Cavalry Division had similar ideas, bivouacking a mere two miles away. Thus, as the fog lifted the following morning and each side sent reconnaissance patrols out to determine the situation, the scene was set for one of the most famous engagements of the entire Great War: the Affair at Nery.

The Affair at Nery

At first light on 1 September 1914 the Germans launched their attack on two flanks. Fired upon by 12 artillery pieces, supported by numerous machine guns, the men of "L" Battery awoke to a scene of utter chaos and destruction. Men and horses, mostly in the open and packed closely together, were shot down in swathes. Being closest to the enemy on the east side of the village, "L" Battery received the full weight of enemy fire from 700-800 yards; as the frightened horses plunged in their harnesses, the poles of their limbers embedded themselves in the ground and the horses were pinioned as they were blown to pieces by German shellfire. Amidst this scene of hell, the surviving Gunners rallied under the command of Captain E. K. Bradbury, initially getting three guns into the fight. Expending their ammunition to the very last, "L" Battery were eventually reduced to a single artillery piece, their gallantry decisive in 'buying time' for the classic cavalry charge by the Queen's Bays which ultimately restored the situation by creating confusion amongst the enemy. The action cost the British 135 casualties, including 23 killed and 31 wounded from the Battery. It also resulted in the award of three Victoria Crosses to the men of "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. Today, the surviving 'Nery Gun' is preserved in the Imperial War Museum, testament to the 'David and Goliath' struggle of that early autumn morning.

Roe survived the Great War and never claimed the clasp to his 1914 Star. He died at Worksop, Nottinghamshire, on 5 December 1946.

Sold with copied research.

492 Three: Driver W. Hackman, Royal Horse Artillery, late Royal Field Artillery and Middlesex Regiment

1914 Star (6417 Dvr: W. Hackman. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (6417 Dvr. W. J. Hackman. R.A.) mounted as worn, *very fine (3)*

£80-£100

William Joseph Hackman was born in Hampton, Middlesex, in 1882. A labourer by trade, he attested for the 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, on 14 March 1899, but was convicted of assault on 7 May 1899 and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. He was discharged from the Regiment not long thereafter. Intent on returning to military service, Hackman joined the Royal Field Artillery on 26 March 1900. Transferred to the Royal Horse Artillery, he sailed to India on 8 December 1903 and joined "R" Battery on garrison duty at Mhow. Released from service three years later, Hackman returned home to Hampton Wick with a fair reference: 'Is a good horseman and has knowledge of use and care of horses.'

Recalled to "R" Battery at the outbreak of the Great War, Hackman transferred to "Z" Battery and served in France from 5 November 1914. His Army Service Record notes over four years of service in France, the majority of it spent with this Battery.

Sold with copied research.

493 Five: Lieutenant H. M. Harris, Royal Engineers, late Royal Horse Artillery

1914 Star (154 Sjt. H. M. Harris. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. H. M. Harris.); Defence Medal; Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Harold Maddern Harris) mounted court-style for display, *very fine and better* (5)
£120-£160

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 June 1919.

Harold Maddern Harris was born in Coventry on 23 October 1884. Educated at Holy Trinity School, he attested for 1/1 Warwickshire Royal Horse Artillery Territorial Force on 19 March 1909 and served as Sergeant in France from 31 October 1914. Returned home in December 1915, Harris spent the next few months attached to the Permanent Cadre of No. 8, R.H.A. Territorial Force Training School at Larkhill, carrying out the duties of Assistant Instructor in Signalling. Attracting considerable praise from his superiors, he was appointed to a Commission in the Royal Engineers on 1 September 1916, and served at the Signal Service Training Centre before being sent to Egypt. Advanced Lieutenant 1 March 1918, Harris was Mentioned in Despatches and was later awarded the I.S.M. on 10 November 1944, whilst acting as Overseer at the Warwick and Leamington Post Office.

Sold with copied research.

494 Three: Private J. Scotchmer, East Kent Regiment

1914 Star (L-5730 Pte J. Scotchmer. 1/E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-5730 Pte. J. Scotchmer. E. Kent R.) *polished, fine* (3)
£60-£80

James Scotchmer attested into the East Kent Regiment and served during the Great War with the 1st Battalion on the Western Front from 11 November 1914. He saw further service with the 2nd Battalion and was discharged, termination of engagement, on 27 September 1915.

495 Three: Private C. R. Brown, Suffolk Regiment

1914 Star (3-8303 Pte. C. R. Brown. 2/Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-8303 Pte. C. R. Brown. Suff. R.) *very fine* (3)
£80-£100

Charles R. Brown attested into the Suffolk Regiment and served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 2 September 1914. He saw further service with the Hampshire Regiment and the Royal Air Force.

496 Three: Corporal J. Hodges, Lancashire Fusiliers

1914 Star (7043 Pte. J. Hodges. 2/Lan: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (7043 Cpl. J. Hodges. Lan. Fus.) *very fine* (3)
£80-£100

John Hodges attested into the Lancashire Fusiliers and served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 11 November 1914. After further service with the 1st Battalion until 6 June 1916, he transferred to the Royal Defence Corps and was appointed Corporal. The award of a clasp to his 1914 Star is confirmed on his Medal Index Card.

497 Three: Private E. Moore, Worcestershire Regiment

1914 Star (10021 Pte. E. Moore. 1/Worc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (10021 Pte. E. Moore. Worc. R.) *good very fine* (3)
£80-£100

Ernest Moore attested into the Worcestershire Regiment for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front from 5 November 1914. He saw later service with the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

498 Three: Private T. Dexter, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

1914 Star (5005 Cpl. T. Dexter. D.C.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (3-5005 Pte. T. Dexter. D. of Corn. L.I.) *Star an official replacement, contact marks, nearly very fine* (3)
£50-£70

Thomas Dexter attested into the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and served during the Great War on the Western Front with the 1st Battalion from 9 September 1914. The award of a clasp to his 1914 Star is annotated on his Medal Index Card, together with a note that replacement medals were issued; however, the British War and Victory Medals in this lot are, in our opinion, his original issues.

Sold with copy Medal Index Card.

499 Three: Private A. Spelman, South Lancashire Regiment

1914 Star (8354 Pte. A. Spelman. 2/S. Lan: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8354 Pte. A. Spelman. S. Lan. R.) *nearly very fine* (3)
£80-£100

Adam Spelman attested into the South Lancashire Regiment on 21 September 1906, after earlier service with the 6th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment. After service in India, he transferred to the Army Reserve on 30 December 1912. Recalled for Great War service, he served with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 14 August 1914 before transferring into the Cheshire Regiment on 11 August 1915.



A scarce 'underage Casualty' 1914 Star group of three awarded to Private J. Guthrie, Royal Highlanders, who was shot in the thigh by a concealed sniper as he made his way from a rest area back to front line trenches in the prelude to the Battle of Neuve Chapelle.

Apparently aged just 16 years at the time of his wound, Guthrie would be one of the youngest soldiers entitled to the 1914 Star and a fine example of a young man who withheld his true age from the military authorities in order to have the opportunity to fight alongside his pals

1914 Star (1846 Pte. J. Guthrie. 1/5 R.Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (1846 Pte. J. Guthrie. R. Highrs.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered '40051', nearly extremely fine (3) £400-£500

James Guthrie appears to have been born in Arbroath in the first quarter of 1899, the fifth child of Robert Guthrie of 20 Green Street, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Scotland. Described in the *Arbroath Guide* of 3 April 1915 as a 'young student from Arbroath High School', Guthrie attested for the 5th Battalion, The Royal Highlanders (The Black Watch) on 9 February 1914, spending two weeks at camp from 18 July 1914 to 2 August 1914. Surviving attestation documents state his declared age as 17 years --- months, but this contrasts markedly with contemporary newspaper reports and the 1901 Census for Scotland which records his year of birth as 'about 1899' - and in 1897, his mother was rather busy giving birth to his elder brother Alexander.

Posted to France on 1 November 1914, Guthrie was attached to "F" Company and served 125 days overseas alongside the men from his home town. On 6 March 1915, his war came to a sudden halt when he received a sniper's bullet to the thigh in the run-up to the Battle of Neuve Chapelle. The *Arbroath Herald* of 12 March 1915 offers a little more detail:

'Mr Robert Guthrie, 20 Green Street, has received a letter from his son, Private James Guthrie, of the 5th Black Watch, stating that he has been wounded in the calf of the leg on the 3rd inst... Private Guthrie is in hospital at Clacton on Sea, and states he is doing well. At the time he was hit he saw two other members of the battalion injured - one in the forearm and the other in the head. The latter, he states, belonged to Montrose, and has died of his wounds. Private Guthrie is only 16 years of age and was one of the first to join the Arbroath High School Section of the Battalion.'

Having seemingly enjoyed a birthday, Guthrie went on to catch the attention of the *Arbroath Guide* a few weeks later on 3 April 1915: 'Private Guthrie, as we have mentioned before, is only 17 years of age. His friends hope that, having 'done his bit,' and even more than his bit, in the trenches for months, he may have a prolonged furlough.'

It appears that whilst recovering, James Guthrie developed a close friendship with the novelist W. J. Locke. He returned home to Arbroath and was finally discharged no longer fit for war service on 2 November 1915, the bullet wound to the right hip/thigh (the exact placement of the wound being contentious) ending his service. His medical records note one leg slightly longer than the other, a tilted pelvis and a limp.

Sold with a small white metal golfing fob, named 'A. H. S., J. G. 1913' - likely an award to the recipient from his school.

501 *Three: Private E. Thomas, Manchester Regiment*

1914 Star (2674 Pte. E. Thomas. 2/Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2674 Pte. E. Thomas. Manch. R.) *polished, good fine* (3) £80-£100

Edmund Thomas attested into the Manchester Regiment and served during the Great War with the 2nd Battalion on the Western Front from 9 November 1914.



Four: Surgeon Commander W. N. Blatchford, Royal Navy, who was landed from H.M.S. *Sutlej* following the Messina Earthquake in December 1908, one of the first surgeons to work ashore as part of the relief operations

1914-15 Star (St. Surg. W. N. Blatchford, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Surg. Lt. Cr. W. N. Blatchford. R.N.); **Italy, Kingdom**, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (4) *£400-£500*

William Nichols Blatchford was appointed a Surgeon in the Royal Navy on 21 November 1902. First appointed to the Royal Naval Hospital Haslar, he joined his first ship H.M.S. *Empress of India* on 21 July 1903, and subsequently joined H.M.S. *Triumph* on 21 June 1904 on commissioning. Appointed to Victory Barracks on 17 May 1906, and to H.M.S. *Vivid* at Devonport on 12 May 1908, he shortly after joined H.M.S. *Sutlej* and it was from this ship that he was landed ashore to assist with the disaster relief efforts following the Messina Earthquake.

Angels in Blue Jackets by J. W. Wilson and R. Perkins gives the following details:

'Blatchford was one of the first Surgeons to work ashore at Messina and therefore particularly deserving of recognition. Did not receive an Italian Order, possibly because he was sent subsequently on a course at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich when H.M.S. *Sutlej* decommissioned and was therefore overlooked.'

Blatchford was appointed to H.M.S. *Donegal* on 9 March 1909, and in October the same year came ashore to complete a three-month Hospital course. After further service ashore he was appointed to H.M.S. *Argyll* on 27 February 1912, and prior to the outbreak of the Great War he was serving at the Royal Marine Depot at Deal. Appointed to H.M.S. *Juno* on 1 August 1914, the ship was deployed to the Persian Gulf shortly after. His service record is noted on 12 September 1915:

'The Captain, H.M.S. *Juno* says Staff Surgeon Blatchford has had a great deal of work to do tending the wounded since arrival, during which time he has shown marked zeal and ability.'

This is almost certainly a reference to the action at Bushire, when the Turks attacked British positions there and a landing party from H.M.S. *Juno* assisted in fighting off the attack. In October 1916 his Commanding Officer wrote:

'He does excellent work as Medical Officer with great zeal in most trying times of great heat and has been the means of saving many lives last August, he has been landed on active service under very heavy fire.'

Appointed to H.M.S. *Penelope* on 9 October 1917, Blatchford came ashore on 18 February 1918 and was promoted Surgeon Commander. He continued to serve until placed on the Retired List on 23 October 1924, and died in Bournemouth in April 1952.

Sold with copied research.



Four: Warrant Engineer T. S. Hopkins, Royal Canadian Navy, late Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (T. S. Hopkins. C.E.R.A.1. H.M.C.S. Rainbow) officially impressed in the usual style associated with Canadian Naval personnel; British War and Victory Medals (T. S. Hopkins. Ch. E.R.A. 16108 R.C.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G. C., G.V.R., 1st issue (269085 T. S. Hopkins, C.E.R.A. 2Cl., H.M.S. Queen) mounted court-style for display, *extremely fine* (4) *£140-£180*

Thomas Samuel Hopkins was born in Neath, Glamorgan on 19 July 1876, and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting Engine Room Artificer Fourth Class on 27 September 1897. He was advanced Chief Engine Room Artificer Second Class on 2 June 1909, and served in H.M.S. *Queen* from 14 May 1912, being awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 15 October 1912, and promoted Chief Engine Room Artificer First Class on 1 June 1914. He was posted to H.M.C.S. *Rainbow* on 10 July 1914, and served in her throughout the Great War (apart from a brief period at the Shore Establishment *Shearwater* from 9 May to 30 June 1917). He was advanced Warrant Engineer, Royal Canadian Navy, on 1 April 1920, and was pensioned later that year.

Sold with a group photographic image of the crew of H.M.C.S. *Rainbow*, in which the recipient is identified; and copied research.

504 Four: Leading Seaman S. W. Chubb, Royal Navy, later Royal Fleet Reserve

1914-15 Star (J.29225 S. W. Chubb, Ord., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.29225 S. W. Chubb. A.B. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (29225 (Dev. B.13907) S. W. Chubb L.S. R.F.R.) *minor contact marks, generally very fine (4)*
 £100-£140

Sydney Walter Chubb was born in Chard, Somerset, on 24 January 1898. A lace hand, he joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class on 15 January 1914, witnessing extensive service aboard the cruiser *Endymion* from 27 June 1915 to 9 March 1918. Serving aboard her during the Gallipoli campaign, Chubb was raised Ordinary Seaman on 24 July 1915, and Able Seaman on 12 May 1916. Transferred to *Defiance* and the newly commissioned aircraft carrier *Argus* on 2 September 1918, Chubb served with the Royal Navy until January 1928, whereupon he transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve at Devonport. His Service Record adds: '7.1.28 Awarded hurt Cert., steel imbedded in left arm.'

505**Six: Leading Seaman W. H. Shingleton, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (J.1436. W. H. Shingleton. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.1436. W. H. Shingleton. L.S. R.N.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Iraq 1919-1920 (J.1436 W. H. Shingleton. L.S. R.N.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1920 (J.1436 W. H. Shingleton, Lg. Sea. H.M.S. *Clio*); Defence Medal, unnamed, mounted court-style on card for display, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine and better (6)*
 £2,000-£2,400

128 N.G.S. Medals issued to R.N. with clasp 'Iraq 1919-1920', including 49 to H.M.S. *Clio*. 406 A.G.S. Medals issued to R.N. with clasp 'Somaliland 1920', including 117 to H.M.S. *Clio*. Only 49 received both medals and clasps.

William Henry Shingleton was born on 27 January 1891, at Tunbridge Wells, Kent. He enlisted in the Royal Navy on 25 May 1908, as a Boy II Class, aboard H.M.S. *Ganges* II, the Boy Training Establishment at Harwich. He was promoted to Boy 1st Class on 27 September 1908 and on the following day joined the 1,725-tonne armoured cruiser H.M.S. *Inflexible* serving with the Home Fleet. During service in this ship at 18 years he was advanced to Ordinary Seaman on 27 January 1909, and having begun his adult service he elected to sign a 12-year engagement. He was advanced to Able Seaman on 6 May 1910.

As an Able Seaman he served aboard the following H.M. Ships: *Hogue*, 12,000 tonnes, from October 1910; *Antrim*, 10,850-tonne armoured cruiser, from February 1902; *Pembroke I* Shore Base from December 1912; *Hecla*, 5,600 depot ship, from November 1913; *Phoenix* destroyer from June 1914; and *Pigeon*, 705-tonne destroyer, from June 1916.

During service aboard *Pigeon* he was promoted to Leading Seaman on 1 September 1916. In October 1917 he joined the shore base H.M.S. *Pembroke I* at Chatham, and then the 9,000-tonne depot ship H.M.S. *Blake* in April 1918 for service aboard the 1,607-tonne destroyer leader H.M.S. *Lightfoot*. He then returned to H.M.S. *Pembroke I* in June 1918, before joining the 9,800-tonne armoured cruiser H.M.S. *Lancaster* and the 1,070-tonne sloop H.M.S. *Clio* in October 1919. During his service aboard H.M.S. *Clio* in the Persian Gulf, he was one of the 128 officers and ratings seconded in 1920 for service in the small River Gunboats operating on various Iraq inland waterways. Later in 1920, *Clio* took part in the operations off the Somaliland coast which resulted in the defeat of Mullah Mohammed bin Abdulla Hassan and the collapse of Dervish power. His participation in these two operations led to the award of the Naval General Service Medal with clasp 'Iraq 1919-1920', and the Africa General Service Medal with clasp 'Somaliland 1920'. He was one of 49 to receive both medals.

In August 1920 he was transferred to H.M.S. *Jumna* for further service in the Persian Gulf aboard *Clio*. On his return to England in December 1921, he returned to H.M.S. *Pembroke I* at Chatham from which, on 15 March 1922, he was discharged ashore, time expired. He then joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Chatham on 30 September 1923. He blemished his character rating by being sentenced to 14 days' cells whilst serving aboard H.M.S. *Hecla* on 31 December 1915, and 3 days' cells whilst aboard H.M.S. *Phoenix* on 31 December 1916, coincidentally on New Year's Eve on both occasions. Having signed for a 12-year engagement, he would not have been eligible to receive the naval Long Service and Good Conduct medal, which required service of 15 years.

Sold with copied research including record of service.

506 *Three: Private S. Greenaway, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was killed in action when H.M.S. Pathfinder was torpedoed and sunk by the German Submarine U-21 in the Firth of Forth on 5 September 1914*

1914-15 Star (Ch.13484, Pte. S. Greenaway, R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Ch.13484. Pte. S. Greenaway, R.M.L.I.) *small verdigris spot to VM, good very fine and better (3)* £100-£140

Sidney Herbert Greenaway was born in Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, on 27 September 1882 and attested for the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 1 September 1902. Posted to H.M.S. *Pathfinder* on 1 October 1913, he served in her during the initial stages of the Great War, and was killed in action on 5 September 1914, when *Pathfinder* was torpedoed and sunk by the German U-boat SM *U-21* off St. Abb's Head in the Firth of Forth on 5 September 1914, and sank within four minutes with the loss of nearly all hands - the first ship ever to be sunk by a self-propelled torpedo fired by a submarine. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Sold with copied research.

507 *Five: Corporal R. Binnington, Royal Horse Artillery*

1914-15 Star (66239 Gnr. R. Binnington. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (66239 Cpl. R. Binnington. R.A.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (66239 Cpl. R. Binnington R.H.A.) *unit corrected from RFA to RHA; Coronation 1937, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, nearly very fine (5)* £100-£140

Reginald Binnington was born in Liverpool around 1893. An assistant draper, he attested for the Royal Horse Artillery at Manchester on 6 July 1911 and served in the Frontier Regions of India from 15 September 1915. Advanced Corporal, he likely served with "M" Battery as this was the sole Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery to remain in India throughout the Great War. Equipped with six quick-firing 13-pounders, the Battery witnessed extensive service on the North-West Frontier and mobilised with the 1st (Risalpur) Cavalry Brigade in May 1919 in anticipation of the Third Anglo-Afghan War.

Sold with copied research.

508 *Three: Battery Quartermaster Sergeant W. H. Leader, Royal Field Artillery*

1914-15 Star (16817 B.Q.M. Sjt. W. H. Leader. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (16817 B.Q.M. Sjt. W. H. Leader. R.A.) *mounted as worn, verdigris to both Star and VM, therefore fine*

Pair: Private J. Donoghue, East Surrey Regiment

1914-15 Star (6812 Pte. J. Donoghue. E. Surr. R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (6812 Pte. J. Donoghue. E. Surr. R.); *mounted for wear together with British War Medal 1914-20 (G-10272 Pte. A...vage. Midd'x R.) attempted erasure of naming on the BWM, good fine*

Pair: Sergeant E. J. Gantrey, Royal West Surrey Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (27728 Sjt. E. J. Gantrey. The Queen's R.) *surname unofficially corrected on both, otherwise good very fine*

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, *nearly very fine (10)* £70-£90

William H. Leader attested for the Royal Field Artillery and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 July 1915.

509 *Family Group:**Three: Driver W. Borthwick, Royal Field Artillery*

1914-15 Star (83066. Dvr. W. Borthwick. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (83066 Dvr. W. Borthwick. R.A.) *extremely fine*

Three: Sapper J. Borthwick, Royal Engineers

1914-15 Star (47122 Spr. J. Borthwick. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (47122 Spr. J. Borthwick. R.E.) *extremely fine*

The British War Medal awarded to Gunner P. Borthwick, Canadian Field Artillery, who was killed during an enemy air raid, conducted by Zeppelin L 14 on Otterpool Camp, Kent, on 15 October 1915

British War Medal 1914-20 (86397 Gnr. P. Borthwick. C.F.A.) *extremely fine (7)* £120-£160

Walter Borthwick, a painter from Hawick, Roxburghshire, attested in to the Royal Field Artillery on 8 January 1915, for service during the Great War, and served on the Western Front from 30 July 1915. He was discharged due to sickness on 13 March 1919 and awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 468611.

John Borthwick, brother of the above, a mason from Hawick, Roxburghshire, attested into the Royal Engineers on 3 September 1914, for service during the Great War, stating 14 years' previous service with the Border Regiment.

Pringle Borthwick, brother of the above, attested into the Canadian Field Artillery for service during the Great War and was killed during an enemy air raid, conducted by Zeppelin L14 on Otterpool Camp, Kent, on 15 October 1915. He is buried Hawick (Wilton) Cemetery.

Sold together with copied research and a copy of the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry presided over by Major A. Ripley, 20th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, which names Pringle Borthwick as one of eight fatalities as a result of an enemy air raid.

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- 510** *Four: Captain G. E. M. Johnson, Honourable Artillery Company*
 1914-15 Star (44 B.S.Mjr. G. Johnson. H.A.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. E. M. Johnson); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (1396015 Bmbr. L.Sjt. G. E. M. Johnson. H.A.C.) on H.A.C. riband, mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *good very fine (4)* £200-£240
- George Edward McQueen Johnson** was born in Louth, Lincolnshire, in 1880. He attested for the Honourable Artillery Company's Reserve Battery as Saddler on 11 May 1908, and served with "A" Battery in the opening years of the Great War before being appointed to a Commission with the Royal Field Artillery on 25 February 1916. Advanced Temporary Lieutenant 17 November 1917 and Acting Captain on 21 March 1919, he reverted to the ranks post-War and was issued his TFEM in August 1921. Johnson is later recorded in the contemporary press of 1947 as a Nottingham radio dealer and repairer.
- Sold with copied research.
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- 511** *Three: Sapper L. Jones, Royal Engineers*
 1914-15 Star (6756. Spr. L. Jones, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (6756 Spr. L. Jones. R.E.) *edge bruising, very fine*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (**737 Spr. R. Shacklady. R.E.**); Memorial Plaque (**David William Roberts**) *very fine (5)* £70-£90
- Llewellyn Jones** attested for the Royal Engineers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 14 December 1914. He was discharged Class 'Z' on 2 March 1919.
- Robert Shacklady** attested for the Royal Engineers and served with them during the Great War in Egypt from 1 May 1915. He was discharged Class 'Z' on 1 May 1919.
- There are four men with the name David William Roberts on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Roll of Honour.
- Sold with a Old Contemptibles of Wales Association lapel badge; and a 1914 Star miniature converted for lapel wear.
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- 512** *Three: Private E. Steer, Royal Warwickshire Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (2388 Pte. E. Steer. R. War: R.); British War and Victory Medals (200449 Pte. E. Steer. R. War. R.) mounted for wear, *very fine*
- Three: Private F. Beanland, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (10740 Pte. F. Beanland, W. Rid. R.); British War and Victory Medals (10740 Pte. F. Beanland. W. Rid. R.) *contact marks, good very fine (6)* £60-£80
- Ernest Steer** attested into the Warwickshire Regiment on 24 September 1914 for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 1/5th Battalion from 22 March 1915. He was disembodied on 29 April 1919.
- Frederick Beanland** attested into the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front from 29 April 1915. He was appointed Corporal.
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- 513** *Three: Acting Corporal H. Yelland, Royal Welsh Fusiliers*
 1914-15 Star (18405 Pte. H. Yelland. R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (18405 A.Cpl. H. Yelland. R.W. Fus.) *edge bruise to VM, very fine*
- Three: Private T. Shaipton, Monmouthshire Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (3443 Pte. T. Shaipton, Monmouth. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3443 Pte. T. Shaipton. Monmouth. R.) *good very fine (6)* £80-£100
- Herbert Yelland** attested for the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 25 May 1915. He was demobilised on 27 February 1919.
- Thomas Shaipton** attested for the Monmouthshire Regiment and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 27 October 1915, being awarded a Silver War Badge.
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- 514** *Four: Private W. Fleming, South Wales Borderers*
 1914-15 Star (14510, Pte. W. Fleming, S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (14510 Pte. W. Fleming. S. Wales Bord.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (4968 Pte. W. Fleming. S. Wales Bord.) *nearly very fine (4)* £80-£100
- William Fleming** attested for the South Wales Borderers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 24 August 1915. He was discharged, Class 'Z', on 24 February 1919.
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- 515** *Pair: Corporal W. Roach, South Wales Borderers*
 1914-15 Star (20115 Pte. W. Roach. S. Wales Bord.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (20115 Cpl. W. Roach. S. Wales Bord.) *very fine*
- Pair: Private A. H. Cooper, Welsh Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (78682 Pte. A. H. Cooper. Welsh R.) *lacquered, very fine*
- Pair: Private E. Evans, Welsh Regiment*
 British War and Victory Medals (11010 Pte. E. Evans. Welsh R.) *minor edge bruising, nearly very fine*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (**6134 Pte. F. R. Houghton. Welsh R.**) *nearly very fine (7)* £100-£140
- William Roach** attested for the South Wales Borderers and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 3 February 1915.

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- 516** *Four: Corporal G. Kirby, Gloucestershire Regiment*
 1914-15 Star (16887 L. Cpl. G. Kirby. Glouc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (16687 Cpl. G. Kirby. Glouc. R.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (George Kirby) *star gilded, verdigris spots on SCLSM, otherwise very fine*
Three: Private H. E. Trodd, Hampshire Regiment
 1914-15 Star (18098 Pte. H. E. Trodd. Hamps. R.); British War and Victory Medals (18098 Pte. H. E. Trodd. Hamps. R.) mounted for wear, *contact marks, very fine (7)* £60-£80
- George Kirby** attested into the Gloucestershire Regiment for service during the Great War and served with the 9th Battalion on the Western Front from 20 September 1915. He saw later service with the 2nd Battalion and was discharged Class 'Z' on 30 July 1919.
- Harold Eli Trodd** attested into the Hampshire Regiment on 31 May 1915 for service during the Great War and served in Egypt with the 2nd Battalion from 1 December 1915. He saw later service with the 1st Battalion and was discharged as a consequence of wounds on 12 March 1917 and was awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 145921.
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- 517** *Three: Lance-Sergeant C. Robinson, Welsh Regiment, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 28 December 1916*
 1914-15 Star (21968 Pte. C. Robinson. Welsh R.); British War and Victory Medals (21968 Cpl. C. Robinson. Welsh R.); Memorial Plaque (Cyril Robinson) in card envelope, with Buckingham Palace enclosure, *good very fine (4)* £80-£100
- Cyril Robinson** attested for the Welsh Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front from 17 February 1915. He died of wounds on 28 December 1916, and is buried in Dernancourt Communal Cemetery Extension, Somme, France.
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- 518** *Pair: Private E. Crabbtree, 10th Hussars*
 British War and Victory Medals (68769 Pte. E. Crabbtree. 10-Hrs.) *good fine*
Pair: Private H. Sawkins, Hampshire Yeomanry
 British War and Victory Medals (1878 Pte. H. Sawkins. Hamps. Yeo.) *very fine*
Pair: Private E. Dunford, Hampshire Yeomanry
 British War and Victory Medals (1116 Pte. E. Dunford. Hamps. Yeo.) *very fine (6)* £90-£120
- Herbert Sawkins** attested into the Hampshire Yeomanry for service during the Great War and saw further service with the Hampshire Regiment and the Machine Gun Corps. He was disembodied on 28 February 1919.
- Roger Edward Dunford** attested into the Hampshire Yeomanry on 14 September 1914 for service during the Great War. He was discharged due to sickness on 10 July 1917 and awarded a Silver War Badge, No. 222,212.
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- 519** *Three: Captain J. B. Miller, Denbighshire Yeomanry*
 British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. B. Miller.); Defence Medal, *good very fine*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (345099 Pte. S. A. Ogborn. Denbigh. Yeo.) *nearly very fine (4)* £100-£140
- J. Basil Miller** served as a Lieutenant with the Denbighshire Yeomanry on the Western Front from 6 January 1917.
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- 520** *Pair: Private E. Belsey, Pembroke Yeomanry*
 British War and Victory Medals (4475 Pte. E. Belsey. Pembroke Yeo.) *nearly extremely fine*
Pair: Private L. Pugh, Montgomeryshire Yeomanry
 British War and Victory Medals (3210 Pte. L. Pugh. Montgom. Yeo.) *edge bruise to BWM, good very fine*
 British War Medal 1914-20 (393 Cpl. W. Davies. Welsh H.) *contact marks, nearly very fine (5)* £100-£140
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- 521** *Pair: Captain C. S. C. Boulter, Royal Artillery*
 British War and Victory Medals (Capt. C. S. C. Boulter) *slight edge bruise to VM, otherwise very fine*
Pair: Second Lieutenant J. P. Cotton, Royal Fusiliers
 British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. P. Cotton.) *very fine*
Pair: Second Lieutenant J. A. Hill, Machine Gun Corps
 British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. A. Hill.) *very fine (6)* £120-£160
- Cyril Stanley Carr Boulter** was born in London in 1882. He attested into the Royal Field Artillery for service during the Great War. His Medal Index Card states that he served on the Western Front from October 1915, yet he was not entitled to a 1914-15 Star. He was awarded a Silver War Badge, No. B.45763.
- Joseph Preston Cotton**, a bank clerk from Sunderland, attested into the 26th (Banker's) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers and served on the Western Front from 4 June 1916. He was commissioned into the Durham Light Infantry on 26 June 1917 and subsequently received a gunshot wound to the head. He died in Newcastle upon Tyne on 28 November 1959.
- John Austin Hill**, from Hull, Yorkshire, was commissioned into the Machine Gun Corps and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 30 August 1918.

522 *Pair: Acting Sergeant A. F. Cumming, Royal Artillery, who was wounded in North Russia*

British War and Victory Medals (300373 A. Sjt. A. F. Cumming. R.A.); together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, officially numbered 'B75988', *good very fine (2)* £50-£70

Archibald Ferguson Cumming was born at Oban in 1898 and served with the 4th Highland Mountain Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery during the Great War in North Russia. A typed biography, written by the recipient's son and included with the lot, states:

'In 1917, they were part of, what my father called, "Churchill's lost expedition". On 4 November 1918, Dad was in a forward trench spotting for the Artillery. There was a burst of machine-gun fire, a bullet entered the left side of his face, through his tongue, ricocheted off a partial denture on the right side of his face and out. The original burst of fire had blown off 2 fingers from his left hand which had been holding the field telephone.'

Sold with a photograph of the recipient wearing his medals in later life; and copied research.

523 *Three: Gunner T. W. L. Smith, Royal Artillery*

British War and Victory Medals (L-32325 Gnr. T. W. L. Smith. R.A.); **Belgium, Kingdom**, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, with bronze palm, *good very fine and better (3)* £100-£140

Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 15 April 1918:

'For distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign.'

Thomas William Liberty Smith was born in Leicester on 25 May 1897 and served with the Royal Field Artillery on the Western Front.

524 *Three: Driver C. H. Hayden, Royal Artillery*

British War and Victory Medals (296 Dvr. C. H. Hayden. R.A.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (296 Dvr. C. H. Hayden. R. A.) *very fine (3)* £140-£180

Charles Henry Hayden was born in Hoyland, Yorkshire, in 1892. A former coal miner, he served during the Great War as a Driver with the Royal Horse Artillery Territorial Force.

Sold with copied research.

525 *Four: Sergeant W. J. Lane, Royal Engineers*

British War and Victory Medals (492336 Sjt. W. J. Lane. R.E.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (492336 Sjt. W. J. Lane. 59/N. Mid: D.S. Coy. R.E.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Wallace James Lane) mounted court-style for display in this order, *very fine and better (4)* £100-£140

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

'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the Forces in France during the present war.'

William James Lane attested for the Royal Engineers at Melton Mowbray, and served with the 59th (North Midland Division) Divisional Signals Company, Royal Engineers, during the Great War on the Western Front.

526 *Pair: Private J. T. Iddenden, Royal Fusiliers*

British War and Victory Medals (79228 Pte. J. T. Iddenden. R.Fus.) *very fine*

Pair: Private H. Blowers, South Staffordshire Regiment, later Labour Corps

British War and Victory Medals (39336 Pte. H. Blowers. S.Staff.R.) *good very fine*

Pair: Private H. Stone, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, later Royal Engineers

British War and Victory Medals (5962 Pte. H. Stone. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.) *good very fine (6)* £80-£100

527 *Pair: Private H. W. Ford, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 28 August 1918*

British War and Victory Medals (52551 Pte. H. W. Ford. Lan. Fus.) *official correction to number on VM, very fine*

Pair: Private G. Allen, Welsh Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (52926 Pte. G. Allen. Welsh R.) *edge digs, otherwise very fine*

Pair: Private S. Selmes, Wiltshire Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (26279 Pte. S. Selmes. Wilts. R.) with named cardboard lid for box of issue, *extremely fine*

Pair: Private K. E. Fearson, 4th (City of London) Battalion (Royal Fusiliers), London Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (254455 Pte. K. E. Fearson. 4-Lond. R.) *very fine (8)* £90-£120

Harold William Ford attested into the Lancashire Fusiliers for service during the Great War and was killed on the Western Front on 24 August 1918 whilst serving with the 2/5th Battalion. He is buried in Houchin British Cemetery, France.

George Edward Allen, from Miskin, Mountain Ash, Glamorgan, attested into the Welsh Regiment for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 18th (2nd Glamorgan) Battalion.

Samuel Selmes attested into the Wiltshire Regiment for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 1st and 6th Battalions before further service with both the 6th and 7th Battalions, Somerset Light Infantry. He was discharged Class 'Z' on 16 February 1919.

Kenneth Edward Fearson attested into the 4th (City of London) Battalion (Royal Fusiliers), London Regiment for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front from 11 June 1918.

528

*Family Group:***Pair: Private F. J. Charles, South Staffordshire Regiment**British War and Victory Medals (48402 Pte. F. J. Charles. S. Staffs. R.) *stain to VM, very fine***Private J. E. Charles, Hampshire Regiment, late Devonshire Regiment, who was killed in action in Palestine on 15 July 1917**1914-15 Star (19585 Pte. J. E. Charles. Devon R.) *very fine*Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**Bearer Khan Zaman, 1-8 Grks.; Syce Gul Zaman, 1-8 Grks.**) *very fine*

£60-£80

Joseph E. Charles attested into the Devon Regiment for service during the Great War. He served in Egypt from 16 October 1915, before transferring into the Hampshire Regiment. He was killed in action whilst serving with the 1/8th Battalion on 15 July 1917 and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial, Israel.

Sold with copied research and two contemporary photographs believed to be of the Charles' brothers.

529

Pair: Private F. Crockett, 14th (Swansea) Battalion, Welch Regiment, later Lancashire Fusiliers, who was wounded in action during one of the final large-scale attacks of the Great WarBritish War and Victory Medals (78681 Pte. F. Crockett. Welsh R.) mounted as worn, *nearly very fine (2)*

£50-£70

Frederick Crockett attested for the 3rd Battalion, Welch Regiment on 30 September 1916. Transferred to the 14th Battalion, he took part in the final major engagement of the Welch Division on 4 November 1918 which aimed to continue the push east and capture vast tracts of enemy-held territory around the French commune of Locquignol. The attack proved a considerable success, the Division capturing 500 prisoners, 35 guns, and securing the last intact bridge across the River Sambre at Berlaimont, but stubborn German resistance and well-placed machine-gun nests caused heavy casualties. Receiving a gunshot wound the following day, Crockett was evacuated to the 59th Casualty Clearing Station at Awoingt, and spent over a month under treatment in hospital. He was awarded a Silver War Badge on 9 May 1919.

Discharged on Christmas Eve 1918, Crockett returned home to 16, Cross Cliff, Glosesh, Derbyshire. He later returned to the Colours with the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, from 8 November 1921 to November 1929, and was at some point raised Corporal (No. 3438947).

Sold with an attractive approximately A5-sized colour certificate of discharge from the Lancashire Fusiliers, mounted upon card.

530

Pair: Lieutenant O. Fawcett, Army Service CorpsBritish War and Victory Medals (Lieut. O. Fawcett) *very fine***Pair: Private W. Canfield, Army Service Corps, who was killed in action on the Western Front on 3 September 1918**British War and Victory Medals (DM2-179487 Pte. W. Canfield. A.S.C.) *very fine***Pair: Private F. W. Higgs, Army Service Corps, who died on the Western Front on 24 July 1917**British War and Victory Medals (M2-136965 Pte. F. W. Higgs. A.S.C.) *extremely fine (6)*

£70-£90

Oscar Fawcett attested into the Army Service Corps for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front from 1 January 1916. He was appointed Acting Warrant Officer Class I and later commissioned on 3 December 1917, for service with the Expeditionary Forces Canteen.

William Luckens Canfield attested into the Army Service Corps for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front. He was killed in action, aged 36, whilst attached to 158 Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, on 3 September 1918 and is buried in Maroeuil British Cemetery, France.

Frederick William Higgs was born in Streatham, London, and attested into the Army Service Corps for service during the Great War. He served on the Western Front and died aged 19, whilst serving with the 61st Ammunition Sub Park, on 24 July 1917, and is buried in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium.

531

Pair: Private A. C. James, Royal Army Medical Corps, who died in Mesopotamia on 29 January 1917British War and Victory Medals (32234 Pte. A. C. James. R.A.M.C.) *edge bruise to BWM, otherwise very fine***Pair: Private E. Montague, Royal Army Medical Corps, who died of wounds on the Western Front on 24 March 1918**British War and Victory Medals (80322 Pte. E. Montague. R.A.M.C.) *very fine***Pair: Driver A. Whitehurst, Canadian Army Service Corps**British War and Victory Medals (30244 Dvr. F. Whitehurst. C.A.S.C.) *very fine***Pair: Driver E. W. Munro, Canadian Army Service Corps**British War and Victory Medals (3602 Dvr. E. W. Munro. C.A.S.C.) *very fine (8)*

£90-£120

Alexander Cecil James was born in Hampstead, Middlesex, and attested into the Royal Army Medical Corps for service during the Great War. He died whilst serving with the 32nd Field Ambulance in the Mesopotamian theatre on 29 January 1917, and is buried in Baghdad (North Gate) Cemetery, Iraq.

Ernest Montague was born in London and attested into the Royal Army Medical Corps for service during the Great War. He died of wounds whilst serving with the 57th Field Ambulance on the Western Front on 24 March 1918 and is buried in Ardanac Military Cemetery, Miraumont, France.

532 *Pair: Sister M. M. Potter, Territorial Force Nursing Service, who was Mentioned in Despatches during the Great War, for her services in Mesopotamia, and later served at home during the Second World War and was killed during an Air Raid on Plymouth on 16 November 1943*

British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Sister M. M. Potter.) *good very fine* (2)

£160-£200

M.I.D. *London Gazette*, 27 August 1918.

May Madeleine Potter, a Nurse from Plymouth, Devon, attested into the Territorial Force Nursing Service and served during the Great War in the Mesopotamian theatre from 21 October 1915. She was later Mentioned in Despatches for her services. During the Second World War she was a member of the Women's Voluntary Service and was killed at her home during an enemy bombing raid on Plymouth on 16 November 1943.

Sold together with a British Red Cross Society Medal, 1914-18; original Mentioned in Despatches certificate; original letters, testimonials and press clippings; and assorted cloth badges, a nurse's cape and a belt buckle, together with copied research.

533 *Pair: Forewoman M. G. Gale, later Lady Cox, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps*

British War and Victory Medals (2773 Fwm. M. G. Gale. Q.M.A.A.C.) mounted for wear, *good very fine*

British War Medal 1914-20 (**Sister D. Webley**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**E. E. F. Tennant**) *very fine* (4)

£120-£160

Margaret Goddard Gale was born in Hornsey, Middlesex on 15 March 1896. She attested into Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps on 14 August 1917, for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front from 4 September 1917 to 3 March 1919. She was discharged as being medically unfit on 16 May 1919 and awarded a Silver War Badge. Post-War, in India, she married Brigadier Matthew H. Cox, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C., Indian Army, who was later knighted in 1960 for services in connection with development projects in India. She died in Chichester in March 1978.

D. Webley attested into Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve and served during the Great War. Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 21 June 1916), she was subsequently appointed Nursing Sister on 8 September 1919.

Eleonora Elisa Fiaschi Tennant was born in Sydney, Australia, on 18 December 1893. In 1911 she married a merchant banker, Ernest Tennant. She served during the Great War with the French Red Cross and post-War became politically active, unsuccessfully contesting the Silvertown constituency as the Conservative Party candidate at both the 1931 and 1935 general elections. Together with her husband, she formed a friendship with the German ambassador to the U.K., Joachim von Ribbentrop, as her politics had become increasingly far-right and anti-Semitic, and she also became a supporter of General Franco after a visit to Spain during the Spanish Civil War. Post-War, after a contentious divorce, she returned to Australia where she made a living from farming, before returning to the U.K. and died in Kettering, aged 69, on 11 September 1963.

Sold together with a Q.A.I.M.N.S.R. cape badge; and copied research.

534 *Six: Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. D. Hazells, Indian Army Ordnance Corps, late Dorset Regiment*

British War and Victory Medals (24418 Pte. C. L. Hazells. Dorset R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (5719235 Sgt. C. L. Hazells. I.A.O.C.); War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, India (S-Cond. C. L. D. Hazells, I.A.O.C.) mounted for wear, *very fine* (6)

£200-£240

Colin Leslie Donne Hazells was born in Lewes, Sussex, on 22 July 1896. He emigrated to Madras as a young boy and attested for the Dorset Regiment on 22 May 1917, noting previous service with the Madras Volunteer Guard. Sent to Mesopotamia, he joined the Indian Expeditionary Force at Basra, but was soon hospitalised with mumps. Returned to Rawalpindi, Hazells transferred to the Indian Army and was involved in establishing the Razmak and Wana Cantonments as part of the new 'Forward Policy' designed to reduce tribal uprisings. Appointed Inspector of General Stores at Cawnpore on 13 June 1935, he was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal without gratuity in April 1936, and raised Assistant Commissary in July 1940. Placed in Command of the Ordnance Inspection Depot at Delhi Fort on 15 January 1943, Hazells ended his career as Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Inspector of Stores and Clothing in Bombay.

x535 *Four: Captain C. F. Greaves, Australian Forces*

British War and Victory Medals (13156 Gnr. C. F. Greaves. 2-D.A.C. A.I.F.); War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, these both officially impressed 'V367901 C. F. Greaves.', mounted court-style for display, *cleaned and heavily lacquered, very fine*

Victory Medal 1914-19 (**25019. 1.A.M. L. H. Wood. R.F.C.**) *cleaned and heavily lacquered, very fine* (5)

£80-£100

Charles Forrester Greaves was born at Berwick, Victoria, on 9 October 1891 and attested for the Australian Imperial Force as a Gunner in the 4th Field Artillery Brigade on 10 July 1915. He embarked from Melbourne on the R.M.S. *Malwa* on 21 March 1916, and is recorded as being wounded in action in both 1916 and 1917. He transferred to the Australian Flying Corps in 1917, and started pilot training in 1918. He saw further service during the Second World War as a Captain in "D" Company, 11th Battalion, Volunteer Defence Corps.

536 *Pair: Flying Officer H. B. Williams, Royal Air Force, who served operationally under the famous ace Raymond Collishaw in 30 Squadron in Iraq in 1920*

British War Medal 1914-20 (2 Lieut. H. B. Williams, R.A.F.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (F/O. H. B. Williams, R.A.F.) *good very fine* (2)

£300-£400

Harold Boswarick Williams was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps on 1 March 1918 and is listed as a Kite Balloon Officer upon transferring to the Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918, serving on home defence duties during the Great War (entitled to a BWM only).

Promoted Flying Officer on 23 August 1919, Williams joined 30 Squadron out in Iraq in February 1920 and, under the immediate command of Flight Lieutenant Raymond Collishaw, O.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C., and participated in operations in R.E. 8s over Mesopotamia (Medal and clasp). Having then returned home to an appointment at Cranwell, he was placed on the Reserve of Officers in May 1926.



Six: Captain I. W. Beatty, Indian Army

India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, North West Frontier 1930-31, *second clasp loose on riband, as issued* (2-Lt. I. W. Beatty. 31 Lancers); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, N.W. Persia (Lieut. I. W. Beatty); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal, mounted as worn; together with the related miniature awards, these similarly mounted, *contact marks and a little polished, otherwise very fine or better* (lot) £700-£900

Ivan Wakefield Beatty was born in Painstown, Co. Meath in November 1895, the son of Surgeon-General T. B. Beatty, late Indian Medical Service, and a younger brother of the future Major-General G. A. H. Beatty, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O and Bar.

Commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in April 1918, Beatty was embarked for India in early 1919 and joined the Indian Cavalry, and was quickly employed in the Third Afghan War as a subaltern in the 31st Lancers. Of his subsequent service during the North-West Persia operations in August-December 1920, he was most probably employed on the lines of communication in the Guides Cavalry, for it was in the latter corps that he served as a Squadron Officer prior to resigning his commission as a Captain in the early 1930s. Re-employed in the 1939-45 War as a Garrison Company Commander, he died in the Seychelles in September 1969.

Sold with a large quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's commission warrant for the rank of Second Lieutenant, Land Forces, Indian Army, but the vast majority of the archive appertaining to the life and times of his father, Surgeon-General T. B. Beatty, Indian Medical Service, with numerous vellum medical diplomas and certificates, among them Royal College of Surgeon appointments, commission warrants (4 - from 'Surgeon in the Service of the East India Company', dated in November 1851, through to that of Surgeon-Major, dated in May 1871), his official statement of services, numerous letters, etc., together with other family documentation, including further correspondence, birth, death and marriage certificates, typed family tree, wax seals, etc., and a photograph album. A most interesting archive worthy of further research.

Sold also with a Second World War group of three comprising 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; and War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, together with the related miniature awards, as awarded to another member of the Beatty family; and a fine quality silver presentation key inscribed, 'The Sir William Birdwood Ward, Datia, Opened by Major. Genl. G. A. H. Beatty, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., 1929', 150mm. overall length.

Thomas Berkeley Beatty was born in November 1827, qualified in medicine in 1851, and entered the service of the Honourable East India Company as an Assistant-Surgeon later in the same year. He does not appear to have witnessed any active service, but rose to the rank of Surgeon-General and was placed on the Retired List in March 1885. He died at Monkstown, Ireland in November 1916.

Guy Archibald Hastings Beatty was born in Poona in June 1870, where his father was then serving as a Surgeon-Major, and after being educated back home at Charterhouse, was commissioned in the Royal Irish Regiment. In 1892, however, he transferred to the Indian Army, gaining an appointment in the 9th Bengal Lancers, with whom he served on the North West Frontier 1897-98 and in the Boxer Rebellion, but it was for his subsequent services as C.O. of 9th Hodson's Horse in France 1914-17 that he won his D.S.O. & Bar. Having then commanded the Lucknow Cavalry Brigade in Egypt, he witnessed further active service in Persia and Transcaspia in 1919, and was awarded the C.M.G. and the 1st Class Order of the Golden Star of Bokhara, to which distinctions he added the C.S.I. for services in 75th Brigade in Mesopotamia in 1920-21. Next appointed Colonel Commandant of the 1st Indian Cavalry Brigade, and awarded the C.B. in 1923, Beatty was latterly Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces 1927-31, and promoted to K.C.B. on his retirement in the latter year. He died in Devon in May 1954.



Three: Flight Lieutenant H. M. McGowan, Royal Air Force

Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1920 (340341 Cpl. H. M. Mc.Gowan. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals, mounted as worn, *good very fine or better and rare (3)* £600-£800

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

Harry Mansfield McGowan was born in Portsmouth on 4 March 1900 and enlisted in the Royal Air Force on 22 September 1919, aged 19. He was swiftly sent out for service in Egypt and the Middle East on 13 November 1919, and joined H.M.S. *Ark Royal* on 20 December 1919 before joining "Z Unit", R.A.F. in Somaliland, comprising 36 officers and 189 other ranks.

Following the operations in Somaliland, McGowan joined 14 Squadron in the Middle East on 15 April 1920. He continued his service in Egypt and Iraq until 1923 when he returned home to England, and was discharged in 1931 after 12 years' service. He saw further service during the Second World War as a Flight Lieutenant in the Administrative and Special Duties Branch.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

539 Seven: Lieutenant-Commander C. L. L. Glass, Royal Navy

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (Lieut. C. L. L. Glass. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, these last six unnamed as issued, mounted on card for display, *very fine (7)* £260-£300

Charles Layton Leppel Glass was born on 18 April 1907, and baptized in Folkestone on 20 May. He was the son of Major Harold Edward Lepel Glass and Cecilia Maud Redmond. He was a Cadet at the Royal Naval College, Osborne, from 15 January 1921, and subsequently: Midshipman from 15 May 1925; Sub Lieutenant from 16 May 1928; Lieutenant from 16 July 1930; and Lieutenant-Commander from 16 July 1938. He was Commander promoted on the Retired List in 1951, and died at Portsmouth on 29 November 1984.

Glass served aboard H.M.S. *Delhi* during the Palestine operations and was in *Impregnable* when the war broke out in 1939. He joined H.M.S. *Devonshire* in March 1940, in the Home Fleet as the flagship of a cruiser squadron for the Norwegian campaign where she evacuated most of the Norwegian government. Afterwards she was sent to the south Atlantic to assist in an unsuccessful attempt to free Senegal from Vichy France and to support the Free French in Africa while also patrolling for German surface raiders. She was briefly reassigned to screen aircraft carriers sorting against Norway & Finland before returning to the south Atlantic where she sunk the German Q-ship *Atlantis*. The *Atlantis*, commanded by the popular Kapitän-zur-See Bernhard Rogge, was perhaps the most successful of the surface raider skippers, whose story inspired the film *Under Ten Flags*. After sinking the *Atlantis*, *Devonshire* moved to the Indian Ocean for convoy, escort and patrol duty, before rejoining the Home Fleet for similar duty until undergoing a refit at Liverpool from May 1943 to March 1944, when Glass joined *Victory* at Portsmouth Barracks. He attended R.N. College, Greenwich in October 1945 and did not serve afloat again. He was placed on the Retired List in July 1951.

Sold with two bronze H.M.S. *Delhi* sports medals, unnamed, and a related white metal badge together with copied research.

540 Five: Lieutenant R. P. Webb, Royal Navy, who was killed in action when H.M. Submarine *Thunderbolt* was sunk by the Italian corvette *Cicogna* with the loss of all hands off Sicily on 28 March 1943

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (Mid. R. P. Webb. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Admiralty enclosure, in named card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs. F. M. Webb, 2A Belvedere Road, Redland, Bristol 6', *the NGS lightly cleaned, otherwise extremely fine (5)* £400-£500

Reginald Peter Webb was born in Bristol in 1915 and was appointed Midshipman on 1 January 1935. He was commissioned Sub Lieutenant on 1 January 1937, and was promoted Lieutenant on 16 January 1938. He served during the Second World War in a variety of submarines, including *Proteus* and *Seawolf*, before being appointed Commanding Officer of H.M. Submarines *H44* and then *P555*. He joined H.M. Submarine *Thunderbolt*, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander B. Crouch, D.S.O. and two Bars, on 9 February 1943, and was killed in action when the *Thunderbolt* was depth charged and sunk by the Italian corvette *Cicogna* off the north coast of Sicily on 28 March 1943, with the loss of all 64 members of crew. He is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

His medals were sent to his mother, Florence Mary Webb.

Sold with Director of Navy Accounts letter to the recipient's mother regarding his Second World War medal entitlement, dated 24 November 1947; and copied research, including a group photographic image featuring the recipient.

541 Five: Gunner S. J. Harris, Royal Horse Artillery

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (860823. Gnr. S. J. Harris. R.H.A.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine (5)* £70-£90

Sidney John Harris attested for the Royal Regiment of Artillery in 1936 and was transferred to the Army Reserve on 31 December 1948.

x 542



Four: Warrant Officer Class II R. E. Brown, Royal Artillery

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (822676 Grn. R. E. Brown. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style for display, *good very fine (4)* £100-£140

Ronald Ernest Brown attested for the Royal Artillery at Southampton on 22 September 1932. Posted to India in February 1934, he served mostly with the 25th Mountain Battery at Quetta before returning home in February 1938 and transferring to the Army Reserve on 21 September 1938.

Recalled for service following the outbreak of the Second World War, Brown was sent to France as part of the British Expeditionary Force on 24 October 1939. He remained there for 136 days, before returning home on 9 March 1940 and spending the remainder of the War in the United Kingdom. He was finally discharged as a Warrant Officer Class II (Battery Sergeant Major) on 27 April 1945, after 12 years and 218 days' service.

Brown had two additional periods in uniform, as a member of the Army Cadet force. From 28 May 1952 he was Lieutenant (423381), The Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Army Cadet Force. Having resigned his commission on 19 November 1958, he again served in the same capacity from 10 November 1959, until finally resigning his commission on 10 November 1962.

Sold with the recipient's three Regular Army Certificates of Service (Red Books) covering all periods of his service; Letter of Recommendation from Major P. L. Vining, Commanding 25th Mountain Battery, RA, from the R.A. Mess, Quetta, India, dated 16 May 1937; a Letter of Recommendation from unknown individual, from R.A. Mess, The Packway, Larkhill; a Letter of Recommendation from unknown individual from R. A. Mess, Quetta, India, dated 23 January 1938; a Letter of Recommendation from W. Andrew, Staff Sergeant Artificer, RA, Undated; Ministry of Labour Registration of Ex-Regular Soldiers booklet (filled in); Testimonial, from Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. M. O'D. Welsh, Commanding 9th Field Regiment, RA.; hand written letter dated 11 October, 1941, Deer Park Farm, Hog Park Pt., to Brown requesting he consider taking a commission; letter from the War Office, Stanmore, Middlesex, dated 23 February 1959, on the occasion of his resigning his commission from the Army Cadet Force, effective 19 November 1958; and various individual and group postcard photographs of the recipient.

x 543



Nine: Warrant Officer Class II H. H. Bell, Royal Norfolk Regiment

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (5771355 Pte. H. H. Bell. R. Norf. R.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (5771355 W.O. Cl.2. H. H. Bell. R. Norfolk.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (5771355 W.O. Cl.2. H. H. Bell. R. Norfolk.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (5771355 W.O. Cl.2. H. H. Bell. R. Norfolk.) mounted for display, *minor edge bruising and contact marks, generally good very fine (9)* £700-£900

Provenance: Strong Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, May 2011.

Henry Harrison 'Dinger' Bell was born in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, on 16 December 1914. A Labourer by occupation, he enlisted into the Norfolk Regiment on 14 March 1933. With the 1st Battalion he saw service in India from January 1937 to April 1939, firstly on the N.W. Frontier and then, with the onset of war with Japan, in Burma. Appointed Acting Warrant Officer Class II in November 1945, and confirmed in this rank in August 1946, he continued his service post-War, and saw further service in East Africa from April 1948 to June 1950 and the Far East including Korea from August 1951 to October 1954. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in 1952, and was finally discharged on 13 March 1959. He is mentioned a number of times in the *History of the Royal Norfolk Regiment 1951-1969* by Major F. A. Godfrey.

Sold with copied research including various photographic images.



Seven: Commander G. A. Thompson, Royal Navy, Fleet Air Arm

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, with small M.I.D. oak leaf (Cdr. G. A. Thompson. R. N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (Cdr. (E) G. A. Thompson. R.N.) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine (7)* £500-£700

George Alan Thompson R.N. was born on 11 December 1917. He served as a pilot in the Royal Air Force prior to transferring to the Fleet Air Arm in 1938, and was granted a Commission as a Sub Lieutenant (A) with seniority of 6 August 1938 (later anti-dated to 6 April 1937). On 28 August 1938 he was appointed to the R.A.F. School at Henlow to study 'Aero-Nautical Engineering'. On completion of this twelve-month course he was promoted to Lieutenant (A) on 6 August 1939, and is shown in the Navy List for September 1939 as serving with the Fleet Air Arm. On 6 July 1940 he was appointed 'For Technical Duties' to H.M.S. *Condor*, the Royal Navy Air Station at Arbroath, Angus, Scotland. His dual pilot and aero-nautical engineering qualifications would have allowed him to test-fly aircraft after repairs or maintenance had been carried out.

In November 1942 he was appointed to H.M.S. *Korongo*, the Royal Navy Aircraft Repair Yard in Nairobi, Kenya. In this appointment he would have been responsible for the assembly of aircraft sent in crates from the U.K., test-flying them before handing them over to the operational naval squadrons, plus overseeing routine repairs of defects/maintenance in land and carrier based naval aircraft.

In October 1943 he was appointed to H.M.S. *Bherunda*, the Royal Navy Air Station at Colombo, Ceylon, where he was borne as Air Engineering Officer and would have undertaken similar duties. During the last quarter of 1943 he was promoted to Acting Lieutenant Commander (A).

On 9 March 1944 he was appointed to H.M.S. *Nightjar*, the Royal Navy Air Station at Inskip, Lancashire, as Air Engineering Officer, retaining his acting rank of Lieutenant Commander (A). In the 1946 Navy List his rank appears as Lieutenant Commander (E) with seniority of 6 April 1946. On 1 July 1946 he was appointed to H.M.S. *Daedalus*, the Royal Navy Air Station at Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire.

His next appointment on 1 August 1947 was to the Battleship, H.M.S. *Duke of York*, Flag Ship of Vice Admiral Sir Roderick McGrigor, Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet. He remained in this posting for just over six months, returning to H.M.S. *Condor* on 5 February 1948.

Twelve months later, on 10 February 1950, he joined the 17th Carrier Air Group aboard the Aircraft Carrier H.M.S. *Theseus* (Captain A. S. Bolt, D.S.O., D.S.C., RN) and was aboard this ship when she took part in the Korean War. *Theseus*, with 807 and 810 Naval Air Squadrons embarked, served in Korean waters from 29 September 1950 to 23 April 1951.

The high serviceability rate of both squadrons' aircraft owed much to the efficiency of the Air Engineering Department, headed by Lieutenant-Commander Thompson. His personal contribution to the high level of efficiency in aircraft maintenance was recognised by being Mentioned in the Despatch (M.I.D.) of the Commander-in-Chief, Far East Fleet, which was published in the *London Gazette* 29 June 1951. He was also promoted to Commander on 1 December 1950, after serving only four years.

Following *Theseus's* return to the UK in June 1951 he was, on 9 July, appointed to H.M.S. *Daedalus* as a member of the Technical Training Staff. In mid-1952 he was lent to the Australian Navy for three years, serving first at the Navy Office, Melbourne, and later aboard H.M.A.S. *Lonsdale*.

On returning to the U.K. in mid-1955, he was appointed on 28 June to H.M.S. *Eagle* as Senior Air Engineering Officer on the staff of Rear Admiral R. A. Pedder, Flag Officer Aircraft Carriers. He was still serving aboard *Eagle* when the ship took part in 'Operation Musketeer', the name given to the Anglo-French attack on Port Said and the Suez Canal in October-November 1956.

On 8 January 1957, he was appointed to H.M.S. *Ark Royal* as Senior Air Engineering Officer on the staff of Vice Admiral M. L. Power, C.B. C.B.E., D.S.C., Flag Officer Aircraft Carriers. Ten months later, on 10 October, he was appointed to H.M.S. *Falcon*, the Royal Naval Air Station at Halfar, Malta, where he remained for the next three years. On 3 October 1960, he was appointed an Engineer Inspector on the staff of the Director-General, Ships. He continued to serve in this appointment until 30 September 1961, when, at his own request, he was placed on the Retired List, having served in the Royal Navy for 24 years and 5 months. He died in March 2004 at Eastbourne, aged 88 years.

Sold with comprehensive copied research.

545 Five: Lieutenant-Commander P. R. K. Bell, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (Lieut. P. R. K. Bell. R.N.) official corrections to rank and initials, mounted court-style as worn, *nearly very fine (5)* £300-£400

Peter Roccoft Kenyon Bell was born in Wigan on 12 June 1925, and was appointed a Temporary Midshipman in the R.N.V.R. on 24 December 1942. On completion of his basic training ashore he was appointed on 2 September 1944 to M.T.B. 764, a Fairmile D-type Motor Torpedo Boat serving with the 52nd M.T.B. Flotilla. The flotilla under the command of Lieutenant-Commander F. C. Russel-Roberts, R.N.V.R., and was based at Dartmouth between October 1943 and November 1944. A second formation of the 52nd that included M.T.B. 764 was later raised under the command of Lieutenant Commander A. R. H. Nye. This new flotilla was based at Yarmouth, later at Ostend, and operated from November 1944 to September 1945. Completing twelve months' service, Bell was promoted to Acting Sub Lieutenant R.N.V.R. on 12 December 1944, and also became the 1st Lieutenant of M.T.B. 764. On leaving this boat he was appointed commanding officer of M.T.B. 2013 on 24 April 1945, and received the promotion to Sub Lieutenant R.N.V.R. on 12 June 1945. In June 1945 he became 1st Lieutenant of M.T.B. 2016 commanded by Lieutenant A. C. B. Blomfield DSC**, R.N., Senior Officer of the 2nd M.T.B. flotilla. His promotion to Acting Lieutenant R.N.V.R. followed in July.

In 1946, Bell accepted an invitation to transfer to the Royal Navy and was granted a permanent commission as a Sub Lieutenant with seniority of 12 June 1945. He was promoted to Lieutenant R.N. on 12 June 1947, and next appointed 1st Lieutenant of the Trawler H.M.S. *Sursay* on 30 November 1947. The *Sursay* was a specially constructed Minesweeping and Anti-Submarine Trawler, and was an ideal choice of ship for post-War mine clearance operations. Service in this ship over the next two and a half years qualified Bell for the award of the N.G.S. medal with clasp 'Minesweeping 1945-51'. On leaving *Sursay* he was appointed, on 19 June 1950, to the 2,300-tonne fleet repair H.M.S. *Resource*, and after fifteen months in this posting he was appointed to the maintenance and trials aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Perseus*.

Although he chose to retire in December 1951, Bell allowed his name to be placed on the emergency list of officers who would voluntarily return to active service in a national crisis. Due to the Korean War, he was never released and was immediately recalled to active service and continued to serve aboard *Perseus* for a further two years.

In 1953 he withdrew his request for retirement and elected to remain with the Royal Navy, and his next appointment extended his service in aircraft carriers. On 7 December 1953 he joined H.M.S. *Theseus*, Flag Ship of Rear Admiral S. H. Carlill, C.B., D.S.O., Flag Officer Training Squadron, Home Fleet, and whilst serving in this ship he was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander on 12 June 1955. After five and a half years in aircraft carriers, his next appointment was ashore to H.M.S. *Victory*, and the Royal Naval Barracks at Portsmouth. On 23 April 1956 he was transferred to H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, Depot Ship, Portsmouth.

Bell returned to sea on 1 March 1958 as 1st Lieutenant of the destroyer H.M.S. *Caprice*. After two years in this ship he returned ashore with an appointment in 1960 to H.M.S. *Royal Arthur*, the Petty Officers Leadership School at Corsham, Wiltshire. On 8 February 1963 he was appointed to H.M.S. *Dolphin* as 1st Lieutenant at Fort Blockhouse, where he continued to serve until he retired on 27 March 1965, after 21 years' service. He died in on 26 March 2000 in North Devon, aged 74 years.

546 Four: Lieutenant-Commander H. R. Hopkins, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.R. (Lieut. H. R. Hopkins. R.N.) mounted on card for display, *good very fine (4)* £200-£240

Harold Robert Hopkins was commissioned as Midshipman in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 7 January 1944, and became Sub-Lieutenant on 10 June 1945. He joined H.M.S. *Attack*, coastal forces base at Portland, in August 1944, and continued to serve at that Base until 1946 when he was granted a permanent commission on the Supplementary List of the Royal Navy. He was promoted Lieutenant Commander (Emergency) in June 1955 and continued to serve until 1956.

Sold with copied research.

547 Six: Lieutenant R. Neville, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (Lieut. R. Neville. R.N.) mounted on card for display, *nearly extremely fine (6)* £280-£340

Russell Arthur Neville was appointed Lieutenant, with seniority, on 1 March 1943. He qualified for his N.G.S. whilst serving onboard H.M.S. *Loch Fada*, a Loch class frigate which served as a convoy escort and in 1945 sank two U-boats, and served mainly in the Far East and Middle East 1955-67.

548 Six: Lieutenant J. Whiddon, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star, 1 clasp, Atlantic; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G. VI.R. (Lieut. J. Whiddon. R.N.; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Lieut. J. Whiddon R.N.) official correction to first three letters of surname; U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted on card for display, *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine (6)* £300-£400

John Whiddon was born at Edmonton, Essex, in 1925, and was appointed Temporary Midshipman, R.N.V.R. on 11 November 1943, and subsequently Temporary Acting Sub Lieutenant on 22 October 1944, and Temporary Sub Lieutenant on 22 April 1945. He was transferred to the Royal Navy on 22 January 1947, being made Lieutenant R.N. Whiddon served at H.M.S. *Copra* (Combined Operations accounting base) for landing craft duty from November 1943 to July 1945 - he then served in: H.M.S. *Victory* (for Stamshaw Camp) from March 1946; H.M.S. *Constance* destroyer from June 1948 to May 1950; H.M.S. *Gannet* (R.N. Air Station, Eglinton, Londonderry) between May and October 1953; Observer, 728 Squadron F.A.A., H.M.S. *Falcon* (R.N. Air Station, Halfar, Malta) from October 1953 to July 1954. Lieutenant John Whiddon died at Malta on 27 July 1954.



Five: Acting Leading Seaman H. J. Baldwin, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-53, E.I.R., 1st issue (P/J.107030. H. J. Baldwin. A/L.S. R.N.) official correction to first prefix letter; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J.107030 H, J. Baldwin. A.B. H.M.S. Excellent.) with Admiralty enclosure for Second War medals and box of issue for N.G.S. in registered packet addressed to recipient, *extremely fine and rare (5)* £1,600-£2,000

Approximately 145 medals or clasps issued for six months' consecutive work in the disposal of bombs and mines in different parts of the world. The medal was issued with three obverse types, viz. G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, and E.I.R., 1st and 2nd issues.

Family medals:

Three: Gunner S. H. Brain, Royal Artillery, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War by the Japanese in 1942 and died two years later when his transport vessel, the 'Hell-ship' *Tamahoko Maru*, was torpedoed at night by an American submarine in the Sea of Japan on 24 June 1944

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named Army Council enclosure, in original O.H.M.S. card box of issue addressed to the recipient's mother, Mrs. J. G. Brain, 33, Henley St. Oxford, Oxon.', *extremely fine*

Five: Private R. R. Brain, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, late Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Army Council enclosure, in original O.H.M.S. card box of issued addressed to 'Mr. R. R. Brain, 33 Henley St., Iffley Rd., Oxford, *nearly extremely fine (8)* £500-£700

Sidney Harry Brain was born in Oxford on 22 April 1905, the son of cab proprietor Harry Brain and Julia Georgina Brain of 4, Edith Road, Oxford. Diversifying into the fish and chip business, the Brain family caught the attention of the *Oxfordshire Weekly News* on 17 August 1921 following a falling out with a neighbour, Mr. Henry Round. After belittling Round's wife and admonishing her for wearing white stockings 'on the wages of a window cleaner,' Harry Brain and 16 year-old Sidney found themselves in hot water with the authorities for assault and 'rough and tumble'. The following Saturday, the Brain family attacked another neighbour named Cecil Hounslow: 'Mrs Brain tore his shirt and the Brains incited two terriers to attack Hounslow.'

A few days later there was a further altercation with Mr. Round: 'Brain again used bad language, and struck at him. Mrs Brain scratched his face. Brain called to his son, "Sidney, come and give this ----- a ----- good hiding."' Sidney Brain then took a running kick at him, and witness, seeing that he was outnumbered, retired.'

With increasing aggression and repeated assaults upon their neighbours, Harry Brain, Julia Georgina Brain and Sidney Brain were each fined 20s. or fourteen days' imprisonment for the assault on Cecil Hounslow, with Harry and Sidney fined a further sum for the assault on Round. The fate of the business remains unknown.

Appointed Gunner at the outbreak of the Second World War and posted to the 35th Light Anti Aircraft unit of the Royal Artillery, Sidney Brain witnessed service in the Far East before capture by Japanese forces on 8 March 1942. His name can be found on the Nominal Rolls for P.O.W.s, stating ex-Malaya, and adding: 'Prisoners of War, Far East: Java Party No. 20'. He spent the next two years in various work camps, before being crammed aboard the *Tamahoko Maru* at Takao harbour alongside hundreds of fellow prisoners bound for Moji. Leaving harbour on 20 June 1944 as part of Convoy *HO-02*, the hell ship soon caught the attention of a shadowing American submarine; on 24 June 1944 at 11.50pm, in the Koshiki Straits, 40 miles south-west of Nagasaki, she was torpedoed by the USS *Tang* and sank in less than two minutes.

The men aboard stood little chance of survival: 560 British, American, Dutch and Australian prisoners were killed in the blast or went down with the ship. An escort picked up the Japanese mariners and guards, but left the surviving prisoners of war to their fate in shark-infested waters. Remarkably, some 212 men were picked up by a small whaling vessel the next morning and disembarked at Nagasaki harbour where they were hosed down on the quayside. Taken to Fukuoka No. 14 Branch Camp, these men later bore witness to the destruction of the city by the atomic bomb. Aged 39 years, Brain is commemorated upon the Singapore War Memorial.

Sold with Official War Office letter of notification to Mrs. Brain, informing her that 'No. 1483223 Gnr. S. H. Brain, R.A. (L.A.A.) appears on a list received from the Japanese Authorities in Tokyo of men missing following the sinking, in Japanese waters, on 20 June 1944 [sic], of a transport conveying POW's by sea from Java to Japan', dated 22 February 1945; Notification of Death Effects Form 100, stating death at sea whilst a prisoner of war in Japanese hands, dated 4 February 1946; War Office Effects Form 225, noting the sum of £275:2s:10d. due to Mrs. Brain; and original His Majesty's High Court of Justice document confirming Mrs. Brain as entitled to Sidney's estate, dated 20 February 1946.

Ronald Ralph Brain was born in Oxford on 19 March 1914. He initially served with the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry before transferring to the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment on 13 June 1940. Transferred to the Army Reserve on 23 April 1946, he died on 7 October 1992, his last recorded address being 10, Ashfield Close, East Hannay, Oxfordshire.

- 551** *Six: Gunner E. C. Lawler, Royal Artillery*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Territorial (908604. Gnr. E. C. Lawler. R. A.) Second War Medals later issues, in named cardboard box of issue, *very fine*
 Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45, *very fine (8)* *£60-£80*
 Sold together with a TA button hole badge, a signed 'A (M.T.) Battery' Christmas 1944 menu, and copy newspaper article.

552



Five: Sapper W. T. Hawkins, Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers (Militia), who was captured and taken Prisoner of War during the Second World War
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, Militia (1984623 Spr. W. T. Hawkins. R.E.); together with R.A.O.B. Jewels, both silver-gilt and enamel, the first with suspension crudely re-affixed and engraved 'Br. William T. Hawkins Welsh Border Lodge No.905 , 1st. Deg. 22-2-49, 2nd. Deg. 28-2-51, Exalted 27-10 -54'; the second engraved 'Presented to Bro. W. T. Hawkins C.P., Welsh Border Lodge No.906, for services rendered as Secretary, 27th. Feb. 1953', *edge bruise to EM, very fine and better and scarce to unit (7)* *£120-£160*

William T. Hawkins attested for the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers (Militia), and served with them during the Second World War. Captured and taken Prisoner of War, he was held at Stalag 20A at Thorn Podgorz.

Sold with four postcard photographs, the majority sent home by the recipient from his Prisoner of War camp.

- x 553** *Five: Corporal E. Crank, Northumberland Fusiliers, later Army Catering Corps, who was captured and taken Prisoner of War in the Second World War*
 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (6915208 Cpl. E. Crank. A.C.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (6915208 Cpl. E. Crank. A.C.C.) *good very fine (5)* *£200-£240*

W. Crank attested for the Northumberland Fusiliers and served with them during the Second World War as part of the British Expeditionary Force. Captured and taken Prisoner of War, he was held in Stalag XX-B in Malbork, Poland. He was recalled for service in Korea and served in the Army Catering Corps, and saw later service in Cyprus.

- x 554** *Five: Private G. Cox, Royal Sussex Regiment, attached Gloucestershire Regiment in Korea*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, 1 clasp, 8th Army; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (6400070 Pte. G. Cox. R. Sussex.) with unofficial 'Imjin' riband bar; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; together with a United States of America Presidential Unit Citation riband bar, with one bronze oak leaf cluster emblem, *nearly very fine (5)* *£240-£280*

George William Cox attested for the Royal Sussex Regiment as a Drummer Boy at Chichester on 13 June 1938 and served with the 1st Battalion in Egypt from 10 November 1938. Still underage at the outbreak of the Second World War, Cox went with the 1st Battalion to join the 7th Indian Infantry Brigade on 22 November 1940, and proceeded to Abyssinia on 30 December 1940. Returning to Egypt on 30 April 1941, the Battalion then crossed into Libya for the North African Campaign, and saw further service in Cyprus from March to August 1942; in North Africa (Libya and Tunisia) from August 1942 to July 1943, and then in Palestine from September 1943.

Cox returned home on 23 April 1944, and was discharged on 10 March 1950, after 11 years and 271 days' service. Recalled for active service in Korea, he served overseas with the Gloucestershire Regiment from 1 October 1950 to 15 January 1952, and was finally discharged on 29 February 1952.

Sold with the recipient's original Red Book Certificate of Service.

- 555** *Four: Lieutenant M. B. Mathers, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who died during the fighting around Gerbini, Sicily, on 21 July 1943*
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, unnamed as issued, sold together with named Army Council bestowal slip, *some staining to reverse of each medal, good very fine (4)* *£120-£160*

Michael Booth Mathers, from Dundee, was commissioned into the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders for service during the Second World War and served with the 7th Battalion during the Italian Campaign. He died during the fighting around Gerbini, Sicily, on 21 July 1943 and is buried in Catania War Cemetery, Sicily, Italy. He is further commemorated on the City of Dundee Roll of Honour, 1939-45.

556 *Family Group:***Four: Corporal J. Godfrey, Royal Air Force, who was Mentioned in Despatches on 2 June 1943**

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, with Under-Secretary of State for Air enclosure and named 'ticker-tape' section, with 3 R.A.F. lapel badges, campaign awards in named cardboard box of issue, addressed to 'J. Godfrey Esq. 72 Radbourne Street, Derby', *extremely fine*

Four: E. C. Godfrey, Royal Army Service Corps

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in named card board box of issue, addressed to 'Ernest Carlton Godfrey, 68 Radbourne Street, Derby. England. R.A.S.C. Army.', *extremely fine*

One: R. W. Godfrey, Auxiliary Fire Service

Defence Medal, with Home Secretary enclosure, A.F.S. lapel badge, reverse numbered '68508', and pair of A.F.S. sterling silver cuff links, campaign awards in named cardboard box of issue, addressed to 'R. W. Godfrey, 68 Radbourne Street, Derby', *extremely fine (lot) (9)* £280-£340

M.I.D. *London Gazette*, 2 June 1943.

x 557

**Four: Signalman J. R. Condie, Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, who was killed in action when H.M.C.S. *Spikenard* was torpedoed by *U-136* and sank south of Iceland on 10 February 1942**

1939-45 Star, *this a slightly later issue*; Atlantic Star; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (J. R. Condie Signalman. R.C.N.V.R.) *nearly extremely fine (5)* £180-£220

James Ritchie Condie was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on 23 January 1923 and enlisted there for the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve in May 1940. He served during the Second World War as a Signalman in the corvette H.M.C.S. *Spikenard*, but was killed in action when that ship, as part of Convoy SC.67 en route from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Londonderry, was torpedoed by *U-136* and sank south of Iceland on 10 February 1942, with the loss of 57 lives. There were only 8 survivors. Condie is commemorated on the Halifax Memorial, Canada.

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

Note: The first 5,000 or so Canadian Memorial Crosses issued to Canadian personnel who died during the Second World War were from residual Great War stock, bearing George V's cypher 'GRI'; subsequent issues bore George VI's cypher 'GviR'.

558 **Three: Lieutenant N. L. Villiers, Royal Navy**

France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Sub. Lt. N. L. Villiers. R.N.) mounted on card for display, *nearly extremely fine (3)* £240-£280

Nicholas Lister Villiers was born in 1926 at Paddington, London, the son Lieutenant Commander Thomas Hyde Villiers R.N. and Eleanor Croft. He was educated at Keate House, Eton College (Officers Training Corps) and was appointed a Probationary Temporary Midshipman, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, on 2 October 1944, and Midshipman R.N.V.R. on 2 March 1944. He first appears aboard the Colony Class cruiser H.M. S. *Jamaica* on 9 April 1945 then serving in home waters. *Jamaica* embarked H.M. King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on 6 June 1945 for a visit to the Channel Islands. Whilst in *Jamaica* he was promoted to Acting Sub Lieutenant on 19 November 1945, and confirmed in the rank on 19 May 1946. He was next appointed to H.M.S. *Oceanway* on 12 July 1948. In February 1947 he became First Lieutenant of Motor Launch 237 and later in the year accepted an offer to transfer to the Royal Navy with seniority as a Sub Lieutenant on 19 May 1946. On 31 March 1947 Villiers was appointed to the Hunt Class (Type III) destroyer H.M.S. *Haydon* serving with the Mediterranean Fleet, and in this vessel he saw service off the coast of Palestine which entitled him to the Naval General Service Medal with clasp 'Palestine 1945-48'. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 19 May 1948, and on 11 August 1948 he was appointed to the cruiser H.M.S. *Sirius*. On 4 April 1949 he joined H.M.S. *Barrage*, and then moved to the aircraft transport ship H.M.S. *Seafax* on 23 November 1950.

He was next appointed on 25 December 1951 to H.M.S. *Neptune*, the ship of the Senior Officer Reserve Flotilla Chatham, 'for duties with reserve flotilla'. In January 1952 he resigned, but elected to be placed on the List of Emergency Officers. He continued to serve on the Emergency List until 1958 when his obligation to recall expired. He died on 24 July 1984, at Bromeswell, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

x 559 **Eight: Warrant Officer Class II D. G. Bennett, Royal Army Ordnance Corps**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.II.R. (22847192 Sgt. D. G. Bennett. R.A.O.C.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (22847192 W.O. Cl. 2. D. G. Bennett. RAOC.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22847192 W.O. Cl. 2. D. G. Bennett. RAOC.); **Oman, Sultanate**, Peace Medal; General Service Medal, 1 clasp, Dhofar; As-Samood Medal, mounted court-style as worn, *lacquered, good very fine (8)* £240-£280

Sold with the recipient's riband bar and an original German ID pass, presumably used when serving with BAOR.

560 **Pair: African Constable I. M. Chibage, British South Africa Police**

War Medal 1939-45; Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (10794 African Const. Ignatio M. Chibage, B.S.A.), *contact marks, nearly very fine or better (2)* £120-£160



Pair: Chief Petty Officer R. M. K. Adam, Royal Navy, Mediterranean Fleet Clearance Diving Team

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, B. & M. Clearance Mediterranean (D/JX. 911556 R. M. K. Adam. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L. S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (JX.911556 R. M. K. Adam. P.O. H.M.S. Osprey.) *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine and very rare (2)* *£2,400-£2,800*



Able Seaman Adam standing centre

Approximately 60 'Bomb and Mine Clearance Mediterranean' clasps issued to men of the Fleet Clearance Diving Team and men of the seaman branch employed in the removal of recovered bombs and mines. The clasp was awarded for six months' consecutive work in the disposal of bombs and mines during the period of 1 January 1953 to 31 December 1960. The majority of the work centred around Malta and, in particular, the main harbour of Valletta where large quantities of bombs were recovered from a number of merchant vessels that had been sunk by air attack during the Second War, such as the motor vessels Talbot and Pampas.

'The MFCD Team were responsible not only for mines and unexploded ordnance in the water, but also any enemy aircraft bombs found on land. The largest bomb dealt with by Adam and the other members of the team, was a 1,000 kg German aircraft bomb known as 'Herman'. This was the largest bomb made by the Germans in WWII. The explosive content was a staggering 600 kg (1,320 lbs) of high explosive. It was discovered outside the main entrance to St. John's Cathedral in Valetta. A statue now marks the spot.'

Robert Muir Kerr Adam was born in Glasgow on 10 January 1937, and entered the Navy as a Boy 1st Class in 1952, advancing to Ordinary Seaman in January 1955, and subsequently: Able Seaman in December 1955; Leading Seaman in December 1962; Petty Officer in December 1964; Chief Petty Officer in 1972; and eventually retiring in 1977. Adam was a member of the Mediterranean Fleet Clearance Diving Team from 3 June 1957 to 31 December 1959, and, according to his Record of Diving Service was engaged in 'Much hazardous operational Bomb and Mine Disposal. NATO C.D. exercises... all forms of C.D. operations, with vast experience of air diving.'

In the photograph of the M.F.C.D. Team taken in 1960, the cap tallies show that the team were stationed at H.M.S. *Phoenicia*, the Royal Navy diving base at Manoel Island, Malta.

Admiral Charles E. Lambe, Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, Malta, highlighted in a letter dated 17 January 1958, the scope of the work undertaken by the Diving Team during the previous year:

'Mediterranean Fleet Clearance Diving Team

I wish to draw the attention of the Fleet to the work carried out during the past year by the Mediterranean Fleet Clearance Diving Team which has involved some 50 separate operations to render safe, often underwater, and dispose of, over 900 missiles of various kinds. These have included the disposal of a live magnetic-acoustic mine containing 1,536 lbs of high explosive, and a bomb containing 2,100 lbs of high explosive. 18 bombs have been found to contain a particularly sensitive trembler type anti disturbance fuse. The operation concerning the mine mentioned above was probably the highlight of the year's endeavours. The mine, a German type C which was found lodged against a jetty in Benghazi harbor, was rendered safe after two and a half hours' work underwater and subsequently lifted and ditched in deep water. Examination of parts removed from this mine showed that, despite 16 years' immersion, it was still in working and lethal condition. Expression of gratitude for this operation have been received from consular and local government authorities at Benghazi.'

Adam received his N.G.S. medal in March 1967 whilst stationed at H.M.S. *Vernon*, and his L.S. & G.C. medal with gratuity of £20 whilst stationed at H.M.S. *Osprey*

Sold with group photograph of the M.F.C.D. Team at Malta in 1960, a cloth and bullion diver's badge and copied record of service including full diving history and confirmation of both medals.

× 562 *Pair: Fusilier K. P. Meade, Royal Fusiliers*

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22575008 Fus. K. P. Meade. R.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140

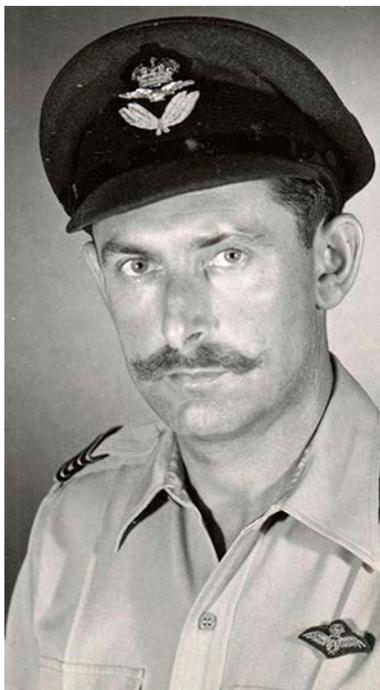
K. P. Meade attested for the Royal Fusiliers and served in Korea as a Radio Operator with the Company Commander's group during Operation *Pimlico* on 25 November 1952, in which the Company suffered 22 killed or missing, and 21 wounded, and were awarded one Distinguished Conduct Medal, one Military Medal, and three Mentions in Despatches. Interestingly, Meade was the only man in "D" Company armed with a rifle.

Sold with a copy of the Order of Battle where Meade is identified as the Radio Operator of the Company Commander, Major Chard; and a full account of the Royal Fusiliers part in Operation *Pimlico*.

× 563 **A scarce 'double issue' Africa General Service Medal for Kenya group of four awarded to Corporal W. A. J. Griffin, Royal Signals**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (22541899 Sigm W A J Griffin R Signals); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (2) (22541899 Cpl. W. A. J. Griffin. R. Sigs.; I.P. W. Griffins [*sic*]); **Oman, Sultanate**, As Samood Medal, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *good very fine (4)* £240-£280

× 564



Four: Squadron Leader D. F. MacLaren, Royal Air Force

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (Fg. Off. D. F. MacLaren. R.A.F.); Nigeria Independence Medal 1960; **Oman, Sultanate**, Peace Medal; 10th Anniversary Medal, mounted court-style for display, *good very fine (4)* £100-£140

Donald Fraser MacLaren was born in Richmond, Surrey, on 17 April 1929 and was commissioned into the General Duties Branch, Royal Air Force, on 5 November 1953, becoming a specialist in Aircraft Control. He served in Cyprus during the Emergency, and was in Nigeria at the time of Independence. Promoted Squadron Leader on 1 January 1969, he retired from the Royal Air Force on 26 July 1975 and thereafter served in Oman. He died in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, on 11 February 1996.

Sold with copied research, including two photographic images of the recipient.

565 *Three: Staff Sergeant S. Gray, 9/12th Lancers*

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24430884 Tpr S J Gray 9/12L); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP ribbon, with '2' emblem on riband; Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24430884 Cpl S J Gray 9/12L); together with **Saudi Arabia, Kingdom**, Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991; **Kuwait, Emirate**, Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, 4th Grade, the first three mounted court-style for wear, all housed in a glazed wooden display box, together with the recipient's three related miniature awards together with the Saudi Arabia medal for the liberation of Kuwait 1991; cap badge, collar dogs, and rank badges, and a presentation plaque '24430884 S/Sgt Gray 9/12 Lancers Sept. 1976 - Sept. 1998', *edge bruising, otherwise good very fine (lot)* £300-£400

Sold with a further glazed and framed presentation display of the various cap badges of the combined squadrons of the Royal Yeomanry and a 9/12th Lancers cap badge, with a presentation plaque 'Presented to S. Sgt. S. Gray, The 9th/12th Lancers, by the WO's & Sgt's Mess, The Royal Yeomanry, July 1998'.

× 566 **Pair: Corporal D. Armstrong, Royal Army Medical Corps**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Dhofar (23210854 L/Cpl. D. Armstrong RAMC.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (23210854 Cpl D Armstrong RAMC) mounted as worn, *edge bruise to LS&GC, otherwise nearly extremely fine, the first rare to unit (2)* £240-£280

David Armstrong, a State Enrolled Nurse, attested for the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1956 and served with 55 Field Surgical Team in Dhofar from 1 August to 22 November 1972. The Teams were very small in number and were comprised of 12 officers and NCOs, each with a specialist roll.

The new 55 Field Surgical Team arrived in Dhofar on 1 August 1971 and soon got used to the heat and sound of gun fire. The Team was commanded by Major D. G. Stock, R.A.M.C., a General Surgeon with one Anaesthetist (Major), one Transfusion Officer (Major), four Operating Theatre Technicians (NCOs), one Sergeant in charge of the ward, one Sergeant Radiographer, one Sergeant Pathology Laboratory Technician, one State Enrolled Nurse (Lance Corporal D Armstrong) and one Clerk (Lance Corporal), total 12 officers and NCOs. Straight into treating casualties in August alone they completed 70 operations of which 51 were due to gun shot wounds. The Team made R.A.M.C. history when, following a limited mutiny by the Oman Artillery who walked out leaving the 25 pounder guns unmanned, they helped to man the guns for 48 hours with their Geneva Convention cards firmly in their back pockets.

Sold with copied research.

567 **Pair: Gunner K. D. McFee, Royal Horse Artillery**

U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, unnamed as issued; Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (25130037 Gnr K D McFee RA) mounted court-style as worn, *minor edge bruise to second, good very fine (2)* £100-£140

Kadmiel D. McFee was born in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, in the Caribbean, around 1980. He served with the 7th Parachute Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, from 2001 to 2008, and was deployed on two tours of Iraq and a six-month posting to Cyprus.

Sold with copied research.

568 **Pair: Gunner A. L. Sykes, Royal Horse Artillery**

Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (25061607 Gnr A L Sykes RA); Jubilee 2002, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn, *extremely fine (2)* £140-£180

A. L. Sykes served with the Royal Artillery from 1997 to 2003. He successfully completed a junior leadership course in the United Kingdom, his testimonial noting: 'he has demonstrated a cool, level headed approach to problem solving, an ability to mix easily with people from a variety of different backgrounds and cultures, and above all a professional approach to getting the job done.'

Initially sent to Germany and Canada, Sykes took part in the liberation of Iraq and was employed as the turret operator and loader of a 470tonne AS90 self-propelled howitzer. He was given the specific responsibility of checking and loading munitions, using target data computers and receiving and deciphering messages, often whilst 'suffering from sleep deprivation and over sustained periods'. Described as a resourceful individual, Sykes was discharged from 3rd Royal Horse Artillery on 15 September 2003.

Sold with the recipient's original testimonial of service and four photographs from Iraq, including one of Gunner Sykes and another of his howitzer in action.

Single Campaign Medals

x 569



The extremely rare Naval General Service Medal awarded to John Joyce, Midshipman aboard the 36-gun frigate *Phoebe* at the capture of the French 36-gun frigate *Néréide* after a long running fight and a severe close broadside contest in the Bay of Biscay on 21 December 1797

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Phoebe 21 Decr 1797 (John Joyce.) *dark toned, nearly extremely fine and extremely rare* £12,000-£16,000

John Joyce is confirmed on the Admiralty Claimants List, his rating of 'Midshipman' indicated by a ditto mark under the entry above his name for Midshipman S. J. B. Pechell. Although his name has been overlooked by Captain Douglas-Morris and also in *British Battles & Medals*, he is properly recorded in all other published rolls (Colonel Hailes, Newnham, and Message). The absence of his rank on the edge of his medal would seem to indicate that he progressed no further in his pursuit of becoming a commissioned officer. Nevertheless, it is a unique name on the rolls and one of only 6 clasps issued for this action that resulted in the capture of the French frigate *Néréide*, taken into the Royal Navy under the same name, and the only one issued as a single clasp medal.

Of the other five medals with this clasp, one each are held by the National Maritime Museum and by the Museum of the Royal Navy, and two are held in private collections. The whereabouts of the final medal to Stephen Lawrie is not known but it was remarkably issued with all six clasps won by this frigate, namely Phoebe 21 Decr 1797, Phoebe 19 Feb 1801, Trafalgar, Off Tamatave 20 May 1811, Java, and Phoebe 28 March 1814.

Capture of the *Néréide*

On the 21 December 1797, at 10:00 am, the *Phoebe* observed a ship standing towards her which by 11:30 am was identified as the French *Néréide*. Captain Barlow immediately gave chase, came up within gunshot of the enemy ship at 9:00 pm, which commenced firing her stern-chasers into *Phoebe*, considerably damaging her masts, sails, and rigging. A running fight continued until 10:00 pm when the two ships came fairly alongside each other and, after a close action of 45 minutes, the *Néréide* received considerable damage in her masts, rigging, and sails, some falling on board the *Phoebe*. During the chase *Néréide* fired her stern guns at *Phoebe* and the two vessels exchanged broadsides. At 10:45 pm, just as the British ship was about to renew the attack, the *Néréide* hauled down her light and hailed that she had surrendered. The prize was later purchased by the Royal Navy.

Sold with two photographic images of John Joyce provided by present day descendants together with some biographical notes:

'John Joyce was born and lived all his life in Beckington, Somerset. I have a great deal of information about him and can confirm that he left the navy as a young man. I believe he was promoted to Lieutenant on 25 December 1800, presumably also the date of his discharge. He worked as a clothier and linen draper. He had ten children and lived a good, successful and long life (1777 - 18 October 1865)'

570

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Endymion Wh President (**Jno. Wm. Hall.**) naming contemporarily re-engraved in upright serif capitals, *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £500-£700



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Navarino (**E. J. S. Couzens, Volr.**) the reverse of the clasp neatly engraved '20th Oct. 1827', toned, nearly extremely fine £2,000-£2,400

Provenance: J. B. Hayward & Son, June 1976.

Edward John Sinclair Couzens was born at Portsea, Hampshire, on 12 May 1812, and entered the Navy on 22 October 1825, aged 14 years, on board H.M.S. *Genoa*, 74, Captains Walter Bathurst, Richard Dickinson (Acting) and Hon. Charles Leonard Irby, in which ship he was employed as a Second-Class Volunteer and Master's Assistant, on the Home, Lisbon and Mediterranean stations, until January 1828. Under Captain Bathurst, who was killed, he fought at the battle of Navarino, 20 October 1827. He served in the Mediterranean for a further period of two years and ten months in the *Wasp*, 18, under Captains Dickinson (who applied for him), Hon. William Wellesley, Charles Basden, Thomas E. Hoste, and Brunswick Popham, and *Mosquito*, 10, Captain Charles Bentham, refitting at Valetta, Malta, and then on station at Corfu. He then, in October 1830, rejoined Captain Dickinson, who had again applied for him, in the *Talbot*, 28, stationed at first at the Cape of Good Hope, and then in the East Indies, where, on the recommendation of the same officer, he was received by the Commander-in-Chief Sir John Gore, in June 1833, on board his flagship, the *Melville*, 74, Captain Henry Hart.

In November 1830 the *Talbot* fell in with a French slave brig, the *Duc de Bordeaux*, bound to Guadeloupe. She had 561 slaves, men, women, and children, on board, huddled together in a state of nudity, in the most horrible and heartrending condition. The French brig 'was in fine order, and superior to slavers in general: this monster had all the slaves very clean, as well as his decks, and had one 24-pounder a midships, and five smaller guns. The charge of the 24-pounder was drawn, and consisted of all manner of shot, round, canister, and grape, and loaded near to the muzzle. He had on his decks forty-five men all in good health, three sick, and others down looking after the slaves. The depth of his slave deck was exactly three feet two inches... Conformable to a treaty with France, we could not make a prize of her.' (Letter from *Talbot*, which appeared in the *United Services Journal* for 1831 refers).

Having passed his examination for Second Master on 20 April 1832, Couzens was promoted in that rank in the *Melville* on 23 April 1834. In the following November he was nominated Acting Master of the *Magicienne*, 24, Captain James Hanway Plumridge, with whom he returned to England. On passing at the Trinity House, he was at once confirmed in the rank of Master on 7 May 1835. From 18 of the latter month until June 1838, he was employed in the *Racer* 16, Captain James Hope, in the West Indies. The *Racer*, which captured several slavers, was thrown on her beam-ends in a hurricane and totally dismasted on 29 September 1837, just off the island of Cuba. From 14 August 1838 until 22 July 1842, he was employed in the *Actæon* 26, Captain Robert Russell, on the east and west coasts of South America. Couzens became a Retired Master on reserved pay on 29 December 1853, by reason of ill-health, and lived afterwards at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, where he entered a business partnership as a woollen cloth manufacturer and merchant. In April 1855 this partnership was legally dissolved having been declared bankrupt. In July 1855 he was appointed to the office of Registrar and General Superintendent of Huddersfield Cemetery, and the bankruptcy appears to have been resolved at the end of 1860. On 11 June 1863, he was promoted to Retired Staff Commander. Edward Couzens died on 4 April 1896, aged 83, and was interred at Huddersfield cemetery.

Sold with detailed research.



A fine N.G.S. medal awarded to Commander Thomas Cull, R.N., who was Acting-Lieutenant in command of No 16 gun-boat at the defence of Tarifa, in various gallant attacks on enemy privateers, and in the valiant boat attack on the enemy's privateers and batteries in the Mole of Malaga in April 1812; for which varied services he was officially mentioned and promoted to Lieutenant

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Malaga 29 April 1812, St. Sebastian (Thomas Cull, Lieut.) with original ribbon, *good very fine* £12,000-£16,000

Provenance: Spink, March 1995 (From the Captain E. G. Hawkes Collection); John Goddard Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, November 2015.

Malaga 29 April 1812 [17 issued] - 9 known, including examples in the National Maritime Museum; Royal Naval Museum; and the Patiala Collection (Sheesh Mahal Museum, India). Thomas Cull does not appear on the Admiralty Claimant's list for this clasp but is shown on the Hailes roll as being present and entitled; the *Navy List* for 1852 further confirms his receipt of a medal with 2 clasps.

St. Sebastian [291 issued] - including 4 officers and 3 men of the *Lyra*.

Thomas Cull was born in 1793, at Poole, Dorset. He entered the Navy on 19 September 1803, as First Class Volunteer on board the *Repulse* 74, Captain Hon. Arthur Kaye Legge. In that ship, in which he served for more than seven years on the Home and Mediterranean stations, he was present in Sir Robert Calder's action with the combined fleets of France and Spain on 22 July 1805; at the capture of the *Marengo*, of 80 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Linois, and 40-gun frigate *Belle Poule*, 13 March 1806; at the taking also of *Le President* 44, by a squadron under Sir Thomas Louis, 27 September 1806; at the passage of the Dardanelles in February 1807; and in the expedition to the Walcheren in August 1809. About the latter date he accidentally fell from the fore topmast cross-trees on the lee gangway, and had the misfortune to break two of his ribs. Having passed his examination, 13 August 1810, Mr. Cull, in May 1811, when at Gibraltar on his passage home in the *Montagu* 74, Captain John Halliday, volunteered to join the flotilla service on that and the Cadiz stations. In July following he assumed, with the rank of Acting-Lieutenant, the command of No. 16 gun-boat, and, for his varied services, including his conduct at the defence of Tarifa and his gallantry in several vigorous attacks on the enemy's privateers and other armed vessels, on one of which occasions, in an attempt to cut out a privateer at St Lucar, he was wounded, was presented by the Admiralty with a commission dated 21 March 1812.

On the night of 29 April 1812, we find Mr. Cull, with his gun-vessel, warmly assisting Captain Thomas Ussher in a valiant boat attack upon the enemy's privateers and batteries in the Mole of Malaga; an enterprise which, although partially successful, terminated in a loss to the British, out of 149 officers and men, of 15 killed and 53 wounded. He invalided home in the ensuing July, and was next appointed, 29 January 1813, to the *Lyra* 10, Captains Robert Bloye and Dowell O'Reilly. In the course of that and the following year, he actively co-operated with the patriots on the north coast of Spain, where he served at the sieges of Guetaria, Castro, and San Sebastian, and was also employed in the Rivers Adour and Gironde. The *Lyra* was paid off in August 1815, from which period until October 1847, Lieutenant Cull held no appointment. He was then nominated an Agent in the Contract Mail Steam Service; after which he was employed, from 12 June 1849 until his promotion to the rank of Commander, 16 February 1852, in the Ordinary at Devonport, with his name on the books of the *Agincourt* 72, and *St George* 120.

Commander Cull was latterly a Magistrate for the borough of Totnes, in Devonshire. He married, first, in 1815, Miss Jemima Colson, of Exeter, by whom he had issue one daughter; and, secondly, in 1820, Miss Mary Ann Spear, of Monkton, Dorset. In 1843 he again became a widower. Commander Thomas Cull died at Poole, Dorset, in 1886, in his 94th year.

x 573



The Military General Service Medal for Fort Detroit awarded to Private George Buckindale, York Militia of Upper Canada

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Fort Detroit (G. Buckindale, Canadn. Militia.) fitted with florally engraved ribbon brooch, *lightly lacquered, extremely fine* £5,000-£7,000

Provenance: Sotheby, July 1891.

George Buckindale is confirmed as a Private on the roll of the York Militia of Upper Canada for Fort Detroit.

x 574



The Military General Service Medal for Chateauguy awarded to Private Pierre Langevin, 1st Select Embodied Militia of Lower Canada

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Chateauguy (P. Langevin, Canadn. Militia) *nearly extremely fine* £4,000-£5,000

Pierre Langevin is confirmed as a Private on the roll of the 1st Battalion, Select Embodied Militia of Lower Canada.

x 575



The Military General Service Medal for Chrystler's Farm awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Gore, C.B., 89th Foot, one of only three officers of the regiment who lived to claim the clasp for this action; he was taken prisoner at Niagara on 25 July 1814 and detained until the end of the American War

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Chrystler's Farm (H. R. Gore, Capt. 89th Foot.) *one very minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine and extremely rare* £14,000-£18,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2005.

Only three M.G.S. medals with 'Chrystler's Farm' clasp issued to officers of the 89th Foot, out of a total of only 17 officers to receive this clasp from British or Canadian regiments. The medal to Captain J. M. Shand, 89th Foot, was sold in these rooms on 14 April 2021.

Henry Ross Gore was first commissioned in the 32nd Foot on 13 November 1800, becoming Lieutenant in the 89th Foot on 16 March 1803. He became Captain in the 7th Garrison Battalion on 4 December 1806, and exchanged back to the 89th on 5 February 1807.

He was a survivor of the wreck of the transport *Isabella* on 13 December 1805, on Texel, Batavian Republic, when he was made a prisoner of the Dutch. He served with the 89th Regiment in the American war of 1812-14, including the actions at Chrystler's Farm on 11 November 1813, and Niagara on 25 July 1814, where he was taken prisoner and detained until the end of the war in February 1815. He also served with the 89th throughout the Burmese war, and commanded a detachment under Major Sale in defence of the lines of Rangoon, his regiment being five times in action during the campaign (Medals for Chrystler's Farm and Ava).

Gore was made brevet Major on 12 August 1819; exchanged to half-pay of the 3rd Foot on 17 April 1835; and made brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 10 January 1837 (commission backdated; awarded 14 March 1851, when appointed to the 66th Foot, retired same day). He was made a Companion of the Bath on the occasion of the Coronation of William IV on 26 September 1831.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gore subsequently held the appointment as Barrack Master at Fethard, Cashel and Tipperary, where he died on 21 April 1853.

576



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Toulouse (**J. McKenzie, Horse Arty.**) *heavy edge bruising, polished, better than good fine* £600-£800

James McKenzie was born in the Parish of Maingath, Dumfriesshire, around 1791. A labourer, he attested for the Royal Artillery on 29 January 1808 and is confirmed on the roll as entitled to Medal and clasp, Toulouse, whilst serving with the Royal Horse Artillery. He was discharged in September 1827.

577



Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria (**W. Howarth, R. Arty. Drivers.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* *£700-£900*

William Howarth served with the Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers and fought in the Peninsular War with "C" Troop, attached Lawson's Company, 8th Battalion, Royal Artillery. Wounded in four different areas of the body - the neck, right hip, right elbow and finger of the left hand - he fought at the Battle of Waterloo and was later granted a pension of 9d. per day in 1858.

Sold with extensive copied research.

578

Alexander Davison's Medal for The Nile 1798, bronze, unmounted, *light contact marks, good very fine*

£140-£180

x 579



Sultan's Medal for Egypt 1801, 1st Class, gold, 54mm., with original gold chain and hook suspension, 46.66g, *light scuffs, otherwise nearly extremely fine and very scarce* *£5,000-£7,000*

Fewer than 100 First Class medals awarded.

x 580



Waterloo 1815 (**Jos. Watts, 15th or King's Reg. Hussars.**) fitted with replacement silver clip and ring suspension, small collector's number '1096' impressed on edge by, *naming a little rubbed and light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £1,400-£1,800

Provenance: Sotheby, April 1880.

Joseph Watts was born in the Parish of Inkpen, Berkshire, and enlisted into the 15th Hussars at Abergavenny on 18 March 1800, for unlimited service at the age of seventeen. He was discharged at Ipswich on 19 January 1819, on reduction of the regiment, after 21 years and 30 days' service, his conduct being described as 'very good and excellent in every respect.'

Sold with copied discharge papers.

x 581

Waterloo 1815 (**Charles Day, 1st Batt. 52nd. Reg. Foot.**) *re-engraved naming, fitted with replacement silver clip and small ring suspension, scratch to obverse field, heavy contact marks, fine* £300-£400

Charles Day attested for the 52nd Regiment of Foot and served in Captain Charles Diggle's Company during the Waterloo campaign of 16-18 June 1815.

582



Waterloo 1815 (**Jacobus Von-Der-Wer, 1st Batt. 91st Reg. Foot.**) fitted with steel clip and ring suspension, *light marks, otherwise good very fine* £1,200-£1,600

Provenance: Whitehouse Collection 1869; Eaton Collection 1880; Cheylesmore Collection, Glendining's, July 1930; Christie's, April 1999.

Served in Captain Robert McDonald's Company No. 5.

583



Waterloo 1815 (**Lieut. F. Dixon, 2nd Batt. 95th Reg. Foot.**) fitted with replacement rings for suspension, *edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine* *£5,000-£7,000*

Provenance: Glendining's, April 1928 and March 1932.

Francis Dixon was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 95th Foot, from Ensign in the Cambridgeshire Militia, on 12 April 1809, and subsequently 1st Lieutenant on 11 January 1810. He served in the Peninsula with the 2nd 95th from May 1812 to April 1814, and was present at Salamanca, San Millan, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Vera, Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes and Tarbes, where he was severely wounded 'in action with the enemy' on 20 March 1814. He also served at Walcheren in 1809, and was present with the 2nd Battalion at Waterloo in 1815. He was placed on half-pay 80th Foot on 11 December 1817, and died in Jersey on 30 October 1832. He is buried in St Saviour's Churchyard, St Helier, Jersey.

584



Waterloo 1815 (**Serjeant George Kennedy, Royal Waggon Train.**) fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *light contact pitting, otherwise nearly very fine and better* *£1,200-£1,600*

Provenance: Sotheby, April 1910; Glendining's, June 1917.



An interesting Waterloo Medal awarded to Captain and Brevet Major August Kuckuck, 3rd Line Battalion, King's German Legion, later a Major-General in the Hannoverian service

Waterloo 1815 (Capt. & Bre. Maj. A. Kuckuck, 3rd Line Batt.) fitted with original steel clip and small ring suspension, *nearly extremely fine* £6,000-£8,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2008.

Johann Augustin Julius Kuckuck (known simply while in British service as August Kuckuck) was born at Steyerburg, Lower Saxony, on 18 October 1767, to a family with a long military tradition. He was married at Einbeck on 18 August 1788, and subsequently had five children, three of whom also fought at Waterloo in the 3rd Line Battalion, two of them being wounded. In 1784, aged 17, he enlisted into the 2nd Hannoverian Infantry Regiment, with whom he fought in Flanders under the Duke of York in 1793 and 1794, this being the campaign that gave rise to the old nursery rhyme, 'Oh, the Grand Old Duke of York'.

Flanders with the 2nd Hanoverian Grenadier Battalion

In a skirmish following the coalition defeat by the French at the Battle of Hondschoote in September 1793, Quartermaster Sergeant Kuckuck joined a company in a bayonet charge against the French who were trying to storm the Esquelbeck Castle on the northern French border, during the Dunkirk operations. His actions left a good impression on the officers of the regiment. The Duke of York had won several notable engagements, such as the Siege of Valenciennes in July 1793, but was defeated at the Battle of Hondschoote in September 1793. During the following retreat Kuckuck helped defend a transport column of wounded. Finally, at the end of December 1793, the much-delayed promotion request was finally forwarded, and he was promoted to Ensign, whilst retaining his post as regimental paymaster. As an educated man he fitted well into the officer's mess, and was quickly accepted as one of them.

Kuckuck asked his commanding officer to certify the promise the late commander had made to promote him, but it would seem that little was done. Obviously somewhat frustrated, Kuckuck took matters into his own hands and made a personal approach to the commanding general, the Reichsgraf von Wallmoden. The General having heard him out said that "What a Battalion commander has promised in his life has also to be kept when dead, so tell your new commander to send in the request for your promotion". In addition to the promise of the late commander, no doubt it was also Kuckuck's bravery at Esquelbeck which helped his case.

Kuckuck joined the newly formed King's German Legion on 15 September 1804, being appointed, as Captain of a Company, to the 3rd Line Battalion and served in the expedition to Hannover from 1805 to 1806. In 1807 he took part in the expedition to the Baltic and Copenhagen, and from 1808 to 1814 he was stationed on the island of Sicily in the Mediterranean. Promoted to Brevet Major in the 3rd Line Battalion in June 1814, he was stationed in the Netherlands during the latter part of that year, and took part in the campaign of 1815 and the battle of Waterloo.

Kuckuck was promoted to substantive Major in the 5th Line Battalion in September 1815, but did not serve with his new regiment as he was sent to take command of the provisory Hedemann'schen Field Battalion, near Paris. Soon thereafter he was ordered to take command of the Hannoverian General Hospital at Courbevoie, which contained around 1600 sick and wounded. He was placed on half-pay on 25 April 1816, upon the reduction of the King's German Legion, retaining his rank of Major in the British Army. Returning to Hannover he was re-commissioned into the Hannoverian army as Lieutenant-Colonel on 9 March 1816, and the following year appointed commander of the Münden Landwehr (Militia) Battalion at Hildesheim. In 1821 his request to be discharged was declined, and instead he was placed in the command structure of the city of Hildesheim, a large and important city in Lower Saxony, where he served for another 20 years. He was promoted Colonel in January 1831, and appointed Platzkommandant (military commander) of the city of Hildesheim in May 1832. On 6 June 1838 he was promoted to Major-General, and now turned his mind to more civilian matters. In 1829, having raised a large amount of money and having gained the support of the King, Ernest Augustus, and his friend the Duke of Cambridge, Kuckuck founded the Taubstummenanstalt (Deaf and Dumb Institute) in Hildesheim and became its Managing Director. In recognition of his philanthropic work he was made the very first honorary citizen of the cities of Hildesheim and Münden in December 1834. The following year he was made a Knight of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle and, in 1837, he was awarded the Wilhelm Gold Cross for 25 years' exemplary service. Major-General Kuckuck died at Hildesheim on 18 July 1841, aged 78.

Sold with a fine oval miniature portrait in oils of the recipient in uniform wearing his Waterloo medal, contained in a contemporary red leather case; a copy of *Peacock's Polite Repository or Pocket Companion* for 1818, with hand-written eulogy to the K.G.L. with reference to his services at Waterloo given by the Duke of Cambridge, bound in red leather; a wax impression of his official seal as commandant of Hildesheim; a group photograph of officers at Hildesheim, the reverse inscription identifying 'Grandfather Kuckuck-Walden' (this surname having been adopted by royal assent by his descendants in 1852). Also a modern copy Order of the Red Eagle, representative of his entitlement, and detailed copied research.

586 Ghuznee 1839 (**Qr. Mr. Serjt. Jn. Terry. 4th. Troop Boy. H.B.**) naming engraved on edge, original suspension but 'hinge' now fixed with solder, *nearly very fine* £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2013.

John Terry was born in 1810 and resided in Liverpool. A stationer, he attested for the Army of the Honourable East India Company on 27 October 1830, embarking for India aboard the *Marquess of Huntley* on 21 January 1831. Posted to the Bombay Artillery, he was transferred to the 4th Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery, rising through the ranks from Corporal to Riding Master Sergeant. Originally raised in Poona, India, No. 4 Troop served in Afghanistan under the command of Captain T. E. Cotgrave, taking part in 177 marches encompassing a total distance of 2,194 miles. An excellent diary account of these marches and the ensuing battles and skirmishes can be found in the *Narrative of the March and Operations of the Army of the Indus*.

Recorded on the muster of 1 October 1844 as Quarter Master Sergeant at Camp Poona, Terry re-enlisted for a further 5 years on 27 October 1847, at the end of which he was pensioned at his own request, following 21 years and 4 months of service. He received 2 rupees, 12 annas, and 1 paise in prize money for Ghuznee, returning home aboard *Earl of Hardwicke* on 26 June 1852. With civilian life in England proving unappealing, Terry joined the Ambulance Corps at the start of the Crimean Campaign. Sent initially to Turkey, he died at Varna, Bulgaria, on 7 July 1854, most likely from sickness associated with polluted water and unsanitary conditions.

Sold with copied research.

587



Hyderabad 1843 (**Asst. Apoty. Peter Cameron 1st. T.H.A.**) fitted with original silver clip and straight bar suspension, *edge nicks, very fine and rare to rank* £700-£900

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2013.

Peter Cameron was born in Bombay on 19 January 1817, the son of Duncan Cameron, proprietor of the Bombay Hotel and Tavern. Baptised on 16 February 1817 by the Reverend N. Wade, the absence of his mother's name in the register indicates she was likely of Indian heritage - a not uncommon oversight at that time. Joining the Army around 1832, it appears that Cameron took advantage of the formal scheme to train apothecaries, largely borne of boys from the Upper and Lower Orphan Schools, designed to raise a staff of Compounders, Dressers, Apothecaries and Sub Surgeons in the Medical Departments of the Presidency.

Qualifying Assistant Apothecary on 11 September 1838, Cameron served a short while with the Scinde Frontier Force, before transferring to the 2nd Bombay European Regiment in 1840. Subsequently attached to the 1st Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery, he accompanied the Troop during the First Afghan War of 1842 and was present at the Battle of Hyderabad on 24 March 1843 in the Scinde War. Here, crossing the nullahs with sweeping discharges, the Horse Artillery created fearful havoc amongst the dense masses of the Beloochee army. Such was the proximity of the gunners to the enemy that a Beloochee standard was taken by the 1st Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery, most gallantly captured by Trumpeter Martin Phelan just as the Battery was coming into action.

Promoted Steward on 18 February 1843, Cameron returned to the European Regiment and was raised Apothecary on 2 May 1846 with H.M.s 28th Regiment of Foot. He served in 1850 with the 22nd Regiment of Foot and in 1851 with the 86th Regiment of Foot. In 1853, Cameron was appointed Medical in Charge H.C. (Honourable Company) Agency in the Dominions of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat, Oman. He followed this role with a position tending to the needs of the 83rd Regiment. Retired on 1 May 1857, Cameron outlived both his wife and young child. He is shown on the pension roll as permitted to reside in Poona.

Sold with copied research.

588 Maharajpooor Star 1843 (**Gunner Thomas Lucas [sic] 2d. Troop 3d. Brigade Horse Artillery**) with adapted silver hinged ball and straight bar suspension, *nearly very fine* £300-£400

Thomas Lucas was born in the Parish of Drumcliff, Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, around 1819. A tailor by profession, he enlisted at Limerick for unlimited service with the Army of the Honourable East India Company on 20 June 1839, sailing for India aboard *Repulse* shortly thereafter. Lucas was present at the Battles of Maharajpooor, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, the Passage of Chenab and Ramnagar on 3-4 December 1848, Chilianwala and Goojerat - he also further served in the Rohilcund campaign. This included the action at Bugawalla, the capture and destruction of Najibabad, the Battle of Nagina, the relief of Moradabad, and the relief of the garrison at Shahjehanpore.

Raised Farrier Sergeant, Lucas was discharged at Woolwich from 4th Division Royal Artillery Depot Brigade on 23 April 1863. In possession of five good conduct badges, the recipient's Army Service Record notes a pension of 2 shillings per day and his intended place of residence as 5, Bellvue, Grand Canal, Dublin.

Sold with copied research.

589 Sutlej 1845-46, for Aliwal 1846, 1 clasp, Sobraon (**Gunner R: Hamer 2nd. Brigade H: Ay.**) *edge bruise, very fine* £240-£280

Richard Hamer was born in Liverpool around 1806. A soap boiler by trade, he attested at Westminster for the Bengal Artillery on 27 February 1833, and sailed for India aboard the *Severn*, arriving on 26 December 1833. The life of a Bengal Artilleryman at around this time is beautifully detailed in the book *From Recruit to Staff Sergeant* by N. W. Bancroft, a contemporary of Hamer, who fought in the early battles of the First Sikh Wars and served some 38 years. Marching night after night in pelting rain, the climate was often as hostile - if not more so - as the local native inhabitants.

Hamer saw his first battle at Aliwal on 28 January 1846 with 1st Troop, 2nd Brigade, under the command of Captain J. Turton. A couple of weeks later he fought at Sobraon with the 3rd Troop, 2nd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Alexander. Likely transferred to make up the numbers following the Horse Artillery losses at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, the 3/2 Brigade witnessed vicious fighting when the defences were breached and the Sikh line collapsed; the Horse Artillery galloped to the banks of the Sutlej River and swept the enemy with grape and shot. Hundreds were killed or drowned, the enemy losing an estimated 13,000 men, the British some 2,383.

Raised Corporal, Hamer joined the 2nd Company, 6th Battalion, Bengal Foot Artillery around 1849. He returned home to Liverpool soon thereafter, being noted in 1851 as 'Pensioner, East India'.

Sold with copied research.

590



New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863 to 1864 (**Geo. Strickland, Capt. F Cle., H.M.S. Harrier**) *good very fine* £500-£700

Provenance: Glendining's, May 1907; purchased from Spink, October 1911 (£1, 12s 6d.); Kuriheka Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2006.

Approximately 80 medals issued to H.M.S. *Harrier* with these dates.

Sold with copied medal roll extract.

591 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**Rough Rider T. Pape, 1st. Tp. 2nd. Bde. H. Arty.**) *minor edge bruising, toned, good very fine* £300-£400

Thomas Pape was born around 1816 and attested at Liverpool for the Army of the Honourable East India Company on 8 May 1836. A grocer by trade, he sailed to Calcutta aboard the *Repulse* on 9 October 1836, and witnessed extensive service with the 1st Troop, 2nd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, during the Second Sikh War. Present at Chilianwala and Goojerat, his Troop also encountered a sharp little engagement at Sadalapur where the Sikh cavalry were driven off by carefully judged bursts of gunfire. Promoted Rough Rider, and later, Farrier Sergeant, Pape's medal was sent to him in India on 20 February 1852. He died intestate at Meean Meer on 21 August 1853, leaving a sum of 108 rupees, 13 annas.

Sold with copied research.

592 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**Bombardier George Seffert 3rd. Troop 2d. Bn. H.A.**) *officially re-engraved naming, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £140-£180

George Seffert was born in St. Pancras, London in 1824. A cabinet maker by trade, he attested at Marlborough Street for the Bengal Artillery on 21 February 1845, sailing to India aboard the *Judith Allan* six months later. Promoted Bombardier on 19 September 1848, the muster book taken on 1 September 1849 at Dum Dum shows him serving with 3/2 Bengal Horse Artillery. Further advanced Corporal, his career stalled somewhat in the autumn of 1851 when he was Court Martialed and reduced to Gunner.

The muster for 1857-58, taken at Meerut on 1 September 1858, records Seffert with 1st Troop, 2nd Brigade. Returned to Corporal 10 April 1860, history repeated itself and he was reduced in the ranks once again, transferring as Gunner to the Royal Artillery upon release from confinement on 20 February 1861. Discharged at Netley on 18 November 1863 after 20 years as a soldier, his medical report states debility 'from age and service'.

Sold with copied research.



Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**Farrier J. Yeomans. 3rd. Troop. 2nd. Bde. H.Arty.**) *nearly very fine* £300-£400

John Yeomans was born near Margate, Kent, around 1823. A butcher, he attested at Westminster for the Army of the Honourable East India Company on 16 October 1845, leaving for India aboard the *Royal Alice* not long thereafter. Appointed Farrier in the 3/2nd Bengal Horse Artillery, Yeomans witnessed extensive action during the Punjab Campaign, including the lesser-known engagement at Sadalapur on 3 December 1848. At Chilianwala, casualties amongst the Horse Artillery numbered 50 men, whilst disease and accidents involving heavy limbers and hostile terrain accounted for many more.

Discharged by purchase on 30 August 1850, Yeomans returned to England and set up home with a young wife in Winchester. The couple later worked as publicans of the Winton Ale House located at 60, Middlebrook Street, before Yeomans died of hepatitis exhaustion on 5 May 1877.

Sold with copied research.

594 South Africa 1834-53 (**Corpl. J. Rowell. 45th Regt.**) *considerable edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* £300-£400

John Rowell was born in the Parish of Tewin, Hertfordshire, and attested for the 45th Regiment at Hertford on 18 September 1843, aged 20 years 10 months, a gardener by trade. He served abroad at Gibraltar for 1 year 9 months; at Monte Video for 10 months; and at the Cape of Good Hope for 12 years 9 months. He was discharged at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, on 22 November 1864 at his own request, having completed 21 years' service. He had been promoted to Corporal in June 1852 and to Sergeant in June 1855, but was reduced to Private in July 1857, having been tried by Detachment Court Martial and sentenced to be reduced to Private, which sentence was initially remitted; within two weeks however, he was found absent without leave and drunk, and consequently was made Private once again. His subsequent service appears to have been without incident and he regained his promotion to Corporal in October 1861. At the time of his discharge he was 'in possession of four good conduct badges & has the medal for the Kafir Campaigns of 1846-7, and 1850-53.'

Sold with copied discharge papers and other research.

595 Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**R. Downes. Driver. RI. Horse Arty.**) *officially impressed naming, polished, minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £300-£400

Robert Downes joined "I" Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, in the Crimea on 30 October 1854, likely as a replacement for those killed or wounded at Alma or Balaklava. He took part in the actions at Sebastopol and Inkermann, and survived the great storm of November 1854 which laid waste to 21 ships bearing stores destined for the Army over the winter of 1854-55. The resultant supply problems caused much suffering, the Inkermann roll stating Downes' death on 12 January 1855, most likely from disease, starvation or cold.

596 Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with small ring for suspension, *edge bruising and polished, therefore fine* £50-£70

597 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Gunr. John Bailey. Horse Arty.**) *obverse cleaned and polished, attractive lustre to rim and reverse, nearly very fine and better* £140-£180

John Bailey was born in Tiverton, Devon, in 1828. He attested at Southampton for the Madras Horse Artillery on 7 July 1849, and sailed to India aboard the *Castle Eden* not long thereafter. Sent to Burma with "C" Troop, the only Madras Horse Artillery present at Pegu, he survived terrible jungle terrain, monsoon rainfall, cholera, and stiff fighting against Burmese forces, especially around Rangoon and the Shwe Dagon Pagoda. Bailey continued to serve in Madras during the Indian Mutiny, volunteering for the Royal Horse Artillery on 13 May 1861. He was discharged at his own request at Aldershot in 1868, his Army Service Record noting twice tried by Court Martial, thus ruling out a L.S.G.C. Medal.

Sold with copied research.

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- 598** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**1361 Pte. O. Brenman. 3 Bn. Rif. Bde.**) *good very fine* £100-£140
Sold with copied medal roll extract.
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- 599** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8 (**2027 Gunner Fredk. Humberstone. I/C R.H.A.**) *very fine* £140-£180
Frederick Humberstone was born in Bethnal Green, London, in 1837. He attested for the Royal Artillery around 1856 and took part in the Expedition of November 1877, designed to penetrate the Jowaki hills and carry out punitive measures against the Jowaki tribe. Humberstone served in one of two columns, the first starting from Peshawar and the second from Kohat, each having three guns from I/C., Royal Horse Artillery. Amidst continual rains and flooding, conditions proved so harsh that tents had to be sent up from Fort Mackeson, but eventually, following a series of skirmishes between small detachments, the Jowakis relented and came to terms with the Indian authorities.
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- 600** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8 (**2103 Pte. John Curtis. 2/9th. Foot.**) *minor edge bruise, light contact marks, very fine* £160-£200
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- 601** India General Service 1854-95, 1 *contemporary copy clasp*, 'Jowaki' (**1308 Pte. Alfred Edwards. 2/9th Foot.**) *suspension re-affixed, good fine* £80-£100
Alfred Edwards was born John Wilde/Wild who joined the 1/16th Regiment at Colchester in the quarter ended June 1868, and transferred to the 56th Foot at Athlone on 16 July 1870. He was imprisoned from 1 to 25 June 1873, and upon release was permitted to change his name to Alfred O. Edwards. In July 1876 Alfred Edwards transferred to the 2/9th Foot at Rawalpindi, subsequently serving in the Jowaki and Afghanistan campaigns (Medal with clasp for Jowaki 1877-78; medal with clasp for Kabul). He was discharged to Australia on 26 August 1881, his medal for Kabul being dispatched 'c/o British Steam Navigation Comps. office, Adelaide, Australia'.
Sold with various relevant copied muster lists.
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- 602** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**527 Pte. W. H. Squire 2d Bn. Som LI.**) *officially re-engraved naming, polished, otherwise nearly very fine* £80-£100
William Henry Squire was born in the Parish of Long Sutton, near Langport, Somerset, and attested for the Somerset Light Infantry at Taunton on 13 November 1883, aged 22 years 5 months, an agricultural labourer by trade. He served in India from 12 September 1884 until 22 May 1891, taking part in the Third Burma War for which he received the medal and clasp. He was discharged at Taunton on 12 November 1895, having completed his 12-year period of limited engagement.
Sold with detailed research including copied discharge papers and medal roll verification.
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- 603** India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**1992 Pte. J. Howard 2nd Bn. R. Ir. R.**) *contact marks, nearly very fine* £100-£140
John Howard was born at Tralee, County Kerry, and enlisted there into the 109th Foot on 22 October 1873, aged 18. He transferred to the 18th Foot on 5 October 1874, after two periods of imprisonment for being absent without leave, and joined the regiment in India at Bareilly in November 1874. He served subsequently in Afghanistan 1878-80 (Medal); on the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 (Medal with clasp and Bronze Star); and finally on the Hazara Expedition of 1888 (Medal with clasp). He was discharged on 11 May 1892.
Sold with detailed copied research including discharge papers and medal roll entries.
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- 604** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Bomr. Henry Parkins, 3rd. Tp. H.Bde. Bombay Arty**) *suspension claw re-affixed, minor edge bruises, polished, good fine* £140-£180
Henry Parkins, from County Limerick, Ireland, attested at Warley Barracks for the Bombay Horse Artillery on 5 July 1855. Arriving in India aboard *Orwell* on 20 December 1855, he was present with 3rd Troop on the long march of December 1857 from Karachi to Nasirabad, where it joined the Rajputana Field Force under Major-General Roberts. He subsequently witnessed the Siege at Kotah from 24-25 March 1858, and the action at Kota-ki-Seria on 17 June 1848, where the Hussars cut down the rebel horse and captured two guns.
Parkins survived the Mutiny and likely transferred to the Royal Horse Artillery around 1862 upon the amalgamation of 3rd Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery, which became "Q" Battery, 8 Brigade, R.H.A.
Sold with copied research.
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- 605** Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Gunr. Martin Mc.Donald, 1st. Bde. Bengl. H.Art.**) *lightly polished with scratches to obverse, nearly very fine* £240-£280
Martin McDonald was born in Dublin, Ireland, around 1839. A clogger by trade, he attested at London for the Bengal Horse Artillery on 27 January 1857, and sailed to India aboard the *Areta* not long thereafter. McDonald served at Lucknow with Lieutenant J. D. Smith's gun, but his military career came to a premature end when he died of sunstroke on 25 May 1858. A successful claim was later made by Cornelius McDonald, of Earlshill, County Tipperary, for his late son's share of the Lucknow Prize Money: £1, 14 Shillings.
Sold with copied research.



A most interesting Indian Mutiny medal awarded to William Green, Medical Staff Corps, who nursed Florence Nightingale at Scutari when taken with fever, and latterly was with the *Shannon's* Naval Brigade at Lucknow where he states he was wounded by a 'slug' in the arm

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (1st Class Ordy. Wm. Green, Med. Staff Corps) fitted with contemporary *T. B. Bailey* Coventry silver ribbon brooch, *suspension claw re-affixed, polished overall, otherwise nearly very fine* *£1,200-£1,600*

William Green was born at St. Luke, Islington, London, circa 1838, the son of James Green. He attested into the Medical Staff Corps in September 1855 with the service number 316.

The Medical Staff Corps was improvised in haste to alleviate the dire medical facilities that existed during the Crimea campaign. In August 1856, Judge Advocate General Charles Pelham Villiers declared the Corps illegal and inadmissible, as the word 'Corps' was not in the statutes raised by Parliament, and that all M.S.C. ranks were not recognised. The medical services were revised under a new Royal Warrant and named the Army Hospital Corps, although the M.S.C. continued in various guises until 1860.

The Muster Rolls for the Medical Staff Corps [WO 12/19010-19015] confirm that Green sailed on the steam vessel *Thames* with the second draft of the M.S.C. which left Chatham on 24 October and arrived at Scutari on 12 November 1855. It consisted of 1 steward, 4 assistant stewards, 8 assistant ward-masters and 147 orderlies.

On arrival at Scutari, Green served under Florence Nightingale before going to the Balaklava hospital on 27 November where he transported the sick and wounded. He was placed in charge of the Recruit hospital on the front line as a First Class Assistant, before returning to Scutari where he nursed Florence Nightingale when she taken ill with fever, then remaining there for the duration of the war. Green was not entitled to the Crimean medals, arriving too late for qualification. Intriguingly, the Florence Nightingale Museum holds a letter from Florence Nightingale to William Green dated 4 December 1899, although it is neither written nor signed in Florence Nightingale's hand. The Collection's Manager states that in later life Florence Nightingale was bedridden, being afflicted by blindness and depression and relied on several assistants to whom she dictated a response to the many letters she received. The museum confirms the letter to be genuine and is one of those hastily dictated replies, later rewritten by her assistants in a more legible hand, with the original dictated letter filed in their collection. It reads:

'My poor brave friend, We feel so sorry for you and we grieve with you. But it is giving glory to God, as I know you feel, to suffer as you do for him. He is bearing your burden for you... and blessing you,' and continues that she plans to send him a book or two which she thinks he will like, ending with 'Your sincere friend, Full of respect – F. Nightingale'.

Green returned to England and served short periods in Ireland and Aldershot before being sent out to India during the first quarter of 1858. He was firstly sent up country with that 'memorable party of sailors who volunteered for land service under Captain Peel of the *Shannon* who dragged their guns many a hundred miles by forced marches both day and night.' His work of mercy then took him to Delhi, and his later experiences with the gallant sailors brought him hard work and dreadful sights at Lucknow. Green also had to do his time in the trenches and once, while dressing wounds in the field before Lucknow, received a 'slug' in the arm [not found in casualty lists]. On another occasion the rebel cavalry came near to cutting off the medical staff, but he managed to escape. He speaks with considerable passion of the hardness before Lucknow. On one occasion, three men of the M.S.C. had to deal with 90 casualties described as 'mostly blown up cases'. The work lasted day and night with no sleep and little food, so little wonder that men fell out with sunstroke, fatigue and 'shear wear-out'. His medal roll shows him attached to the field hospital at Lucknow as a 1st Class Orderly.

An accompanying newspaper cutting under the heading, 'Her father nursed Lady with lamp' reads: 'after the Indian Mutiny Mr Green married a Calcutta hospital matron and returned with his wife to England and made his home in Stafford.' The Indian archives confirm Green married the widow Charlotte Carter, née Pratt (daughter of Benjamin Pratt), on 17 October 1859 at Colaba, Bombay. William Green left India on 22 June 1860, at which time he was discharged from the service.

He became a fish dealer in Stafford and also acquired or managed a thriving public-house. Charlotte died on 18 January 1884 and the couple left no issue. On 9 March 1886, he re-married to 17 year-old Hannah, née Spilsbury. William Green died after a long and painful illness in January 1904.

Sold with a notebook entitled *The Domestick Medical Table by an Eminent Physician. William Green, his book, No. 316, Medical Staff Corps, Chatham*. It lists diseases and cures for 70 ailments, from ague to chilblains, to be treated by unguents, lotions, powders and poultices using morphia, dandelions, tartarised antimony, caraway seeds, and the frequent use of leeches; together with a fine portrait photograph of William Green in later life wearing his mutiny medal; contemporary copies of his obituaries; a small Holy Bible; and several related press cuttings.

William Green's story was collated from his obituary in the *Lichfield Mercury* of February 1904, and his war reminiscences from the *Staffordshire Chronicle's* 'Old Stafford Heroes' of 1892. The Florence Nightingale Museum confirms that they hold a letter from Miss Nightingale to William Green.

- 607 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**Jas. Kent, 83rd Regt.**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine*
£200-£240

James Kent was born in the Parish of St Nicholas, near Clonmel, County Tipperary, and attested for the 83rd Foot at Liverpool on 22 December 1852, joining his regiment in India, where he served during the Central India campaign during the Indian Mutiny of 1857-59. Wishing to remain in India, Kent transferred to the 95th Foot on 17 December 1861, stationed at Poona. In January 1863 he transferred to the 35th Foot stationed at Fyzabad, and accompanied the regiment when ordered home in 1867. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. medal in October 1872, and was discharged from the 35th Foot on 26 May 1874.

Sold with detailed and comprehensive research.

- 608 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Delhi, Lucknow (**Gunner Geo. Dickenson, 1st. Bde. Bengal H. Art.**) *edge bruising, nearly very fine*
£300-£400

George Dickinson was born in Leeds and attested for the Bengal Horse Artillery at Liverpool on 19 July 1851. A former butcher, he sailed to India aboard *Queen*, arriving on 26 December 1851. He witnessed extensive service during the Mutiny, the roll stating: 'Wounded in Action before Delhi, 14 September 1857.'

- 609 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 3 clasps, Delhi, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (**Farrier T. Powner, 1st. Bde. Bengal H.Art.**) *RoL clasp facing slightly worn, very fine*
£300-£400

Thomas Powner was born in the Parish of St. Luke's, Islington, London, in 1821. He attested at Westminster for the Army of the Honourable East India Company on 30 September 1845, embarking for India aboard *Royal Alice* in March 1846. Having arrived safely, Powner was posted to 1st Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery - nicknamed 'The Red Men' by the Afghan population on account of the great red horsehair mane which hung from their brass mounted helmets.

Reformed at Meerut in February 1842 following defeat in the First Afghan War, the Bengal Horse Artillery were at Jullundur as part of the Sirhind Division at the start of the Mutiny. They were involved in the early operations in the Punjab from May to September 1857, the disarming of the mutineers at Jullundur, the Siege of Delhi, the actions at Nagafghur, Bulandshahr and Agra, the Second Relief of Lucknow, the Defence of Alambagh and the Second Battle of Cawnpore. Furthermore, the Bengal Horse Artillery assisted with the pursuit of the mutineers and action at Seri Ghat, the action at Shamshabad, the Siege of Lucknow, the action at Kursi, and the capture of the fort of Omeriah on 3 December 1858.

The roll of the officers and men of the 1st Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, taken at Camp Nawabgunge on 7 October 1858, lists Powner as one of three Farriers entitled to the Medal with 3 clasps for the suppression of the Mutiny in India.

Sold with copied research.

- ×610 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Pte. F. Birchell, Fenwick R. Co.**) Canadian-style impressed naming, *very fine*
£240-£280

42 medals issued to this unit.

- ×611 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Sergeant R. Clarke, Mount Forest Rifle Coy.**) Canadian-style impressed naming, *toned, nearly extremely fine*
£240-£280

23 medals issued to this unit. Sergeant Clarke is confirmed on the 'Late' roll, issued 20 June 1913.

- ×612 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Pte. T. Fortune, Paisley I. Co.**) Canadian-style impressed naming, *toned, extremely fine*
£240-£280

37 medals issued to this unit.

- 613 Abyssinia 1867 (**1402 W. Anstey 26th Regt.**) *plugged at 12 o'clock and suspension re-affixed, contact marks overall, otherwise good fine*
£160-£200

William Anstey was discharged from the 26th Foot at Portsmouth on 7 June 1875, character 'Fair'.

Sold with copied medal roll extract and various muster lists.

614 Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**Lt. E. P. Hocker, R.N, H.M.S. Victor. Eml. 73-74**) *nearly extremely fine* £300-£400

Edward Padwick Hocker was born on 25 June 1848, at Woolwich, the son of Lt.-Colonel Edward Hocker, C.B., Royal Marines. In 1861, at the age of 12, he was a Naval Cadet studying at Britannia Naval College. He was appointed Sub Lieutenant on 25 June 1867, and promoted to Lieutenant on 29 December 1876. He was serving as Lieutenant on H.M.S. *Victor Emmanuel* during the Ashantee War of 1873-74. In November 1873, the ship was at Portsmouth fitting for service as a hospital ship to support the operations on the Gold Coast during the Ashantee War. Heavy wooden stanchions were erected around the deck to enable an awning to be erected six feet clear of the deck, so as to allow a good current of air to pass beneath. Orders were given for an ice machine and steam washing and drying machines to be fitted onboard. The ship embarked a medical team of 48, of whom 10 were officers and non-commissioned officers and men who belonged to the army medical corps, acting as clerks, dispensers and nurses.

On 20 November, Captain George H. Parkin was appointed to command and *Victor Emmanuel* steamed out of Portsmouth on 1 December 1873, and, via Scilly and Cape Verde arrived at Cape Coast Castle on 25 February 1874, and anchored two miles off shore. The ship sailed with severely wounded, plus serious fever and dysentery cases, from the Ashantee campaign from 15 to 21 March 1874, and arrived at Southampton and anchored off Netley to discharge patients to the Royal Victoria Hospital on 16 April. Queen Victoria visited the hospital and patients from Osborne, and as the yachts passed *Victor Emanuel* the crew gave the Queen three hearty cheers. The ship was stripped of hospital fittings, fitted out for accommodation for men and recommissioned by Captain Parkin to take on new crews and vessels for service in the Far East, as receiving and depot ship in Hong Kong. Lieutenant Hocker retired from the Navy on 1 June 1876, and died at Worthing, Sussex, on 23 February 1916, aged 65.

Sold with copied research.

615 Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**J. Connolly, Engr. R.N., H.M.S. Seagull, 73-74**) *minor edge nicks, nearly extremely fine* £260-£300

616 Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**2629. Lce. Serjt. H. Gauntlett. A.S.C. 1873-4**) *edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £160-£200

Harry Gauntlett was born in the Parish of Symington, near Southampton, and attested for the Army Service Corps on 25 November 1870, aged 22 years 3 months, a clerk by trade. He served on the West Coast of Africa from December 1873 to March 1874, where he was based at Mounsey during the Ashantee campaign for which he subsequently received the medal without clasp. He was discharged on 1 December 1874, upon payment of £10.

Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll extract.

617



Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**S. Humphrey, Lg. Seamn. H.M.S. Active. 73-74**) *good very fine* £300-£400

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

Samuel Humphrey was born in Southsea, Hampshire, on 19 May 1846 and signed on for 10 years in the Royal Navy on 19 May 1864. He was posted to H.M.S. *Active* on 3 November 1873 and was still serving in her when he was promoted Petty Officer 2nd Class and signed on for a further 10 years' service on 19 May 1874. Promoted Petty Officer First Class in May 1875, he transferred to HM Coast Guard as a Boatman in September 1877, and was posted to Bellisle. He was advanced Chief Boatman in Charge, Crookhaven, in October 1889, and was promoted Chief Officer at Union Hall, Kingstown, in June 1891. His final posting was to Hayling Island in December 1892, and he retired in October 1895.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient wearing his medal.

618



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Surgn. W. W. Ward. Humansdorp Lt. Horse**) *good very fine and extremely rare to unit* £800-£1,000

Only two South Africa 1877-79 Medals awarded to the Humansdorp Light Horse:
Surgeon W. W. Ward, clasp 1877-8
Trooper M. G. Human, clasp 1878.

Sold with a (related?) French Red Cross Medal for the Franco-Prussian War 1870-71, bronze

619 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878, *clasp a contemporary tailor's copy loose on riband* (**Corpl. J. Lane. Riversdale Md. Bgrs.**) *rank officially corrected, edge bruising, suspension claw tightened/re-affixed, polished and worn, therefore fine* £160-£200

Approximately 54 medals issued to the Riversdale Mounted Burghers.

x620 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**2202. Pte. H. Short. 17th. Lancers.**) *possibly a slightly later issue but named in the correct style, a few minor scratches to obverse field, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £500-£700

621 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**Bhistie Wuzeer A', By B.Bde., R.H.A.**) *suspension claw reattached, polishing to high relief, scratches to obverse, therefore about fine* £50-£70

Wuzeer served as a water carrier with "A" Battery, "B" Brigade in Afghanistan. Armed with six 9-pounder guns, the battery witnessed significant action at Ahmed Khel. It fell to the vast Indian establishment of Bhisties, Grasscutters, Saises, Mochis and Sweepers to facilitate British needs, serving as non-combatants often in the heat of battle.

622 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**Duffadar Ashraf Arh Khan 1st Punjab Cont.**) *edge bruising and cuts, fair to fine* £60-£80

623 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (**324, Pte. W. Wisdom, 59th Foot**) *very fine* £140-£180

William Wisdom was born at Preston, Lancaster, and enlisted into the 41st Foot for a term of 10 years at Preston on 1 April 1864, aged 20, having previously been a plasterer by trade. After arriving in India in July 1865 and completing his period of engagement, he volunteered to the 59th Foot on 1 September 1874. Whilst in India he also served in Afghanistan from 13 December 1878 to 1 September 1880, including the action of Ahmed Khel for which he later received the medal and clasp, as well as the L.S. & G.C. medal. He received his final discharge on 31 August 1885.

Sold with copied discharge papers and medal roll extract.



The Second Afghan War Medal awarded to Driver J. A. Gough, "E" Battery "B" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, a possible survivor of the battle of Maiwand

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (4298, Driv: J. A. Gough, E. Batt: B.Bde. R.H.A.) *edge bruising, polished with scratches to Monarch's cheek, better than good fine* £1,000-£1,400

Jeffrey Apps Gough was born in 1857 and served with "E" Battery, "B" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, during the Second Afghan War. At Maiwand, on that disastrous day of 27 July 1880, "E" Battery, "B" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery played a most conspicuous roll. It suffered as a consequence 2 officers and 19 other ranks killed, and 2 officers and 14 other ranks wounded, gaining in the process two Victoria Crosses and eight Distinguished Conduct Medals. Retiring to Kandahar, E/B., R.H.A. served during the siege of Kandahar, with three guns mounted on the Herat facing wall and one on the Idgah Gate. It is very possible that Gough was with his Battery at Maiwand on that day. During the battle of Kandahar on 1 September 1880, for which Gough was awarded the clasp, the battery was attached to the Cavalry Brigade. He died at Secunderabad, India, in 1888.

Sold with copied research.

625 Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul (834. Gr. W. Batchelor. F/A. R.H.A.) *edge nicks, polished, very fine* £260-£300

William Batchelor served in the Kuram Field Force under Sir Frederick Roberts, his medal being sent to the Officer Commanding the Sirkind Division on 5 January 1882. According to *British Battles and Medals*, only 26 men of F/A. Battery received the clasp for Peiwar Kotal, and a further 52 men of the Battery fought at Charasia. Upon being granted the Freedom of the City of London on 14 February 1881, Roberts was particularly complimentary about the Battery:

'Nothing could have been finer than the F Battery of the A Brigade of Royal Horse Artillery and the Squadron of the 10th Hussars - and why? Because, gentlemen, as you probably all know, the short service system has as yet been only partially applied to those branches of the service. The men were old and seasoned soldiers. I believe I am correct in saying that there was not one death in the Battery from diseases for several months, and such a thing as a man falling out on the line of march was unknown; although their endurance was severely tried by having to trudge on foot, while the guns were carried on elephants, the difficulties of the mountainous country rendering it impossible at times to take wheeled artillery with us.'

626 Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul (854: Gr. J. Dillon. F/A. R.H.A.) *good very fine* £200-£240

John Dillon witnessed extensive service during the Second Afghan War and was one of 26 men of "F" Battery, "A" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to receive the clasp for Peiwar Kotal, where the men took their guns in on the backs of elephants. The roll notes that he died at Campbellpur on 24 November 1880.

Sold with copied research.

627 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1885, unofficial retaining 'rod' between clasps (3753 Driv: J. Toms. G/B. R....) *heavy pitting and contact marks that has somewhat obscured unit, polished, fine* £80-£100

John Toms was born in Wisbech, near Peterborough, in 1860. A groom, he attested for the Royal Artillery on 19 June 1879, serving initially at Dublin before embarking from the Albert Dock to Alexandria via the transport *Ludgate Hill* on 8 August 1882. Upon arrival, his Battery was soon engaged in the capture of Mahsama - where G/B. fired 24 rounds - and then successfully seized the locks at Kassassin on 28 August 1882. On 9 September 1882 the Battery was back in action when the enemy launched an early morning attack on Kassassin, and on 14 September 1882 it formed part of the Cairo Garrison.

Posted to India on 15 January 1886, Toms was finally discharged on 26 June 1891. Following a spell of incarceration and numerous other indiscretions, his superiors were at pains to point out his character as 'fair' albeit, 'latterly good for the last year and a half.'

Sold with copied research.

- 628 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (**1187. Sergt. F. Orchard. 7th Co. C & T.C.**) *contact marks and polished, therefore good fine or better* £100-£140

The following details were published in the *Journal of the Royal Army Service Corps* in 1936, upon Mr Orchard joining the Regimental Association at Portsmouth (No. 1 Branch):

'Mr Orchard is still quite active and looks much younger than his actual age. He was born at Hoxton in 1855, and joined the Commissariat and Transport Corps on 12th December, 1874, as a butcher, his regimental number being 1187C. He served 11 years 159 days in the Corps, and purchased his discharge in May 1886, while holding the rank of Sergeant.

During his service with the Corps, Sergt. Orchard was stationed at Aldershot for five years, and in Dublin three and a half years, during which time the Irish boycott riots took place. He was also stationed in Edinburgh for two years. He served in the Egyptian campaign of 1885, and saw much service in General Sir J. McNeill's zarefa campaign from Suakin.

In November 1887, he joined the East Surrey Militia, from which he purchased his discharge in April 1889. He could not, however, keep away from soldiering, so he joined the Middlesex Rifle Volunteers in 1890 and served with them until 1900. At the age of 46 he joined the Duke of Cambridge's Own 21st Coy., Cheshire Imperial Yeomanry, and proceeded to South Africa in January 1901, being invalided home in March 1902. In 1906 he went to Canada, where he joined the Imperial Army and Navy Veteran's Corps, in which he served for twenty years.

He volunteered for service in the Great War, although he was then 60 years of age. He was accepted, but, being unable to pay his fare home, was enrolled for Imperial Defence in Canada. He returned to England in November 1934.

Mr Orchard possesses the Egyptian Medal and Star with clasp "Suakin 1885," and the South African Queen's and King's Medals with several clasps.'

Sold with copied extract as above and medal roll extract for Suakin.

- 629 Khedive's Star, dated 1882, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine* £50-£70

- 630 Khedive's Star, dated 1882, the reverse contemporarily engraved '**900. Pte. E. Brien. 2 R. Ir. R.**', *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80

Note: The recipient's Egypt and Sudan Medal, with clasp Tel-el-Kebir, was sold in these rooms in December 2010 (when accompanied by an unnamed Khedive's Star).

- 631 East and West Africa 1887-1900, for Mwele 1895-6, no clasp, officially impressed on edge but otherwise unnamed, *very fine* £140-£180

- 632 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (**Po/7897. Pte. C. F. James, H.M.S. Forte.**) *traces of lacquer, good very fine* £200-£240

633



British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, no clasp (→ **Gunner E. Webb. Salisbury Horse.** ←) in *Lamb, London*, fitted case, *extremely fine, scarce to rank* £400-£500

Only 14 British South Africa Company Medals with the rank of Gunner awarded to Salisbury Horse, all to members of the Maxim Machine Gun team.

Egbert Adams Organ Webb was born in 1866 and served with Salisbury Horse in Matabeleland in 1893. He was created an Officer of the Order of St. John in 1934 (*London Gazette* 26 June 1934), and died on 28 February 1983.

634 British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (1931. Sgt. Geo. E. Haxby. 2/W. Rid. Regt.) *lightly polished, very fine* £280-£340

635



Hong Kong Plague 1894, silver issue (Sapper G. Lester, R.E.) *some edge bruising, worn, therefore fine* £800-£1,000

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2007.

G. Lester served with 25th Fortress Company, Royal Engineers.

636 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (3105 Sepoy Gurdatt Singh Q.O. Corps of Guides Infy.) *edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine* £60-£80

637 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (Sweeper Alah Ditta 34th Bl. Infy.) *very fine* £100-£140

638 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (93129. Gunr. C. H. Weatherley, "F" By. R.H.A.) *very fine* £140-£180

Charles Henry Weatherley was born in Holborn, London, in 1874. He attested at London for the Royal Artillery on 27 September 1892, and served in India from 17 September 1895 to 21 December 1902. His Army Service Record notes a wound of the head on 26 April 1895 and a further injury to the left knee on 4 November 1901.

Sold with copied research.

639 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, bronze issue (Bhistie Beeda 2d Bn. Arg. & Suthd. Highrs) *polished, fair to fine* £80-£100

640 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (1619 Sepoy Mangal Singh 34th Pioneers) *suspension slack and clasps rather distorted, otherwise better than good fine* £80-£100

641 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897 (311 Havdr. Kishn Singh 35th. Sikhs) *suspension a little slack, generally very fine* £140-£180

Kishan Singh was wounded at Darbar in September 1897 whilst serving with the 35th Sikhs. As part of the Malakand Relief Force, Singh fought a series of engagements against hostile tribesmen in the Mamund Valley, culminating in a fixed bayonet attack when supplies of ammunition ran out. From a total strength of approximately 120 men, the 35th Sikhs lost 20 killed and 52 wounded during operations, including Havildar Singh, who received a slight gunshot wound to the toe.

Sold with copied research.

642 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897, bronze issue (15625 Duffdr. Mahir Buso C. T. Dept.) *nearly very fine* £120-£160

643 India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (4636 Pte. W. Mc. Creath. 1st. Bn. Ryl. Sco: Fus.) *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £160-£200

William McCreath was born in the Parish of Govan, Glasgow, in 1874. A labourer, he attested at Glasgow for the Royal Scots Fusiliers on 27 August 1894, witnessing service in India from 24 September 1896 to 6 April 1900, and South Africa from 28 June 1900 to 8 September 1902.

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- 644** India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Waziristan 1901-2 (**325 Sowar Mir Alam 3d Pjb. Cavly:**) *contact marks, otherwise better than good fine* £100-£140
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- 645** India General Service 1895-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98, *clasp carriage on first clasp altered to accommodate additional clasps* (**1340 Sepoy Bir Singh 35th. Sikhs**) *toned, good very fine* £240-£280
- Bir Singh** was killed in action at Darbar on 16 September 1897 whilst attempting to move up the Mamund Valley and take control of the long ridge towards Shahi Tung. Initially sniped at from well-concealed positions, the 35th Sikhs faced a series of desperate engagements as swarms of the enemy attacked on both flanks, aided by a sudden thunderstorm and downpour.
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- 646** Queen's Sudan 1896-98, unnamed specimen, *about extremely fine* £140-£180
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- 647** Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Gedaref, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* £180-£220
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- 648** East and Central Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, 1898 (**58 Naik Dil Muhammad. 1/Uganda Rif**) *edge digs, some flattening to claw, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £400-£500
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- 649** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Rhodesia (**218 Tpr. P. C. Farquharson. S. Rhod. Vols:**) *two edge bruises, otherwise very fine* £280-£340
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- x650** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (**Tpr. A. Sharpe. Gorrings F.C.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £80-£120
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- 651** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal (**592 Tpr. C. J. Bailey. Rhodesia Regt.**) *very fine* £300-£400
- Roll confirms as 3-clasp medal with Rhodesia in addition.
-
- x652** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Mafeking, Transvaal (**219 Pte. A. J. Brown. Cape Police**) *edge bruise and contact marks, nearly very fine* £1,200-£1,600
- Alexander John Brown** was born in Middlesex on 23 November 1873 and enlisted in the Cape Police at Kimberley on 21 April 1896. He served in District 2 during the Bechuanaland Rebellion (Medal and clasp), and during the Boer War from 11 October 1899 to 31 May 1902 (also entitled to the King's South Africa Medal with two clasps).
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- 653** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (**4181 Sgt. E. W. Williams, 30th. Coy. 9th. Imp. Yeo.**) *edge nicks and contact marks, nearly very fine* £80-£100
- Edward Walker Williams** was born in Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Yorkshire, in 1876 and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Haverfordwest on 1 March 1900, having previously served in the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, Welsh Regiment. He served with the 30th (Pembrokeshire) Company, 9th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War from 14 March 1900 to 8 July 1901, and was discharged on 7 August 1901, after 1 year and 160 days' service.
- Sold with copied service papers.
-
- 654** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902, Transvaal, *top clasp loose on riband* (**34608 Tpr. E. Wright. 88th. Coy. Imp. Yeo:**) *suspension claw crudely re-riveted, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £60-£80
- Edwin Wright** was born in Wrexham in 1877 and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Ruabon on 5 March 1901. He served with the 88th (Welsh Yeomanry) Company, 9th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War from 6 April 1901 to 27 August 1902, and was discharged on 3 September 1902, after 1 year and 182 days' service.
- Sold with copied service papers and medal roll extracts which confirm he is entitled to the clasps Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, and South Africa 1902.
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- 655** Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**76122 Dvr. W. Instone, M' Bty: R.H. A.**) *vertical scratches to Monarch's profile, otherwise very fine* £200-£240
- William Instone** was born in Birmingham in 1871. A groom by profession, he attested at Woolwich for the Royal Artillery on 13 December 1889, serving with "M" Battery in India for 6 years and South Africa from 17 February 1900 to 28 October 1901. This unit was the only Royal Horse Artillery Battery to take part in the Relief of Mafeking, and then only two sections of the Battery, accounting for just 59 men.
- Sold with copied research.



A fine Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Driver J. Smith, Royal Horse Artillery, who was severely wounded whilst fighting with "Q" Battery in the 'V.C. Action' at Sanna's Post

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (76198 Dr. J. Smith. Q,B., R.H.A.)
extremely fine £400-£500

Jacob Smith was born in East Hendred, near Wantage, Berkshire, on 6 December 1869. A labourer by trade, he attested at Woolwich for the Royal Artillery on 21 December 1889, serving at "A" Depot, Royal Horse Artillery, from 2 January 1890. Transferred to "L" Battery, Smith served in India from 23 September 1892 to 21 January 1898, before being recalled home.

Recalled to service under Special Army Order of 7 October 1899, Smith joined "Q" Battery on 27 November 1899 and sailed for South Africa aboard the *Manchester Corporation* in December 1899. In action at Klip Drift on 15 February 1900, "Q", "T" and "U" Batteries faced heavy shrapnel fire with approximately 21 officers and men killed or wounded. Situation restored by cavalry charge, Smith and the Gunners of "Q" Battery accompanied Brigadier General Broadwood to Thabanchu, but were ambushed at Sanna's Post on 30 March 1900 in one of the most famous engagements of the conflict.

Having behaved with great gallantry, and managing to save four of its guns from an apparently hopeless situation, the conduct of the battery was praised by Brigadier-General Broadwood in his report on the action. As a result of this report, Lord Roberts took the unusual step of ordering the battery to ballot for the Victoria Cross, to choose one officer, one non-commissioned officer, one gunner and one driver to receive the coveted award, there being no other fair way to choose four from so many who performed with such heroism on that day. As a result, Major Edmund John Phipps-Hornby, Sergeant Charles Edward Haydon Parker, Gunner Isaac Lodge, and Driver Horace Henry Glascock were each awarded the Victoria Cross. Smith's name would have been in the ballot for the Victoria Cross to the 'Driver'.

Severely wounded during the action, Smith was invalided home on 22 June 1900, and was discharged from the Colours on 19 December 1901. In total, the British suffered 155 men killed or wounded at Sanna's Post, with a further 428 men, 7 artillery pieces and 117 wagons captured. The Boers in comparison suffered 3 killed and five wounded, testament to the potency of ambush from well-concealed positions and the quality of Boer marksmanship.

Sold with copied research.

657 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rod between first and second clasps (1522 Ordly: J. Bonham. St John Amb: Bde:)* *edge bruise, contact marks, better than good fine* £100-£140

Sold with copy medal roll extract.

658 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, *last clasp loose on riband, as issued (3510 Sapper T. Jones, Rl: Angl: Engrs:)* *edge bruising and traces of attempt to obliterate naming (although naming all perfectly legible), good fine, scarce to unit* £120-£140

T. Jones attested for the Royal Anglesey Engineers (Militia), and served with them in South Africa during the Boer War.

x659 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901, *unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps (4574 Trpr: V. Andrews, 41st Coy. 12th Imp: Yeo:)* *very fine* £120-£160

Victor Andrews was born in Fareham, Hampshire, and attested for the Imperial Yeomanry at Winchester on 5 January 1900, having previously served as a Cyclist in the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, Hampshire Regiment. He served with the 41st (Hampshire) Company, 12th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa during the Boer War from 31 January 1900 to 25 April 1901, and was wounded by gun shot to the left leg at Lang Berg on 26 October 1900. He was discharged on 28 May 1901, his Medical History sheet recording that he was suffering at the time from enteric fever.

- 660 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (**91341 Gnr; W. Harrison, R.H.A.**) *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90
- William Harrison** was born in Liverpool in 1868. A ship's steward, he attested at Seaforth for the Royal Artillery on 16 July 1892, being posted to "B" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, not long thereafter. Sent to India on 11 March 1893, he was imprisoned on 11 May 1893. Released, his Army Service Record notes a series of scrapes around this time, including a fracture of the ribs, wound to the scalp and sprain to the ankle, all whilst off duty. Posted to South Africa from 12 March 1900, Harrison served with "M" Battery from 18 June 1901, likely acting as a replacement for those Gunners killed in the V.C. action at Sanna's Post. Discharged on 13 July 1913, his Army Service Record adds: 'Character, indifferent. Has been addicted to drink.'
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 661 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Orange Free State, *unofficial retaining rod between fourth and fifth clasps* (**5381 Pte. J. Baker, R. Welsh Fus.**) *with replacement retaining rod, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £80-£100
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- 662 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, *unofficial rivets between State and date clasps* (**8227 Serjt. T. J. Davies. Rl: Engineers. M**) *minor edge bruise, very fine, scarce to unit* £140-£180
- T. J. Davies** served with the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers (Militia) in South Africa during the Boer War.
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- x663 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**1113 Tpr. R. W. Mc Namara. Steinaecker's. H.**) *suspension claw possibly re-pinned, edge bruise, nearly very fine* £100-£140
- Ralph William Mcnamara** was born at King Williamtown, Cape Colony, in 1876 and served with the Rhodesia Horse as part of the Salisbury Field Force in 1896 (entitled to a British South Africa Company's Medal), and with the Garrison Volunteers in 1897. He enlisted as a Corporal in Steinaecker's Horse on 10 November 1900, and was discharged, medically unfit, on 1 August 1901. He re-enlisted as a Sergeant in the Canadian Scouts at Pretoria on 15 August 1901, and was finally discharged on 20 March 1902.
- Sold with copied medal roll extracts.
-
- 664 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, *unofficial rivets between fifth and sixth clasps and top retaining rod* (**13314 Bomb C. S. Secker, A,B, R.H.A.**) *very fine* £100-£140
- Charles Smith Secker** was born at Old Buckenham, Norfolk, on 17 May 1875. A groom, he served in India with "H" Battery from 14 October 1897, before transferring to "A" Battery on 3 January 1900 and arriving in Natal shortly thereafter. The Battery landed in time to assist at Vaal Krantz from 5-7 February 1900 and in operations leading to the Relief of Ladysmith, including the shelling of Boer positions around the town. It further accompanied General Buller in his northern advance, rendering excellent service at Laing's Nek, Alleman's Nek, Bergendal and other minor actions. In the Paardeplatz-Lydenburg district, "A" Battery witnessed heavy fighting and recorded many losses; of 126 officers and men on the medal roll, 11 were killed or wounded. Returned home and reverted to Gunner for misconduct on 21 January 1901, Secker was discharged to reserve on 20 January 1903.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 665 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (**82754 Dr: G. Godwin, P,B, R.H.A.**) *good very fine* £80-£100
- George Godwin** was born in the Parish of Chedworth, near Cirencester, in 1873. A labourer, he attested at Woolwich for the Royal Artillery on 5 January 1891, initially serving with "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. Following a rather inauspicious start in India where he was tried, convicted and imprisoned for disobedience, Godwin transferred to "W" Battery whilst still in the cells. Just a couple of years after release, he repeated the same mistake when convicted and imprisoned for insubordinate language and striking a non-commissioned officer. Returned home to England on 18 December 1898, Godwin served in South Africa from 28 October 1899 to 6 September 1902, before discharge on 4 January 1903.
- Sold with copied research.
-
- 666 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4017 Pte. G. Downes. S. Wales Bord.**) *toned, good very fine* £40-£50
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- 667 St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (**1359 Pte. J. Wood. Bolton Corps.**) *very fine* £240-£280
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- 668 St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (**1831. Pte. C. Galmer. Ironbridge Corps.**) *suspension re-pinned, polished, fine* £140-£180
-
- 669 St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (**785. Pte. W. H. Murray. Kendal. Div.**) *some heavy marks to obverse bust and flan distorted, therefore good fine* £140-£180

- 670 St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (**243. Pte. J. W. Crawshaw. Rawtenstall Div.**) *very fine* £240-£280
- 671 St. John Medal for South Africa 1899-1902 (**890. Pte. T. E. Butterworth. Rochdale Corps.**) *very fine* £240-£280
- 672 China 1900, no clasp (**1393 Gunner H. Read 'B. By. R.H.A.)** *nearly extremely fine* £200-£240
Herbert Read was born in Catton, near Norwich, in 1887. He attested at Woolwich for the Royal Artillery on 14 December 1893, and was initially posted as Gunner to the 1st Field Artillery Battery, transferring to 41st Battery on 21 February 1894. Sent to the Royal Horse Artillery not long thereafter, Read joined "P" Battery and then witnessed service in India with "N" Battery. Transferred further to "D" Battery and then "B" Battery, Read was deployed with the latter as part of the international force designed to quell the Boxer uprising in China. Believed to be the only Horse Artillery unit to be deployed for this purpose, Read witnessed further service in India before returning home to Norwich.
Sold with copied research.
- 673 China 1900, no clasp (**2781 Sowar Niaz Muhammad Khan II 3d Bo. Lt. Cavy.)** *attempted erasure of first name, edge bruise and polished overall, therefore fine* £140-£180
- 674 China 1900, no clasp, bronze issue (**756 Cooly Huboyat (?) S. & T. Corps)** *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £160-£200
- 675 China 1900, no clasp, bronze issue (**187 Muleteer Mannoo S. & T. Corps)** *official corrections to name, slack suspension, otherwise nearly very fine* £140-£180
- 676 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (**W. G. Quirk, A.B., H.M.S. Highflyer.)** *surname partially officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
William George Quirk was born at Douglas, Isle of Man, on 22 April 1881 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 30 September 1897. He served in H.M.S. *Highflyer* from 7 December 1899 to 13 January 1903, and was advanced Able Seaman on 18 October 1900. He was shore released on 21 April 1911 at the end of his first period of continuous service.
- 677 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (**147658 A. E. Boorman, Act. C.P.O. H.M.S. Hyacinth.)** *good very fine* £200-£240
Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2007.
Albert Edward Boorman was born in Hadlon, Kent, on 21 November 1873 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy Second Class on 5 January 1889. Advanced Petty Officer First Class on 10 September 1900, he joined H.M.S. *Hyacinth* on 27 March 1909, and was promoted Acting Chief Petty Officer on 25 August 1909. He was confirmed in that rate on 25 August 1910, and was shore pensioned on 20 November 1913, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve on 13 December 1913. Recalled for service during the Great War, he was born on the books of H.M.S. *Pembroke II*, and died with H.M.S. *Spey* collided with the S.S. *Belvedere* and sunk in the Thames on 7 March 1917. His body was recovered and he is buried in Gillingham (Woodlands) Cemetery, Kent.
Sold with copied record of service and other research.
- 678 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (**2269 Sepoy Aghajan Khyber Rifles)** *good very fine* £60-£80
- 679 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908, bronze issue (**Sweeper Alah Baksh 34th Sikh Pioneers)** *good very fine* £80-£100
- x 680 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**15802956 Pte. J. G. Anderson. 1 K.D. Guards.)** *edge bruise, very fine* £70-£90
Provenance: Buckland Dix & Wood, October 1995.
John G. Anderson attested for the King's Dragoon Guards and served with them during the Great War on the Western Front from 16 June 1915; it is probable, therefore, that he joined the Regiment after the declaration of War, as the Regiment as a whole was stationed in India in 1914, and arrived in France en masse in November 1914. He returned with the Regiment to India in October 1917, and saw further action during the Third Afghan War, where, at Dakka, north west of the Khyber Pass, the regiment made one of the last recorded charges by a British horsed cavalry unit - for this action Lieutenant Card was awarded the M.C. Anderson was discharged to the Reserve on 27 January 1920.
Sold with copied research.
- 681 India General Service 1908-35 (2), 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**1843 Swr. Tika Khan, Guides Cavy.);** 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1921-24 (**01136 Sepoy Dhani Ram, 2 Guides.);** British War Medal 1914-20 (**0327 Sepoy Gheba Khan. 2 Guides. Infy)** *nearly very fine or better (3)* £60-£80

- 682 Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver (**Sto. Hadley. H.M.S. Duncan Com. 1907-1909**) privately engraved naming, *very fine*
£120-£160

Frank Hadley was born at Oldbury, Worcestershire, on 4 November 1888, and joined the Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 30 January 1908. After a brief service in *Acheron* until August 1908, he joined *Duncan* on 17 August 1908, advancing to Stoker 1st Class in June 1909. Discharged to *Pembroke II* on 9 August 1910, he was discharged to Shore on 17 August 1910 'S.N.L.R.' (services no longer required). In the remarks column of his record of service it states: 'Approves discharge "S.N.L.R." being a constant source of trouble owing to his argumentative temperament and non conformance to discipline.'

Sold with copied record of service and medal roll extract confirming Messina Earthquake medal, his sole entitlement.

- 683 An interesting 1914 Star awarded to Lance Corporal **G. H. Anderson, York and Lancaster Regiment, who drowned whilst attempting to save a lad at Roker, Sunderland, on 12 September 1915, and was subsequently awarded a posthumous Royal Humane Society Testimonial on Vellum**

1914 Star (8924 L. Cpl. G. H. Anderson, 2/ York: & Lanc: R.) *nearly very fine* £70-£90

George H. Anderson attested into the York and Lancaster Regiment and served during the Great War on the Western Front from 9 September 1914. He drowned whilst attempting to save a lad at Roker, Sunderland, on 12 September 1915, and was subsequently posthumously awarded a Royal Humane Society Vellum. He is buried in Sunderland (Mere Knolls) Cemetery.

Sold with copied research.

684



1914-15 Star (**2. Lieut. D. M. Griffin. L'pool R.**) *patches of staining, top loop somewhat out of shape, very fine*
£120-£160

Douglas Morley Griffin was born in Hampstead, London, on 1 August 1889, the only son of Professor William Hall Griffin, biographer of the Victorian poet and playwright Robert Browning. Admitted as King's Scholar to Westminster School in 1903, Griffin proved a successful athlete and represented the school in gymnastics. As a member of the O.T.C., he enjoyed shooting competitions and exceeded the school's 'highest hopes' in 1907 with an excellent performance at Bisley training camp, whereupon he was raised Lance Corporal. Upon his father's death in 1907, it soon became impossible for his mother to pay the fees necessary for him to continue in private education. The school archive notes: 'He was a boy of character, and faced misfortune with the courage which he afterwards showed in the war.'

Taking part-time employment at an architect's office in Liverpool, Griffin attended the University of Liverpool and qualified M.R.I.B.A. in 1910, and A.R.I.B.A. in 1914. Enlisting in September 1914, he was appointed to a commission in the 18th (2nd City) Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment, and served on the Western Front from 7 November 1915. He died at Abbeville on 16 July 1916 of wounds received in action during the Battle of the Somme on 9 July 1916, his Battalion being heavily engaged at around that time in efforts to capture the village of Montauban and press the enemy back towards Trones Wood. He is buried in Abbeville Communal War Cemetery, France.

- 685 1914-15 Star (4) (**15816 Pte. A. Jones. S. W. Bord; 15199 Pte. E. Toulcher. S. Wales Bord; M2- 105259 Pte. O. R. Gent. A. S.C.; No. 1362 Sepy Pir Baksh 1/69/Punjabis.**); Burma Star (5); Italy Star (5), *the Second War stars all later issues, very fine and better* (14)
£80-£100

Albert Jones, from Neath, attested into the Welsh Regiment for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 8th Battalion from 5 September 1915. He saw further service with the 1st Battalion and was discharged Class 'Z' on 17 January 1919.

Ernest Toulcher attested into the Welsh Regiment for service during the Great War and served on the Western Front with the 8th Battalion from 6 September 1915 and saw further service with Royal Engineers.

Oswald Rushton Gent, from Middlesborough, attested into the Army Service Corps for service during the Great War and served in Egypt from 20 November 1915. He saw later service in the Balkans with the 597th Mechanical Transport Company, where he died, aged 31, on 6 November 1918. He is buried in Sturma Military Cemetery, Greece.

686



A poignant 1914-15 Star awarded to Lieutenant J. Le Roy Mavety, Canadian Militia, later Royal Army Medical Corps, who died from acute poisoning on the Western Front in December 1915

1914-15 Star (Lieut. J. Le R. Mavety. R.A.M.C.) *good very fine* £120-£160

John Le Roy Mavety was born in Kingston, Ontario, on 22 August 1887, the son of the Reverend John Edward Mavety. Educated at McGill University, Montreal, he graduated B.A. 1909, M.D. 1911, passing his Medical Council certification in the province of Ontario around 1912. Rendering brief service with the Canadian Militia, he transferred to the Royal Army Medical Corps as Temporary Lieutenant in June 1915 and was soon in the thick of the action with the 46th Division on the Western Front. Arriving in time for the Battle of Loos,

Mavety witnessed the devastating attack on the Hohenzollern Redoubt on 13 October 1915, where, in a matter of minutes, the 46th Division suffered 3,763 casualties. This undoubtedly placed considerable strain upon the medical services, especially the front-line doctors such as Mavety who were frequently coming up against the extreme facial and torso injuries caused by mechanised warfare for the first time.

According to online sources, Mavety died on 13 December 1915 in consequence of poisoning. At that time, the most common form of poisoning involved the drug morphine; a most potent analgesic, morphine sulphate was heavily employed during the Great War to take the severely wounded into a state of relief - and into the possession of Morpheus, the Greek god of sleep. Aged 29 years at his time of death, he is buried in St. Venant Communal Cemetery, France.

687

British War Medal 1914-20 (**Lieut. J. E. Purvis. R.N.V.R.**) *nearly extremely fine*

£60-£80

John Eiston Purvis, a native of Alnwick, Northumberland, was educated at the Leys School, Cambridge, and was commissioned temporary Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 15 May 1916. Promoted temporary Lieutenant on 15 May 1917, he was killed when Motor Launch *561* struck a mine and sunk off Ostend, off the Belgian coast, on Trafalgar Day, 21 October 1918. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient.

688

A rare 'sole entitlement' British War Medal awarded to Able Seaman D. C. Godsiff, Admiralty Yard Craft Service, who operated auxiliary vessels at Chatham Dockyard

British War Medal 1914-20 (D. C. Godsiff. Service with the Royal Navy.) in *slightly damaged* named card box of issue to 'Civ.17', *extremely fine* £120-£160

Daniel Christopher Godsiff was born at Chatham, Kent, in 1891. A civilian contractor, he served during the Great War with the Admiralty Yard Craft Service operating tugs, harbour ferries, launches and lighters. Posted aboard the 700-tonne tug *Advice*, Godsiff likely had an extremely busy war at Chatham; the tug crews worked to the tides on 12-hour days and were responsible for shepherding up to 205 ships of the Chatham Division Fleet in and out of the dockyard. As civilians working for a civilian service, the men of the A.Y.C.S. wore dark woollen suits and flat hats. Some adapted parts of the naval type 'No. 8 working dress blues'. Placed under a form of naval discipline, they answered to the Captain of the Dockyard and were issued On War Service badges to wear on their clothing to avoid white feather abuse.

The grim reality of war made its impact felt very early on for the people of Chatham. The loss of the cruisers *Hogue*, *Aboukir* and *Cressy* on 22 September 1914 resulted in the deaths of some 1500 Chatham Division personnel and sent shock waves through the close-knit community. The U-Boat menace and regular attrition of life from mines heaped considerable pressure on the A.Y.C.S., especially when required to tow disabled ships from the North Sea and Thames Estuary back to the dockyard, often in inclement weather. The tug *Advice* was further utilised in the salvage of the steamship *Irthington* from 9 to 14 July 1917.

Aside from the threat at sea, the evolution of warfare meant that Chatham dockyard found itself the target of the first night raid by Gotha bomber aircraft on Britain. At 11pm on 4 September 1917 the unprepared and fully illuminated town was struck by bombs from four enemy aircraft which created havoc. The Drill Hall housing large numbers of naval personnel suffered a direct hit which sent thousands of shards of plate glass screaming down from the roof upon the sleeping men:

'Some had never woken up. Apparently the shock appeared to have stopped their hearts. They were stretched out, white, gaunt, drawn faces, with eyes nearly bolting out of their heads. Others were greatly cut up, mangled, bleeding, and some were blown limb from limb. It was a terrible affair and the old sailors, who had been in several battles, said they would rather be in ten Jutland's or Heligoland's than go through another raid like this.'

Known at the time as the 'Chatham massacre', a total of 136 sailors died. The end of the war brought peace to Chatham, but it wasn't long before resentment boiled to the surface, this time over the award of medals and war gratuities. Despite working alongside Royal Navy personnel, the civilian A.Y.C.S. men found themselves ineligible for both, the Admiralty arguing that they received higher rates of pay than naval ratings during the war, with the presumption that they had already been compensated. Raised in Parliament by Sir. T. Bramsden, Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke and Dr. Macnamara, a 'middle ground' was found where the crews of vessels engaged in open water rescues were recognised. Godsiff and 10 crewmates aboard *Advice* received the BWM, with a further 20 civilians of the Chatham tug fleet receiving the same. Recorded in 1939 as still aboard the tugs at Chatham, Godsiff died in January 1951. He rests in the Palmerston Road Cemetery.

689

A scarce 'underage Casualty' sole entitlement British War Medal awarded to Sapper A. J. Crockett, 1/3rd Kent Fortress Company, Royal Engineers, who lost his life, aged 17, when H.M.S. *Hythe* was almost cut in two by the much larger troopship *Sarnia* which accidentally rammed her at speed and in pitch-black conditions off the Gallipoli Peninsula on 28 October 1915

British War Medal 1914-20 (2564 Spr. A. J. Crockett R.E.) in *damaged* named card box of issue, *extremely fine* £120-£160

Alfred James Crockett was born in Gravesend in 1898, the eldest son of James and Eliza Crockett of 19 Prospect Place, Gravesend. His father worked as a steamship seaman, but rather than follow in his maritime footsteps, Alfred attested at Gillingham for the Corps of Royal Engineers and was posted to the 1/3rd Kent Fortress Company. This unit was effectively a 'Pals' Battalion in all senses, dominated by men - often pre-war friends - from Tunbridge Wells, Southborough and the surrounding villages in and around the Ashdown Forest. The men were commanded by the popular Captain David R. H. P. Salomons, sole heir to Sir David Lionel Salomons of Broomhill, a magistrate and former mayor of Tunbridge Wells and Honorary Colonel of the Kent Royal Engineers.

Completing his training at Sheffield Hall, Draper Street, Southborough, Crockett and his comrades travelled from Devonport to Malta and on to Mudros Island (Limnos Bay) aboard H.M.T. *Scotian*. Here, 5 officers and 213 men of the 1/3rd transferred to the waiting 509-tonne former cross-Channel steamer *Hythe*, commanded by the Admiralty to work on troop movements in the Dardanelles. A small vessel, it was believed that her size and shallow draught would present a smaller target for enemy torpedoes.

Leaving Mudros at 1600hrs on 28 October 1915 for the 50-mile journey to Cape Helles, it appears that *Hythe* was heavily overladen with both men and equipment; as an engineer unit tasked with improving the perilous duckboards and infrastructure on the peninsula, it would be logical that the vessel was packed tight with tools and resources. The dangers were further heightened by blackout conditions in the latter stages to avoid enemy detection. Clive Maier, author of a full account of events published on the Southborough Memorial website, notes:

'Men were packed on the decks, many huddling under an awning that had been rigged to give a little relief from rain and spray. At about 20:00, as they neared their destination, men donned their kit, drivers went to their vehicles and the *Hythe* doused all lights. Within minutes the lightless *Sarnia* [almost triple the gross tonnage of *Hythe*] was spotted, steaming back empty to Mudros Bay from Cape Helles and on a collision course.'

Desperate to avoid contact, both vessels attempted to change course but it was too late:

'The *Sarnia* struck the port side of the *Hythe* with such force that its bows cut halfway through the ship. That brought *Hythe* to a dead stop and caused its mast to collapse on top of the awning. Many were killed instantly by the bow and mast, but the others fared little better because the immense damage caused the *Hythe* to sink rapidly... It was all over in as little as 10 minutes.'

The subsequent enquiry found considerable issue with the sheer numbers of men on board, the lack of life jackets and the inability of many to swim. Many of the survivors - rescued by a lone lifeboat from the (holed) *Sarnia* - had simply survived by clinging on to floating debris, their fate determined by luck rather than anything else. The tragedy cost the lives of the C.O. and 128 men of the 1/3rd Fortress Company, along with 15 further army personnel and 11 of *Hythe's* crew. Only 103 members of the 1/3rd survived.

The impact of the disaster on the people of Kent, and Tunbridge Wells in particular, is hard to quantify. Much as the forthcoming slaughter on the Somme would prove devastating to vast swathes of industrial England - all 'Pals' who had met the call of Lord Kitchener - the loss of so many Kent men in such circumstances, before they even had the chance to fight, proved particularly upsetting; several pairs of brothers were lost on the *Hythe*, a father and son drowned together, and some 99 children were left fatherless. For many years afterwards the local people of Southborough held a 'Hythe Sunday' church service to remember loved ones.

His body lost to the sea, Crockett is commemorated upon the Helles Memorial, Turkey, one of the youngest servicemen to die during the campaign. As he did not officially enter a theatre of War, he was not entitled to either a 1914-15 Star or a Victory Medal.

Sold with a Royal Engineers brass cap badge.

690

The British War Medal awarded to Captain H. L. Shaw, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who as killed in action on the Somme on 3 July 1916

British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. H. L. Shaw.); Memorial Plaque (Henry Lynn Shaw) in original car envelope, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £80-£100

Henry Lynn Shaw was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Pembroke College, Oxford, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, on 9 December 1896. He was promoted Lieutenant on 2 July 1898, and Captain on 5 June 1901, before transferring to the Reserve of Officers in 1910. In civilian life he was Senior Partner in the family firm Henry Shaw and Sons, nail manufacturers, and was a Member of Birmingham City Council.

Following the outbreak of the Great War Shaw joined the 14th (1st Birmingham Pals) Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He was commissioned Captain in the 10th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, on 13 June 1915, and proceeded to France later that year. He was killed in action on the Somme on 3 July 1916, on which date the battalion was involved in the capture of La Boiselle, and is mentioned in the Battalion War Diary as having commanded "C" and "D" Companies that day, going 'over the top' at 8:00 a.m. At the time of his death he was due to have been promoted Major but his promotion had not yet been gazetted. He is buried in Bapaume Post Military Cemetery, France.

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

- 691 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**Lieut. D. W. Arnott; 2. Lieut. B. G. Hill**); Victory Medal 1914-19 (**Capt. F. J. Horner**.) *generally good very fine* (3) £140-£180

David William Arnott was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Caius College, Cambridge. Examined for the Indian Civil Service, he went out to Ceylon in 1907, and after seven years there he came home on leave in 1914, and was thus in England when the Great War broke out. He joined the Inns of Court O.T.C. and was soon gazetted Second Lieutenant in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Great War on the Western Front, was promoted Lieutenant in October 1915, and was gassed in April 1916. After three months' recovery he returned to the front, and was killed in action at Givenchy on 3 September 1916. He is buried in Serre Road Cemetery, France.

Bertram Gilbert Hill was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and following the outbreak of the Great War attested for the 14th (1st Birmingham Pals) Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment in October 1914. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, he served attached to the 2nd Battalion's Machine Gun Company on the Western Front from 5 August 1915, and was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of Loos on 25 September 1915. He is buried in Brown's Road Military Cemetery, Festubert, France.

Frederick Julian Horner, a native of Coventry, was born in 1896 and was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham. Commissioned Second Lieutenant on the 10th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment in 1915, and later promoted Lieutenant and acting Captain, he died of wounds in Salonika whilst attached to the 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, on 15 April 1918. The King Edward's School *Roll of Service* states in relation to his death: 'He was in command of his platoon, stemming an overwhelming enemy advance; he had already been wounded in the right arm.' He is buried in Struma Military Cemetery, Greece. He was posthumously awarded the Military Cross 'for distinguished service in connection with Military Operations in Salonika' (*London Gazette* 3 June 1918).

Sold with copied research.

- 692 **An interesting British War Medal awarded to Private J. Rother, Middlesex Regiment, later Labour Corps, a British National by birth but of Prussian-English parentage, who likely faced extensive 'Germanophobia', making subtle adjustments to his forename in consequence**

British War Medal 1914-20 (3133 Pte. J. Rother. Midd'x R.) *good very fine*

£60-£80

Julius Rother was born on 8 February 1897 in the parish of Westminster, London, the son of Julius Rother and Edith Emily Merrett. His father was born around 1869 at Lauben (Oberallgau), near Bayern, and emigrated as a young man to England where he met and married Gloucestershire-born Edith at a church in Hampstead on 12 December 1889. Setting up home in the parish of St. Marylebone, Middlesex, the couple went on to raise a family of four sons and a daughter, Julius being the second child.

By 1911 the family are shown living at 41 College Place in Camden Town with Julius senior employed as a waiter, one of nearly 60,000 overseas nationals working in the UK hospitality industry at this time. Appreciated for working long hours and taking advantage of Londoners' growing tastes for foreign cuisine, it is said that nearly 10% of all waiters in the City at this time were of German heritage - indeed Julius senior was clear to state on the 1911 Census for England that he was a 'Prussian resident' and of Prussian nationality. The same document records Julius junior as a 14 year-old office boy living alongside four boarders in the family home: Karl Mety, a 20 year-old waiter; William Koegimaur, an 18 year-old Munich-born waiter; Edward Hausler, a Bohemian-born barman; and Rudolf Milty, a 19 year-old Viennese waiter.

The outbreak of the Great War likely had a significant impact upon the finances and life of the Rother family, especially with the children still being young and at school. It is almost certain that income dried up from letting rooms, and any tenants that remained had likely been earmarked for internment on the Isle of Man. With newspapers extolling the horrors meted out by the Imperial German Army in Belgium, British society soon became gripped with spy fever and suggestions that many of those who had worked in the UK for decades were now working in the interests of the 'Fatherland'.

On 14 October 1914 the *Daily Mail* published an editorial titled 'The Spy Danger and the New Order' which complained about 'the multitude of Germans employed in our British hotels, who also have singular opportunities of learning all that is happening... found at the centres of naval and political intelligence'. Even before the sinking of the liner *Lusitania* in 1915 and the corresponding anti-German riots in London, it was clear that employment as a waiter or 'enemy in our midst' according to the contemporary press, was no longer a viable option for Julius senior. Family research displayed online notes Julius senior travelling to New York aboard *Franconia* on 26 December 1914, where he was immediately held by US immigration for special enquiry - almost certainly on account of his nationality. He appears to have been deported from the east coast after barely three weeks ashore.

Upon reaching the age of 18, Julius junior attested for the Middlesex Regiment and was soon posted to the 7th Battalion. He served in the Balkans from 29 August 1915 and was discharged on 24 February 1919. Little is known about his military service, but it is interesting how his MIC notes the spelling of his forename as Julius, whilst in the medal rolls it becomes Julius and finally the Index of Wills entry for 1962 makes plain his desire to be known as Julian.

- 693 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (**LT D H A Doggett RM**) in named card box of issue, *extremely fine and scarce* £300-£400

David Henry Alexander Doggett was born at Brentford, Middlesex, in 1932 and was commissioned into the Royal Marines as 2nd Lieutenant on 1 September 1949; Acting Lieutenant on 3 May 1951; and Lieutenant on 1 November 1952. Doggett served in the Canal Zone with 42 Commando Royal Marines and retired in 1957.

Sold with copied research.

- 694 Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Arabian Peninsula (**R.M.13338 P. A. Best. Mne. R.M.**) *nearly extremely fine* £240-£280

Believed to have served with 41 Commando.

- 695** *Family Group:*
General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp (2), Palestine (**45586. Dvr. O. W. Evans. R.A.S.C.**); Palestine 1945-48 (**Mrs. M. A. Evans.**) *extremely fine and a scarce family pair to a husband and wife (2)* £160-£200
Mrs. M. A. Evans served at Sarafand from September 1945 to January 1946, with the Women's Voluntary Service. One of 66 medal and clasps awarded for this campaign to the WVS.
Sold with copy medal roll extracts.
- 696** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (2) (**Mya. 18020180 Pte. Suphat B. Hj. Tai, R.A.M.C.; 14662 P.C. Md. Shah B. Gumbok, F. of M. Pol.**) *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-£140
Provenance: Brigadier Brian Parritt Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, June 2007.
- 697** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.I.R. (**23335992. Pte. W. P. McNeill R.A.M.C.**) *surname partially corrected*; General Service 1962-2007, 1 *copy* clasp, Northern Ireland (**24357810 Gnr. K. Leech RA.**) *good very fine (2)* £60-£80
- 698** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23430625 Fus. A. Deacon. R.W.F.**); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24425070 Fus D B Conway-Williams RWF**) *good very fine (2)* £80-£100
- 699** General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23500727 Pte. A. Jones. Welch.**) *edge bruising, very fine* £60-£80
- 700** India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**4856545 Pte. C. W. Etherington. Leic. R.**) *extremely fine* £80-£100
C. W. Etherington served on the North West Frontier with the 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment.
- 701** India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**Apprentice Partap Singh, Mily. Farms Dept.**) *official corrections to two letters, very fine* £50-£70
- 702** 1939-45 Star (25) all unnamed as issued, with ribbon, *generally very fine (25)* £60-£80
- 703** 1939-45 Star (25) all unnamed as issued, with ribbon, *generally very fine (25)* £60-£80
- 704** 1939-45 Star (2); Atlantic Star; Burma Star; Defence Medal (5); War Medal 1939-45 (9), one of the War Medals with 'ticker tape' entitlement slip, in named card box of issue addressed to 'Miss D. E. Rangoon, 61 Reigate Rd., Downham Estate, Bromley, Kent', *generally good very fine and better (18)* £60-£80
Sold with two unnamed (non-casualty) Army Council enclosure slips.
- 705** 1939-45 Star, the reverse impressed '**Cpl. F. G. Sanders 2/4th Royal H. Regt.**'; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star, 1 clasp, Burma; Burma Star, 1 clasp, Pacific; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue, 2 clasps, Long Service 1941, Long Service 1945 (**William L. Lancaster.**); together with a King's Badge for Loyal Service, *good very fine and better (11)* £60-£80
Sold with one Admiralty and two Air Council enclosure slips for Second War awards.
- 706** Air Crew Europe Star, unnamed as issued, *some light staining to reverse, good very fine* £180-£220
- 707** Burma Star (25) all unnamed as issued, with ribbon, *generally very fine (25)* £60-£80
- 708** Burma Star (25) all unnamed as issued, with ribbon, *generally very fine (25)* £60-£80
- 709** Defence Medal, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Africa Service Medal (**SAP195654 S. D. A. Fourie**); India Service Medal; New Zealand War Service Medal; Australia Service Medal (**WX15196 G. R. W. Carter.**); South Africa Medal for War Service; together with a miniature Newfoundland Volunteer War Service Medal, *nearly extremely fine (9)* £80-£100

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- 710** Southern Rhodesia Service Medal, unnamed as issued, *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £200-£240
-
- 711** Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (**3600493 Rfn. F. Elliott. R.U.R.**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- 712** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (**23154262 L/Cpl. D. J. Saville. Para.**) *nearly extremely fine* £140-£180
-
- 713** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**RM.18756 W. Lee. Mne. R.M.**) *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
-
- 714** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (**068205 L. J. Rees. R.O.3. R.N.**) *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
-

x **715**



General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Vietnam, an unnamed specimen, *extremely fine* £300-£400

Only 68 South Vietnam clasps to the General Service Medal 1962-2007 were awarded, all to members of the Australian Army Training Team, for the period from 24 December 1962 to 29 May 1964.

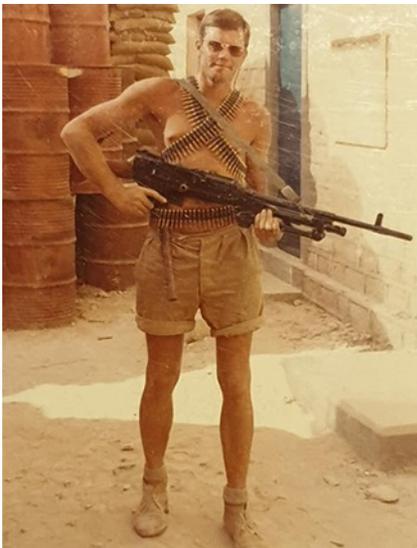
-
- 716** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24282615 Pte. C. J. Hansford Para.**) *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £180-£220

C. J. Hansford served in Northern Ireland with 1 Para.

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- 717** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**25015251 Pte N J Roberts Para**) *edge nicks and light contact marks, good very fine* £180-£220

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- 718** General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24926202 Pte M F Ryder Para**) *good very fine* £180-£220

x **719**



General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Dhofar (**F8094252 SAC T E F Grant RAF**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

Timothy Edwin Frederick Grant was born in Bristol on 10 July 1953.

Sold with a photographic image of the recipient.

-
- 720** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (**23161021 Rfn. B. Prouse, 3 Green Jackets**) *nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
Provenance: David Boniface Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.
-
- 721** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**23830245 Gnr. N. J. C. Miller. RHA.**) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* £60-£80
-
- x722** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Northern Ireland, Dhofar, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**24120179 Spr. C. A. Henderson RE.**) *minor edge bruise and somewhat harshly cleaned, very fine* £100-£140
Charles Alfred Henderson was born in Dundee on 30 June 1950 and attested there for the Royal Engineers on 3 July 1967, qualifying as a Combat Engineer and Combat Signaller. He undertook two tours of Northern Ireland, from March to October 1971 and January to June 1975, and saw service in Dhofar from September 1973 to January 1974, with the rest of his service either being at home or with the BOAR. He was discharged on 29 June 1977.
Sold with the recipient's original Red Book Certificate of Service; Certificate of Qualifications; and Passport.
-
- 723** General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Dhofar, Northern Ireland, *unofficial retaining rod between clasps* (**P8091816 SAC M H W Gant RAF**) in named card box of issue, *clasp facing on NI clasp detached from carriage but present, with attempted adhesive repair, nearly extremely fine* £80-£100
-
- 724** South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**24444041 Spr M N Wood RE**) mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine* £400-£500
-
- 725** Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (**24848465 Tpr J P Sealey 16/5L**) *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
-
- x726** Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (**Sg N I Badea Sp. Mil. Chr. 100**) mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140
N. I. Badea, a Romanian national, served as a Sergeant at the 100th Surgical Military Hospital in Iraq. Romania participated Operation *Granby*, lead by the British, as part of Operation *Desert Storm* in a military medical campaign, with 384 soldiers and a 200-bed hospital. The hospital provided medical assistance to British troops engaged in humanitarian operations and missions for war prisoners and civilians.

Coronation, Jubilee and Long Service Medals

- 727 Imperial Service Medal (4), E.VII.R., Star issue, unnamed as issued, in *Elkington, London*, case of issue; G.VI.R., 1st issue (3) (**Catherine Isabella Gibbs; Lucy Luxford.; Edith Mary Thomas.**) one in *flattened* card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £100-£140

Catherine Isabella Gibbs, a Sorting Clerk and Telegraphist from Liverpool, was awarded the Imperial Service Medal on 4 March 1943.

- 728 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, star shaped, the reverse officially engraved '**Benjn. W. S. Chambers.**' in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £70-£90

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 January 1918: Chambers, Benjamin Walter Samuel, Telegraphist, Central Telegraph Office.

- 729 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, star shaped, the reverse officially engraved '**Thomas W. M. Mason**', in *Elkington, London*, case of issue, *the case damaged, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £60-£80

- 730 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., Circular issue, 1st 'coinage head' issue (**Walter Edward Page.**) in case of issue; Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued, in car box of issue; Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.II.R., unnamed as issued, in *Royal Mint* case of issue and outer card transmission box; Women's Voluntary Service Medal (2), both unnamed as issued, one in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £60-£80

- 731 Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (5) (**Winifred Long; Miss Florence Edwina Ashley Cook; Fides Irene Sarah Crane; Miss Violet Rose Price; Mrs Barbara May Frame**) the first with named bestowal document, three in *Royal Mint* cases of issue, *generally nearly extremely fine* (5) £80-£100

- 732 Jubilee 1887 (3), Metropolitan Police (2) (**PS, J. Mower. X. Div.; PC, C. Nash. H. Divn.**); 1 clasp, 1897, Metropolitan Police (**PC., W. Hilling. X. Div.**) *nearly very fine* (3) £100-£140

- 733 *Three: Police Constable G. Sparrow, Metropolitan Police*

Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police (P.C. G. Sparrow. Y. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze (P.C. G. Sparrow. Y. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C. G. Sparrow.) *light contact marks, good very fine* (3) £70-£90

George Sparrow was born in Chesterton, Cambridge, on 28 March 1872 and joined the Metropolitan Police on 18 December 1893. He served throughout his service with the Police in 'Y' Division, and retired to pension on 19 March 1919, after 25 years and 91 days' service.

- 734 Coronation 1902, Hong Kong issue, bronze, unnamed as issued, with replacement small ring suspension, *extremely fine* £60-£80

- 735 *Pair: Police Constable D. Reardon, Metropolitan Police*

Defence Medal; Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (P.C., D. Reardon.) *edge bruise to latter, otherwise about extremely fine* (2) £50-£70

Denis Reardon was born in Risca, Monmouthshire on 28 March 1883 and joined the Metropolitan Police on 18 December 1905, having previously served as a Volunteer in the 2nd Battery, Monmouthshire Royal Horse Artillery. Posted initially to 'Y' Division, he later served with 'C' Division in Soho, before being posted to the 4th Royal Dockyard Division at Chatham on 2 June 1914. He retired to pension on 21 December 1930.

Sold with copied research.

- 736 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**122 Driver W. Carrod B.Bde. R.H.A.**) *very fine* £60-£80

William Carrod was born at Stanwell, near Staines, Middlesex, in 1835. He attested at Woolwich for the Royal Horse Artillery on 20 January 1853, witnessing five months' service in Turkey, and nearly four years in India, including operations in central India with "D" Battery under Major-General Sir J. Michael during the Great Sepoy Mutiny. Distinguished in marching as much as fighting, "D" Battery were heavily engaged in 'clear up' operations, notably the pursuit of a band of mutineers on New Year's Day of 1859, one of the last actions of the war.

Discharged at Woolwich on 22 April 1874, Carrod's Army Service Record notes a number of indiscretions including two days in the cells and eight entries in the Regimental Defaulter's book. Four times recommended for the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal between 1872 and 1875, it was finally approved on 1 January 1876.

Sold with copied research.

737 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**4051. Driv. J. Pearce. I/B.Bde. R.H.A.**) *good very fine* £60-£80

John Pearce was born in Rotherhithe, Southwark, on 2 April 1848 and attested for the Royal Artillery on 6 February 1865. Sent to Meerut with "A" Brigade on 31 July 1866, his service was repeatedly interrupted by bouts of ill-health, notably eczema and malaria. Returned home after over 10 years overseas, Pearce suffered a shoulder injury and concussion in consequence of a fall from a horse in 1878. He spent a further 69 days in hospital the following year with concussion of the brain and a damaged shoulder, likely as a result of the same accident. Awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 1 November 1883, he transferred to "A" Battery and was discharged at Aldershot on 23 February 1886.

x 738 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**6 Cr. Sergt. Jas. Anderson, 2nd Bn. 11th Foot**) *suspension slack, edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise about nearly very fine* £60-£80

James Anderson was born in the Parish of Adair, County Limerick, and attested for the 11th Foot at Limerick on 20 February 1851, aged 18. He served abroad at the Cape of Good Hope for 5 years 11 months, in China for 6 months, and in Japan for 9 months. He was appointed Colour-Sergeant in June 1858 and was granted the L.S. & G.C. medal in 1869, this being his sole entitlement. He was discharged on 12 March 1872.

739 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**655 Pte. J. Markham, Rif. Bde.**) engraved naming, *edge bruise, good very fine* £80-£100

740 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, engraved naming (**Hy. Bryan Drumr. 22nd. Co. R.M.L.I. 21 Yrs.**) *traces of possibly having been held in a circular mount, with replacement narrow suspension bar (having originally received a wide suspension medal), good very fine* £240-£280

Recorded in *The Naval Long Service Medals* by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris as receiving a wide suspension Medal in April 1873.

Henry Bryan was born in Lyllington, near Leamington, Warwickshire, on 9 December 1831 and attested for the Royal Marines at Gosport, Hampshire, on 9 September 1857, declaring 7 years and 158 days' previous service in the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade (and is recorded as having received the Crimea Medal and Turkish Medal). Appointed a Drummer on 11 September 1857, he was discharged on 6 June 1871, after 21 years and 64 days' service, of which his entire service as a Royal Marine had been ashore with the 22nd Company.

Sold with copied record of service and other research.

741 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension, impressed naming (**Thos. Eastop, P.O. 1st. Cl., H.M.S. Cockatrice**) *minor official correction to ship, cleaned, very fine* £80-£100

Thomas Eastop was born in London on 6 August 1855 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy First Class in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* on 1 January 1873. He joined H.M.S. *Cockatrice* on 22 April 1884, and was promoted Petty Officer First Class on 1 July 1889. He was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 28 March 1891, and was shore pensioned on 20 February 1894.

742 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (**874 Sergt. J. P. Smith 3rd. S.S. Infantry Brigade Bearer Compy.**) engraved naming, *good very fine (3)* £70-£90

743 Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**94 Sjt. G. H. Bradstock. 1/N. Mid. B. R.F.A.**) *good very fine* £60-£80

744 Efficiency Medal (2), G.VI.R., 1st issue, Militia (**1981856. Spr. J. Baker. R.E.**) *surname officially re-impressed*; E.II.R., 2nd issue, T. & A.V.R. (**23013146 Cpl. B. H. Jones. R.E.**) *edge bruising to first, this nearly very fine; the second better (2)* £70-£90

745 New Zealand Volunteer Service Medal, E.VII.R., 2nd issue (**No.2 Pvt. J. Bennington, 2nd. (Sth. Cantby.) Reg. (1912)**) *minor edge nicks, very fine* £120-£160

746



New Zealand Territorial Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue, by *Wright, England*, (**Rev. D. Calder. Chap. 3rd Cl. N.Z.C.D.**) *suspension claw loose and unofficially reaffixed, minor edge nicks, otherwise good very fine* £160-£200

Provenance: Philip Mussell Collection of Medals to Chaplains, Dix Noonan Webb, December 2017.

Life Saving Awards

747



A Board of Trade Medal for Saving Life at Sea awarded to William King of the S.S. *Albatross* for saving life on the *Isabella Hall*, 1888; for this same rescue the Chief Mate of the *Albatross* was awarded the Albert Medal

Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, V.R., large, silver (William King, wreck of the "Isabella Hall" on the 5th November 1888) in case of issue, *minor edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* £400-£500

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, December 2008.

The schooner *Isabella Hall* of Barrow, was wrecked on 4 November 1888 when she struck on Tongue Sands at the entrance to the River Thames. Captain E. P. Dodd and his crew of four were saved by the crew of the steamer *Albatross*. The schooner had been on passage from London to Cardiff with a cargo of ore.

'On the 4th November 1888 the schooner *Isabella Hall* of Barrow stranded on the Tongue Sand, and the crew having lost their boat in a heavy sea were obliged to take to the rigging. Next morning two boats went to their relief but could not get near the wreck owing to heavy seas, and the shipwrecked crew were in danger of losing their lives, when the *Albatross*, which was passing up channel, sent a boat manned by John Dinneen and four seamen, who despite warnings rowed close to the wreck and after nearly an hour's struggle threw a line on board and rescued one of the crew. He had scarcely been lifted into the boat when a heavy sea nearly swamped her and washed Dinneen and three seamen out of her, but they regained the boat, and bailing her out proceeded with their task, finally succeeding in rescuing the rest' (*The Sea Gallantry Medal*, by R. J. Scarlett refers).

For their services, Chief Mate John Dinneen of the *Albatross* was awarded the Albert Medal. His boat's crew: William George King, Henry Fedder, Robert Lacey and Arthur Oakley were each awarded the Board of Trade Medal for Saving Life at Sea in Silver. The Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariner's Society also made an award, presenting an Aneroid Barometer to Captain John Brown Randall of the *Albatross*, the Society's Silver Medal to John Dinneen, and the sum of £1 to each of the seamen manning the boat.

748



A Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea group of three awarded to Divisional Carpenter Alexander Moore, H.M. Coast Guard

Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, V.R., large, silver (Alexander Moore, Wreck of the "Mary of Doonfeeney" 20th February 1894) in case of issue; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Alex. Moore, Div. Carp., H.M. Coast Guard); Royal National Lifeboat Institution Medal, V.R., silver (Mr Alexander Moore, Voted 12th April 1894) with 'double-dolphin' suspension, *very fine* (3) £1,000-£1,400

Provenance: W. H. Fevyer Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2008.

'The Silver (R.N.L.I.) Medal was also granted to Mr Winspear Foley and to Alexander Moore, Divisional Carpenter, H.M. Coastguard, accompanied in each case by a copy of the Vote inscribed on vellum and framed, and in the latter case by a gratuity of £1, in recognition of their gallantry in putting off in a boat and at considerable risk saving four of the crew of the fishing-boat *Mary of Doonfeeney*, which had been capsized at Ballycastle, Co. Mayo, in a gale of wind and a heavy sea on the 20th February'. (Ref. *Lifeboat*, 1 November 1894). A similar citation exists for the Board of Trade Medal (Ref. BT.261.5).

Alexander Moore was born in Devonport on 10 October 1854 and joined the Royal Navy as Carpenter's Crew on 1 January 1873. He was advanced Divisional Carpenter on 9 November 1887, and was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on 4 February 1892.

Sold with copied research.

749



Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, V.R., large, bronze (James Ridgen, Wreck of the "Excel", near Calais on 21st January 1858) *good very fine* £300-4£00

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, March 2011.

James Ridgen was an Apprentice serving on the brig *Salem*, and was awarded the Board of Trade's Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea 'for the gallant and heroic conduct in rescuing one of the crew of the British schooner *Excel*, wrecked on the sands, a short distance from the West Pier-head at Calais, while attempting to make the port. There was a terrific sea on, and some of the crew were at once washed off. To rescue the survivors, a lifeboat was towed out, but was torn to pieces in the breakers; another boat partially fitted as a lifeboat, volunteered and on reaching the wreck was obliged to return for want of oars, nine having been broken. These being procured, the boat again put off, manned by a crew of eight, but although they reached the wreck, they failed in rendering assistance. On the morning following these humane efforts, one man only was visible in the rigging, when the lifeboat again went off, rescued, and brought him ashore, in a dreadful state of exhaustion, consequent upon 25 hours' exposure, from which he subsequently recovered through the earnest and gratuitous services of Dr Garasse. The exertions of seamen of both nations (British and French) were of a most daring and meritorious character, and two of the French boats were entirely destroyed.' (*The Sea Gallantry Medal*, by R. J. Scarlett refers).

A total of ten Board of Trade Gallantry Medals in silver and seven in bronze; together with one gold (to Dr Garasse) and twenty-one silver Sea Gallantry Medals (Foreign Service) were awarded for this rescue.

- 750 Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, V.R., large, bronze (**Robert Lincoln, Wreck of the "Zemira" on Newcome [sic] Sand on the 7th October 1858**) in *slightly damaged* fitted case of issue, *edge bruising, very fine* £300-£400

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2010.

Robert Lincoln was awarded the Board of Trade Gallantry Medal in Bronze 'For rescuing, with much difficulty and great danger, eight persons out of 13, who formed the crew of the *Zemira* of Leghorn, wrecked on Newcombe Sand' (ref: Board of Trade Annual Return of Wrecks, 1858).

The Tuscan barque *Zemira*, of Leghorn was carrying coal from Newcastle to Lowestoft. At 11 a.m., on 11 October 1858, the ship with 12 Italians and an English pilot on board, ran aground on the Newcombe Sands near Lowestoft, the wind blowing a hard gale from the S.W. at the time. As soon as they could the Pakefield boatmen made for the spot but by the time they had got there the vessel had broken up and disappeared. Despite the heavy seas breaking across the shoals, the lifeboat's crew made a determined search and succeeded in picking up eight of the crew who had been holding on to pieces of floating wreckage. It was noted that the last man picked up was some 2 miles from where the ship broke up. The Captain of the *Zemira*, three of the crew and the English pilot all perished.

For their gallant service, the coxswain of the Pakefield Lifeboat was awarded the Board of Trade Silver Medal for Gallantry; the 22 members of the lifeboat's crew, including Robert Lincoln, were each awarded the medal in bronze. In addition the National Lifeboat Institution awarded each of the rescuers their highest monetary award - £2 each, and some £60 was raised by visitors to Lowestoft as a testimony to their admiration of the rescue and this too was shared between the men.

Sold with copied research.

- 751 Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, bronze (**To Con. 2. Bertram R. Squires. For Gallant Service, 19/7/50.**) with integral top riband bar, in fitted case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

The 112th Annual Report of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, for the year ending 1st July 1951, notes:

'Bronze Marine Medal, Certificate and £5 to John Martin, Bronze Marine Medal and Certificate each to Constables T. Kinahan and R. B. Squires and Letters of Commendation to Police Sergeant Richard Waft and Constable John Fearon, for having rescued a boy from drowning at New Brighton, on 19 July, 1950.'

752



- Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Fire Medal, silver '**Salvage Man Joseph Dean, for having rescued Two women from a house on fire. Dec. 6. 1891**', with integral top riband buckle, in fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* £240-£280

Sold with a *distressed* contemporary newspaper cutting detailing the rescue, which states that it took place in Bispham Street, Marylebone: 'On arriving, the firemen found that the outbreak was in the cellar of a large house that was let off to various persons. from this cellar the flames were issuing, and when the information was given that three were three women in this part of the premises it seemed almost hopeless to rescue them alive. However, the fact that they were there was sufficient to induce the firemen to try every possible means in their power to save them. Firemen Elliott, of the Police Fire Brigade, and Dean, Reece, and Chief Officer Rolt, of the Salvage Corps, endeavoured to enter the cellar, but were repeatedly driven back owing to the fierceness of the flames and the intense heat. They, however, hearing sounds of moaning from inside, persevered and succeeded in bringing into the street two elderly women, who were wretchedly clad and had been terribly burned about the body. They had been almost suffocated by the smoke, whilst the burns were so extensive and so serious that it was quite clear that they were in a dangerous state. They were removed in the horse ambulance to the Northern Hospital, where they received the most careful treatment.'



A scarce Bristol Humane Society Silver Medal awarded to Boy F. Evans of the Training Ship *Formidable*, an 11 year old who selflessly jumped into a 'heavy sea' in the Bristol Channel to save an equally young lad from drowning

Bristol Humane Society, silver medallion, 48mm, ornately engraved to reverse 'To Frederick Evans, for Saving the Life of Edward Boyd, April 9th. 1877.', *solder repair to top suspension loop, contact marks, very fine, scarce* £500-£700

Frederick Evans was presented with the Silver Medal of the Bristol Humane Society and the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society by the Mayor of Bristol at a ceremony held in the city. The whole episode was described by *The Western Daily Press* on 24 July 1877:

'Treat by the Mayor. In accordance with a promise made when distributing the annual prizes in February last, the Mayor (Alderman Edwards) gave a treat to the boys of the *Formidable* training ship yesterday. The company, numbering 360 boys and 20 officers, left Portishead by the eleven o'clock train, and arrived at the Zoological Gardens about half-past twelve. Here, for about one hour and a half, the lads enjoyed themselves in viewing the various animals, the curious pranks of the monkeys affording especial amusement. At two o'clock, the party sat down to dinner in a large tent, supplied by Messrs Hopkins.

There was good substantial fare, and the boys were bountifully supplied, none having, like *Oliver Twist*, to "ask for more" - at least not with the same result. The repast over, the lads were dismissed, and enjoyed themselves as best they could until five o'clock, when they returned to the tent, and were regaled with buns, lemonade and fruit. Soon after, they marched to the lawn of the Mansion House, where it was intended to have had some singing and playing, but the weather partially interfered with this arrangement. An interesting feature of the day's proceedings was the presentation to a lad named Evans, who in April last, during a strong tide and heavy sea, jumped overboard to save a companion named Boyd. Evans was but 11 years of age at the time he displayed such bravery. On leaving the lawn for the station, the lads were presented with a quantity of strawberries.'

Despite such a happy affair, the life aboard the *Formidable* Training Ship remained harsh for the young boys, many of whom were previously homeless and living on the streets of Bristol; a month later, a lad called Kellard fell 95 feet to his death from the upper rigging, repeatedly striking his head on the way down. Furthermore, in October 1877, the ship gained national press attention when 13 runaways lowered a boat and made off down the Bristol Channel. Captured at a farmhouse at Kingston Seymour, the *York Herald* on 11 October 1877 made plain the consequences: 'They were taken back to the ship on Sunday night, and will be punished.'

754 Corporation of Glasgow Bravery Medal, 1st 'Fame' type, silver, unnamed as issued, with top 'Gallantry' silver ribband bar, hallmarks for Birmingham 1934, *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220

755 Corporation of Glasgow Bravery Medal, 2nd type, silver (**Alexander Baird**) hallmarks for Glasgow 1935, *good very fine* £80-£100

Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, September 2007.

Alexander Baird, of 64 Guthrie Street, was awarded the Corporation of Glasgow's Bravery Medal in silver for 'rescuing a boy from drowning in the Forth and Clyde Canal near Lochburn Road on 22 February 1938'.

756



Corporation of Glasgow Bravery Medal, 3rd type, gold (9ct., 12.64g) (**Martin Hogan**) hallmarks for Edinburgh 1965, with integral top riband bar, *extremely fine* £240-£280

757



Corporation of Glasgow Bravery Medal, 3rd type, gold (9ct., 9.79g) (**David Ferris**) hallmarks for Edinburgh 1965, *lacking integral top riband bar*, *extremely fine* £180-£220

David Ferris, of 20 Carlisle Street, was awarded the Corporation of Glasgow's Bravery Medal in gold for 'for bravery in rescuing a boy from drowning in the Forth and Clyde Canal on 22 May 1968'.

Sold with a photocopied cutting from the *Glasgow Herald*, 13 November 1968, which lists a number of Glasgow Bravery Medal awards including that to Ferris.



A Carnegie Hero Fund Medallion and Order of Industrial Heroism pair awarded to F. Morgan, for his gallantry in saving life on 18 December 1935

Carnegie Hero Fund Medallion, 90mm, bronze (Frank Morgan - Sheldon Warwickshire - 18th December 1935.) the reverse dated 1936, in fitted case of issue; *Daily Herald* Order of Industrial Heroism, Bronze, the reverse engraved 'To F. Morgan 15 March 1936', nearly extremely fine, scarce (2) £1,600-£2,000



Morgan (left) being congratulated by Mr. Reg Stone, the man whom he saved.

Frank Morgan, a native of Sheldon, Warwickshire, was employed as a fitter at the Birmingham Corporation's Nechells Gas Works, and was awarded the Order of Industrial Heroism (the 'Workers' V.C.') and the Carnegie Hero Fund bronze medallion, together with a gratuity of £20, for his gallantry in saving the life of a work colleague on 18 December 1935. The official citation for the former award states:

'Bro. Morgan was repairing some wires to a Telpher Skip, some 75 ft. from the ground, on 18 December 1935. He and his mate, Stone, had been working on same planks, but Stone had gone down the ladder and Morgan on to the trellis-work of the upright. Stone seeing his mate moving the blocks to take another lift of the rope, went up the ladder to help him. While crossing the planks he caught hold of the wires. Morgan, hearing the shouts, immediately went to his aid and had to wait for the current to be cut off, as to touch him while the current was on would have meant two in trouble. As the current was cut off Morgan caught Stone in his arms and threw him on to the top of the cab to save both from falling, holding him until help arrived. If Morgan had not been there in the nick of time, Stone, who was suffering from burns to the arms and hands, would have fallen to certain death.' (*General and Municipal Workers Journal 1936* refers).

Morgan was presented with his Order of Industrial Heroism on 15 March 1936 (the date on the medal referring to the date of presentation, not the date of the action), and was also presented with a gold watch by the Birmingham Gas Committee.

Sold with the recipient's Order of Industrial Heroism Bestowal Document, this mounted in a glazed frame; and various contemporary newspaper cuttings, including photographs of the recipient.

Miscellaneous

759 Copy Medals (2): Victoria Cross; George Cross, both Museum-quality copies, *extremely fine* (2) £80-£100

760 New Zealand Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (15646 Cpl. S. W. Wachter) *traces of adhesive to reverse, good very fine* £80-£100

Bertram Weston Wachter, a native of Christchurch, New Zealand, served with the New Zealand Armoured Corps during the Second World War, and died of wounds in North Africa on 19 January 1943. He is buried in Tripoli War Cemetery, Libya.

761 A H.M.S. *Ophir* Royal Tour Presentation Penknife

A presentation penknife, containing a knife, hook, and corkscrew, the well-polished bone outer casing engraved with a crowned anchor, superimposed with garter with central rose, in *Clark, Old Bond Street*, fitted red leather case, similarly embossed, *good condition* £80-£100

Presented by Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York during their voyage around the British Empire in 1901: 'Our next place of call was Mauritius, the journey occupied nine days in which some interesting events took place. In the first place some sports took place and prizes, such as watches, knives, pencil cases, clocks &c. were given by the Duke and Duchess. It went off very well indeed, and their Royal Highnesses were exceedingly amused at the capers of the men, as the ship was rolling and pitching somewhat...' (*The Royal Tour 1901, or the Cruise of H.M.S. Ophir*, by Oetty Officer H. Price refers).

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

762



A Great War Mahogany Propeller Blade depicting Albert Ball, V.C.

Adapted to become a particularly fine piece of decorative art, with a central painting depicting a successful 'dog fight' between Nieuport Bullets, Nieuport Biplanes and German biplanes (with two of the latter going down in flames), the overall image surrounded by the wording 'A Flight - 1916 No. 60 Squadron. Izel-le-Hameau. Over the Front - Aug. 1916' in gold lettering, with the initials 'L.M.' also in gold lettering, and two German Crosses to one side of image and a large R.F.C. Badge to the other side. Mounted with a hanging chain to reverse, approximately 112 cm in length, and 2.5 kg in weight, *general condition of painted surfaces good, wood with some cracking commensurate to age and original use* £1,800-£2,200



60 Squadron was formed at Gosport, 30 April 1916, and was despatched to France 25 days later. The Squadron had been based near the front for the Battle of the Somme and, after suffering heavy losses during the Battle of the Somme and a spell at St Andre to recuperate, the squadron was re-equipped with Nieuport Scouts and soon acquired a first-class reputation. Amongst its pilots was one Lieutenant Albert Ball, V.C., D.S.O. and 2 Bars, M.C. - and it is a depiction of him in combat that this painting is believed to be. A confirmed member of 'A' Flight, 60 Squadron, Ball is recorded as the only 60 Squadron pilot to have shot down two or more enemy aircraft out of control/destroyed in a single 'dog-fight' for August 1916. Indeed, the information contained in the Squadron History by Group Captain A. J. L. Scott, C.B., M.C., A.F.C. would suggest that the combat depicted is likely to be when Ball shot down three Roland C11s all in the Bapaume area on 25 August 1916.

Sold with a copy of *Sixty Squadron R.A.F. 1916-1919*, by Group Captain A. J. L. Scott, C.B., M.C., A.F.C.

Please note that this lot is not suitable for shipping, but can be hand delivered within mainland Britain by prior arrangement.

763 A H.M.S. *Eggesford* Ship's Crest.
A large cast iron ship's crest, 360mm diameter, approximately 10.5kg, depicting on a field of white and blue waves a red goat's head, gorged with a gold chain, from which is suspended a gold bugle horn, 'Eggesford' above, *generally good condition* £60-£80

H.M.S. *Eggesford*, a Type III Hunt-class destroyer with a complement of 168, was built by J. Samuel White, Ltd., Isle of Wight, and was launched on 12 September 1943. She entered service in January 1943, carrying out convoy escort, patrol and anti-shipping attacks for most of the rest of the Second World War. She was awarded the battle Honours Sicily 1943, Salerno 1943, Adriatic 1944, and South France 1944. She went into reserve in 1952, and was sold to the West German Navy in 1957, finally being scrapped in 1969.

Please note that this lot is not suitable for shipping, but can be hand delivered within mainland Britain by prior arrangement.

764 A Military Desk Seal.
A desk seal of military interest, the intaglio steel matrix with personal design featuring coats of arms, two armed soldiers, and the family motto 'Marte et Arte' (By Valour and Skill), *lacking wooden handle, otherwise good condition* £60-£80

Believed to have belonged to one of two brothers: General Sir Harry David Jones, R.E., or General Sir John Thomas Jones, R.E., both distinguished 19th-century soldiers.

765 A Napoleonic Letter.
Signed by Commander Bernard Dubourdieu, Captain of the frigate *Pauline*, and counter-signed by General Jean-Baptiset Moletto, Baron of Morangies, *folded with a tear where the seal has been broken, otherwise reasonable condition for age* £70-£90

Bernard Dubourdieu was a famous frigate captain of the French Navy, who came to prominence after his capture of H.M.S. *Proserpine* whilst blockading Toulon on 27 February 1809. He attained the rank of Rear Admiral, and on 23 October 1810 he raided Lissa and captured six ships at harbour. Following this success, he was tasked with capturing the island, but in the ensuing battle his force of six frigates was routed by British forces commanded by Captain William Hoste; Dubourdieu was killed on his flagship *Favourite*, which was driven ashore and destroyed, and led to the award of the clasp 'Lissa' to the Naval General Service Medal.

766 **A large quantity of United States of America Bestowal documents, comprising:**

- i) 1980s and 1990s award certificates in official booklets awarded to a husband and wife: Sergeant Jose A. Perez; 1199th Signal Battalion, Army Commendation, dated 11 June 1992, Army Achievement, dated 29 June 1989; Honourable Discharge, dated 3 September 1990. Specialist Michelle Omes Perez, Army Achievement, dated 18 May 1989; Certificate of Achievement, dated 4 September 1990
- ii) Second War Bronze Star document group awarded to Major Lloyd W. Lawrence, Coast Artillery Corps. His citation as an Anti-Aircraft intelligence Staff officer responsible for the defence of Leyte Island in the Philippines between 20 October 1944 and to 20 August 1945. Sold with a large number of other documents and papers relating to his service. Further entitled to the Asiatic Pacific, American Defense, Victory 1945, Philippines liberation and American theatre medals
- iii) Second War Bronze Star citation document group awarded to Colonel T. J. Desmond, United States Army. His citation for the Bronze Star 'in connection with military operations against the enemy in Holland and Germany from 8 November 1944 to 7 May 1945.' Sold with a large number of official documents, including official retirement (separation) certificates, Service records, photographs, newspaper cuttings &c.
- iv) Second War Honourable Discharge and Certificate of Service documents to Corporal, later Captain Mack G. Crosby, Air Corps. Entitled to Asiatic Pacific campaign, American campaign, Army Commendation and Victory 1945 medals
- v) Second War Bronze Star citation notification document awarded to Staff Sergeant Harold G. Park and original Armoured Force School certificate. Citation for Bronze Star for actions in Italy between 12 September 1944 and 2 May 1945 in an armoured unit.
- vi) Second War Pacific Theatre Bronze Star document group to Commander Alfred T. White, United States Navy, Air Combat Intelligence Officer U.S.S. Hancock Aircraft Carrier. Official citation as Air Combat Intelligence Officer U.S.S. Hancock Aircraft Carrier Group 3 and a large file of official documents regarding combat operations, crew Photographs, various certificates, Service papers etc. Also a copy of the scarce book *The Fighting Hannah: A war history of the USS Hancock CV-19*. Also entitled to Asiatic Pacific theatre, Philippines liberation, American theatre and 1945 Victory medals.
- vii) Second War Archive of assorted Army personal papers relating to Elton D. Teel and family. Large file of papers, photographs, original newspapers and cuttings, risqué drawings, letters in envelopes, McArthur's Philippine's proclamations etc. One cutting lists his medal entitlement, *generally good condition (lot)* £80-£100

The Citation for Commander Alfred T. White's Bronze Star states: 'For distinguishing himself by meritorious achievement as Air Combat Intelligence Officer attached to a carrier based torpedo squadron in Western Pacific waters from 24 September 1944 to 22 January 1945. During this period his squadron participated in operations against Okinawa Shima, Formosa, the Philippine Islands, the Japanese Fleet, French Indo-China, and China. His alertness and professional skill and devotion to duty contributed materially to the success and achievement by the pilots of the squadron and at all times were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.'

767

United States of America Bestowal documents, comprising:

- i) Second War Honorable Discharge certificate for Engineer Technician 5th Grade Robert C Booth, Company A, 335 Engineers, US Army. Sold with photograph of recipient
- ii) Vietnam War Purple Heart; Honorable Discharge and Certificate of Appreciation, awarded to Specialist 4th Class Samuel Edmund Strange, United States Army, awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in Vietnam on 12 October 1971. With recipient's dog tags
- iii) Vietnam War Bronze Star and Army Commendation Medal documents awarded to Specialist 4th Class Howard E. Noblitt, 101st Airborne Division, awarded the Bronze Star for service in Vietnam between May 1970 and March 1971. He was further awarded the Army Commendation Medal for service in Vietnam between June and October 1970. Documents in official folder
- iv) Second War Bronze Star recommendation and Honorable Discharge document group to Private First Class Joseph Anthony Vingiello, 399 Infantry Regiment U.S. Army. Entitled to Bronze Star, Eastern Campaign Medal, Victory Medal 1945 and Army Good Conduct Medal. Sold with letter regarding bringing home enemy equipment, dated 1946, Motor Operators Permit, dated 1945 and rations book
- v) Second War Honorable Discharge and veterans compensation letter for Private First Class John R Cantlon, Military Police, who served with the 443rd Military Police Prisoner of War Processing Company. Enlisting on 6 November 1942, he was discharged from the Army on 23 October 1945. Entitled to the European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with 4 bronze Stars and the Army Good Conduct Medal
- vi) Second War official casualty notification form for Staff Sergeant Raymond P. Ruhling, 321st Glider Field Artillery Battalion, 101st Airborne Division, who was killed in action at Bastogne, Belgium, 10 January 1945. The 321st Glider Field Artillery Battalion initially landed on Utah Beach on D-Day aboard the Liberty ship, John S Mosby. During Operation Market Garden, on 19 September 1944, the 321st took off from Welford in WACO GC-4A gliders, and landed in the vicinity of Eindhoven, Holland. In January 1945, they were present at the Defence of Bastogne, during the Battle of the Bulge, where the recipient was killed. A surveyor with the field artillery and in charge of maps, he was part of the forces of General McAuliffe, who won renown by his terse "Nuts!" to the Germans' demand for surrender of the encircled forces at Bastogne. Sold with the recipient's metal parachutist badge, *generally good condition (lot)* £80-£100

The Recommendation for Joseph A. Vingiello's Bronze Star states: 'Joseph A. Vingiello, Private First Class, 42064034, 399th Infantry Regiment, for heroic achievement in action on 18 April 1945, in the vicinity of Unterheinreit, Germany. Private Vingiello, driver in a heavy machine gun platoon, was a member of a motorised patrol when it entered Unterheinreit and became involved in a fierce fire fight with a large enemy force. During the action he was instrumental in the capture of 16 Germans and when towards the end of the engagement observed and enemy officer trying to escape, he ran after him and succeeded in wounding the German and making him prisoner. It was later learned the officer intended to warn the German garrison in the next town and therefore, by his alertness, Private Vingiello's unit was able to capture this town by surprise the following day. Entered military service from Brooklyn, New York.'

768

An Attractive Wooden Medal Cabinet.

A small dark-stained wooden medal cabinet, by Peter Nichols, St. Leonards, Sussex, overall 180mm high x 300mm wide x 300mm deep, with 7 slide out drawers, the depth of each drawer sufficient to hold medals (but not sufficiently deep to hold the higher grade Badges and Stars of most Orders of Knighthood), with metal drawer handles and label holders, with lockable double front doors complete with key, *a couple of small scratches to the top, otherwise very good condition* £100-£140

Miniature Medals

769



A fine set of contemporary miniature medals representative of the entitlement of Farrier Sergeant Thomas Lucas, Bengal Horse Artillery

Maharajpoo Star 1843; Sutlej 1845-46, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon; Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Chilianwala; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse, all unnamed, *minor scratches and wear to Punjab medal, nearly very fine, the remainder good very fine and better* (5) £200-£240

Thomas Lucas was born in the Parish of Drumcliff, Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, around 1819. A tailor by profession, he enlisted at Limerick for unlimited service with the Army of the Honourable East India Company on 20 June 1839, sailing for India aboard *Repulse* shortly thereafter. Present at the Battles of Maharajpoo, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, the Passage of Chenab and Ramnagar 3-4 December 1848, Chilianwala and Goojerat, Lucas further served in the Rohilcund campaign. This included the action at Bugawalla, the capture and destruction of Najibabad, the Battle of Nagina, the relief of Moradabad and the relief of the garrison at Shahjehanpore.

Raised Farrier Sergeant, Lucas was discharged at Woolwich from 4th Division Royal Artillery Depot Brigade on 23 April 1863. In possession of five good conduct badges, the recipient's Army Service Record notes a pension of 2 shillings per day and his intended place of residence as 5, Bellvue, Grand Canal, Dublin.

For the recipient's full-sized Maharajpoo Star, see Lot 588.

770 Miniature Medals: Honourable East India Company Medal for Burma 1824-26, silver; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, *this loose on riband, both contemporary strikings, good very fine* (2) £120-£160

x771 Miniature Medals: Punjab 1848-49, no clasp, with contemporary top silver riband buckle; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5; Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880; India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897; India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Burma 1930-32, North West Frontier 1935; British War Medal 1914-20; Victory Medal 1914-19; India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Jerok, these all of contemporary manufacture; together with a selection of more modern world miniatures, *generally very fine and better* (lot) £180-£220

772 Miniature Medals: Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, on lady's bow riband; 1914 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with full-sized M.I.D. oak leaves, the trio mounted for wear, *good very fine* (4) £60-£80

773 Miniature Award: **Estonia, Republic**, Order of the Eagle, 15mm, gold and enamel, with silver eagle, *extremely fine, rare* £60-£80

World Orders and Decorations

774 **Bhutan, Kingdom**, Coronation Medal 1974, 43mm, silver, *good very fine, scarce*

£80-£100

x 775



A Canadian Order of Military Merit group of nine awarded to Warrant Officer Class II A. McMillan

Canada, Order of Military Merit, Member's breast badge, silver and enamel, unmarked, *red enamel damage to motto around central medallion*; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal for Korea, unnamed; Special Service Medal, 1 clasp, NATO+OTAN, unnamed; Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal, unnamed; U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SB 7844 A. McMillan); U.N. Medal, on UNFICYP riband, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1977, Canadian issue, silver, unnamed as issued; Canadian Forces Decoration, E.I.R., with two Additional Award Bars (WO2 A. McMillan); Canadian Corps of Commissionaires Long Service Medal, base metal, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn, with traces of adhesive to reverse of medals, *good very fine (9)*

£500-£700

776 **France, Third Republic**, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast badge, 55mm including wreath suspension x 43mm, silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, poinçon mark to base of tassel, in *Arthur Bertrand, Paris*, case of issue, *damage to point of one arm of cross, good very fine*

£60-£80

777 **A Great War French Medaille Militaire and Croix de Guerre pair awarded to Assistant Sergeant A. J. M.Thienpont, 1st Regiment of Carabiniers**

France, Third Republic, Medaille Militaire, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with trophy of arms suspension, *minor blue enamel damage to reverse*; Croix de Guerre, bronze, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze star emblem on riband; together with the recipient's original Citation of the Order of the Day Certificate, this mounted on card, *very fine (2)*

£70-£90

The Citation of the Order of the Day states (in French): 'Assistant Sergeant Antoine Joseph Marie Thienpont, 11th Company, 1st Regiment of Carabiniers, 6th Division of Infantry, 3rd Division of the Army, is a very courageous non-commissioned Officer. He commanded several dangerous reconnaissances. He particularly distinguished himself during a raid carried out on an enemy post on the night of 8-9 April 1918 during the course of which he remained remarkably calm and composed. Signed, at the Front, on 25 May 1918 by Colonel A. E. M. Bremer, Commanding Officer.'

Sold with a contemporary photograph of 50mm Tank-destroying gun.

778 **Germany, Bavaria**, Military Merit Cross (3), First Class breast badge, gilt and enamel; Second Class breast badge, silver and enamel; Third Class breast badge, bronze, all with crossed swords suspension, all unmarked, *enamel restoration to central medallion on first, otherwise very fine (3)*

£100-£140

779 **Germany, Brunswick**, Medal of Military Merit 1815, Carl, bronze specimen by *Leveque*, unnamed, *nearly extremely fine*

£140-£180

780 **Germany, Brunswick**, Centenary Medal for the Creation of the Black Brunswickers 1809-1909, bronze, *extremely fine*

£60-£80

781



A superb Hohenzollern House Order Star by Godet

Germany, Prussia, Hohenzollern House Order, Civil Division, Grand Cross Star, 85mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, the retaining pin stamped 'Godet', 'Silber 935', *nearly extremely fine, rare* *£2,400-£2,800*

Sold with a copy of a Goldsmiths' Company Assay Office certificate of metal content, confirming that the silver parts of the Star are 92.79% Ag; and the gold parts at 58.46% Au.

782 **Germany, Prussia**, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked, *nearly extremely fine*

Germany, Third Reich, Iron Cross 1939, Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked, *very fine*
(2) *£70-£90*

783 **Germany, Third Reich**, War Service Cross 1939, First Class with Swords, maker's stamp '4' for Steinhauer & Luck, Ludenscheid on wide flat pin, an absolute mint condition example, retaining all original factory matt silver finish, with bright polished highlights, *good extremely fine* *£240-£280*

784 **Germany, Third Reich**, Iron Cross 1939, First Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked, with original pin, hook and hinge; together with a 1957 version of the Iron Cross First Class, *nearly extremely fine* (2) *£100-£140*

785



Germany, Third Reich, 1939 Bar to the Iron Cross 1914 Second Class, a rare 1st pattern example with scalloped edges to the '1939' box, with four flat pins to reverse, *extremely fine, rare* *£400-£500*

786 **Germany, Third Reich**, 1939 Bar to the Iron Cross 1914 Second Class, maker marked 'L4' on the reverse side in raised relief indicating the manufacturer of Steinhauer & Luck, complete with four reverse pins, *extremely fine* *£160-£200*



An extremely well-documented Second War Luftwaffe Pilot's group of three awarded to Oberleutnant Konrad Paul SchloBarzyk, an HE 111 bomber pilot of KG1 during 'The Blitz', who bombed London at least a dozen times and also took part in Operation *Moonlight Serenade*, the devastating raid on Coventry in November 1940.

Retraining as a fighter pilot, SchloBarzyk flew ME109s with JG3 and JG5 on the Finnish Russian Front in Finland, racking up some 128 combat missions by 12 March 1943, and was killed whilst serving as a flying instructor during the American bombing on Halberstadt Airfield on 30 May 1944, his entire combat history recorded in his original Luftwaffe Flying Log Books included with the lot

Germany, Third Reich, Iron Cross 1939 (2), First Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, with screwback suspension, the reverse stamped 'L/13' for Paul Meybauer, Berlin; Second Class breast badge, silver with iron centre, unmarked; War Merit Cross 1939, Second Class, with swords, bronze; together with the recipient's Pilot's Badge, *this in relic condition, with the Swastika detached from the Eagle; and the Eagle detached from the wreath; and Wound Badge in black, this also in relic condition lacking retaining pin; the two Iron Crosses and War Merit Cross good very fine* £1,000-£1,400



Konrad Paul Schloßbarzyk was born in Leipzig on 30 October 1918 and joined the Luftwaffe as an Oberfähnrich in early 1939, making his first training flight (FW44) on 3 April. His first solo flight followed on 8 May - this being his 61st flight (HE72) - and after that he continued training on several aircraft types, with his first flight as pilot of a HE 111 bomber on 23 February 1940. He soon after qualified for his Pilot's badge on 8 March 1940. He was promoted Leutnant on 1 April 1940, gaining his night flying certificate on 1 June 1940. Continuing his training and familiarisation flights throughout 1940, he crash-landed his HE 111 in France during a flight from Rosières to Gutersloh on 9 August 1940.

Service as a Heinkel HE 111 Pilot during the Blitz

Schloßbarzyk became operational when posted to Stab1/KG1 (Kampfgeschwader "Hindenburg") based at Montdidier, in France in September 1940. Piloting Heinkel HE 111h series medium bombers during the early stages of the 'The Blitz', he was awarded both the Iron Cross Second and First Classes for his service. During the Blitz, he took part in night attacks on London on 29 September 1940 (his 1st combat mission), and subsequently further night attacks on 11, 13, 14, 15, 26, and 28 October, and on 1, 5, 6, 15 and 16 November. He also took part in daylight attacks on London on 7 and 10 November 1940, and night attacks on Coventry on 14 and 19 November, the latter being his 16th combat mission.

Service as a Messerschmitt BF 109 Fighter Pilot

Schloßbarzyk was subsequently posted back to Germany for training on fighter aircraft, taking his first fight in a Messerschmitt BF 109d on 28 January 1941. By October 1941 he had transferred to Luftwaffe Northern (Arctic) detachment and was based at Stavanger, Sola, in Norway, with Luftflotte 5 - probably Luftgaukdo Norwegen Stab 13/JG 77 flying a Messerschmitt BF 109 day fighter. He then moved to Alakurtti, Finland, on the Verman Defence Line, as part of Luftflotte 5, just north of the Arctic Circle.

Schloßbarzyk took part 60th combat mission on 4 March 1942 (qualifying for his Silver Day Fighter clasp) and was promoted Oberleutnant on 1 April 1942. Posted to Petsamo, a port on the Northern Lapland coast on the Arctic Ocean, and just 40 miles from Russian Murmansk, he then moved between Kirkenes, Norway and Petsamo, Finland, where on the 11 September he made his 100th combat mission. Flying from various airfields in Norway and Finland over the following months, on 23 February 1943 he flew his 110th combat mission (qualifying for his Gold Day Fighter clasp). On 1 March 1943, flying a BF 109F-4 with II/JG-5, he suffered a post-operational landing crash at Alakurtti airfield, but was back flying two days later and on 12 March he completed his 128th and final combat mission.

Flying Instructor, and killed at Halberstadt

Schloßbarzyk was back in Germany by the beginning of May 1943, based at Halberstadt, Sachsen-Anhalt, where he became a flying instructor at the Luftkriegsschule III Oschatz, making a further 477 instructional flights. On 30 May 1944, U.S. 8th Airforce bombed the Junkers Aircraft Plant and Airfield at Halberstadt. During the U.S. bombing, a direct hit on an air-raid shelter killed the complete staff of 2 Inspektion Luftkriegsschule III, comprising five Luftwaffe officers, plus two soldiers and the wife of one of the airfield's senior officers. Schloßbarzyk was one of the officers in the shelter at this time and was killed. At the time of his death, he had recorded 1597 flights.

Sold with the following documentary archive:

- i) The recipient's two original Luftwaffe Flying Log Books, detailing his entire flying service from training until death
- ii) Original certificate for the recipient's Pilots badge, dated 8 March 1940; Iron Cross Second Class, dated 24 October 1940; Iron Cross First Class dated 13 November 1940; Fighter operational flying clasp in Silver, dated 8 March 1942; Fighter operational flying clasp in Gold, dated 1 January 1943; and Ostmedaille, dated 15 November 1942
- iii) Commission documents for Leutnant and Oberleutnant
- iv) Two identity documents with his photographs
- v) A U.S.A.F. leaflet dropped circa 1944, offering German soldiers safe conduct if they surrender
- vi) Approximately 30 original photographs, including portraits of Schloßbarzyk and his aircraft, including those he crashed and others.

788



An unattributed German Third Reich NSDAP group of four

Faithful Service Medal, Second Class, for 25 years' service, silver and enamel; NSDAP Faithful Service Decoration, Second Class, for 15 years' service, silver and enamel; NSDAP Faithful Service Decoration, Third Class, for 10 years' service, bronze; the Entry into Austria Medal 13 March 1938, 2nd issue, silver, mounted as worn but the riband bar now lacking attachment pin, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £500-£700

789

An unattributed German Third Reich Customs group of three

Armed Forces Long Service Medal, Third Class, for 12 years' service, bronze, with gold Third Reich eagle and swastika device on riband; Armed Forces Long Service Medal, Fourth Class, for 4 years' service, silvered, with silver Third Reich eagle and swastika device on riband; Customs Service Cross, bronze, with miniature award attached to the riband, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £200-£240

790 **Germany, Third Reich**, War Merit Medal (14), bronze; West Wall Medal (5), bronze, all in their original paper packets, *generally very fine* (19) £200-£240

791 **Germany, Third Reich**, Entry into Czechoslovakia Medal 1938, bronze; East Medal 1941-42, zinc; Luftschutze Faithful Service Medal, Second Class, zinc, *good very fine* (3) £100-£140

792



Germany, Third Reich, S.S. 12 Year Long Service Medal, a superb example, retaining most of the original matt silver finish with bright factory polished highlights, believed to have been found in the ruins of the Reich's Chancellery, Berlin, in July 1945, *nearly extremely fine* £1,800-£2,200

793 **Germany, Third Reich**, Police Long Service Medal, for 25 Years' Service, gilt, with original embroidered riband, *nearly extremely fine* £100-£140

794 **Italy, Kingdom**, Order of the Crown (2), Commander's neck badge, 51mm, gold and enamel, unmarked, with replacement large riband loop, and neck riband; Knight's breast badge, 35mm, gold and enamel, unmarked, mounted for wear on a German-style riband; together with an unofficial 11th Army Commemorative cross, gilt and enamel, *good very fine* (3) £100-£140

x 795 **A Korean War Dutch group of four attributed to J. J. M. De Haan, De Jagers (The Hunters) Regiment, later Dutch Navy**

Netherlands, Kingdom, Cross for Order and Peace, bronze, with clasps for 1948 and 1949; Cross for Justice and Freedom, silver, with clasp for Korea 1950; Navy Long Service Medal, bronze; U.N. Korea Medal, Dutch issue, mounted as worn; together with the riband bar for the first, second, and fourth, *generally very fine* (5) £100-£140

Johannes Jacobus Maria De Haan served with the De Jagers (The Hunters) Regiment during the Indonesian campaign, and with the Dutch Navy in Destroyers during the Korean War.

Sold with a Dutch Mobilisation War Cross 1914; a commemorative medallion; and a photograph album showing scenes from the Indonesia Campaign.

796 **Norway, Kingdom**, Order of St Olav, 2nd type, Civil Division, Knight's breast badge, 66mm including crown suspension x 41mm, silver and enamel, unmarked, in *Tostrup, Kristiania*, case of issue, *minor enamel damage to one arm of obverse, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £200-£240

797 **Portugal, Kingdom**, Order of Villa Vicosa, Knight's breast badge, by *Frederico da Costa, Lisbon*, 56mm including crown suspension x 46mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with silver-gilt slide bar, with maker's cartouché to reverse, in embossed case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £180-£220

798 **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of St. Sava, Knight's breast badge, 65mm including crown suspension x 43mm, silver and enamel, Bishop with red robes, unmarked, *about extremely fine* £70-£90

799 **Serbia, Kingdom**, Order of St. Sava, Knight's breast badge, 65mm including crown suspension x 43mm, silver and enamel, Bishop with green robes, unmarked, *about extremely fine* £70-£90

800 **Spain, Kingdom**, Order of Military Merit, Knight's breast Badge, 43mm x 35mm, red enamel for War Merit, lacquered, with Active Combat Duty riband; Morocco Peace Medal 1909-27, silver, with silvered star on riband and top riband bar, *very fine*
Spain, Republic, Victory in the Civil War Medal 1939 (2), gilt, one with integral top riband bar, *good very fine* (4) £70-£90

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- 801 Thailand, Kingdom.** Order of the Crown, 3rd (1941) issue (7), Commander's badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on lady's bow riband; Officer's breast badge (2), silver-gilt and enamel, both with rosette on riband; Knight's breast badge (4), silver-gilt and enamel; Order of the White Elephant (2), Knight's breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Silver Merit Medal, silver, *generally very fine and better* (9) £100-£140
-
- 802 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** Medal for the Defence of Leningrad, bronze; Medal for the Defence of Moscow, bronze; Medal for the Defence of the Caucasus, bronze; Medal for the Capture of Koenigsburg, bronze; Medal for the Capture of Berlin, bronze; Medal for the Liberation of Prague, bronze; Medal for the Liberation of Warsaw, bronze, *generally very fine and better* (7) £70-£90
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- 803 A United States of America Second War D.F.C. group of five awarded to J. White**
United States of America, Distinguished Flying Cross, bronze; Bronze Star, bronze; Air Medal, bronze; Army Commendation Medal, bronze; Army Good Conduct Medal, bronze, with five knot bar, all unofficially engraved 'J. White'; together with a 'sterling' silver pilot's wings, *good very fine* (6) £60-£80
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- 804 A United States of America Bronze Star and Purple Heart pair awarded to Lieutenant E. A. Scott**
 Bronze Star (Edward A Scott 01594027 6 Oct. 1945) unofficially engraved, in case of issue; Purple Heart, gilt and enamel, unnamed, in case of issue, *central Washington emblem detached from latter but present, very fine* (2) £60-£80
 Sold with the recipient's aluminium identity tags; medal riband bar; and a photograph of the recipient.
-
- 805 A United States of America Bronze Star and Purple Heart group of three awarded to Private First Class K. N. McConnell, 258th Infantry Regiment**
United States of America, Bronze Star, bronze (Kenneth N. McConnell) engraved; Purple Heart, gilt and enamel (Kenneth N. McConnell) engraved; Army Good Conduct Medal, bronze (Kenneth N. McConnell) engraved, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £80-£100
Kenneth N. McConnell, Company K, 358th Infantry Regiment, was born in Kalkaska County, Michigan on 28 January 1928 and enlisted in December 1942. He served in the Central Europe and Rhineland campaigns, his Purple Heart being awarded for service on 21 March 1945: 'On 20 March the entire Battalion crossed the Nahe, moving forward behind the 1st and 2nd Battalions. At 1410, I and K Companies relieved Task Force Speiss about 750m short of Bretzenheim. It was here that an enemy raiding patrol of 50 men destroyed one of our tanks and generally raised all kinds of hell until T/5 Garret of the Battalion AT platoon hopped on a jeep and turned loose with a .50 cal. Machine gun, effectively dispersing the patrol. The attack against Bretzenheim was launched at 0550 on 21 March with I and K Companies in the assault. Enemy resistance was very determined and included heavy artillery, mortar and 20 mm AA gun fire. The town was finally secured by 1800 but only after the Battalion had suffered 36 casualties (including McConnell) and fought for almost every house. Mines and booby traps were also something to guard against. A total of 165 prisoners were taken on this day. From here the Battalion attacked Mainz at 0600 the next morning. By noon K and L companies had cleared 60 square blocks, taken 240 prisoners and once again reached the Rhine river. The city of Mainz was mostly rubble due to repeated air attacks and there was hardly a single building left intact. Numerous road blocks, mines and debris created a big problem as almost all the streets were so filled with rubble that vehicles could not pass. Following a final mop-up of the city on the morning of 23 March, the 1st Battalion relieved us and the Companies assembled in Bretzenheim as Regimental reserve.' (*90th Division History* refers).
 McConnell died at Fife Lake, Michigan, on 21 June 1984.
 Sold with the recipient's identity tags; riband bar; a religious medallion said to have been carried by the recipient during the war; and several wartime army documents.
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- 806 A United States of America 'Korean War' Bronze Star and Purple Heart group of six awarded to Corporal G. C. Salay**
United States of America, Bronze Star, bronze, unnamed, with 'V' and oakleaf cluster emblems on riband; Purple Heart, gilt and enamel (Gene Salay) engraved naming, in case of issue; Army Good Conduct Medal, bronze; Korea Service Medal, bronze, with two bronze stars on riband; National Defense Service Medal, bronze; U.N. Korea Medal 1950-54, unnamed as issued; together with the recipient's Combat Infantryman Badge, *good very fine* (6) £100-£140
Gene Salay was wounded in Korea on 13 July 1953.
 Sold with award certificate for the Purple Heart (this laminated); an image believed to be of the recipient; and the recipient's riband bar.
Note: The 'V' device on the recipient's Bronze Star is worn solely to denote 'participation in acts of heroism involving conflict with an armed enemy.'
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- 807 A United States of America 'Vietnam War' Bronze Star and Purple Heart group of four awarded to J. R. Daniels**
United States of America, Bronze Star, bronze (Johnny R. Daniels) engraved naming; Purple Heart, gilt and enamel (Johnny R. Daniels) engraved naming; Vietnam Service Medal, bronze; National Defense Service Medal, bronze; together with the recipient's *damaged* Combat Infantryman Badge, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £80-£100

808 **United States of America**, Bronze Star (**Richard Kelly**) engraved naming, in case of issue; Purple Heart, gilt and enamel (**John N. Horning**) engraved naming, in case of issue; Philippine Insurrection Medal 1899, bronze, officially numbered 'M. No. 6173', good very fine (3) £70-£90

Richard Kelly was awarded his Bronze Star for service in Vietnam with the 1st Battalion, 7th Artillery, 1st Infantry Division, between 7 and 17 January 1967. Sold with framed award document, citation, and a photograph of soldiers in Vietnam.

John Noel Horning was awarded his Purple Heart for service in Vietnam, and died in Maryland Heights, Mo, on 29 June 2006.

809 **A United States of America Second War Purple Heart pair awarded to R. F. Foss**
United States of America, Purple Heart, gilt and enamel, unnamed, in case of issue; Army Good Conduct Medal (Ray F. Foss) engraved naming; together with the recipient's unit and rank insignia, *good very fine*

A United States of America Second War Purple Heart pair awarded to A. Bella

United States of America, Purple Heart, gilt and enamel (Aldo Bella) engraved naming, in case of issue; Army Good Conduct Medal, bronze, unnamed; together with the recipient's Combat Infantryman badge, this missing attachment clips, *good very fine*

United States of America, Purple Heart, gilt and enamel (2) (Rensey Perry; Robert J Giles) both with engraved, the second in case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £100-£140

Aldo Bella served as a Private in the 313th Infantry Regiment was wounded in action (two gunshot wounds) in Normandy in July 1944. He was entitled to the Victory Medal 1945, American Campaign Medal 1941-45, European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, Army Good Conduct Medal and Combat Infantryman badge. Sold with copy discharge papers.

Rensey Perry served as a Private in the 254th Infantry regiment, 63rd Division, and was killed in action at Orlach, Germany on 16 April 1945. Sold with copy detailed Individual Deceased Personnel File, which included documents relating to the handling and reburial of his body at East Bank, West Virginia.

810 **A United States of America Second War Navy group of four awarded to G. L. Long**
United States of America, Navy Good Conduct Medal (Guy Leroy Long 1943); American Campaign Medal 1941-45, bronze; European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, bronze; Navy Occupation Service Medal, bronze, mounted as worn together with the riband for the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal 1941-45, *extremely fine*

A United States of America Second War Navy group of six awarded to R. E. Miller

United States of America, American Campaign Medal 1941-45, bronze; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, bronze; European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, bronze; American Defense Service Medal, bronze, with Base clasp; Victory Medal 1945, bronze; Navy Good Conduct Medal (Raymond Earl Miller 1945) the first four all in card boxes of issue, *extremely fine*

United States of America, Navy Good Conduct Medal (**Frank Albert Gilmore 1938**) engraved naming; together with the recipient's rank badge and pre-Second War Navy continuous service certificates giving full details of his naval service between 1934 and 1946; Army Good Conduct Medal (**David T Parker**) engraved naming, *good very fine* (12) £70-£90

811 **Vatican, Holy See**, Order of St. Gregory, Civil Division, Knight's breast Badge, 61mm including wreath suspension x 43mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *minor enamel damage to wreath and to tips of points of cross, therefore very fine* £60-£80

Books

812 Britain's Sea Soldiers. A Record of the Royal Marines during the War 1914-1919. Compiled by General Sit H. E. Blumberg, K.C.B., Royal Marines, published by Swiss & Co., Devonport, 1927, 492pp., with various plates and appendices, hardbound, with gilt badge to front; together with a separate case of maps, *very good condition* £60-£80

Sold with a selection of Official Handbooks, comprising:

- i) 6 inch B. L. Guns Marks VII & VIII on fixed mountings 1916
- ii) B.L. 60 PR Marks 1 to 1** Guns Land service 1921
- iii) 12 pr 12 Cwt Quick Firing Gun Land service 1915
- iv) B. L. 6 inch Mark XIX Gun on travelling carriage Land Service 1920
- v) Ordnance Q.F. 3.7 inch Marks I, II & III on mountings 3.7inch, A.A., Marks I & IA Land Service 1939
- vi) Q.F. 18 pr Mark IV Gun on Marks III T, III TR, IV, IV R, V AND VR Field Carriages Land Service 1924
- vii) 9.2 inch B.L. Guns Mark IX, C Mark IX and Marks X, XV & X* on Carriages, Garrison, Barbette Land Service 1923
- viii) Ordnance Q.F. 6PR, 7 cwt, Mark II on Carriage 6PR, Marks I, IA & II Land Service 1942
- ix) M.L. 2 inch, M.L. 3 inch and S.B. 4.2 inch Mortars Land Service 1944
- x) Ordnance M.L. 2 inch Mortar Marks I|* I** VII, VIIA, VII* VII** VIII & VII|* 1944
- xi) Projectors 2½ inch Marks I & II on Mountings 21 inch Projector Marks I & II 1941
- xii) Text Book of Ammunition - Pamphlet No. 6 - Grenades 1945.

x813 Reference Catalogue of Orders, Medals and Decorations of the World. By Borna Barac, Four Volumes, 1901pp., being a standard catalogue of virtually every Order, Decoration, and Medal instituted prior to 1945, colour illustrations throughout, with current prices, hardback, *extremely good condition (4)* £80-£100

Sold with a modern reprint of the Book 'Instructions for British Servicemen in Germany 1944'; a copy of the booklet 'The Victoria Crosses and George Crosses of the Honourable East India Company & Indian Army 1856-1945'; and a copy of the booklet 'My Life Story' by Rambahadur Limbu, V.C.

x814 **A Royal Canadian Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Book to Pilot Officer A. M. Murray, D.F.C., Royal Canadian Air Force**

A standard-issue Royal Canadian Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Book with just a single page of entries covering the period 20 April to 15 May 1943; together with the recipient's Commission Document appointing him a Pilot Officer, dated 4 November 1944, *some water damage to cover, reasonable condition* £60-£80

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

The original Recommendation, dated 15 March 1945, states: 'Pilot Officer Murray has completed a tour of operations as an air bomber in Halifax III aircraft with this squadron. He has flown against some of the most heavily defended targets in Europe and the majority of his attacks have been against vital objectives in Germany itself.

On 30 October 1944, when his aircraft was hit by a shower of bombs from a higher aircraft over Cologne, he displayed outstanding initiative and courage. An incendiary bomb killed the navigator and fell into the bottom of the aircraft. Immediately, P/O Murray seized the bomb and threw it through the parachute hatch. As he was then on the bombing run he aimed his bombs on to the target indicators and then went back to give aid to his colleague. After doing everything possible to help the navigator, whose skull was crushed, he went forward and took over the task of navigating the aircraft back to this country. On this occasion this officer's resourcefulness and courage were an inspiration to others in the crew and were largely responsible for a safe return to base.

On other occasions, under enemy fire from fighters and flak, P/O Murray has shown the greatest fortitude, and with a complete disregard for the safety of his own life he has pressed home his attacks. His photographic record is an admirable one.

It is recommended that this officer's outstanding record of courage, initiative, determination and devotion to duty throughout a hazardous tour be recognised by the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

Alpine McLean Murray was born in Capheath, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, in 1919, and began his pilot training in April 1943. Posted to 158 Squadron, flying Halifax bombers as part of No. 4 Group, Bomber Command, he flew his first operational sortie on 23 September 1944, a raid on Neuss. Further targets over the next six months included Cologne (30 October 1944, navigator killed), Munster, Essen (four times), Saarbrücken, Mainz (twice), and Dortmund. Commissioned Pilot Officer on 4 November 1944, he flew his final sortie on 14 March 1945, a raid on Homburg.

Sold with various photographs and photographic images of the recipient; original letters detailing the citation of the D.F.C.; two Royal Air Force passes; copied record of service; and other ephemera and research.

Militaria

815



20th (East Devonshire) Regiment Officer's Shako Plate 1822-29.

A very fine quality example, multi rayed silver star back plate the four principled points with indented ends, mounted gilt ornament being crowned laurels enclosing a title strap 'East Devonshire', to the centre domed silver disc with 'XX', two loops to the rear, *very good condition*

£900-£1,200

816



Royal Berkshire Militia Officer's Helmet Plate 1878-81.

A fine quality example in silver plate, crowned star back plate mounted with laurel sprays with title circle 'Royal Berks Militia', to the centre the Stag under an Oak Tree on blue velvet ground, three loops to the rear, *very good condition*

£200-£240

817



The Dorsetshire Regiment Officer's Helmet Plate 1901-14.

A good quality example, standard crowned back plate with laurel and Garter overlay, to the centre silver Gibraltar castle and Key with 'Primus In Indus' above and 'Montis Insignia Calpe' below on a black velvet ground, silver title scroll at the bottom, three loops to the rear, *very good condition*

£160-£200

818



The Royal Berkshire Regiment Officer's Helmet Plate 1901-14.

A good quality example, standard crowned back plate with laurel and Garter overlay, to the centre silver Stag under an Oak Tree on red cloth ground, silver title scroll at the bottom, three loops to the rear, *good condition*

£160-£200

819



The (King's Own) 2nd Staffordshire (Light Infantry) Militia Officer's Shako Plate 1855-61.

A standard example, comprising silvered crowned seven pointed star with gilt title belt 'Kings Own 2nd Staffordshire Militia' to the centre the Round Tower of Windsor Castle, below a rifle bugle with Staffordshire Knot, two loops to the rear, *very good condition* £360-£440

820



98th (North Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate c.1830-55.

A fine example, the rectangular gilt back plate with silver overlay comprising of eight pointed star, gilt crowned laurel wreath with silvered '98' on silvered ground, standard hook and studs to the rear, *very good condition* £800-£1,000

821



The (King's Own) 2nd Staffordshire (Light Infantry) Militia Officer's Shoulder Belt Plate 1844-55.

A fine example, the silvered rectangular back plate with silver overlay comprising of eight pointed star, gilt crowned title belt 'Kings Own 2nd Staffordshire Militia' to the centre the Round Tower of Windsor Castle, below a rifle bugle with Staffordshire Knot, standard hook and studs to the rear, *very good condition*

£700-£900

822

98th (North Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot Officer's Waist Belt Clasp 1855-76.

A standard pattern silver gilt example, the circlet 'Regiment' with laurel wreath below, to the centre crowned '98' on a stippled ground, *very good condition*

£220-£260

823

The (King's Own) 2nd Staffordshire (Light Infantry) Militia Officer's Waist Belt Clasp 1855-78.

A standard pattern silver example, the Circlet 'Kings Own Second Staffordshire Militia', to the centre crowned bugle with Staffordshire Knot on a stippled ground, *very good condition*

£220-£260

824

1st Staffordshire Volunteer Rifle Corps Officer's Pouch Belt Plate.

A Hallmarked Silver example, hallmarks for Birmingham 1868, retailed by Jennings & Co., bolts removed and buckle fitting to the rear; together with a Shako Plate, crowned rifle bugle with Staffordshire Knot to the centre, two loops to the rear, *good condition (2)*

£160-£200

825

North and South Staffordshire Territorial Shoulder Titles.

A scarce selection comprising T 5 S.STAFFORD, T 6 S.STAFFORD, T 5 N.STAFFORD, T 6 N.STAFFORD; together with two overseas service chevrons, *good condition (6)*

£80-£100

826

North Midland Territorial Shoulder Titles.

A scarce selection including, T RE N.MIDLAND; T ASC N.MIDLAND; T ASC N.M.D; T ASC STAFFORD; and two NORTH MIDLAND, *one lug missing from last, otherwise good condition (6)*

£140-£180

827

Staffordshire (61st Field Brigade) Territorial Artillery Insignia c.1921.

A scarce Officer's Service Dress bronze cap and pair of collar badges standard pattern Territorial Artillery cap badge with pair of collar badges with Staffordshire replacing the standard Ubique scroll, *only one blade present on the cap badge, otherwise good condition (3)*

£200-£240

828

Staffordshire (51st Field Brigade) Territorial Artillery Insignia.

A scarce selection of insignia comprising a pair of Division flashes; another cloth flash; a T RFA STAFFORD shoulder title; and a North Staffordshire cap badge, *generally good condition (5)*

£140-£180

829

North Staffordshire Regiment Cloth Insignia c.1930.

Three cloth badges, including 1936 Cross Country; and 1938 Boxing, *good condition (3)*

£40-£50

- 830** West Bromwich Volunteer Training Corps Lapel Badge.
A scarce gilt and enamel lapel badge; together with a Newcastle Under Lyme Volunteer Training Corps badge 1914; and a Staffordshire Knot cap badge with original red felt backing with named slider 'Marples & Beasley Birmingham', *good condition* (3)
£160-£200

- 831** Staffordshire Volunteer Rifle Volunteer Shooting Badges.
A small selection, comprising three embroidered badges; two silver badges; and two bronze badges, *some damage to the cloth items, otherwise good condition* (7)
£40-£50

- 832** Staffordshire Volunteer Rifle Volunteer Shooting Items.
A small selection including two Bisley shooting Medals, one inscribed Pte. Dibby 1st S. Staffs; and two other examples, *good condition* (4)
£80-£100

833



A Royal Naval Officer's Dirk attributed to Commander T. S. Weston, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.

A post 1902 example, the 45.5 cm blade etched with the crown and GVR Royal Cypher over anchor with scrolling foliage panels, the wire bound fish skin grip with lion's mane back strap and knot carrying ring with swept brass quillons and acorn finials, crowned laurels and fouled anchor badge, together its brass leather scabbard the top chape engraved 'T S Weston'; together with its oil skin cover, *very good condition*
£260-£300

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 15 August 1944:

'For undaunted courage, skill, and devotion to duty in successful patrols in H.M. Submarines.'

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 25 July 1944:

'For outstanding courage, skill, and devotion to duty in successful patrols in H.M. Submarines.'

Sold with a file of copied research including details of the recipient's service career and operational awards.

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

834



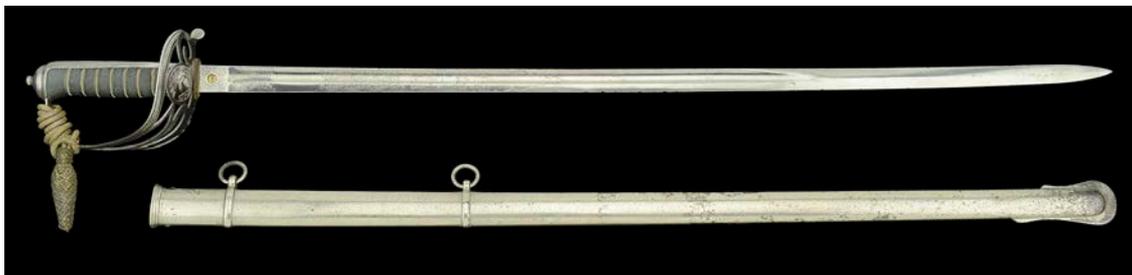
An Officer's Royal Artillery 1821 Pattern Presentation Sword by Wilkinson.

A c.1895 example, numbered 37231, the 82cm blade with ornate foliage and regimental canon and flaming grenade design, etched '**Lt W La T Cockcraft from HSH Prince Louis of Battenburg, Nov 22nd 1899**', three banded hilt with fish skin grip, together with scabbard, slight pitting and service wear overall, *good condition*
£300-£400

Sold with copied research.

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

835



A Grenadier Guards Officer's 1854 Pattern Sword by Wilkinson.

A c.1890 example, numbered 26698, the 83cm blade with double etched battle honours and scrolled foliage, wire bound fish skin grip with regimental pattern hilt and fused grenade design and silver lace pommel, together with scabbard, *slight pitting and service wear overall, otherwise good condition* £500-£700

Originally purchased by the Hon. Frederick Lambert, later Field Marshal the 10th Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.

Sold with copied research.

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

836



An Officers 1897 Pattern George V Presentation Sword by J. R. Gaunt, London.

The 82cm blade with scrolled design and etched inscription **'Presented by the Harborne Volunteer Training Corps to the their Commandant D J MacCarthy on receiving his commission in his Majesty's Army June 1915'**, standard pattern basket hilt with wired fish skin grip, together with leather covered scabbard and sword belt frog, *very 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.

837



A Rifle Volunteers Presentation Sword by Robert Mole, Birmingham.

The 83cm blade with ornate scrolled foliage, sun burst design and VR cypher, etched **'Presented to Serjeant Major Griffiths by the Officer's, Non Commissioned Officer's and Men of the No 1 Company on his promotion to the rank of Regimental Serjeant Major in in recognition of services rendered by him for many years as Colour Serjeant of the company, 22nd April 1876'**, basket hilt with wired leather grip, together with scabbard with ornate oak leafed design, *slight pitting and service wear overall, otherwise good condition* £300-£400

Sold with copied research.

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

- 838** Miscellaneous Royal Navy Insignia.
Comprising two Royal Navy belt buckles; various Royal Navy and Royal Marines cap badges; and a selection of buttons; together with an unnamed Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 1st issue; a U.N.E.F. Medal; a N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo, in case of issue; a Kuwaiti Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, 4th Grade, bronze, in case of issue; a Saudi Arabia Combat Medal for the War against Iraq, in case of issue; and a *copy* Canal Zone clasp, *generally good condition (lot)* *£60-£80*
-
- 839** A Middlesex Volunteers Bugle.
A silver plated bugle, with engraved inscription '1st Battalion the Middlesex Volunteer Regt. Sergeant Drummer', and manufacturer's named 'Henry Potter & Co., 36 West St., Charing + Road, London, 1912', *silver plating slightly worn in places, slight denting commensurate with age, otherwise good condition and in working order* *£140-£180*
-
- x840** A Middlesex Regiment Flag.
A large flag, 1100mm x 1600mm, in the county colours of Middlesex, with the badge of the Middlesex Regiment to the centre, complete with lanyard and toggle, *some moth damage and a small repair patch, otherwise reasonable condition* *£60-£80*
-
- x841** Military Buttons.
A selection of military button, including pre-1881 Officer's and other ranks examples, including 14th, 18th, 19th, 43rd, 50th, 57th and 65th Regiments of Foot; together with sundry other examples, *generally good condition (lot)* *£120-£160*

842

Continental Shako and Helmet Plates c.1850.

A fine ornamental framed selection, including a French shako of the 85th Regiment Line Infantry, together with two other examples; an Austrian shako plates, with two large and four smaller examples; and Officer's and other ranks examples of a Prussian Pickelhaube plate, all mounted for display in an attractive glazed frame, *very good condition (lot)* *£800-£1,000*

Please note that this lot is not suitable for shipping, but can be hand delivered within mainland Britain by prior arrangement.

A Collection of German Militaria, Part 15

-
- 843** Imperial German Shoulder Boards.
12 individual Field Grey examples, comprising Infantry Regiment 13. Saxon Regiment 104. Infantry Regiment 20. Infantry Regiment 101. Infantry Regiment 21. Infantry Regiment 74. Foot Artillery Regiment 16. Field Artillery Regiment 45. Wurttemberg Infantry Regiment 124. Infantry Regiment 2. Infantry Regiment 13. Grenadier 123, *good condition* (12) £300-£400
-
- 844** Imperial German Shoulder Boards.
12 individual Field Grey examples, comprising Saxon Infantry Regiment 104. Infantry Regiment 136. Infantry Regiment 23. Infantry Regiment 94. Infantry Regiment 229. Grenadier Regiment 110, Baden Infantry Regiment 116. Field Artillery Regiment 51. Infantry Regiment 19. Field Artillery Regiment 93. Field Artillery Regiment 245. 2nd Baden Grenadier Regiment, *good condition* (12) £300-£400
-
- 845** Imperial German Shoulder Boards.
12 individual Field Grey examples, comprising Infantry Regiment 58. Jager Battalion 5. Infantry Regiment 20. Infantry Regiment 19. Infantry Regiment 112. Infantry Regiment 104. Saxon Reserve. Hessian Infantry Regiment 117. 10th Dragoon Regiment. Infantry Regiment 111. Field Artillery Regiment 47. Infantry Regiment 100, *generally good condition* (12) £300-£400
-
- 846** Imperial German Shoulder Boards.
12 individual Field Grey examples, comprising Saxon Infantry Regiment 105. Infantry Regiment 136. Infantry Regiment 107. Grenadier Regiment 123. Infantry Regiment 88. Infantry Regiment 145. Grenadier Regiment 11. Infantry Regiment 94, greatcoat size. Berlin Brandenburg Breslau Command, greatcoat size. Infantry Regiment 124, greatcoat size. Infantry Regiment 98, greatcoat size. Infantry Regiment 50, greatcoat size, *good condition* (12) £300-£400
-
- 847** Imperial German Shoulder Boards.
Comprising 10 individual Foot Artillery examples, comprising Foot Artillery Regiment 504. Foot Artillery Regiment 20. Foot Artillery Regiment 408. Foot Artillery Regiment 169. Foot Artillery Regiment 30. Foot Artillery Regiment 97. Foot Artillery Regiment 12. Foot Artillery Regiment 405. Foot Artillery Regiment 30. Foot Artillery Regiment 24, *good condition* (10) £180-£220
-
- 848** Imperial German Shoulder Boards.
12 coloured examples, comprising Train Battalion 5. Train Battalion 6. Jager Battalion 89. Dragoon Regiment 16. field Artillery 606. Commando Headquarters blue on white. Foot Artillery 45. Field Artillery 35. Army Fire Service 6. Infantry Regiment 104. Saxon Infantry Regiment 140. Army Medical Centre 11, *good condition* (12) £240-£280
-
- 849** German Army Officers Shoulder Boards.
Six matching pairs, comprising Oberstleutnant of Ordnance with crossed cannon motifs, red underlay, stitch-on. Panzer Leutnant's pair with slip-on tabs, some light moth to the pink underlay. A well used set of stitch-in Infantry Reserve Hauptmann's shoulder boards with moth damage to the light blue transport underlay cloth. Army Infantry Majors well-worn shoulder boards removed from a tunic with gilt regimental 109 to each board. Infantry Regiment No.73 well worn shoulder boards with gilt missing from three of the four numbers, stitch-in. An extremely well worn set of apple green Panzer Grenadier Hauptmann's shoulder boards, one with slip-on tab missing, *overall good condition* (12) £240-£280
-
- 850** German Army Officers Shoulder Boards.
Six matching pairs, comprising Cavalry rank of Leutnant, yellow underlay, slip-on, slight wear. Army Artillery Reserve Major's stitch-on boards with gilt number 76 to each board, gilt good. Mountain troops Oberstleutnant stitch-on shoulder boards with glue on the reverse side where adhered to a collector's display board, nice condition. Medical Major slip-on boards well worn, Transport Majors stitch-in with gilt letter 'S' to each board. Army Engineer slip-on well-worn Leutnants with an unusual letter 'Z' motif in stamped brass fitted to the centre of each board, *overall good condition* (12) £240-£280
-
- 851** Weimar Period Buckles.
Two-piece stamped nickel with 'Gott Mit Uns' logo and Weimar eagle to the centre with a '1938' stamped leather tab. One-piece stamped nickel with 'Gott Mit Uns' and a slightly worn Weimar eagle, nicely stamped to the leather 2 AUSKL.6 Reconnaissance Battalion with remnants of the makers mark below. A half size child's Weimar buckle in brass with roller buckle fitting. One-piece stamped steel with all paint finish missing with a pebbled centre, *generally good condition* (4) £70-£90

-
- 852** German Second World War Kriegsmarine Buckles.
A very nice condition all-aluminium anodised gold buckle for Kriegsmarine enlisted ranks marked 'R S & S' on the reverse side, slight rubbing to the breast of the eagle with its double pronged belt fixing system; together with a highly unusual all brass one-piece stamped buckle for the Kriegsmarine, wear to the breast of the eagle, minor distortion to the shape with its brass double pronged belt fixing system, *good condition (2)* £180-£220
-
- 853** German Second World War Army Buckles.
Four buckles, comprising an unusual one-piece stamped steel Penal Battalion buckle, maker marked 'B & N 43'. One-piece stamped steel army buckle in black. Two-piece aluminium buckle, possibly for the parade belt, mint, eagle's head turning to the left. Two-piece aluminium buckle, possibly for the parade belt with eagle's head turning to the right, *very good condition (4)* £140-£180
-
- 854** German Second World War Army Buckles.
Three buckles, comprising a One-piece stamped steel, maker stamped 'OTD 1940' all deep olive drab colour remaining. One-piece stamped steel tropical buckle with all deep olive drab colour and its web tropical tab, unidentifiable makers mark. Cast aluminum one-piece, originally with olive drab paint to the interior, all of the paint gone from the exterior with wear to the breast of the eagle with a '1939' makers stamp to the leather tab and an unusual Marine marking being a small swastika with the letter 'M' below, *very good condition (3)* £160-£200
-
- 855** German Second World War Luftwaffe Buckles.
Five buckles, comprising a two-piece aluminium construction with early droop-tailed eagle. One-piece cast aluminium, maker marked 'FKO' with nicely marked Flak Regiment leather tab. One-piece stamped steel in blue grey with approximately 50% of finish remaining, maker marked and dated '1941'. Stamped steel blue grey with 85% of its blue grey finish remaining, maker marked and dated '1942' with an original wearer's name ink applied to the leather tab. An unusual two-piece cast zinc Luftwaffe enlisted man's buckle, unused condition, *very good condition (5)* £200-£240
-
- 856** German Second World War Armed Forces Belts.
4 very good condition Army, Luftwaffe or SS heavy duty combat belt leathers, all with their internal adjuster tabs, no extra holes punctured for different sizes, 1 tab slightly adjusted. Accompanied by 1 political weight leather belt with 3 sets of holes punctured to the leather, and a set of the non-combat Y straps, and 3 belt support hooks, *good condition (lot)* £140-£180
-
- 857** German Second World War Kriegsmarine Cap Tallies.
11 examples, comprising Kriegsmarine Bevo woven on black, full length. Schlachtschiff Scharnhorst Bevo woven gold on black. Destroyer Friedrich IHN Bevo woven gold on black. Unterseeboots Flotilla Sundius Bevo woven gold on black. Destroyer Paul Jacobi Bevo woven gold on black. 12.U-Jagdflottille 12 Bevo woven gold on black. 1.Torpedo Boats Half Flotilla Bevo woven gold on black. Panzerschiff Deutschland Bevo woven gold on black with half of its original paper covering remaining. 1.Marine-Unteroffizier Vorschule1 Bevo woven blue on black. All the aforementioned are full length. Panzerschiff Admiral Scheer Bevo woven silver on light cream, slightly shortened. Kreuzer Emden Bevo woven gold on black, shortened with traces of glue where previously affixed to a collectors display board, *generally good condition (11)* £160-£200
-
- 858** German Civil Marine Cap Tallies.
4 examples, comprising Linienschiff Schlesien full length Bevo woven gold on black. Shortened Linienschiff Schleswig-Holstein gold on black. Multi coloured D.Oceana slightly shortened. D.Kaiser Wilhelm II gold on black slightly shortened; together with a pair of reproduction R.J.F. collar patches probably manufactured in the 1960s, *good condition (6)* £50-£70
-
- 859** German Stahlhelm Insignia.
An interesting group of insignia comprising 4 matched pairs of Stahlhelm collar patches including general rank; 4 single collar patches including 1 for medical unit; an LV Mittedutschland arm badge with iron cross centre; and a Gau Thuringen cuff title, *generally good condition (10)* £160-£200
-
- 860** Imperial German Identity Tags.
5 standard large-size army identity tags all in zinc, 3 splitable, 2 solid. A single splitable large size that has been split but both sides present. A small oval identity disc to a member of Field Artillery Regiment. Another small oval with army corps numbers XIX. A depot identity tag and Infantry Regiment 31 rectangular tag with accompanying 3 smaller splitable zinc tags for members of the Reichsmarine, *generally good condition (13)* £140-£180

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- 861** German Second World War Panzer and NS Fraunschaft Identity Tags.
A one-piece aluminium splittable identity tag, marked 1/P.Z. ABW 269, with individual soldier's number '103' for a member of a Panzer unit. Accompanied by a rare identity tag for a member of the Female organization of the Third Reich the NS Fraunschaft marked with the name Margarethe Biene from Hamburg Harburg in zinc, splittable, *good condition* (2) £80-£100
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- 862** Belgian Fascist Lapel Pins.
9 Lapel Pins, comprising lozenge shaped sponsoring members of the Germanische SS. 3 circular lapel badges for wearing on civilian dress, all maker marked on the reverse side L Zoll Antwerp. 2 VNV Flemish National Union lapel pin badges. Green enamel badge for the Youth Movement. Rexis members lapel badge in red enamel. 1 further badge lapel size NSJV Youth Branch of the VNV, *generally good condition and all rare* (9) £260-£300
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- 863** Vichy and Free French Second World War Badges.
5 enamel badges relating to Vichy French and the Second World War, including 1 scarce Adrian helmet cap badge in steel and enamel; 1 Marshal Petain badge; and 2 Free French badges, *good condition* (8) £160-£200
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- 864** Dutch Second World War NSB Badges.
6 very attractive enamel badges relating to the Dutch NSB including a Dutch SS helpers pin. 1 very unusual piece with the badge attached to an attractive gilded backing, presumably to be worn by a lady as a brooch, *good condition* (6) £140-£180
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- 865** German Second World War Iron Cross Citations.
Four citations, all A5 size, printed version all for the Iron Cross Second Class, awarded to Oberleutnant Walter Brantner, Feldwebel Egon Kaselitz, Obergefreiten Heinz Brockers, and Obergefreiten Gustav Soft. All the citations are pen signed by high ranking officers, *reasonable condition* (4) £100-£140
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- 866** German Third Reich Paperwork.
A selection of tickets, invitations and passes, which includes one very important pass, issued by Reichsleiter Bormann and would appear to be pen signed by him inviting Gauleiter Fritz Sauckel to the Fuhrer Headquarters at the Deutsche Hof in Nuremberg on 1 September 1938, Ausweis number 50 with a further six items of paperwork being entry passes to unnamed guests for important party occasions. Plus one further Italian printed citation to a German dignitary Barone Kurt Von Behr, *reasonable condition (lot)* £200-£240
-
- 867** German Second World War Paperwork.
Comprising a provisional award citation for a Bulgarian Order to a German officer. Colourful Hitler Youth award citation to Friedrich Bornemann for the Reichs Berufswettkampf competition in 1939, A5 size. A large A4 size citation for the Berufswettkampf award of 1938 with facsimile signature of Robert Ley. Large A5 citation for the Luftschutz Medal Second Class. Two items of paperwork regarding SA Brigade 55, *reasonable condition* (6) £70-£90
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- 868** German Second World War Army Wehrpasses.
A 2nd pattern Wehrpass, issued 7 November 1939 to Willi Shirmeister, served in various Infantry and Grenadier Units from January 1943 active service details for the Ukraine and Russia, killed 6 December 1943 in Russia, no promotions or award stated; and a 2nd pattern Wehrpass to Josef Buchinger, served in various artillery units from December 1938 to February 1942, active service in Poland, later states he was killed in Russia on 20 February 1942, promotions to Gefreiter and Obergefreiter, no awards. Each pass has a fully written-out description of the pass in English, *good condition* (2) £80-£100
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- 869** German Second World War Army Wehrpasses.
A 2nd pattern Wehrpass issued 16 January 1942 to Richard Duterolin, enlisted May 1942, serving with 6th Grenadier Battalion 99 List, 2 Days later was killed in Russia, also served in the Atlantic Coast in 1942; and a 2nd pattern Wehrpass, issued February 1940 to Paul Scholz, service started May 1940, he was killed in Russia on the day of the invasion 22 July 1941, no promotions but awarded the Infantry Combat Badge in bronze. Each pass has a fully written out description of the pass in English, *good condition* (2) £80-£100
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- 870** Martin Bormann Birthday Greetings Documents.
6 individual letters to Martin Bormann on his birthday on 17 June 1939 from 6 different high-ranking Third Reich officials. The first from Head of the SS Head Office, Gruppenfuhrer Heissmeyer, pen signed with a copy of an acknowledgement from Bormann with original pen initials. Chief of SA Gruppe Berlin Brandenburg Dietrich Von Jagow on SA Gruppe Berlin headed paper, full length signature with initials signed copy acknowledgement from Bormann. SS Obergruppenfuhrer Jeckeln on the headed paper of Oberabschnittes Mitte full length Jeckeln signature and initials copy acknowledgement from Bormann. Reichsstatthalter Karl Kaufmann, Hamburg on the NSDAP paper, pen signature with initials copy acknowledgement from Bormann. Der Fuhrer of the Oberabschnittes Sudwest headed paper with signature SS Brigadefuhrer Kaul with initials copy acknowledgement from Bormann. Reichsarbeitsfuhrer Hierl, Head of the RAD with full signature of Hierl with unsigned acknowledgement from Bormann. In all, 6 important personalities of the Third Reich signatures with 5 Martin Bormann initialled photocopied period acknowledgements, *generally good condition (6)* £400-£500
-
- 871** Martin Bormann Greeting Cards and Letters.
4 examples, comprising an A4 size, punch-holed for filing on the headed paper of the SS Chief of the Personal Office Gruppenfuhrer Von Herff with greetings to Bormann, red ink stain at the top left hand side, full signature. A4 letter, punch holed for filing from the Commander of SS Panzer Grenadier Division Totenkopf Hermann Priess with red ink stains. A4 size semi-hard card greetings to Bormann from Gruppenfuhrer of the Waffen SS August Frank with full signature. A solid hard card greetings from Reichleiter Karl Fiehler to Martin Bormann with full signature, punch-holed for filing, *good condition (4)* £260-£300
-
- 872** Oswald Pohl Bormann Family Congratulations Letter.
An A4 letter on the headed paper of SS Gruppenfuhrer Pohl Head of the SS Hauptamt dated August 1940, sending greetings to Martin Bormann's wife, Gerda, and their 8 children from Oswald Pohl, punch-holed for filing with a reply from the Reich Press Chief Dietrich Secretary signed Maier acknowledging the letter, *good condition* £80-£100
-
- 873** Gauleiter Karl Kaufmann Letter.
A4 size letter, punch-holed for filing, red ink stain to the top left hand side on the headed paper of Gauleiter of Hamburg Karl Kaufmann wishing Martin Bormann a good birthday with full signature Kaufmann, *good condition* £70-£90

874



A German Great War Prussian Grenadier Regiment 12 Officers Pickelhaube.

An extremely nice wartime produced all fibre bodied officers pickelhaube for Grenadier Regiment 12. The skull is absolutely superb, both peaks are securely attached to the main body, slightly subdued but good gilt to all of the fittings with some frosted highlights remaining to the Grenadier style front plate. The spike is of the non removable style. Fitted with its correct officers quality State and national cockades. Flat chin scales as standard for infantry troops. Fitted with its mid-tan leather sweatband, which does show wear use but is still in good condition, maker marked with its inner silk, which does have some ink stains. Fitted into its carrying box, which has all of its leather fittings present, the retailer's label of 'Mohr & Speyer Berlin' adhered to the inner lid of the carrying box, *good condition*

£1,000-£1,400

875

German Great War Prussian Helmet Plates.

3 enlisted ranks Prussian helmet plates, 1 in steel, all field grey, 1 in copper, 1 in stamped brass. All fittings complete on the reverse side. No damage to any part of the plates, *very good condition (3)*

£140-£180



A German Great War Prussian Model 1910-15 Officer's Tunic of the 7th Grenadier Regiment.

Constructed in field grey, complete with a nice set of wartime subdued black and white fleck white based shoulder boards for the 7th Prussian Grenadiers. Wartime subdued grey centred large size collar patches. All Prussian buttons fitted, some replacements. A set of the nickel belt support hooks on the rear seam, the central crowned belt support hooks have been removed. The tunic would be described as a Model 10/15, there are many features of the Model 10, which include the angled pockets with flaps and buttons, the cuffs are of the Swedish style, the rear skirt, which was a 15 pattern has been adorned by the officer with the addition of extra buttons similar to the 1910 style. Minor moth nip to the rear of the right hand sleeve as the tunic is worn. The mid-war period apple green collar fitted with a ribbon for the Iron Cross to the second buttonhole and a stamped black Wound Badge. Field grey green brushed cotton lining, *generally good condition*

£1,000-£1,400

877



A German Great War Saxon 18th Hussars N.C.O. Sabretache.

A scarce sabretache for an NCO in Saxon Hussar Regiment No. 18. Good leather body, complete with its message flap and internal pockets. Marked inside the message pouch flap '18.8.2.E (2nd Squadron) with the large heavy nickel Coat of Arms of the 18th Saxon Hussars. Some slight flooding of the colour of the Saxony green trim and complete with its three brass suspension rings, *overall good condition*

£400-£500

878 Imperial German Officers Shoulder Boards.

6 examples, comprising Prussian Oberleutnant slip-on with red base. Prussian Medical Hauptmann with royal blue base. Wurttemberg Regiment No.119 Hauptmann, slip-on with red base. Hauptmann Wurttemberg Regiment No.123 slip-on with red base. Bavarian Hauptmann with red base. Army Administration Hauptmann, *generally good condition (6)*

£200-£240

879 Imperial German Naval Arm Badges.

3 badges, comprising 2 embroidered yellow on blue, and 1 metallic fouled anchor and rank bar in metal, also on blue with steel backing plates, *good condition (3)*

£50-£70

880 German Great War Officers' Buckles.

3 attractive circular Officers' gilt buckles from the Great War, comprising Bavarian, Prussian, and a Baden/Oldenburg Medical Officers, *good condition (3)*

£140-£180

881 Prussian and Bavarian Belts and Buckles.

Nice condition Prussian brass and nickel belt buckle on its original leather belt, which is slightly stamped 'R162'. Accompanied by an all-steel Bavarian buckle, non maker marked, on its brown leather belt, unmarked, *good condition (2)*

£160-£200

882 German Inter-War Period Police Buckles.

Four police officers buckles, inter-war period, for Hannover, Bavaria, Prussia, and Rhine Weser. The Prussia buckle has the eagle removed from the face side, *generally good condition (4)*

£80-£100

883 A German Great War Saxon Royal Residence Flag.

A huge flag, that would have been flown from one of the Palaces of the Saxon Royal Family, measuring 3250mm x 2300mm in black, yellow and green, with a maker's stamp of 'SDF.PIRNITZ', dated '1917', completely printed. Stamped to the canvas edge in multiple places along the edge 'Residenze Schloss Dresden'. Some slight areas of moth but nothing too serious, some fraying to the flown end, complete with its rope halyard, *generally good condition*

£400-£500

x884 A German Second World War Kriegsmarine Battle Flag.

With good colour, marked with 'Reichs Kriegstlg Flag' abbreviation followed by a size of 100 x 170cms and maker's name 'N.V.P.F. v. Vlissingen & Co., Helmond', complete with its rope halyard, *extremely good condition*

£300-£400

885



A German Second World War Kriegsmarine Destroyer Badge.

A very good example found in the ruins of the Reichs Chancellory in July 1945, maker's mark 'W.H.' for W. Hobachter, Vienna, to reverse, slight fading to gold plating, with original pin, hook and hinge, in maker's original blue paper presentation packet, 'Zerstörer Abzeichen' printed in black Gothic script on front, maker's name W. Hobachter Wien 107 in black, and 'Chancellory Floor Stone' written in pencil across the front, *very good condition* £400-£500



886



A German Second World War Tank Destroyer Badge in Gold.

A good example, the gold celloon strip with black edges, with silvered tank in centre, with field grey felt backing on reverse, a couple of rust spots on the front, otherwise good condition and a rare award for the single-handed destruction of an enemy tank £500-£700

887



A German Second World War Armed Forces Close Combat Bar in Bronze.

An extremely nice condition JFS produced Armed Force Combat Bar in bronze. Some rubbing to the high spots, the majority of the finish toned to a grey but original bronze can be seen in the lower areas of the leaves, with its blued back plate. Marked 'JFS' on the reverse side with the original Berlin designer's name, with its original pin, hook and hinge, *very good condition* £240-£280

888



A German Second World War Luftwaffe Pilot's Badge.

An extremely nicely constructed Luftwaffe Pilot's Badge by J. Imme, good heavy nickel construction complete with its two delicate domed rivets attaching the eagle to the wreath and with its original pin, hook and hinge, the pin is slightly distorted at the area near the hinge indicating this is probably a service used example, *good condition* £500-£700

889



A German Second World War Luftwaffe Pilot's Badge.

A good quality early War example, maker's mark 'JMME' for Imme & Sohn, Berlin, double-struck upside down, attractive dark patina, with original pin, hook and hinge, *very good condition* £400-£500

890



A German Second World War Luftwaffe Paratrooper's Badge.

A very nice example by G.H. Osang of Dresden. All of the patinated finish remains to the oak and laurel leaf wreath, good gilt remaining to the diving eagle, the award is held together with two delicate domed rivets having its original pin, hook and hinge, *very good condition* £600-£800

891

A German Second World War Luftwaffe Pilot Observer's Cloth Badge.

Machine-embroidered pale grey cotton eagle and bright yellow wreath, *mint unissued condition* £140-£180

892

A German Second World War Luftwaffe Transport Bar in Silver.

A nice early quality non maker marked Luftwaffe Transport Bar in silver, complete with its original pin, hook and hinge, *good condition* £240-£280

893



A German Second World War Wound Badge in Gold.

A very good quality heavy early War example, produced by the the very scarce maker Boerger & Co., Berlin, wide flat pin with maker's raised mark 'L/57' to reverse, with original wide flat pin, hook and hinge, *very good condition and a scarce award from a very small firm producing an extremely limited range of military awards* £300-£400

894

German Second World War Insignia.

A selection of miscellaneous insignia, comprising a Luftwaffe enlisted ranks machine-embroidered breast eagle; a multi-constructed swastika armband; two Wound badges in black, both single stamped; an M.29 gilded cap eagle; a set of Customs Officials shoulder boards; two attractive Third Reich tinnies, one for the Reichs Colonial Bund, one for Frankentag 1936, together with a further 1935 Frankfurt tinny; an Entry into Czechoslovakia Medal Riband bar; and a Kyffhauserbund 1937 arm shield, *generally good condition (12)* £200-£240

895

German Second World War Police Insignia.

Comprising a Police enlisted ranks all one-piece aluminium cast buckle, maker's mark 'OLC' on the reverse side. Marine Police yellow embroidered on blue arm shield. Luftschtutze warning system police green on Luftwaffe blue grey backing. Police enlisted ranks cap eagle. Marine Police officers cap eagle in gilt. 1942 Police Day Badge, *generally good condition (6)* £180-£220

896



A German Third Reich Police Bayonet.

A very fine example of the Third Reich police bayonet. Mint blade with the Knight's head logo of Weyersberg of Solingen. All plating to the hilt present with its aluminium police badge fitted to the stag horn grips. The hilt is not slotted for bayonet use. Matching scabbard, which is numbered on the reverse side '8.O.176', nice bright plating to the scabbard fittings with undamaged but aged leather, *extremely 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.

897



A German Second World War Fire Officials Dagger.

The very attractive and scarce fire officials dagger with its straps by the Company of Eickhorn, Solingen. Both sides of the blade in superbly clear etched panels of fire scenes, with its etched Eickhorn trademark. All the nickel plating to the cross guard and upper pommel bright, the leather grip is good with some scuffs, all grip wire complete. Fitted into its bright plated metal and leather scabbard with the leather soft and supple and fitted with its all leather service hanging straps with oak leaf patterns to the buckles. Unidentified markings to the rear of the upper part of the hanging straps, *very good condition*

£600-£800

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

898



A German Second World War Stag Horn Grip Dress Bayonet.

A very nice quality dress bayonet, mint blade but with a poorly struck maker's logo, all that is visible are the last four digits of the name, which we believe to be Herder of Solingen with its original washer. The upper pommel is slotted for bayonet fixing. Good plating but with slight age lines running through the plating. Very proud stag grips fitted. All the paint finish remaining to the scabbard and fitted with its original portapee knot in leather with a metal and brown leather frog, of which the metal section is stamped 'D.R.P.' (Deutsches Reich Patent.), *very good condition*

£100-£140

This is an age restricted lot: the successful buyer will be required to either collect in person, or arrange specialist shipping.

899

German Second World War Eating Implements.

The cleverly designed set of tin opener, knife, fork and spoon issued to the German Armed Forces, eagle and swastika stamped to the tin opener section, *swastika over-stamped, otherwise good condition*

£20-£30



A German Second World War Motorcycle Unit Beer Stein.

The half litre stein in pottery with a highly attractive decoration showing a motorcyclist driving a BMW or Zundap type motorcycle with third Reich flags behind him, multi coloured for Motorcycle Unit 7, 3rd Company Munich. The pewter lid having the raised German M.16 type helmet with the eagle and swastika impressed to the lid, *very good condition and fully serviceable*

£180-£220

End of Sale



COMMISSION FORM

ORDERS, DECORATIONS, MEDALS AND MILITARIA 8 NOVEMBER 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.

AT NOONANS OUR EXPERTISE EXTENDS BEYOND THE KNOWLEDGE WITHIN OUR SPECIALIST DEPARTMENTS TO INCLUDE ALL ASPECTS OF OUR AUCTION HOUSE, FROM OUR PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO TO OUR ADVANCED PROPRIETARY ONLINE BIDDING SYSTEM.

We're a close-knit team of experts with deep knowledge across our specialist subjects: banknotes, coins, detectorist finds, historical & art medals, jewellery, medals & militaria, tokens and watches. Focusing on these fascinating items, we share this expertise with an international community of sellers and buyers.

Each sale item that passes through our Mayfair auction house is appraised by an expert recognised as a leading authority in a particular field of interest, ranging from ancient coins and military medals to jewellery and vintage watches. This depth of knowledge across all departments sets us apart from other generalist auctioneers.

SELL WITH US

Respected worldwide for the breadth and depth of our specialist expertise, we can connect you to a broad, deep pool of potential buyers. Over the years, we've brought together an international community of people who share our particular passion. As recognised experts, with a vast store of freely available in-house knowledge and experience, we've earned the trust of buyers across the globe.

Our fees are transparent. Unlike many other auction houses, we don't charge for collecting your lots, photography or marketing and there's no minimum lot charge.

Not surprisingly, our position as a trusted authority, with deep global reach, often leads to the achievement of higher than expected prices at auction.

Free valuation

If you're interested in selling your items and you'd like a free auction valuation, without obligation, our specialists will be happy to help. You can submit online or bring your sale item to a valuation day at our Mayfair auction house or at a regional venue. Alternatively, request a home visit.

BUY WITH US

We're here for you, whether you're an experienced collector with a depth of knowledge or an occasional buyer attracted to a particular piece of jewellery or vintage watch.

Be assured that the item in question has been accurately described and photographed, detailing all available information, from its provenance to its current condition. Be certain that our price estimate is fair and sensible.

Delve deep into our website and you'll discover a vast store of helpful background data, including prices achieved for similar items at previous auctions. Informed and empowered, study our detailed online catalogue, then place your bid in complete confidence.

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