ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS



S<u>PIN</u>K

4-5 DECEMBER 2017 LONDON



LONDON 1666

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

4-5 December 2017 in London and on





the saleroom

SALE LOCATION

SPINK LONDON

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Vat No: GB 791627108

SALE DETAILS

Monday 4 December 2017 at 10.30 a.m. (Lots 1-180)

Monday 4 December 2017 at 1.30 p.m. (Lots 181-422)

Tuesday 5 December 2017 at 10.30 a.m. (Lots 423-677)

Tuesday 5 December 2017 at 2.30 p.m. (Lots 678-724)

In sending commission bids or making enquiries, this sale should be referred to as DINKY - 17003

PUBLIC VIEWING OF LOTS

At Spink London

Friday 1 December 2017 10.30 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Monday 4 December 2017 10.30 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Private viewing by appointment only

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Front Cover Illustration: 724 Back Cover Illustration: 94

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The London Branch of the Orders and Medals Research Society meets eight times a year at Spink.

Meetings take place 8 times a year on the last Monday of every month Jan, Mar, April, May, July, Sept, Oct, and Nov at 18:30.

Any member of the OMRS who is interested in joining the branch or anyone who would like any more details should contact either:

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Members of the OMRS visiting London are always very welcome to attend any one of these meetings.



Order of Sale

Monday 4th December 2017

Morning Session; Commencing at 10.30 a.m.

Foreign Orders, Decorations and Medals	. 1-120
The Stefan Rath Collection- Part I	
'Brilliant Miniatures'	121-180
Afternoon Session; Commencing at 1.30 p.m.	
The Stefan Rath Collection- Part I	
Miniature World Orders, Decorations and Medals	181-422
Tuesday 5th December 2017	
Morning Session; Commencing at 10.30 a.m.	
Single Campaign Medals	423-523
Campaign Groups and Pairs	524-607
British Orders and Single Decorations	608-622
Awards for Long Service or Meritorious Service	623-635
Miniature Medals	636-645
The magnificent 'Siege of Kimberley' sword of honour awarded to Field Marshal John French, 1st Earl of Ypres	646
Regimental Medals	647-655
Miscellaneous	656-666
Renamed or otherwise defective Medals	667-677
Afternoon Session; Commencing at 2.30 p.m.	
Awards for Gallant or Distinguished Service	678-723
The important 'Battle of Passchendaele 1917' V.C. Group of ten awarded to Corporal C. F. Barron, 3rd Canadian Infantry	724



MONDAY 4 DECEMBER 2017

Commencing at 10.30 a.m. (Lots 1-180)

All Sales are subject to the Terms and Conditions for Buyers printed at the back of this catalogue. Please note that bidders who acquire lots on the-saleroom.com will have a fee of 3% on the hammer price added to their invoice for using this facility. Spink is pleased to continue to offer our on-line bidding platform Spink Live for no charge through www.spink.com.

Estimates

The estimated selling price of each lot is printed below the lot description and does not include the Buyer's Premium.

Bidders should bear in mind that estimates are prepared well in advance of the sale and are not definitive.

They are subject to revision.

FOREIGN ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

xl	Austria, Empire, Order of the Iron Crown, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, by <i>Rothe, Vienna</i> , sash Badge, 80mm including crown suspension x 46mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, marks to obverse tassel and ring; Star 90mm, silver, gold, and enamel, silver marks and maker's marks on reverse and on pin, the Star centre a little depressed, otherwise nearly extremely fine, with full sash	
	riband (2)	£2,500-3,000
x2	Austria , Empire, Royal Hungarian Order of St. Stephen, breast Badge, 56mm including crown suspension x 31mm, silver-gilt and enamel, extremely fine, of the highest quality and scarce	£500-600
х3	Austria , Empire, Order of Leopold, Knight's breast Badge, 58mm including crown suspension x 30mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver marks on suspension ring and loop, <i>good very fine</i>	£180-220
x4	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, Civil Division, Commander's neck Badge, 67mm including crown suspension x 37mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>applied monogram and dates slightly loose</i> , otherwise good very fine, with length of neck riband	£250-300
x5	Austria, Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, Civil Division, Knight's breast Badge, by <i>Vinc Mayer's Söhne</i> , Vienna, 56mm including crown suspension x 31mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, with hinged reverse central medallion, maker's name on suspension ring, <i>good very fine</i>	£180-220
х6	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph 1849 Knight's Cross, by <i>Mayer, Vienna</i> , 57mm including crown suspension x 32mm, bronze-gilt and enamel, makers mark on ring, enamel loss overall, gilt rubbed, <i>good fine</i>	£20-30
x7	Austria, Empire, Franz Joseph 'Weiland' Cross, First Class Star, by R. Marschall, 52mm, gilt, good very fine, in case of issue	£1,000-1,200
x8	Austria , Empire, Tyrolean Nobility neck Badge, 73mm including helm suspension x 38mm, silvergilt and enamel, the Badge being that of a Tyrolean Eagle, bearing the monogram 'F.I.' to the obverse breast and 'M.T.' the reverse breast, suspended from a black enamelled helm, <i>extremely fine</i> , with neck riband	£1,000-1,200
x9	An Austrian aircrew Badge Austria, Empire, aircrew Badge, by <i>J. Wimbler, Vienna</i> , 58mm x 60mm including eagle wings, silvergilt, silver and enamel, as issued with two hooks, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£500-600
	Approximately 840 awards conferred.	

With the beginning of hostilities and the development of air technology during the Great War, the need for a reward to members of the Austrian Empire Air Force was raised as early as September 1915. Following a number of proposed designs, adopted with a circular Order of 9.6.1917, under the following decree:





Lot 1



'His Apostolic Majesty has graciously approved with the highest decree of the 13th May 1917 the introduction of an aircrew badge to be worn on the right breast according to the following pattern. The badge is to be secured by two horizontal pins, under the initials shield and the coat of arms shield respectively. The insignia is to be awarded on the recommendation of the headquarters of air troops to the War Ministry to all active and reserve personnel who meet the determined conditions for aircraft observers and balloon pilots. The awards will be announced in the personnel announcements section of the k.u.k. official gazette. Personnel who also receive in addition to the aircrew badge, the field pilot badge will only wear the latter.'

The award criteria was as follows:

Ten sorties over enemy territory (valid as a sortie over enemy territory are such as those which as a minimum cross the enemy artillery positions) of at least two hours flight duration and with a properly completed mission. Of the ten completed sorties at least five must include secondary photographic tasks. A total of twenty bombs must be successfully dropped during the flights.

Balloon Pilots- Fifty captive or free balloon ascents before the enemy, the former with a duration of at least two hours each. (Shorter flights with a duration of less than two hours may only be counted if especial success or performance is achieved). Six free balloon sorties including two under independent command. Understanding of the relationship between aircraft observation and balloon observation.

x10 **Austria**, Empire, 50 Year Long Service Decoration, 60mm including Crown suspension x 34mm, gilt and enamel, *good very fine and scarce*

£600-700

Belgium, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Commander's neck Badge, 78mm including wreath suspension x 58mm, silver-gilt and enamel, green enamel loss to wreath, very fine

£40-60

12 Interallied Victory Medals 1918 (5), comprising Belgium, official 1st Type; France (2), official; unofficial 1st Type; Romania, unofficial 2nd Type; Japan, a later issue, generally good very fine (5)

£60-80

82mm including wreath suspension x 55mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel; Star, 86mm silver-gilt and enamel, nearly extremely fine, with full sash riband (2)

£300-400



x14 A spectacular diamond-set star of the Bulgarian Military Division of the Order of St. Alexander

Bulgaria, Principality, Order of St. Alexander, Military Division, Star, by C. F. Zimmermann, Pforzheim, 84mm, gold, silver-gilt, siver and enamel, enhanced with approximately 848 'diamonds', maker's name to retaining pin, nearly extremely fine and of the finest quality

£2,500-3,500





Lot 13



x18

The overall quality of this Star illustrates the supreme experience and detail undertaken by the craftsmen in the workshops of *Zimmermann*. Each stone upon the rays is individually set into a pierced silver frame; in this material to accentuate the natural colour of the stones. Besides this a sliver-thin pierced gold plate is painstakingly affixed and pierced to align with the pierced silver plate, allowing light to the stones whilst ensuring the reverse of the Star is as attractive as possible at the same time alleviating any tarnish being transferred to the uniform of the recipient in time.

x15 **Bulgaria**, Principality, Order of St. Alexander, 1st type, Military Division, Commander's Badge, 97mm including princely crown suspension x 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine*, with neck riband

£350-450

x16 **Bulgaria**, Principality, Order of St. Alexander, 1st type, Commander's neck Badge, 80mm including princely crown suspension x 47mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine*

£400-500

china, Republic, Order of the Golden Grain, First Class set of Insignia, sash Badge, 105mm including star suspension x 63mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 90mm, silver-gilt and enamel with chinese cartouche to reverse, enamel very slightly worn on Badge, Star missing one ray tip at 3 o'clock and another repaired, otherwise good very fine, with length of sash riband, in original embroidered cloth-covered case of issue (2)

£3,000-4,000

Czechoslovakia, Republic, Order of the White Lion, 1st type, Military Division, Commander's neck Badge, 90mm including wreath suspension x 60mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver marks to loop, *good very fine*, with neck riband

£600-800



x19 A most attractive Badge of the Danish Order of the Dannebrog enhanced with stones

Denmark, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, F.VII.R. (1848-63), sash Badge, 75mm including large loop suspension x 42mm, gold and enamel, gold marks to loop (Hallmark for Copenhagen 1848), enhanced with 24 paste stones, test marks, enamel damage to loop, otherwise good very fine and most striking, with full sash riband

£2,500-3,500

An early and attractive example, for further illustrations of similar Badges refer to Kongeriget Danmarks Orderner Medaljer og Haederstegn, by Lars Stensborg.

x20 **Denmark**, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, Grand Cross Star, 85mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *nearly extremely fine*

£300-400





Lot 17



x21	Denmark , Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, Grand Officer's Star, by <i>A. Michelsen, Copenhagen</i> , 70mm x 53mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, silver and maker's marks to reverse, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£380-420
x22	Denmark , Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, Commander's neck Badge, C.X.R. (1912-47), 76mm including crown suspension x 39mm, gold and enamel, gold mark on suspension ring, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£380-420
x23	Denmark , Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, M.II.R. (1972-present), Commander's neck badge, 82mm including crown suspension x 42mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , on bow riband and pin to reverse for wear	£250-300
x24	Denmark, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, an old full 'watered' silk sash riband, good very fine	£40-60
x25	Dominica , Republic, Order of Christopher Columbus, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, by <i>Antigua Vilardebo y Riera</i> , <i>Havana</i> , sash Badge, 75mm including wreath suspension x 52mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel; Star, 68mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, <i>extremely fine</i> , in original case of issue with full sash riband (2)	£400-500
x26	Dominica , Republic, Order of Merit of Duarte, Sánchez and Mella, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, sash Badge, 88mm including wreath suspension x 58mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel; Star, 78mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i> , in original case of issue with full sash riband (2)	£400-500
x27	Ecuador , Republic, National Order of Merit (Orden al Merito National), Star, 74mm x 68mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , in fitted <i>Cejalvo</i> , <i>Madrid</i> case	£140-180
x28	Egypt , Kingdom, Order of Ismail, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, by <i>Lattes, Cairo</i> , sash Badge, 80mm including crown suspension x 62mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's name, gold and date mark 'y' to reverse; Star, 80mm, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, maker's name, silver mark and date mark 'y' to reverse to reverse, <i>extremely fine</i> , with full sash riband, in original, <i>slightly distressed</i> case of issue (2)	£2,500-3,000



Egypt, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, First Class set of Insignia, by *Lattes, Cairo*, sash Badge, 92mm including crown suspension x 63mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, maker's name, silver marks and dated 'B' on reverse; Star, 94mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, maker's name on reverse, silver marks and dated 'B' on lower ray reverse, good very fine, in *distressed* case of issue (2)

£700-900





Lot 28



x30	Egypt, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, Grand Cross Star, by Lattes, 78mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, with maker's name, silver and date mark 'B' to reverse, good very fine	£240-280
x31	Egypt , Kingdom, Order of the Nile, Badge, 95mm including crown suspension x 63mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, with arabic maker's, silver and date mark 'L' to reverse, <i>good very fine</i>	£300-400
x32	Egypt , Kingdom, Judge's Badge of Office, 116mm x 85mm, silver-gilt and enamel, pawnbroker's mark to reverse, <i>good very fine</i>	£150-200
x33	Egypt, Republic, Order of the Republic, First Class sash Badge, 63mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with maker's mark and hallmarks on reverse, <i>good very fine</i>	£180-220



x34	France, Kingdom, Second Restoration 1815-30, Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Chevalier's breast Badge, 35mm, gold and enamel, balls to points of cross, <i>centres a little loose, good very fine</i> , with bow upon original riband	£280-320
35	France (4), Franco-Prussian War Medal; Verdun Medal (2); Civilian Departure Medal 1914-18, bronze, very fine (4)	£20-30
36	France (4), St. Helena Medal; Croix de Guerre (2), dated '1914-1918' to reverse with 2 Stars and Palme upon riband; Theatres D'Operations Exterieurs; Combatant Cross, maker's mark to reverse, bronze (4)	£30-40
37	France (4), Red Cross Commemorative Cross 1870-71; Marne Medal; Verdun Medal; Volunteer Combatant's Cross, small striking, bronze, very fine (4)	£20-30
38	France, Ministry of Marine Devotion Medal, 27mm, gold, gold mark to bottom, with reverse 'Jues Guerin Matelot - Courage et Devoutement 1851', with original riband with bullion embroidered anchor, good very fine	£400-500
39	France, Ministry of the Interior Devotion Medal, 27mm, gold, test marks, ornate suspension rather attractive, good very fine	£400-500
40	France, Ministry of the Interior Medal for Devotion, gold, named 'Louis Charles H. Koch' to reverse, good very fine	£400-500





Lot 41





Lot 40 Lot 38



Lot 39

France, Reims Shooting Society Medal, 24mm, gold, engraved 'Antoine Billet 1881' to the reverse, extremely fine

£250-300

The Reims Shooting Society (Société de Tir de Reims) exists to this day, fostering and supporting the hobby.





x42	Germany , Baden, Order of Berthold I, Commander's Star by <i>L. Bertsch, Karlsruhe</i> , 90mm, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, maker's name to reverse, <i>extremely fine and a great rarity</i>	£1,500-2,000
	The Order of Berthold I existed between 1896-1918, being bestowed exceedingly sparingly. Nimmergut (<i>Deutsche Orden und Ehrenzeichen</i> , Volume I, p.83) notes that he had not seen an example, but that it was known they were manufactured by <i>Ludwig Bertsch</i> .	
x43	Germany , Nassau, Order of the Golden Lion of the House of Nassau, a superb quality sash Badge, 76mm x 72mm, gold, gilt and enamel, test marks between rays, <i>nearly extremely fine and a scarce piece of Insignia</i>	£1,800-2,200
44	Germany, Prussia, War Merit Medal 1813-15, '1813' combatant issue (2), bronze, good very fine (2)	£40-60
45	Germany, Prussia, War Merit Medal 1813-15, '1813' non-combatant issue; '1813 1814' non-combatant issue, iron, good very fine (2)	£50-70
46	Germany, Prussia, War Merit Medal 1813-15, '1813 1814' combatant issue (4), good very fine (4)	£60-80
47	Germany, Prussia, War Merit Medal 1813-15, '1814' combatant issue (2); '1815' combatant issue, bronze, good very fine (3)	£50-70
48	Germany , Prussia, War Merit Medal 1813-15, '1814' non-combatant issue; '1815' non-combatant issue, iron, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£50-70
49	Germany, Prussia, Neufchatel Medal 1832, 24mm, silver, toned, nearly extremely fine	£40-60
	The Medal was struck and awarded to those Prussian soldiers who participated against the uprising in the modern-day Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Its designer was locally-born Professor François Henri Brandt.	
50	Germany , Prussia, Hohenzollern Campaign Medal 1851; Coronation 1862, gilt; Danish War Medal 1864 (2), silvered, bronze; War Merit Medal 1870-71, silvered, <i>generally good very fine</i> (5)	£70-90
51	Germany, Prussia, War Merit Medal 1863, bronze; iron, good very fine (2)	£60-80





Lot 43



52	Germany , Prussia, Duppel Storm Cross 1864 (2), white metal; bronze, both on Reserve Troops riband, <i>generally good very fine</i> (2)	£30-50
53	Germany, Prussia, Alsen Cross 1864 (3), gilt; bronze (2), generally good very fine (3)	£80-120
54	Germany , Prussia, War Cross 1866 (3), 'Treue Kreiger', bronze; 'Pflicht Treue Im Kriege' (Reserve Troops) (2), gilt, bronze, <i>generally good very fine</i> (3)	£70-90
55	Germany, Prussia, War Cross 1866 (3), 'Königgrätz' (2); 'Der Main-Armee', bronze, generally good very fine (3)	£50-70
56	Germany , Prussia, War Merit Medal 1870-71, bronze, 5 clasps, Villiers, Paris, Sedan, Beaumont, Gravelotte-St. Privat, clasps sewn to riband, <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
57	Germany (2), Bavaria, Order of Military Merit, breast Badge, bronzed; Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast Badge, silver and iron centre, mounted continental-style as worn, <i>second with replacement riband</i> , <i>very fine</i> (2)	£50-70
58	Germany (3), Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast Badge, silver and iron centre; Hindenburg Cross 1914-1918, bronze; Prussia, Long Service Award for 9 years, silver; Austria, Republic, War Medal 1914-1918, by <i>Greinauer</i> , with crossed swords on riband; Hungary, War Medal 1914-18, silver, mounted continental-style as worn, <i>good very fine</i> (5)	£140-180
x59	Hungary, Regency, Order of the Holy Crown of St. Stephen, Military Division, Grand Officer's set of insignia, neck Badge, 54mm, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse dated '1942'; Star, 80mm, silver-gilt and enamel, crown a little loose upon the Badge, otherwise nearly extremely fine and scarce, in case of issue, with neck riband	£2,400-2,800
x60	Iraq , Kingdom, Order of the Two Rivers, Civil Division, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, breast Badge, 65mm including wreath suspension x 46mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 92mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , in a <i>Garrard & Co.</i> case (2)	£500-700
x61	Italy, Tuscany, Order of St. Joseph, A fine quality Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, sash Badge, 110mm including crown suspension x 80mm, gold and enamel; Star, 100mm, silver, enamel on badge chipped and traces of repairs, overall good very fine and rare, with length of sash riband (2)	£2,000-3,000
x62	Italy, Kingdom, Order of the Crown of Italy, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, by Cravanzola, Rome, sash Badge, 51mm, gold and enamel; Star, 80mm, silver, gold, and enamel, with maker's cartouche on reverse, <i>Badge centres a little loose, otherwise good very fine</i> , with full sash riband (2)	£400-500
x63	Italy, Kingdom, Order of the Roman Eagle, Commander's neck Badge, 53mm, silver-gilt and enamel, loop and Badge slightly bent overall, therefore nearly very fine, with neck riband	£300-350
x64	Italy, Kingdom, Colonial Order of the Star of Italy, Officer's breast Badge, 53mm including crown suspension x 39mm, gold and enamel, minor enamel damage to ray at 12 o'clock, otherwise nearly extremely fine	£180-220
x65	Italy, Kingdom, Boxer Rebellion Medal, by Regia Zecca, 'Cina' reverse, 32mm, bronze, attractively toned and virtually as struck, extremely fine and rare	£280-320
x66	Japan , Empire, Order of the Rising Sun, First Class set of Insignia, sash Badge, 109mm including paulownia flowers x 76mm, silver-gilt, enamel, and red cabochon in centre; Star, 90mm, silver, silver-gilt, and red cabochon in centre, <i>minor enamel damage to Badge, otherwise nearly extremely fine</i> , with full sash riband (2)	£1,200-1,500
67	Japan, Empire, Order of the Rising Sun, 8th Class breast Badge, silver, extremely fine, in fitted lacquer case with boutonnière	£20-30
x68	Japan, Empire, Order of the Sacred Treasure, First Class set of insignia, sash Badge, 65mm, silvergilt and enamel, the reverse inscribed with four Japanese characters; Star, 74mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse inscribed with four Japanese characters, minor damage to four of the sacred beads, and minor enamel damage to a few Star rays, otherwise good very fine, with original full sash riband	£600-800





Lot 61





Lot 66 WWW.SPINK.COM





Lot 68

£2,000-3,000



Japan, Empire, Order of the Sacred Treasure, 8th Class breast Badge, silver, extremely fine, in fitted 69 lacquer case with boutonnière £20-30 70 An interesting Bestowal Certificate for the Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure Japan, Empire, Order of the Sacred Treasure, Bestowal Certificate for the 4th Class, 580mm x 450mm, in the name of 'Hirano Shozo', dated 2 November 1929, generally very fine, with english £20-30 translation to the reverse 71 Japan, Empire, Merit Medal for Philanthropy, silver, with two additional Bars, extremely fine, in £30-50 fitted lacquer case of issue The additional Bars dated 21 September 1939 (Showa 14) and 22 September 1943 (Showa 18). Japan, Manchukuo, Order of the Pillars of State, First Class set of Insignia, sash Badge, 63mm, x72 silver-gilt and enamel, set with 12 pearls, four Japanese characters to reverse; Star, 80mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, set with 12 pearls, four Japanese characters to reverse, minor enamel damage to

Star centre borders, otherwise nearly extremely fine and a superb set, with length of sash riband (2)



Latvia, Order of Vesthardus, Military Division, 4th Class breast Badge, 63mm including coat of arms x73 suspension x 44mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's name and silver marks to reverse, good very fine, £700-900 x74 Liberia, Republic, Order of African Redemption, Grand Commander's set of Insignia, by Halley, Paris, sash Badge, 98mm including wreath suspension x 62mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel; Star, 82mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, applied enamel rays a little loose to Star, otherwise very fine (2) £300-400 x75 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy, Order of Civil and Military Merit of Adolph of Nassau, Civil Division, Grand Cross set of insignia, sash Badge, 97mm including crown suspension x 66mm, gold and enamel; Star, by C.A. Weishaupt, Söhne, 77mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, Badge with white enamel repair to two reverse rays, otherwise good very fine (2) £600-800





Lot 72





Lot 75

x76 **Luxembourg**, Grand Duchy, Order of Civil and Military Merit of Adolph of Nassau, Civil Division, Commander's neck Badge, 70mm including crown suspension x 45mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, of particularly attractive quality, nearly extremely fine, with custom neck riband for evening wear, in red leather fitted case

£280-320

x77 **Luxembourg**, Grand Duchy, Order of the Oak Crown, Grand Cross set of Insignia, sash Badge, 57mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 90mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, *good very fine*, with full sash riband (2)

£600-800





Lot 77

£300-350

£500-700



with neck riband

Malawi, Republic, Order of the Lion, Grand Commander's Star, by Spink & Son, King Street, x78 London, 83mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, nearly extremely fine £240-280 x79 Malta, Order of Malta, Knight Grand Cross of Professed Baliff of Justices' neck Badge, 127mm including crown and trophy of arms suspension x 50mm, silver-gilt, gilt, and enamel, similar suspension with Latin Cross, and small Maltese cross on breast plate in trophy of arms suspension, unmarked, good very fine, with bullion embroidered neck riband £1,000-1,200 Monaco, Principality, Order of St. Charles, 83mm including crown suspension x 55mm, gold, silverx80 gilt and enamel, the crown a replacement, good very fine, with neck riband £300-400 x81 Montenegro, Kingdom, Order of Danilo, Commander's neck Badge, 75mm including crown suspension x 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver marks to Badge loop, good very fine, in case of issue



Netherlands, Kingdom, Order of the Netherlands Lion, Commander's neck Badge, 75mm x82 including crown x 50mm, gold and enamel, gold mark to top of crown, good very fine, with full neck riband £300-400 Netherlands, Kingdom, Order of the Netherlands Lion, Commander's Star by I.M.I. van Wielik, La x83 Have, 92mm including top crown x 66mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse and silver mark to retaining pin, centre with enamel damage, otherwise good very fine and of good quality £400-500 x84 Netherlands, Kingdom, Order of the Netherlands Lion, Star, by A. Mousseault, Amsterdam, 86mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse and initials and silver mark to retaining pin, good very fine £400-500 Netherlands, Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Civil Division, Knight Grand Cross set of 85 Insignia, by Roelof Citroen, Amsterdam, sash Badge, 84mm including crown suspension x 56mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver marks on suspension ring; Star, 87mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, maker's cartouche on reverse, nearly extremely fine, with full sash riband and in fitted case of issue £800-1,000 x86 Netherlands, Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Civil Division, Knight Grand Cross set of

extremely fine, with full sash riband (2)

Insignia, by Royal Mint, Utrecht, sash Badge, 86mm including crown suspension x 56mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 85mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, maker's cartouche on reverse, nearly





Lot 83



Lot 84





Lot 85 WWW.SPINK.COM

x92



x87	Netherlands , Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Civil Division, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, by <i>Royal Mint, Utrech</i> , neck Badge, 86mm including crown suspension x 55mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel; Star, 83mm silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, maker's cartouche on reverse, <i>extremely fine</i> , in fitted case of issue with neck riband and boutonnière (2)	£400-600
x88	Netherlands , Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Officer's breast Badge, 65mm including crown suspension x 41mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , with rosette on riband and in case of issue	£80-120
89	Netherlands, Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Military Division, Medal of the Order, 25mm, gold and silver-gilt, test mark to rim, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£300-400
x90	Netherlands, Kingdom, East Asian Resistance Star, 40mm, bronze, nearly extremely fine and rare, with original paper envelope of issue by Koninkluke Begeer Voorschoten The East Asian Resistance Star was instituted in 1948 by Queen Juliana. It was awarded to citizens	£240-280
	of the Dutch East Indies who showed bravery against the Japanese, in defence of territories or as Prisoners of War, being also granted to those in the Dutch Resistance. Designed by Frans Smiths, the bronze six-pointed star bears the words 'De Geest Overwint' ('The Spirit Triumphs'). The colours of the riband are symbolic: the gold stripes replicate the custom in South-East Asia to wrap a valuable gift in a gold-coloured cloth.	
	The Star was conferred approximately 471 times.	
x91	Norway , Kingdom, Order of St. Olav, Knight's breast Badge, 1st type, 60mm including crown suspension x 40mm, gold and enamel, <i>minor hairline cracks to enamel, good very fine</i> , in <i>J. Tostrup</i> , <i>Oslo</i> case of issue	£300-400



Poland, Republic, Order of Poland Restored, 1st type, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, sash Badge, 69mm, gilt and enamel, crowned eagle on obverse and 1918 on reverse; Star, 75mm, silvered

and enamel, *good very fine*, in case of issue with full sash riband (2)

x93 **Russia**, Imperial, Order of St. Andrew, an interesting Star of Continental manufacture, 84mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, reverse gilt, affixed with dual adjoined pins to reverse, *minor area of overpainting at eleven o'clock upon blue enamel ring, otherwise good very fine*

£800-1,000

£240-280





x94 A magnificent Russian Order of St. Catherine Grand Cross Badge

Russia, Imperial, Order of St. Catherine, Greater Grand Cross Badge, 94mm including diamond-set suspension loop x 52mm, silver, gold and enamel, enhanced with a total of 197 diamonds of varying cut and size, with 7 large diamonds to the loop, 40 in each of the arms and 66 surrounding the enamel centre and 4 upon the central cross, pawnbroker's mark between rays, miniscule repair to loop, otherwise extremely fine, one of the great phalleristic rarities of the highest order, with original embroidered sash riband

£15,000-20,000

Study and sizing of the diamonds has provided an estimated total weight of around 10.00 carats, with approximately 3.75 carats found in the loop alone.

The Order of St Catherine was instituted in November 1714 by Peter the Great and was the highest Order exclusively bestowed upon ladies. Its statutes stated the recipients should be '...married and unmarried ladies of spotless and religious character.'

In practice those who were bestowed the Order comprised the upper echelons of the Imperial Russian Family, court nobility, foreign Queens and other princesses. The Grand Cross Greater Badge was strictly limited to just 12 members besides the Imperial Family (*Russian Orders, Decorations and Medals*, R. Werlich, refers).

A Badge of similar manufacture, as awarded to Queen Alexandra and dated to approximately 1860 is observed in *Royal Insignia*, by S. Patterson, pp.66-69.











Lot 97 Lot 99

Russia, Imperial, Order of the White Eagle, Civil Division, set of Insignia, by *Keibel, St. Petersburg*, sash Badge, 90mm including crown suspension x 63mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, manufacturer's mark, 1865-1896 assay office mark, and court stamp on eagle's claws, manufacturer's mark and court stamp on suspension loop; Star, 90mm, silver-gilt (84 zolotniki) and enamel, manufacturer's name, office mark, and court stamp on reverse and on pin, *blue enamel damage and traces of overpainting to crown tassels, otherwise extremely fine*, with sash riband for display purposes (2)

£12,000-15,000

x96 **Russia**, Imperial, Order of St. Vladimir, First Class sash Badge, 50mm, gold and black enamel, indistinct marks to ring, *reverse centre enamel worn*, *otherwise very fine*, with a section of sash riband for display

£700-900

x97 **Russia**, Imperial, Order of St. Vladimir, First Class Star, by *Kiebel, St Petersburg*, 88mm, silver-gilt, silver (84 zolotniki) and enamel, reverse gilt, maker's name and court stamp to reverse and retaining pin, centre with minor black enamel overpainting, otherwise nearly extremely fine

£1,800-2,200

x98 **Russia**, Imperial, Order of St. Anne, Third Class breast badge, 35mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's mark on reverse, gold mark on suspension ring, *good very fine*

£400-500

Russia, Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, sash Badge, Civil Division, 65mm x 62mm, Kerensky period issue in bronze-gilt and enamel, maker's name to reverse, *nearly extremely fine*, with full sash riband

£400-500

x100 Russia, Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, First Class Star, by *Keibel, St. Petersburg*, 87mm, silver (84 zolotniki), silver-gilt, and enamel, maker's name, and court stamp to reverse and on retaining pin, minor white enamel damage to centre, otherwise good very fine

£1,000-1,200

x101 **Russia**, Imperial, China Campaign Medal 1900-01, silver, marks to loop, *toned*, *nearly extremely fine*, mounted on triangular riband

£140-180





Lot 95



x102 An interesting group of miniature dress awards from the estate of Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna of Russia

Two groups of miniature dress awards mounted continental style as worn, comprising:

Denmark, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, Merit Cross, C.IX.R. (1863-1906), silver; **Denmark**, Kingdom, Wedding Decoration 1892, silver-gilt and enamel; **Russia**, Imperial, Order of St. Vladimir, gold and enamel; **Greece**, Kingdom, Order of the Redeemer, gold, silver and enamel

Denmark, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, Merit Cross, C.IX.R. (1863-1906), silver; **Denmark**, Kingdom, Wedding Decoration 1892, silver-gilt and enamel, marked '585' and 'VC' to reverse suspension, *generally good very fine*, both groups housed in a circular leather case (6)

£800-1,200



PROVENANCE:

A personal gift of Prince Vasili Alexandrovich of Russia to the present owner's father in Woodside, United States, circa 1980; sold with a letter from the vendor stating this.

Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna of Russia (6 April 1875 - 20 April 1960) was the elder daughter and fourth child of Emperor Alexander III of Russia and Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia (née Princess Dagmar of Denmark) and the sister of Emperor Nicholas II. During her brother's reign she recorded in her diary and letters increasing concern about his rule. After the fall of the monarchy in February 1917 she fled Russia, eventually settling in the United Kingdom.





Lot 103

Serbia, Principality, Order of Cross of Takovo, Civil Division, sash Badge, M.O.III., 74mm including crown suspension x 44mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *minor enamel chipping, very fine*, with full sash riband



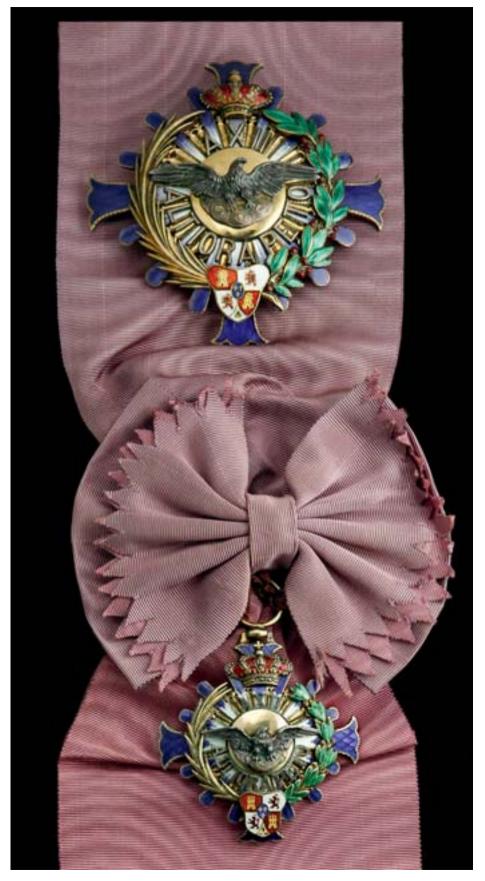




Lot 104 Lot 110

x104Spain, Kingdom, Order of Charles III, a superb Officer's breast Badge circa 1840, 61mm including wreath suspension x 41mm, gold and enamel, with contemporary wide floral bar suspension, minor areen enamel damage to wreath, good very fine £300-400 x105 Spain, Kingdom, Order of Isabella the Catholic, Knight Commander's set of Insignia, neck Badge, 76mm including wreath suspension x 57mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 85mm, silver-gilt and enamel, red enamel damage and traces of repair, generally very fine (2) £300-400 x106 Spain, Kingdom, Order of Isabella the Catholic, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, sash Badge, 76mm including wreath suspension x 57mm, silver-gilf, gilt and enamel; Star, 78mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, good very fine, in damaged Boulanger, Paris case of issue with full sash riband (2) £350-450 x107 Spain, Kingdom, Order of Alfonso XII, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, sash Badge, 55mm, silver-gilt and enamel, additionally engraved in running script 'Alumnos de 5.Y 6.Ano Curso 1924-25 Valladolid'; Star, 86mm, silver-gilt and enamel, traces of repairs to reverse of Star, otherwise good very fine, with full, original and somewhat faded sash riband (2) £700-900 x108 Spain, Order of the Red Cross, First Class breast Star, by Cejalvos, Madrid, 82mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, extremely fine, in fitted case of issue £180-220 x109 Sweden, Kingdom, Order of the North Star, an interesting Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, by C.F.C. Christensen, Kolding, Denmark, sash Badge, 82mm including crown suspension x 54mm, gold and enamel, 18 carat gold marks for 1950 and maker's mark between lower arms; Star, 78mm, silver, hairline cracks to one arm of Badge, otherwise good very fine, with full sash riband by M.W. Mørch & Søn, Denmark (2) £400-600 x110 Sweden, Kingdom, Order of the Sword, Commander's neck Badge, 80mm including crown suspension x 58mm, gold and enamel, light enamel damage to reverse and crack to one obverse arm, otherwise good very fine, with length of neck riband £450-550





Lot 107



Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, First Class Star, by Rothe, Vienna, 86mm x 90mm, x1111silver, gold appliqué, and enamel, silver and maker's marks to pin, nearly extremely very fine £300-400 x112 Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, Third Class neck Badge with swords, 85mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 65mm, silver, gold and enamel applique centre, local cartouche to reverse, the swords possibly a later addition, nonetheless nearly extremely fine and rather scarce in this state, in fitted case of issue, local ink inscription to inside lid, with length of riband £240-280 Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Osmania, First Class Star, 102mm, silver, gold and enamel, with x113 gold pin, of the finest continental manufacture, good very fine £400-500 x114 Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Charity, First Class breast Star, 75mm, gold, silver, enamel and enhanced with a multitude of rough-cut paste stones, lower set section with repair to reverse, minor enamel damage, nearly very fine £1,800-2,200 The Turkish Order of Charity (Shefkat Nishani) was founded in 1878 by Sultan Abdul Hamid II. It

was awarded to ladies of society and the harem for distinguished services to charity, or as a token of the Sultan's esteem.



115 Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Loyalty and Bravery Medal, 2nd Type (1882), 38mm, gold, with engraved arabic inscription to reverse, repair to suspension, otherwise nearly extremely fine £1,500-2,000 In our opinion the engraved arabic inscription to the reverse provides the date of 1884 (AH 1302) and the name of Qirah Hamad Shah. x116 Tunisia, Republic, Order of Independence, Grand Cross set of Insignia, sash Badge, 56mm, silvergilt, gilt and enamel; Star, 80mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, traces of verdigris to centres, very fine, with full sash riband and in case of issue (2) £300-500 117 United States of America, Legion of Merit (3), Commander's neck Badge; breast Badge (2), one in case of issue, gilt and enamel, nearly extremely fine (3) £40-60 United States of America (11), comprising, Purple Heart (2), both in case of issue; Silver Star, in 118 case of issue; Bronze Star; Distinguished Flying Cross (2), one in case of issue; Air Medal; Army Commendation Medal; Airman's Medal; Air Force Achievement Medal; Defence Service Medal, generally good very fine (11) £50-70 x119 Vatican, Holy See, Order of St. Gregory, Grand Officer's Star, by Rothe, Vienna, 77mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, silver and maker's marks to retaining pin and reverse, the reverse centre additionally engraved 'R.v.T.', nearly extremely fine £140-180 x120 Vatican, Holy See, Order of the Holy Sepulchre, Knight Grand Cross Star, by C.F. Rothe, Vienna, 93mm, silver, gold, and enamel, maker's mark to retaining pin, slight red enamel damage, good very £280-320 fine





Lot 114



Lot 113



A celebration of the centenary of the Royal Air Force (1918 - 2018)



Now accepting consignments for our Spring Auction



Sale by Order of the Family

THE STEFAN RATH COLLECTION OF DRESS MINIATURES

(PART I)





A FOREWORD BY JOHANNES RATH

"Just the small ones"

All my life I experienced my father, beside many things, as an avid collector. One of my liveliest memories is from when I was five with my father disappearing behind the royal-blue panel after breakfast on a Sunday to re-organise his extensive collection. Making room for a prized new acquisition, surely the best reason to collect?

At that time he was strictly focused on the Austrian Monarchy and believe it or not, at one time the collection was complete. Damn narrow field of specialisation!

This was as much the reason to spend more time with me and my mother to find a new field of activity.

Following his Austrian Collection he started with a new one from scratch, with my Mother being very happy to learn that he had switched to "just the small ones". That was until the first cabinets with thousands of drawers were delivered from an auction house; they might be minute but there are so many of them! And this time my father had no restrictions, neither era, nor region. This new collection was his passion and grew until his death in December 2016.

The literal crown jewels and pride of his collection were the miniatures set with diamonds and other precious stones, which we can all appreciate more than simply their material beauty. Their masterly execution mirrored the ideal he pursued throughout his professional life as managing director of J. & L. Lobmeyr's Chandelier Department: the excitement of unparalleled manufacturing in highest quality to the tiniest detail.

Johannes Rath, Vienna



CATALOGUER'S NOTE

When David and I were first introduced to Stefan's collection by his son, Johannes, it was quickly apparent that we were dealing with one of the finest – if not *the* finest – collections of miniature dress medals ever assembled. But it was not just the sheer scale and diversity of the collection that 'decked us': it was the extraordinary quality of so many of the pieces.

On reflection, this is not perhaps such a great surprise, for Stefan was an expert in such matters. His finely trained eye was long employed at Lobmeyr in Vienna, a family business that has flourished for almost 200 years, designing and manufacturing exquisite chandeliers and glassware; over the years, the company has been commissioned by such clients as the King of Belgium and the Duke of Brabant, and undertaken work for the Schönbrunn Palace.

Here, then, telling evidence of a flair for precision design and intricate work and the foundations on which Stefan commenced his patient and painstaking journey to acquire – where possible – only the best. That unflinching resolve has – in all honesty – made my task of cataloguing the collection a most pleasurable one.

His passion is apparent in the immaculate care granted the collection overall. The acquisition of ribands and suspension loops to restore some of the pieces to their former glory does nothing to diminish their intrinsic value: the contrary, for they are not subject to the numismatic constraints imposed on official fill-size insignia and medals. That is why we have made no specific mention of such 'refurbishment' and that is why the items on offer are sold not subject to return. They may all be viewed online and we are happy to answer any specific queries.

To be able to examine in detail such a stunning array of miniatures – ranging from Orders of Chivalry to more humble medals from across the globe – is a most welcome opportunity to gather knowledge. That sentiment rests happily with Stefan's own willingness to share his expertise with the collecting fraternity at large, albeit in a typically modest – sometimes anonymous – manner.

For those interested in provenance and additional coverage of the collection, we would recommend the 'Brilliant Miniatures' feature that appeared in the O.M.R.S. Branch publication, *Miniature Medals Broadsheet* (Issues 90-94), and the Austrian Orders Research Society's *Osterreichische Gesellschaft fur Ordenskunde*.

We very much hope that Stefan's collection will be enjoyed by the wider collecting community and not only those specialising in miniature awards.

Enjoy.

Marcus Budgen



121	Austria, Empire, Order of the Golden Fleece, 8mm, silver-gilt, the Badge set with 17 chip diamonds, good very fine	£70-90
122	Austria, Empire, Order of the Iron Crown, 20mm x 12mm, gold and enamel, enhanced with 32 chip 'diamonds', 3 'rubies' and 2 'emeralds', nearly extremely fine	£180-220
123	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, 23mm including crown suspension x 11mm, gold, silvergilt and enamel, enhanced with 8 diamonds and the rays with 9 pink stones, <i>good very fine</i>	£80-120
124	Austria, Empire, Order of Malta, 29mm including crown suspension x 17mm, silver and enamel, enhanced with approximately 25 chip diamonds, minor enamel damage to ray tips, otherwise good very fine and of intricate and complex construction overall	£140-180
	The Austrian and Bohemian Branch of the Order is identified by the double-headed eagle between the rays (<i>Brilliant Miniatures</i> refers).	
125	Austria, Empire, Cross of Military Merit, 17mm, silver and enamel, enhanced with 12 'diamonds', nearly extremely fine	£150-200
126	Belgium , Kingdom, Order of Leopold, with rosette upon riband, 27mm including crown and diamond suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel, enhanced with 10 diamonds, 2 rubies and 1 emerald, <i>nearly extremely fine and a superb example</i>	£100-150
127	Belgium , Kingdom, Order of Leopold II, Medal of the Order, 15mm, silver, enhanced with 4 diamonds, nearly extremely fine and intricately set into the pierced disc	£100-150
128	Belgium , Kingdom, Order of the Crown (2), silver-gilt, silver and enamel, enhanced with 12 diamonds, extremely fine	£180-220
129	Belgium , Kingdom, Medal of Merit, Civil Division, 15mm, gilt, enhanced with 12 diamonds, extremely fine	£70-90
130	Belgium , Kingdom, Ruby Jubilee 1905, 22mm including ornate suspension x 14mm, silver-gilt, enhanced with 14 diamonds of varying size and cut, extremely fine and of a most interesting construction, the diamonds set into the pierced disc in particular of the highest intricacy	£180-220
131	Belgium , Kingdom, Medal of Occupation, silver issue, 17mm, the disc surrounded by 47 chip diamonds, nearly extremely fine and of intricate construction	£140-180
132	Belgium , Kingdom, Independence Centenary 1930, gold and silver-gilt, enhanced with a single diamond surmounting the crown, <i>extremely fine</i>	£140-180
	As the award was only issued in silvered-bronze during 1930, <i>Brilliant Miniatures</i> comments that this example was as the result of a private commission.	
133	Belgium , Kingdom, Independence Centenary 1930, 18mm, silvered-bronze, the disc surrounded by 32 chip diamonds and the crown surmounted by a single diamond, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£120-150
134	Benin , French Colonial, Order of the Black Star, 23mm including wreath suspension x 13mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, enhanced with 7 diamonds and 37 sapphires, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£120-160





























135	Brazil , Kingdom, Order of the Rose, 24mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, enhanced with 33 diamonds, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£180-220
136	Brazil , Republic, Order of the Southern Cross, 25mm including wreath suspension x 15mm, silvergilt, silver and enamel, the five rays each also enhanced with three small diamonds, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£80-120
137	China , Empire, Order of the Double Dragon, 20mm x 12mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, centres set with cabochon sapphire, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£60-80
138	China, Empire, Order of the Double Dragon, 16mm, gold, silver and enamel, the centre set with cabochon sapphire, <i>good very fine</i>	£70-90
139	Denmark , Kingdom, Order of Dannebrog, 25mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold, silvergilt and enamel, the entire Badge enhanced with approximately 55 gemstones, <i>good very fine</i>	£150-200
140	Egypt , Kingdom, Order of Ismail, 25mm including crown suspension x 16mm, silver-gilt, the reverse stamped '925', enhanced with a cabochon to the centre, <i>extremely fine</i>	£80-120
141	Finland , Republic, Order of the White Rose, 15mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette and silver flashes upon riband, enhanced with 12 diamonds in the rays, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£140-180
142	France, Second Empire (1852-71), Legion of Honour, 28mm including crown and diamond suspension x 15mm, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, enhanced with 44 diamonds of varying size and cut, 2 chip emeralds and 1 chip ruby, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	
1143	France , Republic, Legion of Honour, with rosette on riband, 28mm including wreath and diamond suspension x 16mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, enhanced with 35 diamonds of varying size and cut, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£180-220
144	France, Republic, Legion of Honour, 30mm including wreath and diamond suspension x 16mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, enhanced with 30 diamonds, a number of these well cut and the largest approximately 0.05 carats, together with 24 chip emeralds as leaves in wreath, <i>nearly extremely fine and most striking in quality and finish</i>	£250-300
145	France , Republic, Legion of Honour, 25mm including wreath suspension x 16mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, enhanced with 11 diamonds, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£60-80
146	France , Republic, Croix de Guerre, 14mm, gold, with Star on riband and wearing pin and ball top bar, the suspension set with a single diamond, <i>extremely fine</i>	£140-180
147	France , Order of Agricultural Merit, 18mm including diamond suspension x 13mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, enhanced with 11 chip diamonds, <i>good very fine</i>	£80-120
	The three class Order was instituted in 1883 to reward the plethora of French citizens associated with the nation's agriculture. Recipients include Professors of Agriculture, soil conservators and the ever popular wine growing community; unsurprisingly the Order is still awarded to this day.	
148	France , Order of Agricultural Merit, with rosette upon riband, 23mm including wreath and diamond suspension x 13mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, enhanced with 16 chip diamonds, <i>good very fine</i>	£80-120
149	France , Order of Academic Palms (3), each approximately 16mm x 10mm, silver, enhanced with a number of diamonds and cabochons, <i>good very fine and fine examples of the Order</i> (3)	£180-220







150	France , Republic, National Order of Merit, 30mm including wreath and diamond suspension x 15mm, silver, enhanced with 5 diamonds to the suspension and 5 sapphires to the rays, <i>one ray lacking sapphire</i> , good very fine	£60-80
151	France, Republic, Order of Public Health, 15mm including wreath suspension x 12mm, silver and enamel, silver mark to ring, enhanced with 3 chip diamonds, <i>good very fine</i>	£70-90
152	France, Republic, Cross of Social Merit, 16mm including suspension x 12m, gold and enamel, gold marks to loop, enhanced with 5 diamonds to suspension, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£80-120
153	France, Life Saving Medal, with rosette and gold Palm on riband, 21mm including wreath and diamond suspension x 12mm, gold and silver-gilt, the wreath set with 10 chip diamonds and surmounted by a larger set diamond of approximately 0.03 carats, <i>good very fine</i>	£60-80
154	France , Medal of Honour of Epidemies, Ministry of Interior issue, 14mm, silver, the disc enhanced by a ring of 25 individually set chip diamonds and surmounted by a single diamond upon the suspension ring, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£140-180
155	Germany, Baden, Order of the Lion of Zahringen, Military Division with Oak Leaves, 30mm including Oak Leaves suspension x 17mm, silver-gilt and enamel, the rays set with green crystal, nearly extremely fine and in good detail and quality overall	£80-120



156	Germany , Prussia, Order of the White Deer of St. Hubert, 56mm including crown and triple oak leaf and acorn suspension x 15mm, silver-gilt and horn, central oak leaf set with a single chip ruby, good very fine, a great rarity and most interesting	£300-500
	The Order of the White Deer of St. Hubert was founded at Potsdam Palace by Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia in 1859 as a Badge of membership to his hunting club for fellow noblemen (<i>Brilliant Miniatures</i> refers).	
157	Italy, Kingdom, Order of the Crown of Italy, 13mm, silver-gilt and enamel, enhanced with 21 diamonds, nearly extremely fine	£180-220
158	Italy , Kingdom, Colonial Order of the Star of Italy, 25mm including crown suspension x 19mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, enhanced with 15 diamonds in the rays, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£180-220
159	Italy , Kingdom, Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, 22mm including crown suspension x 14mm, silver and enamel, the cross set with 21 diamonds, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£80-120
160	Italy , Kingdom, Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, 23mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel, the cross set with 25 diamonds, with a further 9 diamonds, 2 emeralds and 1 ruby in the crown, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£140-180
161	Japan , Empire, Order of the Sacred Treasure, 21mm including intricate suspension x 15mm, gold, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, enhanced with a multitude of stones, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£180-220









162	Luxembourg , Grand Duchy, Order of the Oak Crown, 13mm, gold and enamel, the suspension set with a single diamond (approximately 0.1 carats), <i>good very fine</i>	£70-90
163	Malta, Order of Malta, 25mm including crown suspension x 15mm, gold, silver-gilt and silver, enhanced with 12 diamonds set into the rays, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£150-200
164	Persia , Empire, Order of the Lion and the Sun, 25mm including suspension x 15mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, with rosette and gold flashes upon riband, enhanced with 77 'diamonds' of varying size and cut, <i>nearly extremely fine and most attractive</i>	£180-220
165	Poland , Republic, Order of Poland Restored, 21mm including diamond-set wreath suspension x 15mm, gold and enamel, with rosette and silver flashes to riband, each ray set with a central diamond (approximately 0.1 carat each), with a similarly sized stone to the suspension, <i>nearly extremely fine and striking</i>	£150-200
	Total weight approximately 0.5 carats.	
166	Portugal , Kingdom, Order of Villa Vicosa, 22mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold, silvergilt and enamel, enhanced with 48 chip diamonds throughout the Badge and crown suspension, nearly extremely fine and of excellent detail and quality overall	£200-300
167	Russia, Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, 12mm, gold and enamel Badge, enhanced with 13 diamonds and 12 'rubies', finely detailed enamel centre, nearly extremely fine	£200-240
168	Somaliland , French Colonial, Order of Nichan El-Anouar, with rosette and gold flashes to riband, 28mm including crown suspension x 15mm, gold, silver and enamel, enhanced with 27 diamonds of varying size and cut, 2 rubies and 1 emerald, <i>nearly extremely fine and of the finest quality</i>	£150-200
	The Order was founded in 1887 by the Sultan of Tadjourah. It was absorbed into the French Colonial Honours system in May 1898 upon the same five-class system as the Legion of Honour.	
169	Spain , Kingdom, Order of the Golden Fleece, 32mm x 16mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, enhanced with a single sapphire, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£140-180
170	Spain , Kingdom, Order of Charles III, 20mm including wreath suspension x 12mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, enhanced with 22 diamonds and 4 sapphires, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£180-220
171	Spain , Kingdom, Order of Charity, 23mm including wreath suspension x 13mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, enhanced with 44 chip diamonds, <i>good very fine</i>	£70-90
172	Sweden , Kingdom, Order of Vasa, 22mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold and enamel, the Badge enhanced with 45 diamonds, the crown with a ruby and 2 emeralds in addition, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£180-220
173	Tunisia , Kingdom, Order of Nichan Iftikah, 25mm including suspension x 16mm, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, reverse engraved '5220', enhanced with 10 diamonds, 5 rubies and 5 emeralds, nearly extremely fine	£140-180
174	Tunisia , Kingdom, Order of Nichan Iftikah, 24mm including suspension x 14mm, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, with rosette upon riband, enhanced with a multitude of paste stones, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£120-150









175 A superb and early Turkish Order of Glory

Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Glory (Nishan el Iftihar, 1831-52), 32mm x 20mm, gold and silver, the entire Badge enhanced with 65 diamonds of varying size, the largest approximately 0.15 carats, good very fine, attractive and of the highest rarity

£800-1,200

Brilliant Miniatures suggests a possible attribution to a British Captain involved in the Accra Incident, 1842, during which three British ships were involved.



Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Glory (Nishan el Iftihar, 1831-52), 18mm x 150mm, gold and silver, enhanced with 55 intricately set chip diamonds, *good very fine*

£400-600



177 **United Kingdom**, The Imperial Order of the Crown of India, 67mm x 40mm, silver-gilt, stamped 'SILVER' to the reverse, the central Royal Cypher set alternately with diamonds, 'pearls' and turquoises, encircled by a 'pearl' set border, the whole surmounted by Imperial Crown with red enamelled caul, *good very fine*

£200-300









178	Vatican, Holy See, Order of St. Sylvester, 14mm, gold, silver and enamel, the rays enhanced with a total of 12 diamonds, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£80-120
179	Vatican , Holy See, Order of St. Gregory, 24mm including wreath suspension x 14mm, gold, silvergilt and enamel, enhanced with 9 diamonds, 9 rubies to the arms and 17 emeralds to the wreath, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£120-150

Vatican, Holy See, Order of the Holy Sepulchre, Star, 16mm, silver, gilt and enamel, enhanced with 24 diamonds, *good very fine*£150-200

END OF MORNING SESSION



Afternoon session Commencing at 1.30 p.m. (Lots 181-422)

MINIATURE WORLD ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

181	Albania, Kingdom, Order of the Black Eagle, 18mm, silver-gilt and enamel, good very fine	£80-120
182	Albania , Kingdom, Order of Fidelity, Italian Occupation type, 30mm x 20mm, gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i>	£40-60
183	Albania, Order of Scanderbeg (2), Accession Medal 1914, generally very fine (3)	£30-50
184	Annam, Order of Kim Khan, Second class miniature badge, silver-gilt, good very fine and scarce	£70-90
185	Austria , Empire, Order of the Golden Fleece, 40mm x 10mm fleece, gold and enamel obverse and reverse, fitted with attractive floral straight bar suspension, <i>good very fine and of superb quality</i>	£180-220
186	Austria, Empire, Order of the Golden Fleece, 30mm x 10mm fleece, gold and enamel obverse and reverse, good very fine and of striking quality	£100-140
187	Austria, Empire, Order of the Golden Fleece, 28mm x 8mm fleece, gold and enamel, good very fine	£80-120
188	Austria, Empire, Order of Maria Theresa, an early Badge, 14mm, gold and enamel with large loop, upon original riband, enamel damage, nearly very fine but nonetheless an important early example	£300-400
189	Austria, Empire, Order of Maria Theresa, 20mm, silver-gilt and enamel, good very fine, a well-constructed example	£140-180
190	Austria, Empire, Order of Maria Theresa (2), 15mm, silver-gilt and enamel, good very fine (2)	£120-150
191	Austria, Empire, Royal Hungarian Order of St. Stephen, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 30mm including crown suspension x 18mm and 21mm, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, gold and maker's marks to Badge ring, mounted together for display, nearly extremely fine and of striking quality (2)	£280-320
192	Austria , Empire, Royal Hungarian Order of St. Stephen, 30mm including crown suspension x 18mm, with crown upon riband, gold and enamel, gold marks to ring, extremely fine and of the highest quality	£140-180
193	Austria, Empire, Royal Hungarian Order of St. Stephen, 23mm including crown suspension x 13mm, gold and enamel, extremely fine and an early Badge	£180-220
194	Austria , Empire, Order of Leopold, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 27mm including crown suspension x 14mm and 19mm, gold, silver-gilt. silver and enamel, mounted together for display, nearly extremely fine (2)	£80-120
195	Austria, Empire, Order of Leopold, an early Badge, 37mm including crown and large loop suspension x 17mm, gold and enamel, extremely fine, striking detail and quality	£280-320
	With a label suggesting manufacture circa 1830.	
196	Austria, Empire, Order of Leopold, an early Badge, 32mm including crown suspension x 17mm, gold and enamel, gold marks to loop, nearly extremely fine, superb quality	£240-280
	With a label suggesting manufacture circa 1830.	
197	Austria, Empire, Order of Leopold, 30mm including crown suspension x 15mm, gold and enamel, light enamel wear, good very fine	£140-180
198	Austria , Empire, Order of the Iron Crown, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 28mm including suspension x 15mm and 20mm, Badge in gold and enamel, Star in silver-gilt, silver and enamel, gold marks to Badge ring, mounted together for display, <i>nearly extremely fine and of superb quality</i> (2)	£280-320







199	Austria, Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, Military Division set of Insignia, Badge and Star with War Decoration, 34mm including crown suspension x 18mm and 20mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, gold marks to ring of Badge, mounted together for display, nearly extremely fine and of fine quality	(240, 280
	(2)	£240-280
200	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 35mm including crown suspension x 20mm and 26mm, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, good very fine and of good quality (2)	£180-220
201	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 30mm including crown suspension x 16mm and 18mm, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£140-180
202	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, Military Division, 33mm including crown suspension x 18mm, gold and enamel, gold marks to ring, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£140-180
203	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph (2), Civil riband, 25mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> (2)	£70-90
	Both with labels suggesting manufacture circa 1860.	
204	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, Civil riband, 27mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel, <i>minor enamel damage</i> , <i>good very fine</i>	£70-90
	With a label suggesting manufacture circa 1850.	
205	Austria, Empire, Order of Elisabeth, Star, 21mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, nearly extremely fine and rare	£70-90
206	Austria, Empire, Order of Elisabeth (2), 21mm, silver and enamel, good very fine (2)	£80-120
207	Austria , Empire, Tyrolean Nobility Badge, 30mm including helm suspension x 13mm, gold and enamel, the Badge being that of a Tyrolean Eagle, bearing the monogram 'F.I.' to the obverse breast and 'M.T.' the reverse breast, suspended from a black enamelled helm, <i>good very fine and an early example</i>	£100-150
208	Austria , Empire, Tyrolean Nobility Badge, 30mm including helm suspension x 16mm, silver-gilt and enamel, the Badge being that of a Tyrolean Eagle, bearing the monogram 'F.I.' to the obverse breast and 'M.T.' the reverse breast, suspended from a black enamelled helm, <i>good very fine</i>	£80-120
209	Austria, Empire, Insignia of Archduke Albert, 26mm x 16mm, silvered, good very fine, scarce	£50-70
	Instituted in May 1899, the Insignia was awarded in silver from the workshop of <i>Rothe</i> , <i>Vienna</i> and just once with diamonds.	
210	Austria , Empire, Teutonic Order, cross with helm suspension (3); cross (3), gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (6)	£80-120
211	Austria, Empire, Bravery Medal, Karl I (1917-18) (2), gold; gilt, both with attractive gold bullion 'K' upon riband, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£50-70
212	Austria, Empire, Bravery Medal, silver issue, generally good very fine (11)	£80-120
213	Austria , Empire, Bravery Medal, Karl I (1917-18) (3), silvered, with Second Award bar; with Second Award bar and 'K' upon bar; with 'K' upon riband, <i>good very fine</i> (3)	£60-80
214	Austria, Empire, Bravery Medal (4), gilt (2); silver (2), one with silver marks to loop and ring, very fine (4)	£80-120
215	Austria, Empire, Merit Cross for Military Chaplains (2), Military riband, gilt, one with crossed swords upon riband, good very fine (2)	£50-70









218







Austria, Empire, Merit Cross for Military Chaplains (2), Civil riband, gilt; silvered, good very fine (2)

450-70

Austria, Empire, Art & Science Decoration, 30mm including crown suspension x 17mm, silver-gilt and enamel, nearly extremely fine and rare

£150-200

Austria, Empire, an interesting Military Merit Medal War riband with an intricately enamelled linking bow, 32mm x 16mm, silver and enamel, *good very fine*

Austria, Empire, Military Merit Medal (4), Military riband (2), 25mm including crown suspension x 16mm, Civil riband (2), 18mm including crown suspension x 7mm, gilt, generally good very fine (4)

Austria, Empire, Military Merit Medal (5), War riband with swords, crossed sword and crown suspension (4); crossed sword device on riband, gilt, *generally good very fine* (5)

Austria, Empire, Merit Medal, 27mm including crown and scroll suspension x 16mm, gold, test mark to lower reverse; without crown suspension, gilt (2), all with reverse inscription 'Viribus Unitis', good very fine (3)

£50-70

£30-50

£40-60



222	Austria, Empire, 1813-14 Army Cross, 10mm, gold and enamel, with original riband, a charming Cross of age, enamel damage, nearly very fine	£140-180
	Awarded to soldiers of the Austrian Army in the Napoleonic period and manufactured from captured cannon, earning the nickname 'Kanonenkreuz'.	
223	Austria , Empire, War Merit Cross (2), 32mm including crown suspension x 22mm, gold and enamel, one with gold and maker's marks to reverse tassel, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£140-180
224	Austria , Empire, War Merit Cross (2), 17mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold and enamel; silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£70-90
225	Austria, Empire, War Cross for Civil Merit (3), 18mm, silver and enamel, all with maker's and silver marks to reverse, <i>generally good very fine</i> (3)	£60-80
226	Austria , Empire, Military Merit Cross (4), 1st Type; 2nd Type (3) with War Decoration wreath; with War Decoration wreath and device on riband; with War Decoration wreath and swords, silver and enamel, <i>generally good very fine</i> (4)	£160-200
227	Austria, Empire, Merit Cross, 19mm, gold and enamel, gold marks to ring, extremely fine	£50-70
228	Austria, Empire, Military Cross of Merit, 18mm, silver-gilt and enamel with large lozenge suspension, with original riband, minor enamel chip, good very fine	£30-50
229	Austria , Empire, Military Merit Cross, an early miniature Badge, 33mm including large suspension loop x 22mm, silver and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£80-120
230	Austria, Empire, War Medal 1873 (8), gilt, good very fine (8)	£50-70
231	Austria, Empire, Jubilee 1898 (14), gold, with gold mark to ring; gilt (11); bronzed (2), generally good very fine (14)	£80-120
232	Austria, Empire, Jubilee Medal for Foreigners 1898 (7), gilt (3); silver (4); Bosnia Medal 1908 (2); Wound Medal (6), generally very fine or better (15)	£50-70
233	Austria, Empire, Military Long Service Decoration, 14mm, gold and silver, good very fine and attractive	£60-80
234	Austria, Empire, Military Long Service Decoration, 8 Years (2); 10 Years (4); 12 Years (5), gilt and silver, generally good very fine (11)	£120-150
235	Austria, Empire, Military Long Service Decoration, 2nd Issue (1867-90) (5), gilt and silver, good very fine (5)	£80-120
236	Austria , Empire, Pilot's Badge (3), one by <i>Godet, Berlin</i> ; Naval Air Service Pilot's Badge; Submarine Service Badge, silver-gilt, silver, bronze and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (5)	£80-120
237	Austria , Empire, Red Cross Decoration, 26mm x 20mm, silver and enamel, with War Decoration wreath, mounted upon bow as worn, <i>good very fine</i>	£30-50
238	Austria , Empire, Red Cross Decoration, 22mm x 16mm, silver and enamel, with War Decoration wreath, silver and maker's marks upon ring, <i>good very fine</i>	£30-50
239	Austria, Empire, Red Cross Decoration (3), silver and enamel, with War Decoration wreath, generally good very fine (3)	£60-80
240	Austria, Empire, Red Cross Merit Star with War Decoration, 23mm x 19mm, silver and enamel, good very fine and rare	£80-120
241	Brunei , Sultanate, a selection of Orders, Medals and awards (11), silver-gilt, gilt, silver, bronze and enamel, a good number by <i>Spink</i> , <i>London</i> , <i>generally very fine or better</i> (11)	£70-90













236





Belgium, Kingdom, Order of the Crown (8), silver-gilt, gilt, silver and enamel, *generally very fine or better* (8)

£70-90

Belgium, Kingdom, Order of Leopold II (6), Military Division; Civil Division (5), silver-gilt, silver, silvered and enamel, *very fine* (6)

£30-40

244 **Belgium**, Kingdom, Croix de Guerre; 1914-18 Volunteer Medal; Victory Medal; National Restoration Medal; Decoration for Workers and Artisans, gold and enamel, *nearly extremely fine and scarce in gold* (5)

£140-180

Approximately 19.0g.



245	Benin , French Colonial, Order of the Black Star (2), silver-gilt and enamel, both with rosette upon riband, one with gold flashes, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£30-50
246	Brazil, Kingdom, Order of the Rose, 22mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold and enamel, nearly extremely fine, the wreath and roses especially superior in detail	£50-70
247	Bulgaria , Kingdom, Order of St. Cyril and Methodius, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 18mm and 24mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, silver and maker's marks to loops, mounted together for display, good very fine and rare (2)	£180-220
248	Bulgaria, Kingdom, Order of National Merit, Badge, by Vinc Mayer's Söhne, Vienna, 30mm including crown suspension x 18mm, gold and enamel, marks to ring, nearly extremely fine	£70-90
249	Cambodia, Kingdom, Royal Household Order, King Sisowath I issue, 22mm including suspension x 12mm, gold, nearly extremely fine and rare	£60-80
	The Medal was instituted by King Norodom I of Cambodia (1860-1904) to reward service to the throne and Royal Household. King Sisowath I reigned from 1904 until 1927.	
250	Cambodia , Kingdom, Royal Order of Sahametrei (2), 28mm including pagoda suspension x 17mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i> (2)	£50-70
251	Cambodia , French Colonial, Order of Cambodia, 22mm including crown suspension x 11mm, silver, gold and enamel, <i>good very fine and an attractive example</i>	£60-80
252	China, Republic, Order of the Golden Grain, 19mm, silver-gilt and enamel, nearly extremely fine	£80-120
	Acquired in September 1998.	
253	China , Republic, Order of the Striped Tiger, 26mm including wreath suspension x 16mm, silver and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£120-160
254	China, Republic, Order of the Brilliant Star, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 16mm and 19mm, silver-gilt and enamel, Star with silver and maker's mark to reverse, mounted together for display, nearly extremely fine (2)	£80-120
	The Star with two stars denoting a Second Class award.	
255	Cuba , Republic, Order of Carlos Manuel Cespedes (2), 15mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Order of the Red Cross, 19mm including crown suspension x 13mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (3)	£70-90
256	Czechoslovakia , Republic, Order of the White Lion, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 27mm including wreath and crossed sword suspension x 17mm and 21mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver mark to ring of Badge, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£60-80
257	Denmark , Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, F.VII.R. (1848-1863), 23mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold and enamel, attractively toned, good very fine	£70-90
258	Denmark , Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, C.IX.R. (1863-1906), 24mm including crown suspension x 11mm, gold and enamel, <i>good very fine and attractive</i>	£70-90
259	Denmark , Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, C.IX.R. (1863-1906), 30mm including crown suspension x 13mm, rosette and gold and silver flashes upon riband, gold and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£70-90
260	Denmark , Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, F.VIII.R. (1906-12), 24mm including crown suspension x 11mm, gold and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£70-90
	King Frederick VIII was the shortest reigning Danish monarch since King Erik Christoffersen, 1329-32 of the House of Estridsen.	

















Denmark, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, C.X.R. (1912-47), 29mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel, *nearly extremely fine*

£70-90

Denmark, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, F.IX.R. (1947-72) (2), 27mm including crown suspension x 13mm, silver-gilt and enamel, one with rosette and silver flashes upon riband, *good very fine* (2)

£70-90

Denmark, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, M.II.R. (1972-present), 27mm including crown suspension x 14mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette and gold flashes upon riband; silver and enamel; silver, *good very fine* (3)

£60-80

Denmark, Kingdom, Pro Dania 1940-45 (2); War Medal 1940-45 (5), all with crown suspensions, generally good very fine (7)

£80-120

Denmark, Kingdom, Danish Red Cross (12), including 1914-19 Service Cross; 1939-45 Service Cross, generally good very fine (12)

£70-90



266	Egypt , Kingdom, Order of the Nile, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 26mm including crown suspension x 19mm and 23mm, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£70-90
267	Egypt , Kingdom, Order of Ismail, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 20mm including crown suspension x 13mm and 22mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£70-90
268	Egypt , Kingdom (9), Military Order of the Star of King Fouad; Military Order of Virtue (2), one with winged crossed swords on riband; Meritorious Service Medal; Bravery Medal; Devotion Medal, with straight bar suspension, together with three further awards, gold, silver-gilt, silver, gilt and enamel, <i>generally very fine</i> , the Medals good quality original strikings (9)	£140-180
269	Estonia , Republic, Order of the Eagle, 15mm, gold, enamel and silver eagle; silver-gilt and enamel, nearly extremely fine (2)	£40-60
270	Estonia, Republic, Red Cross Decoration, 22mm x 13mm, gold and enamel; Cross of Liberty, 17mm x 15mm, bronze and enamel; Order of the Coat of Arms, 30mm x 17mm, silver-gilt and enamel, stamped '925' to reverse; Independence Medal 1918-20, bronze (3), reverse centre to first missing, otherwise good very fine (6)	£70-90
271	Finland , Republic, Order of the White Rose, with rosette and gold flashes upon riband; Order of the Lion (2), with rosette and gold flashes; with rosette and silver flashes, gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i> (3)	£20-30
272	France, Kingdom, Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, 20mm x 15mm, gold and enamel, mounted upon a bow riband, <i>very fine</i>	£70-90
273	France, Kingdom, Second Restoration 1815-30, Legion of Honour, 17mm including crown suspension x 11mm, gold, silver and enamel, with riband (approximately 33mm wide) and original loop for wearing, <i>nearly very fine</i>	£70-90
274	France, Kingdom, July Monarchy 1830-48, Legion of Honour, 15mm including crown suspension x 10mm, gold and enamel, enamel worn overall, nearly very fine	£70-90
275	France, Presidency Period (1851-52), Legion of Honour, Second Type, 27mm including crown suspension x 17mm, gold, silver and enamel, nearly very fine	£60-80
276	France , Second Empire, Legion of Honour, 17mm including crown suspension x 9mm, gold, silver and enamel, mounted upon riband (approximately 23mm wide) with rosette, a little worn, nearly very fine	£40-60
277	France, Empire, Order of the Reunion, 25mm including crown suspension x 15mm, gold and enamel, <i>very fine</i>	£70-90
278	France, an interesting Knight Templar's Badge, <i>circa</i> 1830, 32mm including crown suspension x 20mm, gold and enamel, a white and red enamelled maltese cross surmounted by a pierced and enamelled crown, <i>very fine and worthy of further study</i>	£50-70
279	France, Volunteer's Medal for 1870-71, 17mm including crown suspension x 11mm, gold, good very fine	£40-60
280	France, Second Empire, Mexico Campaign Medal 1862-63, 18mm, silver, with original embroidered riband, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£30-50
281	Germany , Anhalt, House Order of Albert the Bear, 35mm including hinged crown suspension x 18mm, silver-gilt, well detailed and finely constructed, nearly extremely fine	£150-200
282	Germany, Baden, Royal House Order, Star, 22mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, very fine	£60-80
283	Germany , Baden, Military Order of Karl Frederick, 27mm including swivel crown suspension x 12mm, gold and enamel; Order of Berthold I, 25mm including crown suspension x 17mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>enamel damage</i> , <i>otherwise very fine and scarce</i> (2)	£140-180







284	Germany , Bavaria, Order of St. George, Badge by <i>Hemmerle</i> , <i>Munich</i> , 27mm, silver and enamel, with large maker's cartouche to reverse stating 'Juewellere Gebr. Hemmerle Vorm. Elchinger-Munchen', <i>good very fine and interesting</i>	£160-200
	The famous Munich jewellers <i>Hemmerle</i> were founded in 1893 by brothers Joseph and Anton. Having acquired <i>Elchinger</i> they gained a reputation for their work and in time the Royal Warrant to the Bavarian Court. At present, the fourth generation of the family run the business in the same premises they have held since 1904 at 14 Maximillianstrasse, Munich.	
285	Germany , Bavaria, Order of St. Michael, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 16mm and 21mm, gold, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£160-200
286	Germany , Bavaria, Order of the Bavarian Crown, 28mm including crown suspension x 16mm, gold and enamel, <i>good very fine and of superb quality</i>	£200-300
287	Germany , Bavaria, Maximilian Order of Arts and Science, Decoration for Art with Pegasus to reverse centre, gold, 26mm including crown suspension x 18mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>centres a little loose</i> , <i>otherwise good very fine and rare</i>	£180-220
288	Germany , Bavaria (8), Long Service Decoration Bar, silver marks to reverse; Long Service Decoration; Agricultural Jubilee Medal; Pilot's Decoration, silver marks to reverse; Fire Long Service Medal (2); 1915 Bayern Battalion Decoration (2), <i>generally very fine or better</i> (8)	£70-90
289	Germany , Brunswick, Order of Henry the Lion, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 25mm including crown suspension x 15mm and 19mm, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, the Star marked '800' to reverse, mounted together for display, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , the Badge particularly striking (2)	£180-220
290	Germany, Hesse, Order of Ludwig, 28mm including crown suspension x 15mm, gold and enamel, an early and attractive Badge, good very fine and scarce	£180-220
291	Germany , Hessen (Kassel), Order of the Golden Lion, 28mm including crown suspension x 16mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£30-50
292	Germany , Hohenlohe, House Order of the Phoenix, an early Badge, 18mm, gold and enamel, gold mark to ring, white enamel hairline cracks commensurate with age, good very fine, rare and attractive	£300-350
	The Princely dynasty of Hohenlohe existed from 1450. Prince Ernst I of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingfurst established the Order of the Golden Flame on 29 December 1757, on the occasion of his 95th birthday. In 1770 the Order was reorganised by Prince Carl Albrecht, and named the Order of the Phoenix. The new Order was to be awarded to Germans and foreigners of noble descent. In 1795 Prince Ludwig Leopold of Hohenlohe-Bartenstein gave the Order new statutes in which it was divided into two divisions, House Order of the Golden Flame and Order of the Phoenix, with the latter divided into two classes.	
	The latin motto 'ex flammis clarior' translates as 'from the flame, brighter'. Hohenlohe was absorbed into the Kingdoms of Bavaria and of Württemberg by the Act of the Confederation of the Rhine, 12 July 1806. As such the miniature Order observed could be considered to have been of the period 1795-1806.	
293	Germany , Lippe-Detmold, House Honour Cross, Military Division (2), crossed sword suspension, enamel arms and centres; overlaid crossed swords, silver arms and enamelled centres (2), gold, silvergilt, silver and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£150-200
294	Germany , Mecklenburg-Schwerin, House Order of the Wendian Crown, 29mm including crown suspension x 19mm, silver and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£80-120
	PROVENANCE: Rauche, Vienna, 2013.	
295	Germany , Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Order of the Griffin (2); Merit Medal; Arts & Science Medal; Military Merit Cross, combat riband; Friedrich Franz III Medal 1897, silver-gilt, gilt, silver, silvered and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (6)	£80-120



















296	Germany , Oldenburg, House and Merit Order of Peter Frederick Louis, Civil Division with crown (3), silver-gilt, silver and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , <i>attractive Badges</i> (3)	£80-120
297	Germany , Prussia, Order of the Black Eagle, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 18mm and 18mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, Star stamped '900' to reverse, mounted together for display, <i>very fine</i> (2)	£140-180
298	Germany, Prussia, Pour Le Merite, 21mm, gold and enamel, test marks, good very fine	£120-150
299	Germany , Prussia, Order of the Crown, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 15mm and 10mm, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> (2)	£70-90
300	Germany , Prussia, Order of the Crown, Military Division; Civil Division (3) , silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, $\textit{very fine}(4)$	£60-80
301	Germany , Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 16mm and 17mm, gold, silver and enamel, mounted for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£160-200
302	Germany , Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle, 25mm including oak leaf and riband bow suspension x 15mm, gold and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine and attractive</i>	£70-90
303	Germany , Prussia, Hohenzollern House Order, Military Division, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>very fine and better</i> (3)	£60-80
304	Germany , Prussia, a most attractive reduced-size Order of Wilhelm, overall 80mm x 70mm, the disc itself 10mm, a fixed chain with pins for wearing at each end from which the disc is within a wreath upon floral suspension with 'pearled' loop, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine and rare</i>	£500-700
	The Order was instituted in 1896 by Wilhelm II in the memory of his grandfather Wilhelm I, with the motto upon the full-size Chain being 'Wirke Irke Im Andenken an Kaiser Wilhelm den Grossen' ('Work in the memory of Emperor William the Great'). A highly exclusive Order, it was last conferred upon Princess Marie Elisabeth of Saxe-Meiningen in August 1913.	
305	Germany , Prussia, an interesting array of Badges of the Prussian branch of the Order of St. John (15), gold, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>generally good very fine and better</i> , a fascinating research project for the collector (15)	£240-280
306	Germany , Prussia, Duppel Storm Cross (2); Danish War Medal 1864 (2); King Wilhelm Centenary Medal (11), <i>generally very fine or better</i> (15)	£70-90
307	Germany , Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Ernestine House Order, Medal; Campaign Medal 1870-71; Arts & Science Medal; Bravery Medal; Great War 1914-18, <i>good very fine</i> (5)	£30-50
308	Germany , Saxe-Weimar, Order of the White Falcon, a most attractive Badge, 20mm including crown suspension x 11mm, with rosette upon riband, gold and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£70-90
	A Collector's note suggests manufacture circa 1850.	
309	Germany , Saxe-Weimar, Order of the White Falcon, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 23mm including crown suspension x 15mm and 20mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£140-180
310	Germany , Saxony, Saxe-Ernestine House Order, Military Division, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 26mm including crown suspension x 16mm and 20mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£140-180
311	Germany , Saxony, Saxe-Ernestine House Order, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 20mm including crown suspension x 12mm and 16mm, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£140-180



















312	Germany, Saxony, Military Order of St. Henry, 22mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel with original pin loop, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , <i>early and striking quality</i>	£300-500
	Acquired for the collection in 1998, with a note suggesting manufacture as circa 1840.	
313	Germany, Saxony, Order of Civil Merit, 1st Type for Natives (1815-91), 17mm, gold and enamel, minor enamel damage, good very fine and a good Badge	£80-120
314	Germany , Saxony, Order of Albert, Civil Division (1850-76), 28mm including crown suspension x 17mm, gold and enamel, enamel chip to reverse lower arm, otherwise good very fine	£140-180
315	Germany , Saxony, Order of Albert, Military Division (1850-76) (2), silver-gilt, silver and enamel, generally good very fine (2)	£150-200
316	Germany , Württemberg, Order of Friedrich, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 19mm and 17mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£140-180
317	Germany, Württemberg, Order of the Crown, 19mm, gold and enamel, nearly extremely fine, attractively toned	£140-180
318	Germany, Württemberg, Long Service Decoration, 20mm, gold and enamel, green enamel loss to wreath, nonetheless an early and rare example, good very fine	£140-180
319	Germany, Westphalia, Order of the Crown, 16mm x 11mm, silver-gilt, good very fine and rare	£120-150
320	Germany , Kingdom, Pilot's Badge (2), silver, stamped '925' to reverse; silvered; Observer's Badge, silvered; U-Boat Submarine Badge (3), silver-gilt, stamped '800' to reverse; silver and enamel, stamped '938' to reverse; bronze and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (6)	£80-120
321	Germany , Kingdom, China Campaign (4), gilt, silver, silvered, bronzed; South Africa Campaign (4), silver; gilt; gilt, 3 clasps, Hereroland, Waterberg, Omaheke; gilt, 3 clasps, Gross-Namaland, Gross-Nabas; Auob, gilt, <i>good very fine</i> (8)	£40-60
322	Germany , Federal Republic, Order of Merit (26), varied Classes of the Order, including Badge and Star sets of Insignia (5), mounted together for display, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>very fine and better</i> (26)	£50-70
323	Greece , Kingdom, Order of the Phoenix, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 26mm including crown suspension x 17mm and 18mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, the Star marked '938' to reverse, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£40-60
324	Greece , Kingdom, Order of the Redeemer, 29mm including crown suspension x 20mm, gold, silvergilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£50-70
325	Greece , Kingdom, Greek Orthodox Orders (2); Medal for Greco-Turkish War; Medal for Greco-Bulgarian War (2); Albanian Medal 1940-41 (2); Resistance Medal 1940-45, silver-gilt, bronze and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , the first two worthy of further study (9)	£60-80
326	Hungary, Regency, Order of Merit, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 16mm and 22mm, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine and well detailed</i> (2)	£60-80
327	Hungary , Regency, Corvin Decoration (3); Order of Vitez (2), together with a selection of Hungarian medals (7), silver-gilt, gilt, silver, silvered, bronze and enamel, <i>generally very fine or better</i> , the Corvin examples scarce (12)	£120-150
328	Iceland, Order of the Icelandic Falcon (2), silver-gilt and enamel, good very fine and scarce (2)	£60-80
329	Iraq, Kingdom, Order of the Two Rivers, Military Division (2), 28mm x 20mm, silver-gilt and enamel, good very fine (2)	£50-70



















and Victory Medal 1945, generally good very fine (6) £50-70 Ireland, an interesting selection of awards (10), including Service Medal 1917-21, Defence Force 331 Service Medal and Emergency Service Medal (2), generally very fine or better (10) £50-70 332 Italy, Duchy of Modena, Order of the Eagle of Este, 20mm including crown suspension x 13mm, silver-gilt and enamel, very fine £70-90 Italy, Parma, Order of St. Louis, an early Badge, 23mm, gold and enamel, nearly extremely fine 333 £80-120 334 Italy, Savoy, Military Order of Savoy, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 20mm including crown suspension x 12mm and 14mm, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, good very fine and the Badge particularly detailed, together with another Badge (3) £50-70 335 Italy, Tuscany, Military Order of St. Stephen, 30mm including crown suspension x 18mm, gold and enamel with large ring, enamel chip to one arm, otherwise good very fine and a superb early Badge £70-90 336 Italy, Kingdom, Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, set of Insignia (2), Badge and Star, 15mm including crown suspension x 8mm and 16mm; 19mm including crown suspension x 12mm and 18mm, gold, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, *good very fine* (4) £80-120

Iraq, Kingdom, a selection of Medals and awards (6), including Active Service Medal, Ma'an Medal



337	Italy, Kingdom, Order of the Crown of Italy, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 13mm and 17mm, gold, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, good very fine, a good quality set (2)	£60-80
338	Italy , Kingdom, Order of the Crown of Italy, set of Insignia, Badge and Star (2), 13mm and 17mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (4)	£60-80
339	Italy, Kingdom, Al Valore Militare (9), Gold issue (3), one with gold marks to reverse; Silver issue (3); Bronze issue (3), gold, silver-gilt, silver and bronze, generally very fine and an attractive grouping (9)	£80-120
	The gold example approximately 3.75g.	
340	Japan, Order of the Sacred Treasure (2), 20mm, silver-gilt and enamel, good very fine (2)	£40-60
341	Japan, Empire, Order of the Rising Sun, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 20mm x 13mm and 15mm, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£70-90
342	Japan , Empire, Order of the Rising Sun, 32mm including paulownia flowers x 20mm, silver-gilt and enamel with large cabochon, rosette and silver flashes to riband, <i>reverse cabochon chipped</i> , <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
343	Jordan , Hashemite Kingdom, Order of Al Nahda, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 27mm x 20mm and 17mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>very fine</i> (2)	£50-70
344	Jordan , Hashemite Kingdom, Order of the Star, First Class set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 24mm including star suspension x 18mm and 18mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, the Badge by <i>Garrard</i> , <i>London</i> , mounted together for display, <i>the Badge of superior quality, good very fine</i> (2)	£70-90
345	Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom, Order of the Star, Second Class Badge by Garrard, London, 20mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, maker's mark, Class and hallmark on reverse, nearly extremely fine	£30-50
346	Lebanon , Republic, National Order of the Cedar, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 28mm including wreath suspension x 16mm and 19mm, silver, silvered and enamel, mounted together for display, good very fine (2)	£40-60
347	Latvia , Republic, Order of the Three Stars (2), silver-gilt and enamel, rosette on ribands, one with gold flashes, one with silver flashes, <i>very fine</i> (2)	£50-70
348	Luxembourg, Grand Duchy, Order of the Oak Crown, 14mm, gold and enamel with wreaths between rays, striking quality, nearly extremely fine	£70-90
349	Luxembourg, Grand Duchy, Order of Civil and Military Merit of Adolph of Nassau, Civil Division, 15mm, gold and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i>	£70-90
350	Luxembourg , Grand Duchy, Medal for Arts & Science, 17mm, gold, the reverse engraved 'Für Kunst und Wissenschaft' in an engraved wreath, <i>attractively toned</i> , <i>extremely fine</i>	£70-90
	PROVENANCE: Rauch, Vienna, 2012.	
351	Malta, Sovereign Military Order of Malta, set of Insignia (2), Badge and Star, 30mm including crown suspension x 15mm and 18mm; 15mm and 24mm, both with silver marks to rings; Star (3), with crown (2), silver-gilt, silver and enamel, the first two pairs mounted for display, <i>generally good very fine</i> (7)	£140-180
352	Mexico, Republic, Order of the Aztec Eagle, 17mm, silver-gilt and enamel, good very fine	£20-30
353	Monaco , Principality, Order of St. Charles (3), one with rosette and double gold flashes on riband, another with rosette upon riband, gold and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> (3)	£80-120

the insignia.





354	Monaco , Principality, Order of St. Charles (2), gold and enamel; silver-gilt and enamel, marked to ring; Medal of Honour, bronze issue, <i>very fine and better</i> (3)	£70-90
355	Montenegro, Kingdom, Medal for Zeal, 18mm, silver-gilt, struck on a thick flan, good very fine and an attractive portrait	£40-60
356	Montenegro , Kingdom, Order of Danilo I (3), First Model, early black enamelled cross; Second Model Badge (2); Bravery Medal; Medal for Zeal (2); Liberation Medal 1875-78; Red Cross Medal, silver-gilt, gilt, silver, silvered and enamel, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (8)	£80-120
357	Nepal, Kingdom, Order of the Star (Nepal Taradisha), 3rd Class Badge, 24mm, silver and enamel, with top riband bar, <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
	The Most Refulgent Order of the Star of Nepal was founded by King Tribhuvan on 19 November 1918 to reward military service. The Class of the Order is determined by the number of rays upon	

Nepal, Kingdom, Order of the Footprint of Nepal (Nepal Shripada), set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 22mm and 23mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, silver mark to Badge reverse, mounted together for display, good very fine (2)

The Order of the Footprint of Nepal was founded by King Mahendra on 16 December 1962 and is exclusively conferred on Nepalese citizens for significant contributions to national prestige.



359	Nepal , Kingdom, Order of the Three Divine Powers (Trishakti-Patta), set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 17mm and 25mm, silver and enamel, Badge with silver and maker's mark to reverse, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£60-80
360	Netherlands , Military Order of William (2), 21mm including crown suspension x 13mm; 26mm including crown suspension x 15mm, silver and enamel, both early Badges, <i>the first particularly fine</i> , generally very fine (2)	£180-220
361	Netherlands , Kingdom, Order of the Dutch Lion, an early Knight's Badge, 23mm including crown suspension x 13mm, gold and enamel, with rosette upon original riband as worn, <i>good very fine and an attractive example</i>	£200-250
362	Netherlands , Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Military Division, 23mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel, with rosette and gold flashes upon riband, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£70-90
363	Netherlands , Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Civil Division, 30mm including crown suspension x 18mm, gold and enamel, gold mark to ring, with rosette upon original riband as worn, <i>nearly extremely fine and of good quality manufacture</i>	£140-180
364	Netherlands, Kingdom, Java War Medal 1825-30, 18mm, gold with large suspension ring, attractively toned and most likely unique, good very fine	£240-280
	The Java War Medal was issued in bronze from 27 June 1831 for the campaign of 1825-30. The dies in this example, in particular the portrait of William I would suggest this to be a privately commissioned award struck in gold for a high-ranking Field Officer or Royal.	
365	Netherlands , Kingdom, War Cross, with 4 clasps, Bali 1849, Born: 1850-54, Boni 1859; Born; 1859-63, 14mm, silver, clasps each with silver marks, <i>good very fine</i>	£70-90
366	Norway , Kingdom, Order of St. Olav, 30mm including crown suspension x 18mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette and silver flashes upon riband, <i>good very fine</i>	£50-70
367	Norway , Kingdom, Order of St. Olav, Military Division, 35mm including crown and crossed sword suspension x 17mm, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse centre set with crystal, <i>good very fine</i>	£60-80
368	Norway , Kingdom, War Cross 1940-45, bronze; War Medal 1940-45 (2), bronze; King Haakon VII Cross, silver-gilt and enamel (3), <i>good very fine</i> (6)	£60-80
369	Persia , Empire, Order of the Lion and the Sun, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 21mm x 15mm and 20mm, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£60-80
370	Persia , Empire, Order of the Crown, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 28mm x 17mm and 23mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£140-180
371	Persia, Empire, Order of Sipach, 18mm, silver and enamel, light red enamel damage, otherwise very fine	£40-60
372	Persia , Empire, Order of Pahlavi, 19mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver marks to ring, with rosette and silver flashes upon riband, <i>extremely fine</i>	£40-60
373	Portugal , Kingdom, Order of the Tower and the Sword, 25mm including tower suspension x 17mm, gold and enamel, gold mark to loop, with original button-hole riband as worn, a superb example likely of the Napoleonic period, nearly extremely fine	£180-220
374	Portugal , Kingdom, Order of the Tower and the Sword (3), silver-gilt and enamel, uniface, <i>good very fine</i> (3)	£60-80
375	Portugal , Kingdom, Order of Villa Vicosa, 24mm including crown suspension x 15mm, gold and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£50-70













377

379





Portugal, Kingdom, Military Order of Christ, set of Insignia, Badge and Star (2), gold, silver-gilt and enamel, nearly extremely fine, good quality manufacture overall (4)

£140-180

Portugal, Kingdom, Military Order of Christ, Special Model, 20mm including crown suspension x 13mm, gold and enamel, gold marks to loop, *nearly extremely fine*

£50-70

Romania, Kingdom, Order of the Star, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 29mm including crown suspension x 20mm and 20mm, Badge in gold and enamel, Star in gold, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, *nearly extremely fine and of magnificent quality* (2)

£240-280

Romania, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 12mm and 15mm, gold, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, good very fine (2)

£140-180

Romania, Kingdom, Order of Michael the Brave (5), with crown suspension (4), silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, generally good very fine, an interesting array of examples of the Order, together with a selection of Romanian awards (16)

£80-120

Russia, Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 15mm and 23mm, gold, silver and enamel, the Badge marked, mounted together for display, enamel wear to centres, very fine (2)

£180-220



382	Russia, Bokhara, Georgian Order of Queen Tamara, 19mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, good very fine	£70-90
383	Russia, Bokhara, Order of the Noble Bokhara, 20mm, gold and enamel, stamped '15ct' to the reverse, nearly extremely fine and of high quality continental manufacture	£140-180
384	San Marino, Republic, Order of St. Agatha, set of Insignia (2), Badge and Star, 16mm and 17mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, one set mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (4)	£70-90
385	Serbia , Kingdom, Order of Takovo, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 23mm including crown suspension x 14mm and 21mm, gold, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>minor enamel damage</i> , otherwise good very fine and of the finest quality (2)	£180-220
386	Serbia , Kingdom, Order of St. Sava, set of Insignia, red robes, Badge and Star, 30mm including crown suspension x 18mm and 20mm, Badge in gold and enamel and with mark to ring, Star in silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£140-180
387	Serbia, Kingdom, Zeal Medal 1877-78, 15mm, silver, good very fine and rare	£140-180
388	Serbia , Kingdom, Order of the Star of Karageorge, Military Division (2), silver-gilt, silver and enamel, one with silver marks to ring, <i>good very fine</i>	£60-80
389	Spain , Kingdom, Order of Charles III, 15mm including wreath suspension x 12mm, with large loop, gold and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£30-50
390	Spain, Kingdom, Order of Charles III, 20mm including wreath suspension x 11mm, gold and enamel, good very fine	£40-60
391	Spain , Kingdom, Order of Isabella the Catholic, 24mm including wreath suspension x 15mm, gold and enamel, an attractive Badge, nearly extremely fine	£50-70
392	Spain , Kingdom, Order of Charity, 20mm x 16mm, gold and enamel, an attractive badge, extremely fine	£40-60
393	Spain , Kingdom, Military Order of San Fernando, 30mm including large loop suspension x 20mm, gold and enamel, gold marks to loop, a striking early example, minor enamel hairline cracks and flaking, good very fine	£70-90
394	Spain , Kingdom (4), Order of Calatrava; Order of St. James of the Sword; Order of Alcantara (2), 20mm x 13mm, silver-gilt and enamel, each example enamelled upon a uniface shield incorporating a trophy of arms, <i>good very fine</i> , <i>interesting examples</i> (4)	£40-60
395	Spain , Kingdom, Order of Military Merit, Fourth Type with Bourbon shield, 30mm including crown suspension x 18mm, gold and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£40-60
396	Spain, Kingdom, Order of Mehdi (2), silver and enamel; gilt and enamel, very fine (2)	£40-60
397	Sudan , Republic, Order of the Two Niles, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 33mm x 19mm and 19mm, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> (2)	£40-60
398	Sweden , Kingdom, Order of the Seraphim, 28mm including crown suspension x 17mm, gold, silvergilt and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine and rare</i>	£140-180
399	Sweden , Kingdom, Order of the North Star, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 25mm including crown suspension x 19mm and 20mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, Badge with silver mark to ring, mounted together for display, <i>very fine</i> (3)	£60-80

























400	An early 1st Type Swedish Order of Vasa Badge	
	Sweden , Kingdom, Order of Vasa, 1st Type (1772-1860) Badge, 30mm x 18mm, ball suspension, gold and enamel, <i>good very fine and rare</i>	£200-240
401	Tunisia , Kingdom, Order of Nichan Iftikah, set of Insignia (3), Badge and Star, approximately 25mm including suspension x 17mm and 16mm, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, generally good very fine (6)	£120-160
402	Turkey , Ottoman Empire, Order of Charity, 35mm including crescent and star suspension x 22mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine and rare</i>	£180-220
403	Turkey , Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 27mm including star and crescent suspension x 18mm and 21mm, silver, gold and enamel appliqué centre, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£70-90
404	Turkey , Ottoman Empire, Ottoman Red Crescent Medal (2), with oak leaves upon riband and top riband bar, silver and enamel, stamped '925' to suspension reverse; bronze and enamel, <i>good very fine, the first most attractive</i> , together with another bronze suspension lacking disc (3)	£70-90
405	Turkey , Ottoman Empire, Russian War Medal 1877; Loyalty and Bravery Medal; Gallipoli Cross (3), one marked '900' to reverse, silver, silvered and enamel, <i>generally good very fine</i> (5)	£50-70
406	Thailand , The Most Illustrious Order of the Royal House of Chakri, Badge, 35mm x 19mm, silvergilt, silver, gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£80-120
	The Most Illustrious Order of the Royal House of Chakri was established in 1882, by King Rama V. Its establishment was in commemoration of the Bangkok Centennial, whence King Taksin of Thonburi's reign ended, beginning the Chakri dynasty and the capital of Siam moving to Bangkok.	
	A single class Order only available to members of the Thai royal family, foreign heads of state and members of other royal houses. Observed in the design of the Order are a number of elements related to the dynasty. The most prevalent is certainly the emblem of the Chakri dynasty, designated by King Rama I, comprising the celestial weapons of the Chakra (a 108-edged discuss) and the Trisula (trident). Each represents the gods Vishnu, and Shiva, of which the latter the Thai sovereign is seen as an incarnation.	
	The set of insignia attributed to King Fuad I was sold in these rooms on 12 April 2017.	
407	Thailand , Order of the White Elephant, set of Insignia, Badge and Star; Order of the Crown, set of Insignia (2), Badge and Star, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (6)	£70-90
	All three with labels stating 'Rothe'.	
408	United Kingdom , The Most Noble Order of the Garter, Lesser George badge, 25mm x 15mm, gilt, stamped 'M.A.C. N.Y.', <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
409	United Kingdom , The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Civil Division, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 23mm x 16mm and 25mm, the Badge in gold and with straight bar suspension, the Star in gold, silver and enamel in deep relief and with gold retaining pin to reverse, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£180-220
410	United Kingdom, The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, set of Insignia, 35mm including star suspension x 23mm and 23mm, the Badge gold, silver and enamel with a central onyx cameo of a youthful Queen Victoria, the Star gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> (2)	£250-300
411	United Kingdom , The Royal Victorian Order, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 16mm and 18mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i>	£50-70
412	United Kingdom, India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-87, Burma 1887-9; South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879; Queen's Sudan 1896-98, silver, generally good very fine, period throughout (3)	£140-180





413 **United States of America**, Medal of Honour (2), 27mm including suspension x 18mm, gilt and enamel, *very fine*, both with embroidered riband

£40-60

414 United States of America, Imperial Order of the Dragon (for China 1900), bronze, with gilt obverse dragon and on original embroidered riband, good very fine and rare

£120-150

Vatican, Holy See, Order of the Holy Sepulchre, an attractive and early Badge, 15mm including crown suspension x 8mm, gold and enamel, nearly extremely fine and worthy of further research

£50-70

Vatican, Holy See, Order of the Holy Sepulchre, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 22mm including crown suspension x 12mm and 20mm, gold, silver and enamel, Badge with gold marks to ring, mounted together for display, extremely fine (2)

£70-90









£180-220

417 Vatican, Holy See, Order of St. Sylvester, set of Insignia, Badge and Star (3), silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, good very fine (6) £140-180 Vatican, Holy See, Order of St. Gregory, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 23mm including wreath 418 suspension x 13mm and 15mm, gold, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, good very fine, attractive early example (2) £70-90 Vatican, Holy See, Order of St. Sylvester, 22mm, gold and enamel, gold marks to ring, good very 419 fine and of fine quality £50-70 420 Vatican, Holy See, Order of Pius, 17mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver mark to ring, with rosette and gold flashes to riband, good very fine £40-60 421 Zanzibar, Sultanate, Order of the Exalted, 35mm including star and wreath suspension x 23mm, silver-gilt and enamel, minor enamel damage, very fine £100-140 422 Zanzibar, Sultanate, Order of the Brilliant Star, 30mm including wreath suspension x 20mm, gold

END OF DAY ONE

and enamel, gold and maker's mark to ring, nearly extremely fine and of the highest quality



TUESDAY 5 DECEMBER 2017

Commencing at 10.30 a.m. (Lots 423-677)

SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

The unique Naval General Service Medal awarded to Lieutenant A. F. Parr, Royal Navy, who first saw action as an 11-year-old Midshipman at the battle of the Nile in 1798, when his ship - H.M.S. Swiftsure - was largely responsible for effecting the spectacular destruction of the French flagship L'Orient

He was subsequently chosen by Lord Keith to accompany the operations off Egypt in H.M.S. *Penelope* in 1801 and he was still serving as Midshipman - and a teenager - at the time of his participation in the battle of Trafalgar aboard H.M.S. *Agamemnon* in 1805

Parr won his Lieutenancy for his part in the action off St. Domingo in 1806 - a rare accolade indeed for a 19-year-old - and continued to lend valuable service until coming ashore in 1816



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 4 clasps, Nile, Egypt, Trafalgar, St. Domingo (A. F. Parr, Midshipman), original riband with upper silver brooch-bar for wearing, good very fine

£14,000-18,000

PROVENANCE:

Ex-A. A. Purves collection, Christie's, 12 November 1992 (Lot 5).

The sale was publicised in both the New York Times and London Evening Standard.

The published rolls confirm the recipient's presence at the battle of the Nile, as a Midshipman aboard H.M.S. *Swiftsure*; and, likewise, aboard H.M.S. *Agamemnon* at Trafalgar and St. Domingo; no roll survives for the Egypt operations but he was clearly present at the landings at Aboukir Bay aboard H.M.S. *Penelope* in March 1801: his four-clasp award is unique.

Alexander Forsyth Parr was born on 7 October 1786, the scion of a distinguished naval family:

'His father, a veteran Gunner, entered the service in 1777 and died in 1840 at the advanced age of 85. He had served in seven ships of war under 30 different Admirals and Captains: he had been on board the *Swiftsure* 74 when captured by the French in June 1801; and on board the *Venerable* 74 when wrecked in Torbay in November 1804. One of Lieutenant Parr's brothers died a Midshipman at Guadaloupe in 1790; two other were also in the R.N. - the first as a Commander, the second a Lieutenant; and a fourth died as Deputy Assistant Commissary-General in the Army at George Town, Demerara' (*O'Byrne's Naval Biographical Dictionary*, refers).



Young Alexander commenced his career with an appointment as a Third Class Volunteer aboard H.M.S. *Swiftsure* in October 1796; his father was at the time likewise embarked as Gunner.

The Nile

In late July 1798, as the search for the French Fleet continued apace, Captain Benjamin Hallowell of the *Swiftsure* was ordered to reconnoitre Alexandria. As a result the *Swiftsure* did not reach the scene of battle at Aboukir Bay on 1 August until darkness had fallen.

Hallowell took *Swiftsure* in across the stern of *Franklin* and the bow of *L'Orient*, and proceeded to hotly engage them. After an hour of exchanging shots, a fire was observed in the cabin of *L'Orient*. Hallowell ordered his men to concentrate their guns on this area, while H.M.S. *Alexander* came along the opposite side and did the same. The French began to abandon ship as the fire spread, and a number were brought aboard *Swiftsure*, including *L'Orient's* First Lieutenant and ten ratings. Seeing that the fire was now out of control, *Swiftsure* and her consorts moved away from the area, but when *L'Orient* exploded in spectacular style at 10 p.m. *Swiftsure* was still near enough to be struck by flying debris.



L'Orient's end at the Nile; H.M.S. Swiftsure, aboard which Parr served, is to the immediate right

After the destruction of the French flagship, *Swiftsure*, in company with H.M.S. *Defence*, continued to exchange fire with the *Franklin*, until she surrendered. She then moved on to engage the *Tonnant*, eventually helping to drive her ashore.

Swiftsure had seven killed and 22 wounded during the battle. Hallowell received the Gold Medal for his role in the battle, and Swiftsure's First Lieutenant, Thomas Cowan, was promoted to Commander. After the battle Hallowell and Swiftsure took over Aboukir Island on 8 August, destroying several enemy guns, and carrying the rest away. Two days later, on 10 August, she came across, and captured the 16-gun corvette Fortune.

Ongoing operations off Egypt and Italy

Swiftsure remained off Egypt until mid-February 1799, when she joined Nelson at Palermo. She next joined Sir Thomas Troubridge's squadron and sailed for Naples on 31 March. The squadron arrived on 2 April, and Hallowell landed at Procida to restore monarchist rule. The squadron then cruised off the Italian coast, and supported land based operations, helping to reduce several fortresses.

Afterwards becoming the flagship of Sir Richard Bickerton, and having participated in the blockade of Cadiz, *Swiftsure* was assigned to the fleet under Lord Keith. The Admiral's fleet subsequently covered the landings at Aboukir on 8 March 1801, where *Swiftsure's* naval brigade helped to repulse French counter-attacks. Because several of her men were wounded and others sick, Keith removed 80 of *Swiftsure's* best men - including Midshipman Parr - to his own ship, H.M.S. *Penelope*.



Having returned home and been paid-off in May 1802, Parr gained an appointment aboard H.M.S. *Wasp* in the summer of 1803. He subsequently served off Portugal and in the Mediterranean, and, as cited by O'Byrne, suffered severe lacerations to his right leg whilst on duty aloft in November 1804. He returned to England in the following year and came ashore 'for the purpose of passing his examination'.

Trafalgar

Parr next joined Nelson's old command, H.M.S. *Agamemnon*, a ship the famous Admiral had described as 'the finest 64 in the service'. She would shortly share in the crowning victory at Trafalgar. MacKenzie's *Trafalgar Roll* takes up the story:

On 13 October [1805] *Agamemnon* joined Lord Nelson off Cadiz with Sir Edward Berry, Bart., as captain, and, during the pursuit of the enemy, very nearly fell into their hands. On the morning of the 20th, the day before the great battle, with a prize - a heavy French merchant brig - in tow, she was unconsciously running into the midst of the enemy's ships, but eventually got clear. In the weather column she fought at Trafalgar, and was a good deal engaged with Dumanoir's division. Her losses amounted to ten killed and wounded and she received a nasty wound under the quarter, which kept her pumps constantly going.'

O'Byrne quotes an account of Parr distinguishing himself in the immediate wake of the battle:

'He was sent on board the *Colossus* 74, to ascertain the state of that ship, and so dilapidated did it prove to be that *Agamemnon* was under the necessity of taking her in tow. During the long and disastrous gale which shortly afterwards arose, the rope that connected the two vessels unfortunately broke, and the *Colossus* was in imminent danger of being driven on shore and utterly lost. In order to prevent if possible a catastrophe so awful, it was determined by Sir Edward Berry, notwithstanding the risk, that a boat should lowered for the purpose of passing a fresh rope to the distressed ship, and of thus again taking her in tow. We have only to add that the execution of the hazardous enterprise was confided to, and most ably accomplished by, Mr. Parr.'

St. Domingo and beyond

Parr next distinguished himself in the action off St. Domingo on 6 February 1806, when *Agamemnon* suffered casualties of 14 killed or wounded. He was promoted to Lieutenant on the same occasion.

He was next present at the capture of *La Lutine*, and in the operations connected with the expedition to Copenhagen. On the fall of the latter place, he aided in navigating to England, as second-incommand, the Danish 74-gun ship *Princess Caroline*, with the 95th Regiment embarked.

On rejoining the *Agamemnon*, he sailed for South America, where, while filling the post of First Lieutenant, he was wrecked in the Rio de la Plata on 20 June 1809. O'Byrne states:

'So great were the exertions he underwent on the occasion, that, on being received on board *Bedford* 74, he sank into a state of complete exhaustion, and, from the effects of inflammation produced in the eyes, was for eighteen days deprived of the power of sight.'

In the previous year he had suffered a severe wound to his forehead, following an explosion of powder aboard *Agamemnon*.

In July 1810, Parr joined the *Argo* as First Lieutenant and was employed in that capacity in protecting convoys to the River St. Lawrence, to the coasts of Portugal and Spain, and to the Mediterranean. Being superseded from the *Argo* - at his own request - in November 1813, he was nominated captain of the *Alpheus* in May 1814, in which ship he served in the East Indies before coming ashore for a final time in December 1816.

In April 1831, Parr was attached to the Royal Hospital at Haslar, and he died there in 1856, aged 70.





Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (James Liverton.), edge bruising, good very fine Confirmed as a Landsman aboard H.M.S. *Impregnable* and a unique name upon the roll.

£800-1,000

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

x425 'An old Waterloo and Peninsular veteran, he was formerly a Sergeant in the 14th Light Dragoons, had recieved a bullet in the right arm in one of the Peninsular battles, which, having never been extracted, caused him considerable pain and rendered him nervous and fretful'.

The Longford Journal, 6 December 1862, refers.



Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Albuhera, Vittoria (W. Lenthall, Serjt. 13th Lt. Dragns.), contact marks and suspension a little slack, very fine, housed in a Spink & Son fitted leather case

£1,000-1,200

90 'Albuhera' and 92 'Vittoria' clasps issued to the 13th Light Dragoons.



William Lenthall was born in 1785 at Brampton, Chesterfield and a farmer by trade. He served with the 13th Light Dragoons in the Peninsular, including at Albuhera, 16 May 1811, when the Regiment successfully sabred many drivers, and captured both guns and baggage. He was also present at Waterloo, 18 June 1815 during which his regiment charged numerous times and routed a square of French infantry. Their final charge upon the French Imperial Guard was ordered by Lord Hill, who cried out:

'Drive them back, 13th!'

During the battle Lenthall suffered a gunshot wound to the arm, which left him 'nervous and fretful' after his discharge. He tragically took his own life at Chesterfield in December 1862 (*Reading Mercury* and *Longford Journal*, 6 December 1862, refers); sold with an old note regarding the recipient and copied research.

His Waterloo Medal is recorded as having been sold at Christie's in July 1983.

Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Vittoria, Toulouse (**J. Smith, R.H. Gds.**), suspension slightly bent, contact marks and edge wear, nearly very fine

£500-600

Two men of the Royal Horse Guards were entitled to this clasp combination.

Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, Calcutta Mint striking in silver for the native troops of Bengal, 45mm, *light pitting*, *very fine and scarce*

£400-500

On the return to Bengal of the native troops belonging to that Presidency who had been in service in Southern India, and were present at Seringapatam - viz. the 10th Native Infantry, three battalions of Volunteers, and detachments of Artillery Lascars - the Commander-in-Chief suggested that Government should mark their approbation of the distinguished services of those corps by the bestowal of a medal as on former occasions. The Governor-General concurred, and General Orders were published granting medals to the native ranks of the troops in question, gold medals for the native officers and silver medals for the other ranks. In this respect therefore the Bengal native soldiers were far more highly favoured than any of the other troops, European or Native, who served in the campaign. The manufacture of the medals was entrusted to the Calcutta Mint and carried out in 1808, a total of 83 being struck in gold and 2786 in silver.

Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, bronze-gilt, 48mm., with swivel straight-bar-suspension, a later striking, *good very fine*

£250-300

429 Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, pewter, 48mm., pierced at 12 o'clock for suspension, corrosion, fine or better

£140-180

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

Waterloo 1815 (Corporal Daniel Brady. Royal Artillery Drivers.), original steel clip with later ring suspension, edge bruising, otherwise good very fine

£700-900

Hanoverian Waterloo 1815 (Soldat Johann Riecken, Feldbataillon Lauenburg), with original steel clip and ring suspension, naming worn in places, contact marks, fine

£500-700

x432 Hanoverian Waterloo 1815 (Soldat Michael Wedekind, Landwehr Bat. Alfeld.), with old steel clip and later ring suspension, edge nicks and contact marks, nearly very fine

£500-600

x433 South Africa 1834-53 (D. Pettigrew. 91st Regt.), polished, light edge bruising, very fine

£240-280

China 1842 (Henry Kemp, Petty Officr., H.M.S. Cornwallis.), original straight-bar suspension, good very fine, traces of lacquer

£450-500





New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1846 to 1847 (W. Dunsford, O.S., H.M.S. Calliope), minor contact marks, better than very fine and rare

£800-1,000

Just 60 New Zealand Medals were issued bearing the reverse dates '1846-1847', the whole to H.M.S. Calliope; around half of them are known to survive.

William Dunsford was born at Saltash, Cornwall on 27 December 1827 and entered the Royal Navy with an appointment as Boy 1st Class in H.M.S. *Calliope* in July 1845, aged 19 years. He was subsequently present in the New Zealand operations in 1846-47 and, having been paid off from the *Calliope* in June 1849, served in the *Caledonia* and *Virago*. Dunsford next transferred to the Coast Guard and was finally pensioned ashore as a Chief Boatman in Charge in December 1882; sold with copied research.

New Zealand 1845-66, undated reverse (J. F. Allnutt, Clerk, Commt. Dept.), officially engraved naming in sloping capitals, *minor contact marks, very fine and rare to unit*

£280-320

The recipient's name appears on the 'Roll of Civilians who volunteered for service with the Imperial Commissariat, and who were employed and paid by the Imperial Government during the Military Operations in New Zealand, and who are therefore entitled to the New Zealand Medal.'

He was one of 24 Clerks to receive the undated Medal.

x437 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, suspension slack, nearly extremely fine

£80-120

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (No. 3232. Alex. McKay. 71. Hd. Lt.Infy), depot impressed naming, clasp brooched, nearly very fine

£80-120

439 Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Sert. Patrick O'Neil), contemporarily engraved in large serif capitals, claw crudely reaffixed and refurbished overall, fine

£80-120

Turkish Crimea 1855, British die, unnamed, re-affixed swivel-suspension and flaw to lower left field of reverse, edge worn, good fine

£40-60

441 A scarce India General Service Medal awarded to Captain R. G. Macdonald, Simla Rifles

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (Capt. R. G. Macdonald. 2nd Punjab Vol. Rifles), edge bruising, otherwise good very fine

£250-300



Robert Graham Macdonald was born in 1844 and served in the Public Works Department of India from 1863, rising to be the Examiner of Railway Accounts and Assistant Accountant General of Calcutta, prior to his services the in Third Burmese War with the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps (Simla Rifles) (Medal & clasp).

Macdonald remained in Simla and was appointed President of the Public Accounts Committee in October 1888. He later acted as a lecturer at the Royal Indian Engineering College (The India List, 1902, refers), as President of the Railway Accounts Committee, 1890 and as Accountant General and Deputy Secretary of India, 1893. Macdonald retired to England in 1897 and died, aged 60 at The Crescent, Plymouth on 13 November 1904, aged 60 (London Evening Standard, 14 November 1904), refers.

Raised in 1861, the Simla Rifles attracted some notable 'India hands' to its ranks, among Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the famous 'Peace-maker' and 'Boundary-maker' who plotted the Durand Line. He also established the Durand Cup, India's oldest football competition, which was established at Simla following the Burma campaign in 1888. Somewhat fittingly, the unit's team qualified for the finals in the following year; sold with copied research and newspaper entries.

442 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (3555 Sepoy Toolsiram, 5th Bl. L. Infy.). slack suspension post and stain/corrosion to left obverse field, good fine

£80-100

443

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (308 Sepoy Shera, 2d. Sikh Infy.), polished, good fine

£120-150

India General Service 1854-95, one clasp, Chin Lushai 1889-90 (1574 Pte. J. Lochrie, 1st. Bn. x444 K.O.Sco. Bord.), rank and initial officially re-engraved, very fine

£100-120

445 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (Sub. Asst. Supdt. F. Scott Tel. Dep.), edge bruising, otherwise good very fine

£280-320



Sold with a silver vesta box (hallmarks for Birmingham 1898), 40mm x 28mm, engraved 'F. Scott'.

446 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, N. E. Frontier 1891 (1856 Rifleman Mansing Gurung, 44th Bl. Infy.), slack suspension post, polished, good fine

£120-150

447 China 1857-60, 3 clasps, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858 (Chas. Jas. Webb. Paymr. H.M.S. Fury.), contemporarily engraved in serif capitals, unofficial rivets between second and third clasps, very fine

£280-320

Charles James Webb is confirmed as a Paymaster 4th Class in the published roll, but only for entitlement to the clasp 'Taku Forts 1858'.

x448 China 1857-60, one clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (Drivr Geo Cross. No. 7 Batty. 14th. Bde. Ryl. Arty.), re-fitted, clawless suspension, polished, fine

£120-150



449

The Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Private G. W. Johnson, 32nd Light Infantry, a victim of the Cawnpore massacre on 27 June 1857



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (G. W. Johnson, 32nd L.I.), with attractive 'Cawnpore' clasp loose on riband, *good very fine*

£4,000-5,000

George William Johnson, formerly a soldier in the 95th Foot, is confirmed on the roll as having been 'massacred at Cawnpore' on 27 June 1857.

Setting the scene

Cawnpore (now Kanpur) was a strategic garrison town on the Grand Trunk Road that guarded the approaches to Oudh. With rumours of mutiny rife, approximately eight to nine hundred residents entered the entrenchment at Cawnpore consisting of 300 military personnel, together with 300 women and children. The balance was made up of merchants, business owners, Civil Servants, domestic servants and the Eurasian community.

The India Office holds the complete Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Men, Women and Children of the 32nd Light Infantry, comprising the Depot at Cawnpore, dated Lucknow 1st October 1857. It lists 84 officers and men - George Johnson among them - many of whom were sick or convalescents, together with 42 wives and 54 children. Of Johnson's precise fate, we shall never know, but it is likely he participated in a number of gallant sorties under Captain John Moore during the ensuing siege.

Nana Sahib

On 5 June 1857, the 2nd Bengal Cavalry mutinied at Cawnpore. The garrison's three native infantry regiments followed suit next day, and a deputation of mutineers rode out to the estate of Dhondu Pant, who was shortly to become infamous in Victorian Britain as the arch-fiend Nana Sahib. With amazing self-assurance, the British at Cawnpore, who politely referred to him as the Maharajah of Bithur (a title not recognised at Calcutta), believed that Nana Sahib would assist them in maintaining law and order.



Nana Sahib however was a bitter and ambitious man. He was an adopted son of the last Peshwa of Bithur, Baji Rao II, and dreamt of enjoying the same elevated position in the world as his father. Quickly persuaded that he had nothing to gain by continuing to support the British, he was advised by Azimullah, his agent who had represented his interests in London, that he ought not to go to Delhi, the hub of the rebellion where he, a high born Brahmin, would be subordinate to the decrepit Mohammedan king. It would be far wiser to rally around him the Cawnpore regiments, quickly dispose of Wheeler and the other eight or nine hundred occupants of his pitiful entrenchment, and establish a new independent kingdom from which he might hold sway over vast tracts of India.

The siege commences

On 6 June Wheeler was informed that his entrenchment would soon be under attack by rebel forces fighting in the name of Nana Sahib. At first, however, the majority of mutineers of the Cawnpore Division seemed more interested in lording it about the city than striking a blow at their former masters. Nevertheless those who did take turns in the batteries and firing their muskets soon began to inflict fearful damage and terrible suffering on Wheeler's people. It soon became apparent that Wheeler, who at over seventy and already in poor health, lacked the energy to visit the outposts, organize raiding parties and generally attend to day to day running of the defence. The decapitation of his favourite son, Lieutenant Godfrey Wheeler, by a round shot and the physical effects of the searing heat further sapped the will of the old General and shortly the onerous burden of executive command devolved on Captain John Moore.

First assault

Following the appearance of green standards in the enemy lines calling the Mohammedans to join their Hindu brethren in their great enterprise, the enemy launched their first general assault on the 11th, after five days of incessant bombardment. The 2nd Cavalry attacked dismounted 'but after the loss of two of their number they concluded that enough had been done to sustain the credit of their branch of the service, and retired to console themselves for their repulse in the opium shops of the suburbs'. A native infantry regiment came on next supported by the 'rabble of the bazaars'. Men and women inside the shattered barracks fell to their knees in prayer, some wrote their names on the walls, while outside officers and men ably supported by the gentlemen of the Railway Service and other civilian volunteers under Moore's direction, punished the half-hearted attempt with sizeable loss.

Nonetheless European casualties continued to mount on an hourly basis especially from the fire of Nana Sahib's seemingly limitless supply of artillery plundered from the Cawnpore arsenal. A large part of the entrenchment was exposed to musket fire and the mere act of obtaining a drink of water by day from the well frequently proved fatal. W. J. Shepherd, a half-caste employed in the Commissariat Office, recalled one of Moore's men, a dangerous looking Private of the 32nd, threatening to run through his sickly brother with a bayonet unless he assisted him in drawing water, which, after the brickwork frame and machinery had been shot away, meant hauling up the heavy bucket by hand from a depth of sixty feet.

Moore's response

On the 14th, the garrison suffered a serious setback when the roof of the thatched barrack was set on fire destroying the few medical supplies, as well as the jackets of the soldiers of the 32nd who could afterwards be seen poking through the ashes looking for lost medals. Moore immediately determined to 'give the enemy an early and a convincing proof that the spirit of our people was not broken by this great calamity':

'At the dead of night ensuing he stole out from the entrenchment with fifty picked men at his heels in the direction of the chapel and the racket-court. Beginning from this point, the party hurried down the rebel lines under favour of the darkness, doing whatever rapid mischief was possible. They surprised in untimely slumber some native gunners, who never waked again; spiked and rolled over several twenty-four pounders; gratified their feelings by blowing up a piece which had given them special annoyance; and got back, carrying in their arms four of their number and leaving one behind.'

Food shortage

At the start of the defence rations had been unwisely squandered. Private soldiers had been seen consuming champagne, jam, tins of herrings and salmon, and bottles of rum. The luxuries, placed in the food store principally by a regimental officer who had little faith in Sir Hugh as a caterer, ran out all too quickly, and the daily ration was soon limited to half a pint of split peas and flour cooked into a kind of porridge. Dog and horse flesh were keenly sought and when a sacred bull presented itself in front the entrenchment it was met with a storm of lead:



'To shoot down this pampered monster, the fakeer of the animal world, was no considerable feat for the marksmen who could hit a black buck running at a distance of a hundred and fifty paces. The difficulty consisted in the retrieving of the game, which lay a full three hundred yards from our rampart, on a plain swept by the fire of the insurgents. Inside our place, however, courage was more plentiful than beef; eight or ten volunteers professed themselves ready to follow Captain Moore, who was first at any feast which partook of the nature of a fray. The party provided themselves with a rope which they fastened round the legs and horns of the beast, and dragged home their prize amidst a storm of cheers and bullets, alive but not unscathed.'

But generally morale was at a low ebb and in their despair some members of the garrison attempted suicide. The temperature never dropped below 120°. 'Faces that had been beautiful,' wrote Lieutenant Mowbray Thomson, 'became chiselled with deep furrows. Some were slowly sinking into the settled vacancy of look which marked insanity.' All now were in 'tattered clothing, begrimed with dirt, emaciated in countenance'. Yet Moore, in whom 'hope shone like a pillar of fire when it had gone out in all others', continued to give encouragement to these sorry people, in addition to carrying out his dangerous duties in the outposts, and attending to his responsibilities as a husband and father of two young children forced to endure 'the horrors of a nightmare'. Moore's wife was one of the several celebrated heroines of the siege. Malleson records how her 'splendid courage and fortitude endeared her to every man, woman and child within the entrenchment' and Trevelyan harps on 'When the viscissitudes of battle called her husband to the outposts, Mr.s Moore would step across with her work, and spend the day beneath a little hut of bamboos covered with canvas, which the garrison of Barrack Number Two had raised for her in their most sheltered corner. Seldom had fair lady a less appropriate bower.'

Plassey assault

On the night of 22 June, the eve of the centenary of the battle of Plassey, the rebels occupying the half built barracks close to the entrenchment seemed more numerous and restless than usual. All night long attacks were launched against the adjacent defences. At one critical point Lieutenant Thomson sent to Moore's headquarters for reinforcement, 'but Moore replied that he could spare nobody except himself and Lieutenant Delafosse. In the course of a few minutes the pair arrived, and at once sallied forth armed, one with a sword, and the other with an empty musket. Moore shouted out, "Number One to the front!" and the enemy, taking it for granted that the well-known word of command would bring upon them a full company of Sahibs with fixed bayonets and cocked revolvers, broke cover and ran like rabbits.' As expected Nana Sahib mounted his biggest attack yet next day, and a large number of rebels succeeded in gaining possession of three of the empty barracks and attempted to dislodge Moore from the rest. But once again Moore proved equal to the occasion and 'with twenty-five men he advanced, under cover of a discharge of grape, and after a desperate contest expelled the rebels from the barracks they had seized'.

Negotiations commence

During the third week of the siege, an enemy spy entered the entrenchment disguised as a water carrier. Shortly afterwards the spy reported to Nana Sahib that the British were low on food and much reduced in numbers, and therefore might be willing to surrender. A short letter, offering safe passage to Allahabad was duly drawn up by Azimullah and delivered to Wheeler by an Eurasian emissary. The decision to accept or reject the terms was laid before a council consisting of Wheeler, Moore and Captain Whiting of the Engineers. At first Wheeler reacted in the same way as many of the more vigorous members of the long-suffering garrison and was all for rejecting the Nana's terms, but Moore pointed out that the rains would soon be upon them and thereafter the position would be untenable. Ultimately, 'the scruples of the old man at length yielded to the arguments produced by Moore and Whiting - and they were no drawing room soldiers; for the one throughout those three weeks had never left a corner on which converged the fire of two powerful batteries, and the other had so borne himself that it might well be doubted whether he knew what fear was. They represented that, if the garrison had consisted exclusively of fighting people, no one would ever dream of surrender as long as they had swords wherewith to cut their way through to Allahabad.'

Next morning, the 26th, Moore met Azimullah outside the entrenchment and agreed to hand over the position on condition that the defenders were allowed to march out under arms; that carriages were provided for the sick and wounded and the women and children; and that sufficient boats were found and provisioned for the journey downstream to Allahabad. The rebel leaders agreed to the conditions and soon afterwards a deputation of officers went down to Satichura Ghat to inspect the boats. The officers, having insisted on various improvements, returned to the entrenchment where the weary garrison was prematurely celebrating their deliverance. That evening Lieutenant Master of the 53rd N.I. scribbled a note to his father, the commanding officer of the 7th Light Cavalry, at Lucknow:



'We have now held out for twenty-one days under a tremendous fire. The Rajah of Bithoor has offered to forward us in safety to Allahabad, and the General has accepted his terms. I am all right, though twice wounded. Charlotte Newnham and Bella Blair are dead. I'll write from Allahabad. God bless you.'





The scene of the massacre at the Satishura Ghat

Early on the 27th, Captain Moore passed between the ragged groups of survivors impressing upon them the necessity of getting directly into the boats and pushing off immediately they reached the Ghat. He evidently suspected a trap. Watched by swarms of natives who had come from the city to see the procession go by, Moore placed himself at the head of an advanced guard of the 32nd, and led out the bedraggled garrison. They left over two hundred of their friends and relatives buried in the entrenchment, together with the bodies of eleven more lying on quilts, 'Some still breathing, though dying from severe gunshot wounds.'

As the Europeans attempted to climb aboard the boats beached at Satichura Ghat, the rebel leaders' plan to destroy the survivors of the Cawnpore Garrison was put into effect. The native boatmen set fire to the thatch of the boats and fled. 'Two guns that had been hidden were run out and opened on us immediately,' reported Lieutenant Delafosse, one of the very few to survive, 'whilst sepoys came from all directions and kept up a brisk fire'.

All except three of the forty or so boats got clear of the shallows, the majority having been purposely grounded. The first boat drifted fatally towards the far bank which was lined with rebels. The second was hit below the waterline by a roundshot, but the third, commanded by Major Vibart, however, was able to come alongside and take off the survivors of the second. The native boatmen had taken care to remove the oars, and thus the only implements that could be found to propel the vessel were, as Mowbray Thomson recorded, 'a spar or two and such pieces of wood as we could in safety tear from the sides. Grape and roundshot flew about us from either river bank, and shells burst constantly on the sandbanks.' Trevelyan continues:

'Whether fortuitously, or by the attraction of like to like it so befell that the flower of the defence was congregated between those bulwarks. They were Vibart; Whiting, good at need; and Ashe, bereaved of his beloved nine-pounder; and Delafosse of the burning gun; and Bolton, snatched once more from present destruction. There was Moore, with his arm slung in a handkerchief; and Bolenman, the bold spy; Glanville of Barrack Number Two; and Burney of the south-east battery. Fate seemed willing to defer the hour which should extinguish those noble lives.'

Overcrowded and with her rudder shot away the boat alternately drifted and stranded, reducing the rate of progress to half a mile an hour. The fire of the rebel gunners shadowing the stricken craft eventually ceased after the bullocks became stuck in the sand, but parties of Sepoys continued to keep up incessant volleys of musketry. Aboard the boat, the dead, entangled with the wounded, soon outnumbered the living and only with the greatest difficulty were the corpses thrown over the side to lighten the load.



Ultimately, Captain Moore was killed by a musket ball through the heart while trying to push the boat off one of the numerous sandbanks. Wheeler died at the Ghat, where his head was virtually severed from his body by a Sowar of the 2nd Cavalry. Thomson, Delafosse, Gunner Sullivan of the 1st Company, 6th Battalion, Bengal Artillery, and Private Murphy of H.M's 84th Regiment, were the only male survivors from Vibart's boat. They were sent ashore by Vibart after the boat grounded at Nazafgarh to fight off their pursuers, which they succeeded in doing, but on returning to the boat they found it had gone. It had been captured by the rebels and dragged back to Cawnpore where the sixty or so mainly wounded men still on board were shot. Thomson's party was eventually offered sanctuary by a local Rajah, Dirigbijah Singh. Delafosse recovered from the ordeal to fight under Neville Chamberlain at Crag Picquet during the Umbeyla Campaign in 1863.



The scene of the massacre at the Satishura Ghat

Massacre at the Bibighar

Moore's wife and offspring were rounded up with about 122 others by Nana Sahib's men after the massacre at Satichura Ghat and were taken to the rebel headquarters at the Savada House. Here they were joined by about twenty-five women and children from Vibart's boat. They were then taken to a smaller house nearby originally built for a British officer's mistress known as the Bibighar. On 10 July the prisoners were joined by a party of officers' wives who had escaped from Fatehgarh and had been captured at Nawabgunge. In all, about two hundred women and children were crowded together in the small house in conditions of extreme misery and humiliation. Cholera, smallpox and dysentery carried off about twenty-five over the next few days, and, on learning that Havelock was fast approaching from Allahabad by forced marches, the rebel leaders decided it was time to expedite matters by ordering the execution of the rest.

On 15 July, the Sepoys detailed to shoot them from the windows disobeyed and fired into the ceiling, whereupon two Hindu peasants, two Mohammedan butchers and a man wearing the uniform of Nana Sahib's bodyguard were sent for. They entered the house with long knives and slaughtered the occupants. Next day the bodies of Mrs. John Moore and her two children were dragged out by the hair with the rest, not all of them dead, and thrown down a well. Whether Nana Sahib was directly responsible for this crime remains a matter of debate, but what is certain is that it roused contemporary Englishmen to fury and blinded most to justice. In fact quite shocking reprisals ensued at Cawnpore's relief.



Reference sources:

Historical Records of the 32nd Light Infantry, by Colonel G. C. Swiney (Simkin, Marshall & Hamilton, London, 1893)

Cawnpore, by Sir George Trevelyan (MacMillan & Co., London and Cambridge, 1865)

A Personal Narrative of the Outbreak and Massacre at Cawnpore, by W. J. Shepherd (London Printing Press, 1879))

The Story of Campore, by Captain Mowbray Thomson (1859)

The Great Mutiny, by Christopher Hibbert (Penguin Books, London, 1978)

- 450 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (T. Guirk, 52nd. L.I.), good very fine £300-350
- Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**John Woodhead, A.B., Shannon**), very fine and scarce £700-900 **John Woodhead** received his Medal & clasp aboard the Scylla on 7 April 1862; the roll refers.
- Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Jas. Forbes, 7th Husrs.), one or two edge bruises, very fine
- Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Lt. Col. W. W. Dunlop, 50th Madras N.I.), good very fine and a scarce senior officer's award

William Wallace Dunlop was born on 15 May 1808, the eldest son of Anthony Wallace-Dunlop, of Dunlop, Ayrshire, and former officer in the R.N. Appointed an Ensign in the 50th Madras Native Infantry in January 1826, William was advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel on the eve of the Indian Mutiny. His regiment formed part of Brigadier-General Whitlock's Division in the Central India operations, serving in Nagpur, Sagar and Narbada territories (Medal & clasp). Placed on the Retired List in March 1861, the Colonel died in September of the following year.



454 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (Peter Sweeney, 84th Regt.), reaffixed suspension claw, edge bruise, nearly very fine

£600-800

Peter Sweeney was wounded at Lucknow on 25 September 1857, while serving in Havelock's first relief force.

455 No lot



An outstanding Isandhlwana casualty's South Africa Medal awarded to Private N. Kempsell, 1st Battalion, 24th Foot: he 'died fighting bravely' alongside Private Edward Flint, a fellow native of Chipstead, Surrey, where their names are commemorated on a special marble wall plaque at St. Margaret's Church





South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (1890 Pte. N. Kempsell, 1/24th Foot), extremely fine

£8,000-10,000

Nelson Kempsell was born at Chipstead, Surrey in early 1855, the son of Kennard Kempsell, a carpenter, and his wife, Patience. He was baptised at 'Kingswood by Reigate' on 18 March 1855; the 1871 census reveals that young Nelson originally found employment as an agricultural worker and that his family was living at 91 Charlwood's Bottom at Chipstead.



Shortly after his enlistment in the 24th Foot, he was posted to the 1st Battalion in Gibraltar in April 1872. His career got off to an unhappy start, regimental musters revealing a spell in hospital, followed by two days in a military prison.

In early 1875 the Battalion was embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, where Kempsell again found himself in confinement at Simon's Town, losing his recently acquired Lance-Corporal's stripes. Otherwise employed on garrison duties at Cape Town or King William's Town, he was called to arms in the operations of 1877-78.

As stated, he was subsequently killed in action at Isandhlwana on 22 January 1879. His effects were claimed by his father.

The marble wall plaque erected to his - and Edward Flint's memory - at St. Margaret's, Chipstead was paid for by J. G. Cattley, Esq., a former employer of both men. Cattley, a Yorkshireman and a director of Royal Exchange Assurance, owned the nearby 500-acre Shabden Estate.

This presents the likely scenario that Kempsell and Flint were onetime employed as agricultural workers on his estate and indeed fought side-by-side - and fell together - at Isandhlwana; sold with copied research, including muster rolls.

457	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (Sergt. E. Morris. C.M. Rifles), extremely fine	£600-800
458	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (2113 Gunr. R. Pearl, 7th. Bde. R. A.), good very fine	£380-420
459	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (2201 Drumr. W. Howarth, 2/21st Foot), edge nicks, good very fine	£600-700
x460	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (O. R. Sergt. Jones. Transvl. Mtd. Vol: Forces.), lightly pitted, very fine	£300-350
461	Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1236. Pte. M. C. Biggar. 63rd. Regt.), contact marks, very fine	£140-180
462	Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (Driver Wullidad, No. 41 Hazara Mountain By.), edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and scarce	£120-150
463	Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (Qr. Mr's. Havildar Dajee Eswastrao, 5th Regt Bo. N. I.), the clasp a tailor's copy, edge cuts and polished, fine or better, scarce rank	£80-100
464	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Cr. of Stores R. Weir, O.S. Dept.), on original riband with upper brooch-bar for wearing, edge nicks, good very fine and rare	£140-180
	Sold with copied medal roll verification.	
465	Egypt 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (W. Hellyer. T'Smith. H.M.S. "Invincible"), light pitting, very fine	£70-90
x466	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (1688 Pte. C. Farrell. Shrop: L. I.), later impressed naming, light pitting from Star, very fine	£70-90
467	Egypt 1882-89, dated reverse, 5 clasps, Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb-Tamaii, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (1758 Pte. P. Mc. Manus, 19th. Hussars), claw tightened, good very fine	£300-400
	Roll confirms entitlement to last two clasps only, sold as viewed.	
468	Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, good very fine	£40-60
469	Khedive's Star 1884-6, the reverse impressed '5562 3 G.G.', good very fine	£30-50



x470 East and West Africa 1887-1900, one clasp, Benin 1897 (P. West, A.B. H.M.S. Theseus.), edge knocks, re-affixed and defective suspension claw, fine

£120-150



x471 The rare Hong Kong Plague Medal awarded to Sapper E. Fox, Royal Engineers

Hong Kong Plague 1894 (Sapper E. Fox, R.E.), replacement ring, edge bruising otherwise good very fine and rare

£1,400-1,800

Roll states 13 Medals known to the Royal Engineers.

Edgar Ernest Fox was born at Higham, Suffolk in October 1871. Enlisting in the Royal Engineers in November 1891, he served with 25th Fortress Company Royal Engineers during the Hong Kong Plague. After this, he saw active service in Malta and during the occupation of Crete, 1897-98. Fox was discharged in November 1912 on the termination of his engagement, with his trade stated as 'Shoeing and Carraige Smith'; sold with copied service records and roll extract.

Hong Kong Plague 1894 (**Private J. Boote, S.L.I.**), *nearly extremely fine*Sold with copied roll verification.

£1,000-1,200

x473 Hong Kong Plague 1894 (Private E. Corfield, S.L.I.), traces of brooch mounting to reverse, edge bruising, nearly very fine

£700-900

Richard Corfield was born at Shrewsbury in March 1868 and was a member of the Militia besides working as a labourer when he enlisted in 1888. Following his service as a member of the 'Whitewash Brigade', Corfield served in South Africa (Queen's Medal & 5 clasps). He was discharged on termination of service in 1907; sold with copied service records.

x474 A rare bronze India General Service Medal for the Defence of Chitral awarded to Dooly Bearer Yamaladi Istharee, Madras Commissariat Department

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Chitral 1895, bronze (644 Dooly Bearer Yamaladi Istharee Comt. Transpt. Dept. Madras), nearly extremely fine and rare

£2,200-2,500

According to Younghusband's *The Relief of Chitral* there were seven Commissariat and Transport followers present at the defence of Chitral, all of whom would have received bronze awards.



India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**3561 Sepoy Badhawa Ram**, **30th Pjb. Infy.**), edge bruising and polished, good fine

£80-100

x476 Ashanti Star 1896, engraved to reverse upper branches of saltire cross '56' and '57', good very fine

£240-280



British North Borneo Company's Medal 1897-1916, 1 clasp, Rundum, silver, original striking, unnamed as issued, nearly extremely fine and scarce

£380-420

Approximately 100 Medals were issued for the Rundum Expedition of 1915-16, led by Mr. A. W. L. Bunbury.

x478 Transport Medal 1899-1902, one clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (W.R. Morrison.) good very fine

£400-500

W. R. Morrison received the Transport Medal for his services as Second Officer aboard the *Siberian* of the Allan Line. The *Siberian* was launched 12.6.1884 and plied the North Atlantic Routes between the UK, Montreal and New York. Capable of carrying over 1100 persons, she was finally broken up at Falmouth, Cornwall, in 1912.

479 Transport Medal 1899-1902, 2 clasps, S. Africa 1899-1902, China 1900 (**J. Wilson**), *edge bruising*, *very fine*

£500-600

Two men of the name J. Wilson with the above entitlement, the Master of *Ellora*, *Urlana* and *Gwalior* and the Chief Engineer of *Zibenghla*; with copied roll extract.

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (9179 Pte. W. E. Jones, 2nd Regt. 10th N.Z. Cont.), nearly extremely fine and scarce

£120-150

Walter Edward Jones served in 'E' Squadron of the 2nd (South Island) Regiment and departed New Zealand in 10th N.Z. Contingent aboard the S.S. *Norfolk* on 19 April 1902; he listed as his next of kin a friend, Mrs. Wheeler; sold with copied research, including medal roll verification.



'They were only after a pigeon'.

Bucks Herald 13 January 1906, refers.

The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Private F. Parslow, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, a man of Edwardian intrigue, who having returned from active service at the Cape appears to have been charged for the brutal murder of a Railway Detective in 1901; he was later convicted of poaching game from the Earl of Buckinghamshire in 1906

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (1454. Pte. F. Parslow, 1/Oxfd. L.I.), toned, good very fine

£80-120

Frederick Parslow was born in 1871 at Lacey Green, Buckinghamshire. He enlisted in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry in February 1889, at which point he was illiterate, simply signing his Militia Attestation papers with 'his mark'. Having served with the Regiment in South Africa from 5 February-30 August 1900 it would appear his character descended. A man of his name was charged together with two others for the shocking murder of Railway Detective Thomas Hibbs on the Birmingham Canal. Having chased and drawn his truncheon upon the three men he suspected of stealing coal on 10 August 1901, the trio turned upon him and beat him with his own truncheon before tossing him into the canal to drown (Faringdon Advertiser and Vale of the White Horse Gazette, 31 August 1901 refers). At the trial, a mixture of indirect evidence and contradictory statements left the case unsolved, with all three being cleared.

Parslow continued his foray into criminality and was sentenced for his part in night poaching in Monckton Wood, upon the estates of the Earl of Buckinghamshire on 4 December 1905 (*Bucks Herald*, 13 January 1906 refers). Parslow was seen firing three shots by a gamekeeper, the prize of a pigeon being picked up by his brother, after which the pair were apprehended. He received a sentence of fourteen days, or settling £1 together with fees; sold together with copied Militia Attestation papers and research.

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (5093 Pte. M. Darcy, Leins. Regt.), bent upper clasp lugs, edge bruise and contact marks, otherwise very fine

£100-120

Sold with copied medal roll verification; also entitled to the King's South Africa Medal & 2 clasps for his services in the 1st Battalion.

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (6005 Pte. J. Nash, R. Welsh Fus.), good very fine

£120-150

John Nash was born at Elphin, Co. Roscommon, Ireland. Enlisting in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers as a regular soldier at Wrexham, he saw active with the 1st Battalion in South Africa (Queen's Medal & 3 clasps; King's Medal & 2 clasps).

Similarly engaged on the outbreak of the Great War, he was embarked for France on 20 October 1914 but was killed in action at Zandvoorde in Belgium just ten days later. The 1st Battalion was annihilated in 20 days of ferocious fighting in October - more than 275 men were killed and 50 wounded on the date of Nash's death on the 30th: by the next morning only 86 men were left standing.

Nash has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial; sold with copied research and medal roll verification.

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Wittebergen (2295 Sapr. J. Manley. R.E.), good very fine

£80-120

James Manley was born at Cullompton, Devon in 1879. A bricklayer by trade, he served with the Royal Engineers in South Africa from 15 July 1899 to 15 September 1903; sold with copied service papers.

485 A Colenso officer casualty's Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Lieutenant W. Otto, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (Lieut. W. Otto, Thorney: M.I.), very fine

£700-900

William Otto was severely wounded at the battle of Colenso on 15 December 1899. He resigned his appointment on 31 October 1901, and also saw service during the war with the Intelligence Department. His Medal was issued to him care of the Victoria Club, Pietermaritzburg.





The officers of Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, circa 1900; Lieutenant Otto standing far left

Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantrymen were heavily engaged at Colenso on 15 December 1899, in common with the rest of Lord Dundonald's Brigade of Irregulars. In particular they won high praise for their gallant attempt to capture Hlangwane. Casualties were consequently high, one officer and three men being killed and three officers - including Otto - and 27 men being wounded; sold with copied medal roll verification and a group image of the officers of Thorneycroft's M.I., including Otto.

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (2927 Sgt. W. M. Craig, 16th Lancers.), dated clasp a tailor's copy, unofficial side-carriage rivets, edge bruising, good fine

£50-70

The

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 8 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3530 Serjt. W. Davies, Thorneycroft's M.I.), one or two minor edge bruises and somewhat polished, otherwise very fine and rare

£500-600

King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (9010 Serjt. D. Clarke, Rifle Brigade), contact marks, very fine

£60-80

David Clarke originally enlisted in the Royal Artillery at Newcastle-on-Tyne in May 1887, aged 18 years. He deserted and, using the alias 'Alfred Mainard', enlisted in the Rifle Brigade at Winchester in October of the same year. His true identity having been ascertained, he was imprisoned in the period December 1887 to January 1888. Happily, a period of steady advancement ensued and he was promoted Sergeant whilst stationed in Hong Kong in June 1895.

He subsequently witnessed active service in South Africa in the period October 1899 to May 1902 and was awarded the Queen's Medal & 5 clasps and King's Medal & 2 clasps. He was present in the relief of Ladysmith operations and at the actions of Tugela Heights and Laing's Nek.

Having then gained promotion to Colour-Sergeant, Clarke was tried by a District Court Martial in December 1905, for using inappropriate language to his superior officer. He was reduced to Corporal, mitigated to Sergeant, and was discharged in March 1906. He settled at Evesham, Worcestershire, and died in April 1944; sold with copied research.

x489 King's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1489 Pte. G. Baxter. Scots Guards.), file marks to retaining rod, good very fine

£60-80

China 1900, no clasp (1712 Havr Narayan, 5th Infy Hybd. Contgt.), edge cut at 7 o'clock, nearly very fine

£80-100

491 China 1900, no clasp (**1217 Sepoy Neki, 6th Jat Lt. Infy.**), edge bruise, contact marks and polished, fine

£80-100



x492 China 1900, one clasp, Relief of Pekin (G. Tidmas, Pte. R.M., NI Depot. Wei-Hai-Wei.), very fine

£300-400

According to the Casualty rolls, Private G. Tidmas, Po7148 is noted as Wounded in Action at Langfang on 18 June, with bullet wounds to left arm and thigh. He is one of 8 men of Wei-Hai-Wai Naval Depot who were wounded, and one of 290 men in total who were wounded as a result of offensive action against the enemy. 53 men were killed in action, one from the Wei-Hai-Wei naval base.

x493 An American Military Order of the Dragon awarded to Colonel R. E. Picton, C.B.E., Royal Engineers



U.S.A., Military Order of the Dragon (Captain Reginald E. Picton Royal Engineers, No. 472), complete with 'Pagoda' top suspension clasp and frayed and original embroidered ribbon, *good very fine*

£1,600-1,800

Reginald Ernest Picton, who was born on 26 December 1863, was commissioned in the Royal Engineers in January 1886. He was subsequently employed as a member of the Zaila Field Force in operations on the Somali Coast in 1890, and was present in the action at Hussain Zariba.

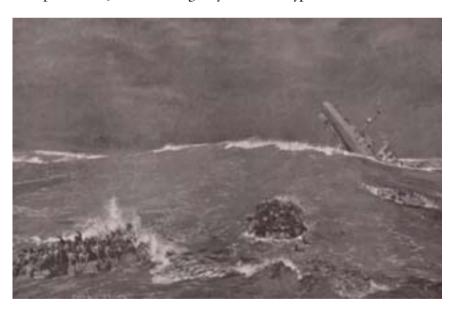
Having then been advanced to Captain, he witnessed further active service in the Boxer Rebellion in 1900, when he was present at the relief of Pekin and in the actions of Peitang and Yangtsun (Medal & clasp); he was variously employed as Adjutant R.E., Headquarters, and Garrison Engineer of Tartar City, in addition to services on the Line of Communications.

Picton appears to have served in India during the Great War and was awarded the C.B.E. (*London Gazette* 12 September 1919, refers), in addition to being mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 11 June 1920, refers). The Colonel died at Bramcote Lodge, Milton, Derbyshire on 2 January 1932; sold with copied research.



x494	Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Tpr: E. G. H. Smith, Royston's Horse.), officially re-impressed and worn naming, light pitting, nearly very fine	£80-120
495	1914 Star (No. 822 Sowar Diwan Ali, 22 Cavy.), good very fine	£30-50
496	1914 Star (No. 3386 Nk. Ghazi Khan, 1/129/Baluchis), very fine	£30-50
497	1914 Star (No. 1291 Sepoy Shahajade Khan, 108/Infy.), good very fine	£30-50
498	1914-15 Star (3) (No. 4204 Sepoy Pragdat Tewari, 1/3/Brahmans; No. 2592 Sepoy Ranga, 109/Infy.; 3318 Sepoy Chanan Singh, 53/Sikhs F.F.), very fine or better (3)	£40-60
499	1914-15 Star (No. 2472 Bearer Zaman Ali, No. 2 Coy. A.B. Corps); British War Medal 1914-20 (8240 Bearer Paragi, 8 Coy. A.B.C.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (PteFollr. Nizam-ud-Din), generally very fine, the last scarce (3)	£40-60
	Army Bearer Corps; Private Follower.	
500	1914-15 Star (No. 1 Cook Fazaldin,1/66/Punjabis); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (3489 Sepoy Katar Singh, 25 Pjbis: 3846 Sepoy Hazara Singh, 82 Pjbis), generally very fine, the first rare (3)	£20-30
501	1914-15 Star (11829 Pte. J. R. Charlotte, K.R. Rif. C.); British War Medal 1914-20 (10152 Pte. C. J. Wheatley, H.A.C Inf.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Lieut. C. G. L. Geary, R.N.V.R.), and others similar (2), being worn examples to the Munsters and Indian Army, from fine (5)	£20-30
502	British War Medal 1914-20 (A. Wilson-Fox); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (M. 6823. W. I. Evans, Shpt. 1, R.N.; 16184 Pte. J. A. Bona, Welsh. R.), generally good very fine (3)	£20-30
503	British War Medal 1914-20, bronze (No. 44091 Chinese L.C.), very fine	£60-80
	Awarded to Yen Chao Lin; sold with copied medal roll extract.	

An emotive Victory Medal awarded to Gunner H. J. Jennings, Royal Navy, a 'grey and grisled' seaman who 'led the singing' - and commanded - a Carley float after the famous loss of H.M.S. *Hampshire* on 5 June 1916: tragically he died of hypothermia before land was reached



Victory Medal 1914-19 (Gnr. H. J. Jennings, R.N.), very fine

£180-220

Herbert James Jennings, who was born on 5 January 1871, served as an Acting Gunner from 12 August 1901. Besides being a moderate Hindustani speaker, his service records note 'his knowledge of homing pigeons'.

H.M.S. *Hampshire* departed Scapa Flow immediately after Jutland, with Lord Kitchener embarked on a diplomatic mission to Russia. She encountered heavy seas, lost her destroyer escort and, about a mile and half off the mainland of Orkney, struck one of several mines that had earlier been laid by



the *U-75*. The detonation holed the ship between her bow and the bridge, and she sank after just 15 minutes. Of the 655 crew and 7 passengers aboard, only 12 crew on two Carley floats managed to reach the shore alive but Jennings was not among them; Kitchener and his staff were lost.

A glimpse of the gallant conduct of Jennings in one of those Carley floats is to be found in an article published in *The Sunday Express* of 8 July 1934, as related by a shipmate, Petty Officer Wesson. Tragically, Jennings slipped unconscious to the bottom of the float as a result of hypothermia, with the waves washing him overboard and later ashore. He is buried in a joint grave with Sub. Lieutenant T. H. W. Sharples in Lyness Cemetery, Hoy, Orkney and is commemorated on the Hampshire Memorial Wall, Orkney.

A poignant notice from his wife in the *Portsmouth Evening News* of 12 June 1916 stated: 'In loving memory of my dear husband, Herbert James Jennings, Gunner, lost aboard H.M.S. Hampshire, June 5th. From his loving wife and children. Safe home in port.'

Victory Medal 1914-19 (J. 23151 W. J. Hollerton, Sig., R.N.), polished, nearly very fine

£20-30

William James Hollerton was born at Douglas, Isle of Man on 7 July 1896. The register of National School Admissions reveals he was a seaman's orphan and that his mother, Kate, was and 'honest and sober' charwoman. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in February 1913 and was serving in the monitor H.M.S. *Severn* as an Ordinary Signalman on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914.

Hollerton remained actively employed in *Severn* until discharged due to a head injury in September 1916. *Severn's* memorable part in the East Africa campaign needs little elaboration here - it is vividly described in E. Keble Chatterton's history *Severn's Saga*. Suffice it to say her shallow draught and 6-inch guns enabled her to play a vital role in the destruction of the *Konigsberg* in the Rufiji Delta in July 1915; her crew also came ashore as Bluejackets in the same period, Hollerton's service record noting he was among them.

As revealed by Board of Trade records, he next joined the Mercantile Marine, the reverse of his identity certificate bearing a photograph of him wearing his 'King's Badge'; he is believed to have settled in Victoria, Australia and to have died there in 1980, aged 84 years; sold with copied research.

Victory Medal 1914-19 (**589 Vol. J. Petrie, Nyasaland V.R.**), somewhat polished, very fine and scarce

£20-30

James Petrie appears to have served in the King's African Rifles, in addition to the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve. He was awarded the British War and Victory Medals; sold with copied medal roll verification.

Victory Medal 1914-19 (5) (4412 L.-Nk. Indar Singh, 59 Rifles F.F.; 2392 Sepoy Badhawa Singh, 1-41 Dogras; 1927 Sepoy Ram Lall Rai, 1-8 Gurkhas; 583 Jemdr. Sapuran Singh, R.A.; 18194 Dvr. Ram Saran, R.A.), fine or better (5)

£20-30

Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) (4939 Sepoy Partap Singh, 14 Sikhs; 4197 Sepoy Ralla Singh, 14 Sikhs; 4626 Sepoy Hazura Singh, 14 Sikhs), generally very fine (3)

£20-30

Victory Medal 1914-19 (10) (33740 Pte. J. C. Barry, Ches. R.; 267903 Pte. T. B. Elleker, R. War. R.; 2256 A.S. Sjt. A. E. Gunningham, Suff. R.; 4545 Pte. E. Perkins, Lan. Fus.; 7238 Pte. J. Black, L'pool R.; 36390 Pte. J. A. Duffy, Manch. R.; 46124 Pte. B. N. Jones, Leic. R.; 36693 Pte. M. Sullivan, Som. L.I.; M2-150424 Pte. F. Hughes, A.S.C.; 124896 Pte. C. E. Poulter R.A.M.C.), generally very fine (10)

£100-120

James Christopher Barry served in the 11th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment and was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; sold with copied *MIC* and medal roll entry.

Thomas B. Elleker served in the 11th Battalion, Warwickshire Regiment and was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; sold with copied *MIC* and medal roll entry.

Alpheus Ellerd Gunningham, who was born at Aston, Birmingham in 1892, entered the Balkans theatre of war with the Suffolk Regiment in August 1915. He died at Truro, Cornwall in 1968; sold with copied research.

Ernest Perkins originally enlisted in Lancashire Fusiliers but transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire Regiment) in France in October 1917. He was killed in action on 17 April 1918, has no known grave and is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial.



£80-100

James Black originally enlisted in the Liverpool Regiment in November 1900. Having then been placed on the Army Reserve in 1903, he was re-engaged in November 1912, and went to France in late August 1914. He subsequently transferred to the 4th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; sold with copied service record and research.

John Albert Duffy enlisted in the Manchester Regiment in May 1916 but transferred to the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment whilst on active service in Salonica in 1918. He was subsequently invalided home due to malaria; sold with copied research, including his service record.

Bernard Nelson Jones served in the 8th Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment and was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; sold with copied *MIC* and medal roll entry.

Matthew Sullivan enlisted in the Somerset Light Infantry in October 1916. Entitled to the British War and Victory Medals, he was awarded the Silver War Badge on being discharged in December 1918; sold with copied research.

Frank Hughes, a motor driver from Birmingham, enlisted in the Army Service Corps in November 1915. He arrived in France in December of the same year and was discharged in September 1919; sold with copied service record and research.

Charles E. Poulter was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals.

510	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (265425 Pte. G. Corry, 2-6 R. Suss. R.), good very fine	£40-60
	George Corry served in India with the Royal Sussex Regiment during the Great War, and was also entitled to the British War Medal; sold with copied <i>MIC</i> .	
511	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (F-779 Carp. Ahmad Bakhsh, 3 Mtn. Bty.), very fine and scarce	£30-50
	Carpenter.	
512	India General Service 1908-35, G.V.R., 3 clasps, North West Frontier 1930-31, Mohmand 1933, North West Frontier 1935 (21301 Gnr. LNk. Fateh Singh. 4 Mtn. Bty.), unofficial rivets	
	between clasps, good very fine	£40-50
513	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (3129 Sepoy Gugan, 12 Pioneers), contact marks, nearly very fine	£40-50
	Sold with copied medal roll verification.	
514	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (H. G. Yatim B. Abd Omar, Malaya H.G.), good very fine	£60-80
515	India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (Boot Maker Amar Singh, 3-16 Punjab Regt.), edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine	£30-50
516	India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (6606 Rfn. Baljit Thapa, 2-2 G.R.), very fine	£30-50
517	1939-45 Star (50438 Rfn. Kamalbahadur Chhetri, 4 G.R.); Burma Star (14015 Sep. Mehar Singh, 15 Punjab R.); Pacific Star (2) (3130916 L./Nk. Sudhan Singh, Jat. R.; 14279 Spr. Puran Singh, Bombay S. & M. Gp. R.I.E.); War Medal 1939-45 (9817 Rfn. Budhe Gurung, 1 G.R.), generally very fine (5)	£60-80
		200 00
518	Second War campaign awards (9): 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; France & Germany Star; Defence Medal; War Medal, <i>generally good very fine</i> (9)	£50-70
519	Second War campaign awards (10): 1939-45 Star (2); Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal 1939-45 (4); War Medal 1939-45 (2), together with an assortment of cap badges, sweetheart badges, copy awards (4), and a silver identity bracelet inscribed '6092999 E. N. Dominy, 2/5	coo 100

Queens Royal Regiment', generally very fine or better (Lot)





520	Second World War campaign awards (21), comprising: 1939-45 Star (5); Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star (2); Defence Medal 1939-45 (6); War Medals 1939-45 (6), several mounted as groups, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (21)	£80-100
521	Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (MM1 A P Hancock RFA), mounted court-style as worn, nearly extremely fine	£140-180
522	Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25118580 Pte S S G Lomaiviti RRW), suspension post a little bent, otherwise good very fine	£80-120
	The recipient of this award is almost certainly of Fijian origin, likely a soldier from the tiny Lomaiviti archipelago, which has a population of around 16,000. During the Iraq and Afghanistan conflicts around 2,000 Fijian soldiers served in the British Army.	
523	Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25163571 Pte R T P Lockhart Scots), extremely fine	£80-120



CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

Pair: Private E. B. Fisher, 9th Lancers



Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Chilianwala (E. B. Fisher, 9th Lancers); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 3 clasps, Delhi, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (E. B. Fisher, 9th Lancers), minor contact wear and edge nicks, otherwise generally good very fine (2)

£1,600-1,800

Edward Bird Fisher was discharged at the end of the Indian Mutiny; the roll refers.

A Crimea Legion of Honour group of three to Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Margesson, 56th Foot, and afterwards a prominent and wealthy landowner in Sussex

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Capt. W. G. Magesson [sic]), officially impressed naming; France, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, 5th Class breast badge, silver and enamel, poincon mark to tassel; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed, fitted with Crimea 1854-56 suspension, heavy wear overall, fair (3)

£400-500

William George Margesson was born in 1821, the eldest son of the Reverend William Margesson of Vann, Ockley, Surrey. He obtained his Ensigncy by purchase in the 56th Foot in July 1841, and served in Bermuda and Ireland in the period leading up to the Crimea War.

Advanced to Captain in November 1850, he arrived in the Crimea on 25 August 1855, and was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol (Medal & clasp; Turkish Medal), services that were recognised by his appointment as a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour. Promoted Major in the 80th Foot in October 1866 and to Lieutenant-Colonel in April 1870, he was placed on the Retired List in June 1872.

Margesson took a keen interest in cricket and hunting after purchasing Findon Place in Sussex in the same year. When he died in March 1911, aged 90, his estate was valued at a little over £33,000 - about £3,500,000 in today's money; sold with copied research.

His diaries for the period 1866-96, and the documentation of his family's history (1263-1938), are held by the West Sussex Record Office, see:

http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/90bdb9c0-1388-4a3a-b08c-2b2277cf77b9



A Crimea Medaille Militaire group of three awarded to Colour-Sergeant J. Whittaker, 65th Foot, one of just five men of his regiment to receive the French award

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (2338 Cr. Serjt. J. Whittaker, 56th Regt.), contemporarily engraved naming; France, Second Empire, Medaille Militaire, silver-gilt and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, unnamed as issued, British issue, fitted with loop and ring suspension, contact marks and edge wear, generally nearly very fine (3)

£300-350

Family group:

In front of the Pass we had just come out of, Heneage (commanding the Squadron), and Reilly (the Right Troop), fell out with a lot of men, done up by the sun, and poor Reilly and two or three of the men died. You had better go to young Reilly's wife and break the news to her. I've got a ring of his, and will send it with his medal at first opportunity. There is no doubt that drink fuddled him up; his wine bills were more than any other of the Regiment.'

Captain Robert Poore, 8th Hussars, describes the death of Lieutenant John Reilly in a letter dated 21 June 1858; the original letter is held in the collection of the National Army Museum.

A Light Brigade charger's pair awarded to Lieutenant J. Reilly, 8th Hussars, late 4th Light Dragoons: fortunate to survive the charge - his horse was hit in three places - Reilly was afterwards commissioned in the 8th Hussars, in which capacity he won a posthumous mention in despatches in the Indian Mutiny



Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (868 Pte. J. Reilly, 8th Hussars), official but later engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (868 Pte. John Reilly, 8th Hussars), the clasp a tailor's copy, official but later impressed naming, *generally good very fine*

The Army L.S. & G.C. awarded to Farrier Sergeant J. Reilly, Cape Mounted Rifles

Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (868 Farr. Sergt. J. Reilly, Cape Mtd. Rifles), good very fine (3)

£3,000-4,000



John Reilly was born in Maidstone on 4 January 1822 and enlisted in the 16th Lancers in July 1842. Having then served in the 15th Hussars in the period 1843-48, he transferred to the 4th Light Dragoons as a Sergeant and it was in this capacity that he rode in the Charge of the Light Brigade he had served in the rank of Regimental Sergeant-Major from 21 July to 19 October 1854 and, although gazetted to the 8th Hussars about this time, actually charged with the 4th Light Dragoons; his brother, Joseph, also participated in the charge, as a Private in the 17th Lancers.

His appointment as a Cornet and Riding Master in the 8th Hussars was confirmed on 3 November 1854, a post earlier occupied by his father, Captain Joseph Reilly. Embarked for England, he was among those to receive his Crimea Medal from Queen Victoria on Horse Guards Parade on 18 May 1855, in which year he was advanced to Lieutenant.

Following the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in May 1857, the 8th Hussars were embarked for India in the S.S. *Great Britain*. The regiment - and Reilly - were subsequently hotly engaged at Gwalior on 17 June 1858, undertaking a memorable charge in which the Rani of Jhansi was slain. Four men were awarded balloted V.C.s for the action and - but for his death from sunstroke and heat exhaustion - Reilly may have been among them. Instead, he was posthumously mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 18 April 1859, refers); another statement made by Captain Robert Poore states that 'He dismounted, fell, and was never conscious after that. They tried to bleed him but without effect and there was no water nearby and he was soon dead.'

Pair: Private W. Dibbs, 56th Regiment

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol ([?] Serjt. Wm. Dibbs, 56th Regt.), engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian die (1830 W. Dibbs, 56th Regt.), engraved naming, together with a related Crimea dress miniature, with wide suspension and clasp, loss of number on the first owing to edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine or better (3)

£140-160

Pair: Private J. Stevenson, 32nd Light Infantry, who was severely wounded in the defence of Lucknow



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (3453 J. Stevenson, H.M. 32nd Regt.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (J. Stevenson, 32nd L.I.), one or two edge bruises, generally very fine or better (2)

£1,800-2,200

John Stevenson - late of the 34th Regiment - was disabled by a wound during the defence of Lucknow on 28 August 1857 and discharged; the roll refers.



530 Pair: Driver Alexander Gravell, Royal Artillery

China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Driver Alexr. Gravell, No. 4 B. 13th. Bde. Rl. Arty.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (5681 Gunner A. Gravell, C.B. R.A.), the first with re-affixed claw, contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine (2)

£250-300

Alexander Gravell also served with the Royal Madras Artillery and, despite being court martialled twice, in 1865 and 1867, he was awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal on 3 November 1878; sold with copied service papers.

A very rare combination of Victorian campaign awards to Gunner L. McLerie, Royal Artillery



Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (6291 Gunr. L. McLerie, C Batt. 4th Bde. R.A.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein (8127 Gnr. L. McLerie, 15th Coy. S.D. R.G.A.); China 1900, no clasp (8127 Gr. L. McLerie, No. 91 Co. R.G.A.), official corrections to surname on the last two, better than very fine (3)

£500-600

Lawrence McLerie enlisted in the Royal Artillery in October 1878 and was quickly embarked for India. He subsequently served in 'C' Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A. in Afghanistan in August-October 1880 (Medal), in addition to participation in operations in the Boer War as a Gunner in 15th Company, Southern Division, R.G.A., including the action at Paardeberg (Queen's Medal & 3 clasps). His unit having been re-titled No. 91 Company, R.G.A., he witnessed further active service in China (Medal). Discharged at Woolwich in January 1902, McLerie died at Midurst, Sussex in 1911, aged 51; sold with copied research, including medal roll verification.



'Captain A. D. Welstead served in the 25th Royal Fusiliers for about two and a half years in British East Africa. He took part in all the fighting with the Battalion and handled his company with great skill and dash on all occasions. Although suffering from fever and reduced to a skeleton, he never gave up until wounded in an engagement at Beho Beho where his company was hard-pressed in a flank attack. His conduct all round was exemplary and he set a fine example to his men in the Field and in the camp. He would make a splendid officer in such a corps as the King's African Rifles, being acquainted with the language and the habits of the people of whom those battalions are composed.'

A testimonial from Colonel D. P. Driscoll, D.S.O., the C.O. of the 25th (Legion of Frontiersmen) Battalion - a.k.a. 'Driscoll's Tigers' - Royal Fusiliers, refers.

A fine African campaign service group of seven awarded to Captain A. D. Welstead, Chinese Labour Corps, late South African Forces and 25th (Legion of Frontiersmen) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers

The recipient of a glowing testimonial from his wartime C.O., Colonel D. P. Driscoll, D.S.O., he was wounded in the action at Beho-Beho in German East Africa in January 1917, the same action in which his fellow officer - the famous explorer and hunter - F. C. Selous was mortally wounded



Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Asst. Com. Offr. A. Welstead, Com. Dept.); an identical duplicate issue (Asst. Com. Offr. A. Welstead, Com. Dept.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (Lieut. A. D. Welstead, S.A.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. A. D. Welstead, S.A.C.); 1914-15 Star (Capt. A. D. Welstead, R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. D. Welstead), *good very fine* (7)

£800-1,000

Arthur Douglas Welstead was born at Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire on 17 February 1873, scion of a prominent local family with an estate at nearby Stonely; one of his ancestors, Captain Welstead, R.N., had fought in H.M.S. *Victory* at Trafalgar and his brother, Harry, was to attain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Lancashire Fusiliers prior to his death in action at Gallipoli.

Educated at King's School, Canterbury, young Arthur opted for a pioneer's life in South Africa, where he is confirmed as having served as Assistant Commissary Officer in the Bechuanaland operations (Medal & clasp). During the Boer War, he appears to have received his commission in the South African Constabulary direct from service in the South African Light Horse. He subsequently served in the Northern Transvaal; sold with roll verification for the above described Medals & clasps.

In the period leading up to the Great War, Welstead settled in Kenya, where he was employed variously as a Superintendent of Native Labour and as an Assistant in the Game Department. He also



joined the Legion of Frontiersmen as an Intelligence Officer and served in assorted government posts in Uganda, including a stint as an Assistant District Commissioner.

Driscoll's Tigers

Having returned home in the summer of 1914, Welstead was commissioned Lieutenant in the 25th (Legion of Frontiersmen) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.

The Battalion was commanded by Colonel D. P. Driscoll, D.S.O. - hence its informal title 'Driscoll's Tigers' - and by normal standards it was an exceptional unit. Driscoll deliberately enlisted specialists, among them the famous explorer and hunter, 64-year-old F. C. Selous, in addition to other well-known African hunters such as Martin Ryan, George Outram and Jock Richardson. With his earlier services in Bechuanaland and the Boer War, and experiences gained in Kenya and Uganda, Welstead was likewise a perfect candidate for a commission. In fact he was quickly advanced to Captain in March 1915, shortly before the Battalion's departure for East Africa.

He subsequently served as a Company Commander in all of the major actions fought by 'Driscoll's Tigers' in East Africa, from their opening engagement at Bokoba on the shores of Lake Victoria on 20 June 1915 to the action at Beho-Beho in January 1917, in which he was wounded; his fellow officer - the famous explorer and hunter - F. C. Selous was mortally wounded on the same occasion.

As noted in his C.O's glowing testimonial, Welstead had already been reduced to skeletal form by frequent bouts of fever and he was eventually invalided home from Cape Town in the *Llanstephan Castle* in April 1917.

On regaining his health, Welstead was posted to the 11th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers but, as per his old C.O.'s testimonial, he sought re-employment back in East Africa with the King's African Rifles. His application received the support of his Brigade and Divisional commanders but, on account of his knowledge of native languages, the Major-General commanding XIX Corps intervened and ordered his transfer to the Native Labour Corps. He was duly appointed C.O. of the 42nd Chinese Labour Company in France, an unhappy appointment in which he came to loggerheads with his C.O.; see accompanying copied correspondence.

He was re-embarked for England in May 1918 and appears to have ended the war with an appointment in the 2nd Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers.

Postscript

Having relinquished his commission in January 1921, Welstead worked as an Inspector of Plantations on the staff of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, prior to settling at Mill Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C. He died at Jubilee Hospital Victoria in October 1936; sold with a file of copied research.



533 Three: Police Constable J. Thomason, Metropolitan Police, late Royal Navy



East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (J. Thomason, A.B., H.M.S. Raleigh); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police issue, bronze (P.C. J. Thomason, Thames Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police issue (P.C. J. Thomason), mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (3)

£300-350



Bluejackets coming ashore in Gambia

Joseph Samuel Thomason was born in Towcester, Northamptonshire on 13 November 1873 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in December 1889. He subsequently served in H.M.S. *Raleigh* from October 1891 until February 1895, in which period he was advanced to Able Seaman and came ashore with the Naval Brigade in the Gambia operations of 1894 (Medal & clasp). Having then purchased his discharge ashore, Thomason joined the Metropolitan Police in December 1899. A member of Southwark Division, he finally retired to a pension in December 1924; sold with copied research.



534 Family group:

A fine Africa campaign group of nine awarded to Sergeant W. G. Flannery, South African Veteran Regiment, late British South Africa Police and Western Province Mounted Rifles



British South Africa Company's Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897 (59 Troopr. W. G. Flannery, B.S.A.P.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Rhodesia, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (59 Tpr. W. G. Flannery, B.S.A. Police); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1243 Cpl. W. G. Flannery, Western Prov. M.R.); 1914-15 Star (Pte. W. G. Flannery, Veteran Rgt.); British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (Sjt. W. G. Flannery, S.A. Veteran Rgt.); Coronation 1902, silver; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, generally good very fine

The Second World War campaign group of six awarded to R. G. Flannery, Australian Military Forces

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal 1939-45, all officially impressed, 'NX 16377 R. G. Flannery', good very fine (15)

£600-800

Walter George Flannery is verified on the published roll as having received the British South Africa Company's Medal, reverse Rhodesia 1896, and clasp 'Mashonaland 1897'; his Coronation and Jubilee awards require further research.

Three: Private J. Watson, Highland Light Infantry

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (No. 3706 Lce. Corpl. J. Watson, 2nd High. L.I.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Wittebergen, Transvaal (3706 Pte. J. Watson, 1st Highland Lt. Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3706 Pte. J. Watson, Highland Lt. Infy.), the first with re-engraved naming and the second with unofficial rivets between top three clasps, very fine (3)

£140-180

John Watson was born in 1872, the son of Forbes Watson of Dundee. Enlisting in the Highland Light Infantry in 1890, he served with the Regiment in India from February 1894-March 1898; his service papers note 'N.W. Frontier of India, Malakand Operations in Bajour & Mamund Country 1897 & 98. Buner attack & Capture of Tanga Pass 1898' (Medal & clasp). He subsequently served in South Africa from October 1899 to August 1902 and was entitled to the Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg and Wittebergen; sold with copied service record.

x536 Pair: Superintendent of Transport A. J. B. O'Callaghan, Army Service Corps

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Supt. of Transport A. J. B. O'Callaghan); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Supt. of Tpt. A. J. B. O'Callaghan, A.S.C.), better than very fine and scarce rank (2)

£160-180

Augustus John Barry O'Callaghan was born in Oxford in 1873, the son of a Clerk of Works and Surveyor in the building trade. Having sailed for the Cape in the S.S. *Scott* in 1896, when he described his occupation as 'traveller', Augustus was attached - as a civilian - to No. 34 Company of the Army Service Corps as a Superintendent of Transport in the Boer War. He died at Wellington, Shropshire in 1963; sold with copied medal roll verification.



Pair: Major J. F. Oliver, Manchester Regiment, late Roberts' Horse

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (944 Corpl: J. F. Oliver. Roberts Horse); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. J. F. Oliver. Manc. Rgt.), light edge bruising and contact marks, very fine (2)

£180-220

John Farquharson Oliver was born at Havant, Hampshire in May 1876. The son of Captain S. Oliver, of Rutherford Lodge, Worthing he was educated at Sherborne. Serving initially as a Corporal in Roberts' Horse, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Manchester Regiment on 19 May 1900, being promoted Lieutenant on 13 July 1901. During the campaign he saw action on numerous occasions and was present on the expeditions to Prieska, Sunnyside and Dewetsdorp, commanding a section during 1900 (War Services of the Army, 1920 refers).

Oliver was next attached to the West African Frontier Force, Lagos Battalion from 21 October 1903. With the commencement of hostilities, he was commissioned Captain in the 11th Battalion, Manchester Regiment and was mentioned in the desptaches for services in the Dardanelles (*London Gazette* 28 January 1916, refers) and later wounded (*Manchester Evening News*, 19 October 1916, refers). Sold with copied service papers and research confirming entitlement.

'Colonel John Leader, was above all things a modest man, for when asked about his life, he is quoted as responding: "My hideous past? Why, nothing exciting ever happened to me!" Clearly, he liked passing the fact that he had seen service with all the Allies but one, and had been an interpreter of Japanese, Chinese and German. Equally, in his book 'Oregon Through Alien Eyes', John Leader continued to state with self-deprecating humour: "When I returned, crumpled from the Boer War, I could make spirited efforts at posing as a young hero, but that era was past, and the only amusement I could get from my trailing hind leg, lay in the memory of a popular vaudeville song of my youth, describing a gentleman, who had inadvertently married a young lady with a wooden leg, and used to sing to her: "You're not a bit of use to me, You're half a woman and half a tree."

See:

https://blogs.uoregon.edu/scua/2014/12/16/colonel-john-leader-the-man-who-prepared-oregon-for-world-war-i/

An interesting Boer War and Great War campaign group of four awarded to Colonel J. Leader, Royal Irish Rifles, late Bedfordshire Regiment, a talented linguist who saw his fair share of action, not least as C.O. of the 16th Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles (Pioneers): he took the unit to France in October 1914 and remained in command until buried by shell fire on the Somme in 1916

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (Lieut. J. Leader, Bedford Regt.); 1914-15 Star (Lt. Col. J. Leader, R. Ir. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. J. Leader.), rank and initial re-inscribed on the first, generally good very fine (4)

£1,000-1,200

John Leader was born to Irish parents in Quetta in 1877 and was destined to follow a long line of military men, his father, Surgeon-Major John Leader of the 19th Regiment, among them. The previous fourteen generations of 'Leaders' derived from an old moated hall at Keale in Cork; the family name had been 'Temple' until the Battle of the Boyne, whereupon Prince William of Orange renamed John Temple of Keale, 'Leader'.

Young John was educated at Wellington College, where he excelled at sport and captained the hockey, polo, soccer and lawn tennis teams. Having then attended Sandhurst, he was commissioned in the Bedfordshire Regiment. A linguist of some standing, his first military assignment was to Germany in 1896, where he served as an interpreter. He subsequently witnessed active service in the Boer War, serving as a Lieutenant in the Mounted Infantry in operations in Cape Colony and Orange Free State (Queen's Medal & 2 clasps).

From South Africa he was posted to China, where he acquired the position of interpreter and, on the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, he was once more detached from regimental employ to teach Mounted Infantry tactics. He was destined to return to the Far East once more, as an interpreter of Japanese, whilst in 1908 he is stated to have 'fought in Arabia, distinguishing himself in the field.'

Leader retired from military service in 1909 and relocated to Vancouver, British Columbia, with his new English wife, Evelyn Pleydell-Bouverie, daughter of the former commander of the 17th Royal Lancers, and niece of the Earl of Radnor. It was here that they started a family and began an import-export business, but with the outbreak of war, Leader immediately returned to England.





The Great War

Initially appointed a Captain of Staff at Headquarters, he was soon promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, taking command in October 1914 of the 16th Royal Irish Rifles within General French's Ulster Division. In 1916 he was severely wounded when his position at Aveluy Wood was hit by thirteen German shells, causing the dugout in which he was sheltering to collapse; Leader was crushed under the walls and was evacuated to England.



Officers of the Royal Irish Rifles in France, including Leader

For full details of his battalion's trials and tribulations in the period 1914-16, see the recipient's memoirs; *The Terrors*, by Lieutenant-Colonel S. N. White, and:

http://www.wartimememoriesproject.com/greatwar/allied/battalion.php?pid=872



Of subsequent events, Leader takes up the story:

When the Powers that be decreed my physical incapacity to return to the Bull Ring of Flanders, three prospects dangled before my dazzled eyes, one administrative and carrying the shekels, but dooming me to be a non-combatant soldier, another to command an English "Officer's Training Corps", carrying with it the certainty of advancement in rank, and the third to command the O.T.C. of a Western University, which carried neither much salary nor prospects of promotion, but involved a fifty-fifty chance of more active service; by the grace of God, I chose the right one, and left the general hospital at Cambridge to cross over to the States.'

In the Autumn of 1916, the University of Oregon wrote to the British War Office asking for a man to drill its troops. Selecting Leader from a list of suitable men, the President of the University, Prince Lucien Campbell, greeted Leader and his family on 17 December 1917 and set him to work training a University Battalion for the War Effort. It was a highly successful appointment:

'In two weeks he had guns for the troops, had made arrangements for the only kind of uniforms practicable, and had the men drilling an hour a day, with four hours on Saturdays and lectures on three days a week. According to the student body, he was "A demon for work," and his lecture course programme, the 'Invasion of the Pacific Coast' made him famous, or notorious, all over Oregon. In the complete captivation of the students of the University, "Colonel John," as he was affectionately named, 'is well-nigh idolized, and there is not a member of the Battalion who wouldn't follow him into the thickest fight on the Western Front. The Colonel's thorough friendliness, his impulsive enthusiasm, his restless energy, his genuine humour, these and other admirable traits have won for him a high place in the hearts of students, faculty and friends of Oregon. If the Great War has done no other good thing, at least we can be grateful that it brought Colonel John to the University.'

Leader was subsequently named an honorary Colonel of the Oregon National Guard for his service to the State.

Postscript

Following the Armistice, Leader retired from the University and returned to Vancouver, serving for a period as President of the American Pacific Export Company. In the 1920s he became involved in the Chautauqua movement in Canada, being a prominent promoter and lecturer, notably across Australia and New Zealand. The Chautauqua brought entertainment and culture to the whole community, with speakers, teachers, musicians, entertainers, preachers, and specialists of the day. Former U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt was quoted as saying that Chautauqua is "the most American thing in America." No doubt this would have appealed to the 'thoroughly Irish' Colonel Leader.

In 1922, he produced a memoir about his time at the University of Oregon, *Oregon through Alien Eyes*, before settling down to raise his growing family, now swollen by three sons. However, as before, with the outbreak of the Second World War, Leader once again returned to London, whereupon he was attached to the Intelligence Division, with direct contact to Charles de Gaulle.

Leader died at his home in Vancouver on 8 March 1967, aged 90.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation and photographs, including a family photograph album and scrapbook; a pair of signed presentation photographs from dignitaries known to the recipient from his service in Japan in 1906; and original music sheets (2), 'Col. Leader March', by Albert Perfect, dedicated to the recipient and published by The Mighty Oregon Publishing Co.

Reference sources:

Oregon Through Alien Eyes, John Leader (Meier and Frank, Portland, 1922).

https://blogs.uoregon.edu/scua/2014/12/16/colonel-john-leader-the-man-who-prepared-oregon-for-world-war-i/

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chautauqua



539 Family group:

The Boer War Medal awarded to Private H. Amos, Coldstream Guards

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (3330 Pte. H. Amos, Coldstream Guards), good very fine

The Boer War Medal awarded to Private C. Amos, Coldstream Guards, who died of disease while serving in the 1st Battalion at Bloemfontein on 30 March 1900

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein (8974 Pte. C. Amos. Cldstm: Gds:), edge nick, otherwise good very fine

The British War Medal awarded to Private H. Amos, Rifle Brigade

British War Medal 1914-20 (B. 210118 Pte. H. Amos, Rif. Brig.), nearly extremely fine

The Great War campaign group of three awarded to Officer's Cook 2 A. J. Amos, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (L. 5849 A. J. Amos, O.C.2., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (L. 5849 A. J. Amos. O.C. 2., R.N.), nearly extremely fine (6)

£180-220

Arthur John Amos was born in Bath, Gloucestershire on the 24 of January 1889. A cook by trade, he joined the battleship H.M.S. *Duncan* in November 1914. Fortunate to have come ashore on 24 March 1916 - the Duncan was mined and sunk off Malta a month later - Amos was invalided from the service in March 1917.

C. Amos died of disease at Bloemfontein whilst serving with the 1st Battalion, 30 March 1900.

An impressive group of eleven awarded to Major A. G. Denoon, Seaforth Highlanders, who was twice decorated and twice wounded in the Great War



1914 Star, with clasp (9256 L. Sjt. A. Denoon, 2/Sea. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. A. G. Denoon); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937; Special Constabulary Long Service, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Sub. Inspr. Alexander G. Denoon); Belgium, Order of the Crown, Fifth Class breast badge, gilt and enamel; Belgium, Croix de Guerre 1914-18, with bronze palm, together with a set of related miniature dress medals, and Great War Aisne, Somme, King Albert and Flemish Cross of the Three Cities commemoratives, the latter with clasps for Nieuwpoort, Diksmuide and Ieper, and Dunkirk 1940 Commemorative Medal, reverse enamel damaged on the Belgian Crown, re-gilded and polished overall, generally very fine (Lot)







Alexander Gilchrist Denoon was born in September 1887 and served for 10 years in the ranks, latterly as a Warrant Officer 2nd Class.

He landed in France as a Lance-Sergeant in the 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders on 21 August 1914 and remained on active service until the war's end. The Battalion was heavily engaged in the retreat to Mons in 1914, suffering heavy casualties, among them Lieutenant-Colonel Sir E. R. Bradford, Bt., the unit's C.O., who was killed at the crossing of the Aisne in mid-September. In the following month, the Battalion was engaged in the attack on Meteren, when it carried enemy positions at the point of the bayonet, in addition to heavy fighting at Frelinghen; the unit's war diary records 'no firing' on Christmas Day 1914, when the Seaforths were free to 'walk about in the open'.

On 1 July 1916, the Battalion went into action with the 1st East Lancashires and 1st Hampshires at Redan Ridge on the Somme. In the ensuing fighting - which cost the Seaforths nearly 400 casualties - one of Denoon's comrades, Drummer Ritchie, won a memorable V.C.: amidst a galling fire, he stood on the parapet of a trench and rallied his comrades by sounding the 'Charge'.

Denoon was twice wounded in the Great War, one of those occasions likely taking place on the Somme. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in November 1916; he received his other wound in April 1917, when he was evacuated to the American Women's Hospital for Officers at Lancaster Gate, London.

His gallant service was recognised by the awards of the 5th Class of the Belgian Order of the Crown (*London Gazette* 24 September 1917, refers) and Croix de Guerre (*London Gazette* 11 March 1918, refers).

He remained in the Regular Army after the war, gaining numerous prizes for his marksmanship and sporting prowess, prior to being placed on the Retired List in the mid-1930s. Recalled on the renewal of hostilities, he served as a Major in his old regiment and latterly in the R.A.O.C. He was Chairman of the London Branch of Seaforth Highlanders Association from 1930-51.

Sold with an extensive collection of related militaria and shooting or other awards, together with a quantity of original documentation and photographs, including:

(i) An officer's basket-hilted sword, with polished steel scabbard, by *John Jones & Co. of 6 Regent Street, London SW*, the blade etched and engraved 'Ne Obliviscaris' and appertaining to the 1st Battalion of Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, original fish skin grip, in canvas case, *scabbard with minor corrosion and indentation at tip*



(ii)

The recipient's skean dhu, together with his swagger stick, the latter with silver fitments, with hallmarks for London, 1909.

(iii)

Presentation cup, All Ireland Army Rifle Meeting, 1922, unmarked, won by 'Lieut A. G. Denoon, Seaforth Highlanders'; and another, The Officer's Cup, Northern Ireland District Rifle Meeting, 1924, silver hallmarks for Sheffield, 1919, won by 'Lieut. A. G. Denoon, The Seaforth Highlanders', on black wooden plinth.

(iv)

Presentation regimental or shooting spoons (6), five with silver hallmarks for Birmingham or Sheffield, in the period 1906-33, the sixth silver -plated.



- (v) An attractive Seaforth Highlander's Association Medal, 9ct gold, engraved on reverse to 'A. G. Denoon, Chairman, London Branch, 1930-34', with Bars in yellow or rose gold, for '1936-40', '1939', '1941-45' and '1946-51', in *Henry Tatton & Sons of Edinburgh* case of issue.
- (vi)
 Northern Ireland District Officer's Challenge Cup medallions, four in Birmingham hallmarked silver with gold central shields, two dated '1924' and two dated '1925', engraved on the reverse to 'A. G. Denoon', for 200 yard, 300 yard and 500 yard sporting endeavours; another in bronze with bronze shield, engraved '1925', for 2nd Lewis Gun Match, in *Gibson & Co.* cases of issue.
- (vii) Cripplegate Rifle Club Medals (4), in silver, engraved on reverse to 'A. G. Denoon', for 1st and 2nd place performances between 1932 and 1937; another, in bronze, for 3rd place in the 1934 Championship, in *J. A. Wylie & Co.* card boxes of issue.
- (viii) Army Rifle Association Medals (2), one in silver, unnamed, in case of issue; another, in bronze, engraved 'A. G. Denoon, Sea. Hrs., 1924.'; a further medal in bronze for Second Prize in the Prince of Wales Cup.
- (ix) London Rifle Association League Medals (4), one in silver, dated '1936-37', in *T. Fattorini* box of issue, and three in bronze.





(x) National Rifle Association commemorative medal, bronze, unnamed, in *Elkington & Co. Ltd.* case of issue, and a further L. & M. R. A. Centenary Medal, dated 1962, engraved 'Major A. G. Denoon'; The Bell Medal in bronze, presented by the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, in card box of issue; a regimental Shield Medal, dated '1926' and named 'Lieut. A. G. Denton', in *F. Phillips* case of issue; together with additional shooting awards (6), three of a green enamel oval laurel wreath design, and the remainder small bronze medals.

(xi) St. John's Ambulance Association Long Service badge, named to '448736 Alexander G. Denoon', bronze, in original card box of issue.



(xii)

Assorted badges and medals relating to the Royal Army Temperance Association (5), Seaforth Highlanders Association (2), and British Legion.

(xiii)

Award document for the recipient's Belgian Order of the Crown, titled 'Albert, Roi des Belges', dated 8 September 1917, and a related document dated 15 February 1918; together with his Croix de Guerre award document from The Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated 10 September 1917.

(xiv

The recipient's warrants for his appointments to Company Sergeant-Major, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), dated 22 September 1916, and 2nd Lieutenant, Land Forces, dated 18 December 1916.

(xv)

A quantity of correspondence and certificates appertaining to his assorted commemorative awards, including Belgian Veteran and Dunkirk issues.

(xvi)

War Office letter of official release from Active Military Duty, dated 10 August 1946.

(xvii)

The Holy Bible (3), one annotated in pencil by the recipient, 'If anything should happen, please send this home, France 1914'; another, annotated in 1915 with his service number and home address; the last with gold embossed initials, 'A. G. D.'

(xviii)

A selection of original photographs, ranging from the Great War period to reunion ceremonies, including the recipient with shooting trophies and in later life wearing his medals.

(xix)

Great War period silk souvenir postcards (5), together with an old envelope containing a collection of used stamps, the majority G.V.R.

(xx)

A regimental calendar displaying a full-length portrait of H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor, in military uniform of the Seaforths, the calendar attached beneath, commencing January 1938, labelled on reverse 'E.T.W.D. Calendar, K1809.'

(xxi)

À Masonic certificate in the name of 'Alexander Gilchrist Denoon', of the Castle Bar Lodge, No. 5036, London, dated 26 May 1934, and a certificate for the Walton-On-Thames Lodge, in envelope addressed to his wife at 26 First Avenue, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

(xxii)

Queen Mary's Xmas 1914 tobacco tin, containing two packets of cigarettes, together with an old vesta box.

(xxiii)

A British War Medal 1914-20 (31043 Pte. A. J. S. Davidson, Cam'n Highrs.), good very fine



Three: Corporal W. J. A. Tilley, Royal Marines Light Infantry, attached Royal Naval Division, who was killed in action at Gavrelle Windmill in the battle of Arras in April 1917, arguably the bloodiest action in the history of that distinguished corps

1914 Star, with clasp (CH. 13677 Corpl. W. J. A. Tilley, R.M. Brigade); British War and Victory Medals (CH. 13677 Cpl. W. J. A. Tilley, R.M.L.I.), the second with officially re-impressed naming, extremely fine (3)

£300-400

William John Alfred Tilley was born at Margate, Kent in June 1888 and enlisted in the Royal Marines Light Infantry as a boy bugler at Deal in April 1903.

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was drafted to the R.M. Brigade and embarked for Dunkirk, where he served from 20 September until 2 October, prior to participating in the defence of Antwerp. Tilley subsequently participated in the Gallipoli operations, from late May 1915 until the evacuation of the peninsula in January 1916.

Re-embarked for France in the summer of 1916, he served in the 4th Entrenching Battalion until transferring to the 1st Battalion, R.M. Brigade in November of the same year. It was in this capacity - and having gained his Corporal's stripes - that he was killed in action at the Gavrelle Windmill in the battle of Arras on 28 April. On that date, he was among 1,000 casualties suffered by the ranks of the 1st and 2nd R.M.L.I., the heaviest losses inflicted on distinguished corps in a single day: at one point in the action an overwhelming enemy counter-attack was stemmed by the senior officer's rapid enlistment of his H.Q. staff, cooks and bottle-washers among them.

Tilley, the son of William and Clara Tilley of Mill Road, Deal, Kent, is commemorated on the Arras Memorial; sold with copied research, including local newspaper obituary with portrait photograph.

Four: Lieutenant W. Darwall, Middlesex Regiment, late London Regiment

1914 Star, with clasp (9380 Pte. W. Darwall, 5/Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lieut. W. Darwall); France, Croix de Guerre 1914-1918, with bronze palm, good very fine, together with a set of related miniature dress medals, cap badges (2) and his identity disc, *good very fine* (11)

£80-120

Winfred Darwall arrived France as a Private in the 1/5th (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade) on 4 November 1914. The Battalion first went into action in the Ploegsteert Wood sector at the end of the month and, by Christams Day, had suffered casualties of 11 killed and 26 wounded; on that date fairy lights were observed in the German trenches.

Darwall was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 1/8th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment on 22 September 1915, which unit suffered heavy casualties on the Somme in the following year; confirmation for his Croix de Guerre and 'mention' remain outstanding.

543 Three: Gunner W. J. Rapsey, Royal Field Artillery

1914 Star, with copy slide-on clasp (1699 Gnr. W. J. Rapsey, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (RFRA-1699 Gnr. W. J. Rapsey, R.A.), the British War Medal lacking unit and with edge cut, very fine (3)

£40-60

William J. Rapsey served with the 3rd Divisional Ammunition Park, Royal Field Artillery from 18 August 1914. He was discharged on 29 October 1915. His *MIC* records duplicate medals being issued in 1921.

Three: Driver H. C. Gearing, Royal Army Service Corps

1914 Star (T-24402 Dvr. H. C. Gearing, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (T-24402 Dvr. H. C. Gearing, A.S.C.), very fine (3)

£50-70

Henry C. Gearing served in the 3rd Railway Supply Detachment, Army Service Corps on the Western Front from 14 August 1914; sold with copied *MIC* confirming the above entitlement.



545 Three: Petty Officer Telegraphist S. Mitchell, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (205530, S. Mitchell, P.O. Tel., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (205530. S. Mitchell, P.O. Tel. R.N.), good very fine (3)

£40-60

Sydney Mitchell was born at Liverpool in December 1883. A cushion trimmer by trade, he joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class in 1899. He attained the rank of Petty Officer Telegraphist in 1908 and, following service in the Great War, joined the Royal Fleet Reserve on being pensioned ashore in 1922. Interestingly, three of the ships he served on during his career were sunk in the Great War, namely *Pegasus*, *Natal* and *Stephen Furness*.

Three: Able Seaman B. Beane, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (J. 28261 B. Beane, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 28261 B. Beane, A.B., R.N.), the last with officially re-impressed naming, generally very fine (3)

£30-40

Bertram Beane was born in Kensington, London in April 1897 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in November 1913. His subsequent seagoing appointments in the Great War included the cruiser, H.M.S. *Bellona* (August 1914-January 1917) and the escort ship *Knight Templar* (June 1917-April 1918). The latter ship was 'blown adrift' by the munitions explosion at Halifax, Nova Scotia in December 1917 and was afterwards damaged by a torpedo delivered by the *U-53* off Eddystone Lighthouse on 7 April 1918. Beane came ashore in May 1920 and served briefly in the Royal Fleet Reserve; sold with copied service record.

547 Three: Gunner H. V. Perkins, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (224021 H. V. Perkins, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Gnr. H. V. Perkins, R.N.), very fine or better (3)

£50-70

Herbert Victor Perkins was born in Worcester on 3 October 1887 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in January 1902. By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was serving as a Leading Seaman in H.M.S. *Vindictive* and he remained similarly employed until coming ashore to the gunnery training establishment *Excellent* at the end of June 1916. During that period *Vindictive* served in the 9th Cruiser Squadron and captured the German merchantmen *Schlesien* and *Slawentzitz* in August-September 1914 and served on the South America Station, in addition to participating in operations in the White Sea. Advanced to Petty Officer at *Excellent* in October 1916, Perkins was subsequently commissioned as a Gunner, R.N., and ended the war with an appointment in Torpedo Boat 6; sold with copied research.

Three: Stoker 1st Class W. J. Bradley, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (S.S. 116315 W. J. Bradley, Sto. 1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (S.S. 116315 W. J. Bradley, Sto. 1, R.N.), good very fine (3)

£40-50

William Josiah Bradley was born in Canning Town, London in February 1894 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in January 1915. His subsequent seagoing appointments included the paddle minesweeper H.M.S. *Halcyon* (May-October 1915), the cruiser *Lancaster* (March 1916-November 1917) and the cruiser *Euryalus* (November 1917-April 1919). He was demobilised in the latter year and served in the Royal Fleet Reserve until June 1921; sold with copied service record.

549 Three: 2nd Hand John McKay, Royal Naval Reserve, who was severely wounded in the Dardanelles

1914-15 Star (DA. 289 J. McKay, 2 Hd., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (289S.A. J. McKay, 2nd Hd., R.N.R.), the second with officially re-impressed naming and slack suspension bar, nearly very fine (3)

£60-80

John McKay was born in Glasgow in June 1870 and joined the Royal Naval Reserve in August 1914. His service record notes that he was severely wounded in the Dardanelles in the trawler *Osiris* on 15 August 1915:



'When on transport duty on 15 August 1915, at 7 a.m., the enemy opened fire on us and the Mate, John McKay, went to drive the winch to get up the anchor when a shell struck the casing of the winch, taking off his right arm.'

McKay was evacuated home in the hospital ship *Egypt*. The same source also notes that he received the 'King's Certificate and Dardanelles Decoration', in addition to the Silver War Badge; sold with copied service record.

Three: Private A. E. Surridge, Royal Marines Light Infantry, attached Royal Naval Division, who, having been wounded at Gallipoli, was killed in action at Gavrelle Windmill in the battle of Arras in April 1917, arguably the bloodiest action in the history of that distinguished corps

1914-15 Star (CH. 18863 Pte. A. E. Surridge, R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (CH. 18863 Pte. A. E. Surridge, R.M.L.I.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque (Albert Edward Surridge) and Buckingham Palace memorial scroll in the name of 'Pte. Albert Edward Surridge, R.M., R.N. Division', *extremely fine* (4)

£400-500

Albert Edward Surridge was born in Mile End, London in March 1897 and enlisted in the Royal Marines Light Infantry in London in late August 1914.

Drafted to the Deal Battalion of the R.M. Brigade, he was embarked for Gallipoli in the following year, where he was seriously wounded in the right foot on 16 June 1915 and - via 'W' Beach casualty clearing station and Alexandria - was evacuated home.

He was re-embarked for the same theatre of war at the end of 1915 and joined the 1st R.M. Battalion in November. In January 1916, as a consequence of a new wound - or trouble caused by his old one - he was admitted to the hospital ship *Salta* but he rejoined his unit at the month's end.

Having then joined the 4th Entrenching Battalion, he was embarked for France in November 1916, where he transferred to the 1st Battalion, R.M. Brigade. It was in this capacity that he was killed in action at the Gavrelle Windmill in the battle of Arras on 28 April. On that date, he was among 1,000 casualties suffered by the ranks of the 1st and 2nd R.M.L.I., the heaviest losses inflicted on distinguished corps in a single day: at one point in the action an overwhelming enemy counter-attack was stemmed by the senior officer's rapid enlistment of his H.Q. staff, cooks and bottle-washers among them.

Surridge had no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France; sold with copied research.

Pair: Motor Cyclist A. D. Weston, Royal Marine Artillery

1914-15 Star (R.M.A. 608-S. Mr. Cy. A. D. Weston); British War Medal 1914-20 (R.M.A. 608-S. M. Cyclist A. D. Weston), very fine or better and rare (2)

£60-80

Arthur Donald Weston was born in Epson, Surrey in March 1891 and joined the Royal Marine Artillery in February 1915. He was subsequently employed as a motor cyclist in France, serving with the R.M.A. Anti-Aircraft Brigade from April 1915 to June 1917, and thereafter on attachment to a Howitzer Brigade. He was demobilised in March 1919; sold with copied service record.

Four: Officer's Steward Class II G. L. Gane, Royal Navy, who saw active service off the Dardanelles

1914-15 Star (117833 G. L. Gane, O.S 2., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (117833 G. L. Gane, O.S 2., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. and G.C. Medal, E.VII.R. (G. L. Gane, Dom. 2. Cl. H.M.S. Duke of Wellington), nearly extremely fine (4)

£80-120

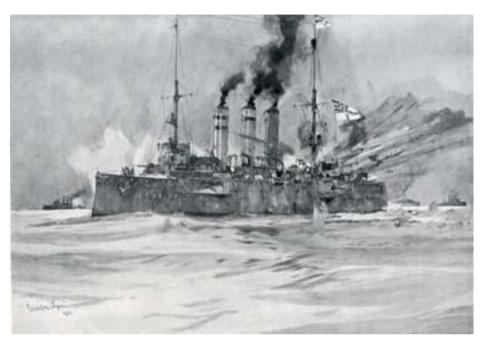
George Lloyd Gane was born on Alderney, Channel Islands in July 1861 and served as a Domestic 3rd Class aboard H.M.S. *Assistance* from December 1881. Released to pension in 1906, he was permitted to retain this alongside the subsequent pay from his recall in August 1914. His Great War service included *King Alfred* and *Victory* before joining *Honeysuckle* in June 1915. The flower class sloop served off the Dandanelles during the evacuation, being the command of Captain A. D. Boyle, Royal New Zealand Naval Volunteer Reserve. Gane was released in June 1919 at the age of 58.



A good Great War campaign group of four awarded to Stoker Petty Officer H. F. G. Weller, Royal Navy, who saw action in H.M.S. *Glasgow* at the battles of the Coronel and Falklands in 1914

1914-15 Star (304530. H. F. G. Weller, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (304530. H. F. G. Weller, S.P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (304530. H. F. G. Weller, S.P.O. H.M.S. Cormorant.), light pitting otherwise good very fine (4)

£80-120



Leipzig takes an early hit from H.M.S. Glasgow

Henry Frederick George Weller was born in South Norwood, Surrey, in January 1885 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in 1903. By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was serving as a Stoker Petty Officer in the light cruiser H.M.S. Glasgow, in which capacity he quickly saw action. Having captured the German steamship Santa Catherine on 16 August, Glasgow was present at the battle of the Coronel on 1 November 1914, when she was severely damaged by direct hits from the Dresden and Leipzig. Following hasty repairs, she was back in action a little over a month later, when she played a memorable part in the battle of the Falklands on 8 December; with her consort Kent, she chased down her old adversary Leipzig and sunk her. Weller, who was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in September 1918, was invalided ashore in 1920; sold with copied service record.

Nine: Stoker Petty Officer C. W. Redwood, Royal Navy, who was attached to the Royal Canadian Navy in the late 1920s

1914-15 Star (K. 23815 C. W. Redwood, Sto. 1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K. 23815 C. W. Redwood, Act. L. Sto., R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue (K. 23815 C. W. Redwood, S.P.O., H.M.S. Dolphin), partial loss of number on the second owing to edge bruising, the Great War period awards worn overall, thus fine, the remainder very fine and better (9)

Clifford William Redwood was born in Farnham, Surrey in November 1892 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in January 1915. He subsequently witnessed active service in the destroyer H.M.S. Syren in the period May 1915 to November 1918. Having then spent time in the submarine depot ship *Dolphin* and been advanced to Stoker Petty Officer, Redwood was loaned to the Royal Canadian Navy in 1927-29, in which period he served at the Halifax, Nova Scotia shore establishment Stadacona and in the destroyer Patriot and trawler Festubert.

Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in March 1930, when once again employed in *Dolphin*, Redwood subsequently joined the royal yacht *Victoria & Albert* and it was in this capacity that he was awarded the Jubilee Medal 1935; the official roll refers. He died in Rochford, Essex in March 1971; sold with copied research.

£200-300



555 Three: Private R. O. Kettlewell, Army Service Corps

1914-15 Star (M2/177048 Pte. R. O. Kettlewell, M.T. R.A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-177048 Pte. R. O. Kettlewell, A.S.C.), mounted as worn, the first renamed, polished, very fine (3)

£20-30

Three: Corporal F. B. Venn, Army Service Corps

1914-15 Star (S4-084657 Pte. F. B. Venn, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (S4-084657 Cpl. F. B. Venn, A.S.C.), *very fine* (3)

£30-40

Frederick B. Venn arrived in France on 26 July 1915.

Three: Private A. Halsey, 1/1st Hertfordshire Yeomanry, afterwards Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force

1914-15 Star (I1622 Pte. A. Healey, Herts Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (25863 3 A.M. A. Healey, R.A.F.), mounted as worn, very fine or better (3)

£100-140

Arthur Halsey was embarked for Egypt in the 1/1st Hertfordshire Yeomanry in September 1914 and landed at Suvla, Gallipoli on the night of 18 August 1915, where his unit was attached to 2nd Mounted Division: it quickly saw action in attacks on Scimitar Hill and Hill 112, Healey's C.O., Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Sheppard being among the resultant casualties.

Healey transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in July 1916 and ended the war as a Corporal in the newly established Royal Air Force; sold with copied *MIC*.

Three: Private H. Martin, King's Royal Rifle Corps

1914-15 Star (R-5039 Pte. H. Martin, K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (R-5039 Pte. H. Martin, K.R. Rif. C.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3)

£40-50

Horace Martin arrived in France on 30 July 1915.

A Great War Canadian casualty's group of three awarded to Sergeant A. A. L. Green, Lord Strathcona's Horse, who died of wounds received at Givenchy in July 1915

1914-15 Star (2623 Sjt. A. A. L. Green, Ld. S'cona's H.); British War and Victory Medals (2623 Sjt. A. A. L. Green, L.S.H. - R.C.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque (Arthur Adelbert Lingard Green), very fine and better and rare to unit (4)

£400-500

Arthur Adelbert Lingard Green was born at the Hudson Bay Company's outpost at Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, on 3 June 1890, the son of Alfred Lingard Green, who appears to have served as a Driver in the Transport Service in the Rebellion of 1885; his father later received a commission in the Bedfordshire Regiment and served with distinction in the Boer War, gaining the D.S.O. and advancement to Lieutenant-Colonel in the Volunteer Forces.

Young Arthur was educated privately at Quy Vicarage, Cambridgeshire and at St. Edward's School, Oxford; his education in Cambridgeshire was likely enacted under the auspices of his paternal grandfather, who was onetime Hon. Canon of Ely.

An adventurous character, Green returned to Canada and found work as a teamster and freight sleigh driver, in addition to enlisting in the British Columbia Horse. He was serving as a Sergeant by the outbreak of hostilities but, on learning that his regiment was not going to be employed overseas, quickly enlisted as a Private in Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).

Embarked for England with the 1st Canadian Contingent, he regained his Sergeant's stripes and witnessed active service in France up until 22 June 1915, when he was seriously wounded by shell fragments to his legs and face at Givenchy. He was evacuated to 16th General Hospital at Le Treport - via No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station - and, following the amputation of his right leg on 9 July, he died of his wounds on the 15th.

Green, who was buried in the local war cemetery, is also commemorated on the Kamloops War Memorial, British Columbia; sold with copied research.



Three: 2nd Lieutenant C. G. Poulter, Suffolk Regiment, late London Regiment, who was taken P.O.W. in November 1917

1914-15 Star (1957 Pte. C. G. Poulter, 17/Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. C. G. Poulter), *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£100-150

Charles George Poulter, a native of Millway, London, enlisted as a Private in the 17th Battalion, London Regiment on 9 March 1915. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment in June 1917, he was subsequently taken P.O.W. on 30 November 1917. He spent the rest of the war in camps at Karlsruhe and Heidelberg.

x561 'In the day time men lay exhausted on the fire steps, their faces covered with swarms of flies which they had not the energy to brush away.'

The Historical Records of the South Nottinghamshire Hussars Yeomanry 1794-1924, by G. Fellows and B. Freeman, refers.

Three: Private J. H. Barker, 1/1st Nottinghamshire Yeomanry (South Nottinghamshire Hussars), likely a veteran of challenging service in Gallipoli

1914-15 Star (1641 Pte. J. H. Barker, S. Notts. Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (1641 Pte. J. H. Barker, S. Notts. Hrs.), a little polished, nearly very fine (3)

£100-120

John H. Barker arrived in Egypt as a Private in the South Nottinghamshire Hussars on 12 September 1915, so he is likely to have served in Gallipoli before the unit's withdrawal from the peninsula at the year's end: by October it was occupying trenches near 'Pope's Seat', where large numbers of unburied lay in the area and casualties from sickness were high.

Owing to those mounting casualties, the dwindling ranks of the Hussars were amalgamated with other yeomanry units to form 'B' Battalion, Machine Gun Corps (M.G.C.), and remained actively employed in Egypt until embarked for France in the hired transport *Leasowe Castle* in May 1918: she was sunk west of Alexandria by the *U-51* on the 28th, with a loss of 101 lives.

Having likely survived that ordeal, Barker eventually reached France and served in 100th Battalion, M.G.C.; sold with copied *MIC* entry.

Three: 2 Corporal P. G. Estall, Royal Engineers

1914-15 Star (87797 Spr. P. G. Estall, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (87797 2 Cpl. P. G. Estall, R.E.), polished, very fine (3)

£30-40

Percy G. Estall arrived in the Balkans theatre of war on 7 September 1915.

Three: Sapper G. Storer, Royal Engineers

1914-15 Star (40302 Spr. G. Storer, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (40302 Spr. G. Storer, R.E.), mounted as worn, very fine (3)

£30-40

Sold with a quantity of original photographic postcards of the Great War era, including several portrait photographs of the recipient in uniform, together with a certified copies of the recipient's certificate of birth registry (July, 1893) and marriage entry (Edmonton, London, March 1952).

Three: Private A. Woodcock, Suffolk Regiment

1914-15 Star (19389 Pte. A. Woodcock, Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (19389 Pte. A. Woodcock, Suff. R.), a little polished, generally very fine (3)

£40-50

Alfred Woodcock arrived in France as a Private in the Suffolk Regiment on 29 June 1915. He later served in the Highland Light Infantry.



Four: Bombardier F. Green, Royal Garrison Artillery

1914-15 Star (33972 Gnr. F. Green, R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (33972 Bmbr. F. Green, R.A.); Special Constabulary Long Service, G.V.R., crowned bust (Frank Green), together with a Bedford & District Cricket League prize medal, silver and enamel, with gold central shield, named to 'F. Green, 1926', enamel chipped on the latter, otherwise generally very fine (5)

£40-50

Frank Green arrived in France on 18 July 1915.

Four: Private J. H. H. Rathbone, West Yorkshire Regiment

1914-15 Star (15-1168 Pte. J. H. H. Rathbone, W. York R.); British War and Victory Medals (15-1168 Pte. J. H. H. Rathbone, W. York R.); Defence Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *generally very fine* (4)

£40-50

John H. H. Rathbone arrived in the Egypt theatre of war on 22 December 1915.

Five: Captain A. Fraser, Royal Army Medical Corps

1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. Fraser, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Captain A. Fraser); Volunteer Officer's Decoration, V.R., silver, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1892; Belgium, Order of Leopold I, Knight's breast badge, with swords, silver, gilt and enamel, enamel chipped in places on the last, otherwise very fine and better (5)

£200-300

The recipient was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 21 December 1917) but confirmation for his Volunteer Officer's Decoration and Belgian Order of Leopold remains outstanding.

Three: Private W. J. Wheatley, Royal Army Medical Corps

1914-15 Star (11497 Pte. W. J. Wheatley, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (11497 Pte. W. J. Wheatley, R.A.M.C.), extremely fine

Pair: Private W. Hill, Royal Air Force

British War and Victory Medals (50625 Pte. 1. W. Hill, R.A.F.), good very fine (5)

£30-50

Arthur J. Wheatley served with the Royal Army Medical Corps in France from 20 June 1915; sold with copied *MIC*.

x569 Pair: Private A. E. Butt, 6th (Wiltshire Yeomanry) Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, who was killed in action in France in January 1918

British War and Victory Medals (2001 Pte. A. E. Butt, R. Wilts Yeo.), good very fine (2)

£80-120

Arthur Edward Butt was born in Salisbury, Wiltshire, the son of Albert Thomas and Eva Beatta Butt. He was killed in action in France on 22 January 1918, aged 22, whilst serving as a Private in the 6th (Wiltshire Yeomanry) Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial; sold with copied *MIC* confirming above entitlement.

Pair: Corporal J. S. Bullimore, Cameron Highlanders

British War and Victory Medals (S-43106 Cpl. J. S. Bullimore, Camerons), good very fine(2)

£20-30

Pair: Private R. B. Hill, Army Service Corps

British War and Victory Medals (M2-105878 Pte. R. B. Hill, A.S.C.), good very fine

Pair: Corporal V. H. Colton, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory medals (63757 Cpl. V. H. Colton, R.A.), very fine (4)

£30-40

Victor H. Colton arrived in France on 6 November 1914 and was entitled to the 1914 Star.



Pair: Private G. Jones, A.S.C.

British War and Victory Medals (M2-098194 Pte. G. Jones, A.S.C.), very fine

Pair: Private H. Wrighton, A.S.C.

British War and Victory Medals (DM2-171251 Pte. H. Wrighton, A.S.C.), very fine (4)

£30-40

Gabriel Jones arrived in France on 1 October 1915 and was entitled to the 1914-15 Star.

573 Pair: Driver J. Caplin, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (859 Dvr, J. Caplin, R.A.), good very fine

Pair: Driver G. Kyle, Royal Artillery

British War and Victory Medals (180751 Driver G. Kyle, R.A.), good very fine (4)

£30-40

Pair: Private D. J. Bothma, 12th South African Infantry

British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (9701 Pte. D. J. Bothma -12 S.A.I.), very fine (2)

£20-30

575 Family group:

Pair: Private G. Turner, London Regiment

British War and Victory Medals (9518 Pte. G. Turner, 5-Lond: R.), the last a little worn, otherwise generally very fine or better

The British War Medal awarded to Private H. C. Turner, London Regiment

British War Medal 1914-20 (2983 Pte. H. G. Turner, 23-Lond. R.), note second initial, extremely fine (3)

£50-70

Gordon Francis Turner was born in 1894, the son of Edward and Abigail A. Turner, of 59, Broxholm Road, West Norwood, London. He enlisted the London Regiment in 1912 and served on the Western Front from 4 November 1914; entitled to 1914 Star. Originally a member of the 1st Battalion, he later transferred to the 5th Battalion and died of wounds, aged 21, on 7 May 1915. He is buried in the Wimereux Communal Cemetery; sold with copied research.

Henry Coventon Turner, Gordon's older brother, served in the 1/23rd Battalion, London Regiment and was killed in action on 26 May 1915, aged 27. He is commemorated on the Le Touret Memorial, France. As reported in the pages of the *Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser* on 11 September 1915, he was due to wed his sweetheart, Miss Evelyn Worley. Her brother, Private Robin Worley of the Wellington Regiment, N.Z.E.F. was killed in action a little over three months later; sold with copied research.

576 Duncan, Christina, Stewardess, 19, Fernhill Road, Bootle. Gold ring, single diamond, gold wristlet watch & bracelet, fair hair, good looking, 33 years, name on belt.'

A missing persons' description received by Cunard after the sinking of the *Lusitania* in May 1915, refers.

The poignant Great War campaign pair awarded to Christina Duncan, Mercantile Marine, one of 14 stewardesses lost on the occasion of the sinking of the *Lusitania* on 7 May 1915

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals 1914-18 (Christina C. Duncan), good very fine (2)

£1,000-1,200

Christina Campbell Duncan was born in Kirkdale, Liverpool, on 8 March 1879, and followed her father, Andrew, into the Mercantile Marine, about 1910. Prior to her joining the *Lusitania* on her ill-fated voyage in 1915, she had gained lengthy experience as a stewardess plying the trans-Atlantic route.

In 1904, she married Basil George Rennie in her hometown, but the couple would appear to have separated in the period leading up to the Great War. They did not divorce. He served in the King's Liverpool Regiment for four years, before settling in Nelson, British Columbia in 1916, following his marriage to Elizabeth Kennedy and enlistment as a 2nd Lieutenant into the Canadian Army.



Lusitania



On 16 April 1915, Christina was engaged at Liverpool on board the *Lusitania* at a monthly rate of pay of £4-0s-0d, her previous ship being the Anchor liner *Transylvania*. She stated her age as 31, but she would have been 36 at the time, and she used her maiden name rather than her married name.

Launched in 1906 at a time of fierce competition for North Atlantic trade, the R.M.S. *Lusitania* was briefly the world's largest passenger ship and holder of the Blue Riband at 25.65 knots (47.5 km/h) from Queenstown to Ambrose Light in August 1909.

Lusitania set sail on her return trip to Liverpool - from New York - on 1 May 1915. As she departed, the docks were crammed with news reporters following the publication in the American papers of warnings from the German Embassy advocating that any ship that sailed into the 'European War Zone' was a potential target for German submarines. Some papers even went as far as to print the warning directly next to Cunard's list of departure dates. Regardless of this, the liner was packed with passengers, many of whom had come to the simple conclusion that a luxury liner simply was not a legitimate target as it had no military value. It was assumed that the likes of multi-millionaire Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt I and wine merchant George 'Champagne King' Kessler, would have access to information from the highest sources to warn them if danger really did exist. One female passenger is noted as remarking: "I don't think we thought of war. It was too beautiful a passage to think of anything like war."

On 4 May the *Lusitania* crossed the half-way point of her journey unhindered, but as she neared the Old Head of Kinsale, she was spotted by Kapitan Leutnant Walter Schwieger of the *U-20*. Since departing her base at Emden on 31 April 1915, the *U-20* had been busy, having already made the mistake of attacking a Danish merchant vessel and relinquishing fire upon the hoisting of a Danish flag. On 6 May, the *U-20* sunk the liners *Candidate* and *Centurion*, but it was at 13.40 hours on the following day that Schwieger spotted the *Lusitania*. He closed and fired a single torpedo.

According to Schwieger's log, at 14.10, 'Shot hits starboard side, right behind bridge. Unusually heavy detonation follows with a strong explosion cloud.' In the next entry he noted, 'great confusion on board, they must have lost their heads.' Chaos had indeed ensued for the torpedo had carved a gaping hole into the ship's side and the speed and steep angle of her sinking made it extremely difficult to launch the lifeboats - the first one to be lowered spilled its occupants into the sea. The ship sunk in less than eighteen minutes.

Of a total of 1962 persons on board, 1201 died, including 3 Germans held in the cells and 3 stowaways. Of 159 Americans, 128 perished, including Vanderbilt, and out of 129 children, 94 were drowned including 31 of the 35 babies on board. Of the crew of 693 men and women, just 291 survived.



In the days following the disaster, *The Times* referred to the sinking by condemning those who doubted German brutality: 'The hideous policy of indiscriminate brutality which has placed the German race outside the pale. The only way to restore peace in the world, and to shatter the brutal menace, is to carry the war throughout the length and breadth of Germany. Unless Berlin is entered, all the blood which has been shed will have flowed in vain.' To placate the Americans, German Command gave an informal assurance to President Woodrow Wilson that there would be no repeat of *Lusitania*, and the 'sink on sight' policy was called off on 18 September 1915: it was re-introduced on 1 February 1917.

Four: Sepoy Bhag Singh, 16th Punjab Regiment, who was taken P.O.W. at Singapore and died in captivity

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (8510 Sepoy Bhag Singh, 3-16 Punjab R.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, minor official correction to number on the first, good very fine (4)

£140-180

Bhag Singh was serving as a Sepoy in the 3rd Battalion, 16th Punjab Regiment at the time of his capture at Singapore in December 1942. He died in captivity on 12 January 1945 and is buried in Rabaul (Bita Paka) War Cemetery, New Guinea. He was the son of Inder and Premi Singh of Sukh Daulat, Ludhiana and the husband of Nasib Kaur, also of Sukh Daulat.

A fine pre-war Palestine, Second World War and Korean War campaign service group of nine awarded to Captain W. C. 'Bill' Curtis, late Royal Marines, who was killed by a terrorist in Aden in June 1967



Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-39 (CH. X. 147 W. C. Curtis, Mne., R.M.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (Capt. W. C. Curtis, R.M.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted as worn, one or two minor edge bruises and contact marks, generally very fine or better (9)

£600-700

William 'Bill' Curtis joined the Royal Marines as a boy bugler in May 1926 and served in H.M.S. *Enterprise* and H.M.S. *Calypso* before joining the ranks in February 1933. Over the coming decade he served at Chatham, in addition to further seagoing appointments in *Arethusa*, *Cumberland*, and *Dido*, and was advanced to Sergeant.

Commissioned in February 1942, he spent the remainder of the war at Combined Operations H.Q., where he specialised in landing craft, but his duties clearly involved active service, his 'France and Germany' clasp being a case in point.

Post-war, and following active service in Korea, he was appointed A.D.C. to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. He retired in September 1965, the same year in which he took up duties as Public Relations Officer for the Royal Navy in the Middle East:



£400-500

'To those who served in 45 Commando he became a familiar figure both up country in the Radfan, or in Little Aden, escorting various parties of press men who wanted to see what was really going on in Southern Arabia. The Corps can thank him for much of the favourable publicity they received from the press over this period' (his obituary notice in the Globe & Laurel, refers).

Curtis, whose voice was regularly heard over the airwaves of the Aden British Forces Broadcasting Station, was killed by a terrorist on 5 June 1967.

579 A notable Second World War and post-war minesweeping campaign group of five Commander J. S. Roe, D.S.C., who was also thrice mentioned in despatches

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, G.VI.R., 2nd type, 1 clasp, Minesweeping 1945-51 (Cdr. J. S. Roe, D.S.C., R.N.R.), the 1939-45 awards in their original card forwarding box addressed to 'Cdr. J. S. Roe, D.S.C., c/o The Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 148, Singapore', extremely fine (5)

John Stanley Roe was born in Derbyshire in 1907, the son of the managing director of Roe and Harrison Ltd., iron founders. A merchant seaman by profession, he qualified as a Master Mariner in the period leading up to the outbreak of hostilities and was commissioned as a Temporary Lieutenant in the R.N.V.R. in October 1939, direct from the Wavy Navy's Supplementary Reserve.

He was quickly appointed to the command of the minesweeping yacht Aconia, in which capacity he won his first mention in despatches (London Gazette 1 January 1941, refers). The award reflected gallant services off Dunkirk, when Aconia came under constant bombing attack and came away with 42 troops.

Having then transferred to the Royal Naval Reserve in May 1941, he joined the Sheerness minesweeping base St. Tudno. It was in this capacity that he was awarded the D.S.C. (London Gazette 11 June 1942, refers) and another 'mention' (London Gazette 1 January 1942, refers). He was invested with his D.S.C. at Buckingham Palace on 17 November 1942.

Advanced to the temporary rank of Commander in the summer of 1944, Roe next commanded the minesweeper Jasper until March 1945, when he was appointed C.O. of the Algerine-class minesweeper Liberty in early 1945. It was in this latter capacity - and as Senior Officer of the 10th Minesweeping Flotilla - that he won his third 'mention' for clearance operations on the Elbe and Weser in the period March-June 1945 (London Gazette 13 November 1945, refers).

580 Five: Acting Leading Seaman E. Tambling, Royal Naval Reserve, who, having won a mention in despatches for his gallantry in defending H.M. Trawler Edwardian against enemy aircraft attack off Sheerness in August 1940, was killed in an enemy air raid on Lowestoft in July 1941

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (7030C. E. Tambling, L.S., R.N.R.), sold with the recipient's original Admiralty condolence slip in the name of 'Edwin Tambling' and Admiralty forwarding letter for his Long Service award, this addressed to his father and dated 20 January 1942, the documents laminated, extremely fine (5)

£200-300

Edwin Tambling was born in Looe, Cornwall in March 1907 and entered the Royal Naval Reserve in May 1925. Mobilised on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939 - and having served at the Coastal Forces' establishment Racer at Larne in Co. Antrim - he joined H.M. Trawler Edwardian in February 1940.

He subsequently distinguished himself on the occasion of Edwardian's loss to enemy aircraft attack on 11 August 1940. In his official report, Edwardian's skipper, Lieutenant E. J. C. Edwards, R.N.V.R., stated:

'I have to report the loss of H.M.T. Edwardian and damage to H.M.T. Peter Carey through attack by enemy aircraft.

At approximately 1330 on 11 August 1940 the two ships were at anchor near Hope Buoy. A large number of enemy bombers appeared and attacked. The technique of attack was for the bombers to fly over at 1,500 to 2,000 feet, then form a single line ahead in a straight down dive, coming to within 300 feet of the ship before releasing their bombs. The interval between each plane was about five seconds. The attackers also used machine-gun fire.



During the attack both ships kept up a continuous fire with 12-pounder and Lewis guns; six enemy aircraft were seen to fall into the sea. Of these six the first fell near to, and was probably shot down by, H.M. Destroyer *Windsor*. The second was shot down by *Edwardian's* 12-pounder. It is impossible to say definitely who shot down the next three; British fighters had arrived and were attacking, but it is most probable that *Edwardian* and *Peter Carey* accounted for two or three. The sixth plane was brought down by our fighters some two miles to the eastward. *Peter Carey* had no casualties, but the ship is badly damaged.

In *Edwardian* three were killed and three injured. Names of casualties are rendered in a separate report. The ship was holed aft and rapidly made water. I signalled *Peter Carey* to tow *Edwardian* towards the shore in the hopes of beaching her which we eventually did. While proceeding towards the shore a life boat, a motor boat and a drifter, *Starlight Rays*, appeared on the scene. I sent the wounded to Ramsgate in the lifeboat. The drifter, which drew less water than *Edwardian*, I made fast alongside *Edwardian*, thus solving the problem of how to put *Edwardian* well on to the beach without getting the towing ship ashore. When near the beach *Peter Carey* let go the tow rope and anchored.

The crew of the motor boat, which was standing by came aboard and helped to transfer ammunition, Lewis guns, rifles, kit and two of the dead to the drifter. The third dead was blown to pieces. *Edwardian* filled up just as she took the beach, close under the North Foreland L.H., but we managed to get the anchor down with 30 fathoms chain.'

Tambling - who likely manned the *Edwardian's* 12-pounder - was mentioned in despatches 'For good services in H.M. Trawlers when attacked by enemy aircraft' (*London Gazette* 4 October 1944, refers).

On 15 July 1941, he joined *Europa I*, the Royal Naval Patrol Service establishment at Lowestoft. A week later, on the 22nd, he was posted missing, presumed killed, in an air raid. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Lowestoft Naval Memorial, Suffolk and on Looe's War Memorial, Cornwall; sold with copied research.

Four: Leading Seaman J. L. Neill, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, privately engraved, 'Ldg. Sm. James L. Neill, P/CD/ X2365'; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (2365 J. Niell, R.N.V.R.), note surname spelling, *generally good very fine* (4)

£60-80

Five: F. E. Robinson, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45, in their original card forwarding box addressed to 'Mr. F. E. Robinson, Mill Hill, London, NW7', the edge of the box bearing his service number, 'MX. 718373', extremely fine

An unattributed Second World War group of four

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, together with a set of related miniature dress medals, $good\ very\ fine\ (9)$

£30-40

A Second World War and Yangtze incident group of seven awarded to Stoker Mechanic G. V. Britos, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (D/KX. 92924 G. V. Britos, Sto. Mech., R.N.), mounted as worn, good very fine and scarce (7)

 $\pounds 600-800$

584



A good Second World War North-West Europe operations group of seven awarded to Captain R. Webster, Royal Artillery, who was mentioned in despatches and decorated by the Belgians for his 'courage and complete disregard of personal safety' whilst commanding a Troop in 93 Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, R.A.



1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (Lt. R. Webster, R.A.); Belgium, Order of Leopold II, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel; Belgium, Croix de Guerre 1939-45, with bronze palm, mounted as worn, good very fine (7)

£300-350

Robert Webster was educated at George Heriot's School, Edinburgh and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in October 1942. In early June 1944 he was appointed a Troop Leader in 93 Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, R.A., in the acting rank of Captain, and it was in this capacity that he won a mention in despatches for gallantry in North-West Europe (*London Gazette* 9 August 1945, refers).

He was also awarded the Belgian Order of Leopold II and Croix de Guerre (*London Gazette* 16 January 1947, refers), the recommendation for the joint distinction stating:

'During the battles for the liberation of the final portion of Belgium, Captain Webster commanded a troop which was deployed on a flank exposed to constant and heavy shelling by the enemy. Weather conditions were bad. Throughout, he conducted himself with courage and a complete disregard of personal safety and was largely responsible for the efficiency and high morale of his troop.'

Webster subsequently added the Efficiency Medal (Territorial) to his accolades (*London Gazette* 18 April 1947, refers); sold with copied research.

A fine Second World War and Korean War campaign group of seven awarded to Craftsman W. J. Hart, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, late Hampshire Regiment and Northamptonshire Regiment

As a Private in the 2nd Battalion, The Hampshires, he was present in the celebrated action at Tebourba Gap in Tunisia in November-December 1942, when Major H. W. Le Patourel won the Victoria Cross: of the Battalion's starting strength of 689 officers and men, just 194 escaped death, wounds or capture

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (5499081 Cfm. W. J. Hart, R.E.M.E.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, very fine or better (7)

William James Hart enlisted in the Hampshire Regiment in September 1937 and was serving in the 2nd Battalion at the renewal of hostilities in September 1939. He quickly saw action with the B.E.F. in France and Belgium, prior to being evacuated from Dunkirk.

£250-300





Tebourba Gap

In November 1942, Hart and his comrades in the 2nd Battalion were embarked for North Africa. Initial Allied landings, the week before, had already secured Morocco and Algeria; Tunisia only, remained untaken. The British 1st Army captured Medjez-el-Bab and Tebourba between 24 and 29 November, but violent counter-attacks from the enemy halted their advance.

The Royal Hampshire Regiment's Museum website takes up the story:

'On the evening of 29 November the 2nd Hampshires relieved 6th Northamptons, East of Tebourba and by midnight the platoons quickly set to digging themselvesin. They were overlooked by high ground to the right and to the front. Despite all this the Hampshires fought steadfastly and denied passage to the enemy, against the odds, for four gruelling days.

The first day of battle, on 30 November, the Hampshires suffered heavy shelling from enemy guns and mortars, as well as substantial air activity. Such action was not to let up into the second day, and towards the evening of 1 December the enemy attempted to establish men and machine guns in a nearby farm.

"Z" Company mounted a counter-attack but were left exposed as they advanced and suffered heavy casualties as a result. The farm was reached and recovered however, and eventually set alight by enemy fire. The platoon was ultimately forced to withdraw due to the depletion of its men. After dark, Lieutenant Wright, second in command of "Z" Company, although himself wounded, went out with stretcher-bearers and brought back eight badly wounded soldiers and all seven men who had been reported missing. For this action he was awarded the Military Cross.

On the third day of battle the enemy opened fire on the whole front from high ground and advanced in strength. Enemy tanks advanced to the right of "Y" Company's position, with one firing directly into the right-hand platoon from a range of only twenty yards. Battalion headquarters was hit by tank and mortar fire, inflicting multiple casualties.

"X" Company repeatedly repulsed the enemy with bayonet charges. At one stage the Western end of the wood was defended only by Captain Thomas and five men; he gathered his few men together and, firing a Bren gun from the hip, led a most gallant bayonet charge clean through the enemy tanks to the infantry beyond and drove them back. Captain Thomas was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for this valiant action. Eventually, however, the enemy prevailed and all who remained of "X" Company were one officer, one sergeant and five men.

After dark, when enemy attacks had died down, the Battalion was ordered to reposition itself about a mile and a half in the rear, with its right on the river and its left holding a high feature known as Point 186.

The fourth and final day of battle saw the enemy mounting heavy artillery and mortar attacks along the whole front, and after furious battle, they captured some high ground. In attempt to recapture this ground Major Le Patourel led four volunteers: Lieutenant Lister, Sergeant Wells, Private Winkworth and Private Cotterell, to its pinnacle, under heavy fire, to dislodge enemy machine guns.





The battle of Tebourba, by Terence Cuneo (Courtesy of the Royal Hampshire Regiment Museum)

The party was heavily engaged by the machine-gun fire and Major Le Patourel rallied his men several times and engaged the enemy, silencing several machine-gun posts. Finally, when the remainder of his party were killed or wounded, he went forward alone with a pistol and some grenades to attack the enemy machine-guns at close quarters, and from this action he did not return. Major Le Patourel's most gallant conduct and self-sacrifice, his brilliant leadership and tenacious devotion to duty in the face of a determined enemy were beyond praise. For this action Le Patourel was awarded the Victoria Cross.

Meanwhile the battle continued furiously and the enemy were held off throughout the morning, but despite the Hampshires' dogged fighting, the enemy continued their attacks until its opposition was too depleted to continue. They moved round both flanks to reach the railway from both sides, moving inwards in a pincer movement to close the Tebourba 'Gap'. The surviving Hampshire soldiers were forced to withdraw and escape the enemy in small groups.

Tebourba was a memorable battle, a most gallant stand, in which the 2nd Battalion, to all intents and purposes unaided, enabled the Medjez position to be held against the most desperate attacks. By the close of the battle the 2nd Hampshires had lost 495 men; around seventy two percent of their initial strength.'

Postscript

Following his part in the battle of Tebourba Gap, Hart transferred to the Northamptonshire Regiment in April 1943 - it is worth speculating that his transferral may have been due to wounds. Given his entitlement to the Italy Star, he must have served in the 2nd Battalion and would have been present at Anzio and Cassino. He remained in the Regular Army at the war's end and was serving as a Craftsman in the R.E.M.E. at the time of his subsequent deployment to Korea; his Second World War appointments are confirmed in the Hampshire Regiment's original enlistment books.

Reference sources:

http://www.royalhampshireregiment.org/about-the-museum/timeline/battle-tebourba-gap-1942/



586

A fine Second World War airborne operations group of nine awarded to Sergeant W. R. 'Ray' Fiander, 2nd Parachute Squadron, Royal Engineers, who participated in Operations "Rugby" and "Manna" in August-October 1944, and who may well have been attached to the S.A.S

He afterwards rose to Chief Inspector in the Kent Constabulary but his enthusiasm for parachuting never deserted him: 'he carried out hundreds of leaps as part of a display team with his last jump at the age of 70'



1939-45 Star; Africa Star, copy clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (1878160 Cpl. W. Fiander, R.E.); Jubilee 1977; Police Long Service, E.II.R. (Ch. Inspr. Wilfred R. Fiander), mounted as worn, very fine and better (9)

£400-500



Wilfred Raymond 'Ray' Fiander was born in Salisbury, Wiltshire in February 1923 and enlisted in the Royal Engineers as a boy recruit at Weymouth in July 1939.

Embarked for the Middle East in July 1942, he saw action with the 8th Army in North Africa until transferred to West Africa in August 1943. Having then qualified as a parachutist in March 1944, he joined the 2nd Parachute Squadron, R.E., 2nd Parachute Brigade, and it was in this capacity that he saw further action with the Central Mediterranean Force, including the Monte Cassino operations in Italy.



Operations "Rugby" and "Manna"

Fiander next participated in the airborne assault on the South of France, when, in August 1944, 2nd Parachute Brigade was dropped over the Argens Valley in support of the American 7th Army. The Brigade went on to capture its main objective but the capture of Le Muy had to be delegated to the Americans, for casualties amounted to 51 killed, 130 wounded and 181 missing. A local newspaper obituary records that Fiander was on one occasion slightly wounded by shrapnel: this may have been that occasion.

The 2nd Parachute Brigade returned to Italy at the end of August 1944, in readiness for its next assignment: Operation "Manna". On the night of 12-13 October 1944, the Brigade was dropped onto Megara airfield, near Athens, from whence, over three months of bitter fighting, it advanced to Salonika and the border with Bulgaria.

Fiander took his discharge from the Regular Army in the acting rank of Sergeant in May 1949.

Postscript

Opting for a career in the Police, he rose to senior command in the Kent Constabulary and was awarded the Jubilee Medal in 1977 as a Chief Inspector (the official roll, refers).

He retained an active interest in his airborne past and enacted free fall parachute drops over Arnhem during reunions in the 1960s: in fact 'he carried out hundreds of leaps as part of a display team with his last jump at the age of 70' (Obituary notice, The *Kentish Gazette*, 13 August 2009, refers).

Sold with the recipient's original wartime Soldier's Service and Pay Book and his Regular Army Certificate of Service, together with copied obituary notices. The former includes 'SAS' references alongside issuance details in respect of his campaign awards.

Four: Staff Sergeant S. Farnell, Royal Army Service Corps

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in their original named card forwarding box, together with the recipient's identity bracelet and a room allocation card for the Hotel Ambassador, Paris, named and dated 15 December 1944, extremely fine

Three: L. Brown, Royal Artillery

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, in their named card forwarding box with Army Council slip, *good very fine*

Pair: T. W. Dickson, Royal Navy

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, in their named card forwarding box with Admiralty slip, *good very fine* (10)

£40-60

Five: Staff Sergeant S. Katz, alias Keith, Royal Army Service Corps

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, good very fine (5)

£30-50

Sidney Katz, alias Keith, was born in February 1920 and enlisted in the Royal Army Service Corps in April 1941. Of Jewish descent, he changed his surname to 'Keith' and was employed as a baker in 1st Army in the Middle East and Italy. He was released from service in August 1946. A relative possibly his brother - Ted Katz was killed in action in Italy whilst serving in the 2/7th Battalion, The Queen's Royal West Surreys; sold with the recipient's original Soldier's Service and Pay Book and Soldier's Release Book (Class 'A')



Five: Lance-Corporal D. Sherlock, Royal Tank Regiment (R.A.C.)

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, together with a Royal Tank Regiment cap badge, *generally very fine or better* (6)

£40-60

The recipient was mentioned in despatches for his services in the Middle East (*London Gazette* 24 June 1943, refers); sold with his original M.I.D. certificate and printed 21 Army Group message from Montgomery.

590 Five: Sergeant T. L. E. Eames, Royal Air Force

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (612369 Sgt. T. L. E. Eames, R.A.F.), generally very fine (5)

£60-80

Thomas Leslie E. Eames was born in Uckfield, Sussex on 24 October 1911 and died in Stoke-on-Trent in 1971; sold with copied census research.

591 Six: Jemadar Anar Khan, Baluchis, a member of the Pakistan Army's Coronation Contingent in 1953

Pakistan Independence Medal 1947 (PJ0114106 Jem. Anar Khan, Baluch. R.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, together with embroidered Pakistan Coronation Contingent uniform insignia, generally very fine (6)

£50-70

592 Seven: Warrant Officer Class II W. P. Ross, Royal Artillery

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (824906 W.O.Cl. 2 W. P. Ross, R.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.II.R. (824906 W.O.Cl. 2 W. P. Ross, R.A.); Regular Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (824906 W.O.Cl. 2 W. P. Ross, R.A.), light contact marks, good very fine (7)

£250-300

Sold with a group photograph taken at Nairobi in 1964, including the recipient, together with a Royal Artillery cap badge.

Four: Rifleman Tekbahadur Thapa, 6th Gurkha Rifles

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, G.VI.R., 1 clasp, Malaya (21134070 Rfn. Tekbahadur Thapa, 6 Gurkha Rifles); Indian Independence Medal 1947 (21134070 Rfn. Tekbahadur Thapa, 6 Gurkha Rifles), mounted as worn, generally very fine (4)

£140-180

Tekbahadur Thapa enlisted in the Indian Army in November 1943 and joined the 6th Gurkha Rifles in January 1948. He subsequently served four tours of duty in Malaya, namely in 1948-49, 1950-51, 1952-54 and 1955-58. Otherwise employed in India, he was discharged in December 1958; sold with copied service record.

594 Three: Corporal Lalbahadar Thapa, 2nd Gurkha Rifles

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, G.VI.R., 1 clasp, Malaya (21132375 Rfn. Lalbahadar Thapa, 2 G.); Indian Independence Medal 1947 (21132375 Rfn. Lalbahadar Thapa, G.R.), mounted as worn, contact marks, generally very fine (3)

£80-100

Lalbahadur Thapa enlisted in the Indian Army in February 1944 and joined the 2nd Gurkha Rifles in January 1948. He subsequently served four tours of duty in Malaya, namely in 1948-50, 1951-54, 1955-58 and 1960-61. He was otherwise employed in India, in addition to three postings to Hong Kong. Lalbahadur was discharged on compassionate grounds in July 1961, having attained the rank of Corporal; sold with copied service record.

Pair: Captain W. E. G. Morrison, Highland Light Infantry

War Medal 1939-45; General Service Medal 1918-1962, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Capt. W. E. G. Morrison. H.L.I.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2)

£120-150

William Edward Gordon Morrison was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Highland Light Infantry on 1 December 1945, promoted Lieutenant, 1 November 1947 and Captain, 6 May 1954. He served two tours in Palestine, attached to 201 Military Police Provost Company in 1946 and 1947.



A fascinating Second World War and Mau Mau operations campaign group of seven awarded to Major A. Wolseley-Lewis, Kenya Regiment and King's African Rifles

His extraordinary life - at war and as an old Kenya hand - is vividly recounted in the pages of his forthright autobiography *Empire to Dust*: from his account of a telling ambush on a Japanese patrol - from which he came away with a sword and blood-stained Imperial 'Rising Sun' flag - to his compelling pronouncement on the identity of the 'White Mischief' murderer of 'Joss' Hay, Earl of Erroll, in February 1941

Such experiences - and opinions - made him a perfect interviewee for Lord Steel in Channel 4's *Empire's Children* series in 2007, for he continued to fly the flag for like-minded ex-Kenya hands such as the delightful - and unforgettable - Hilary Hook of *Home from the Hill* fame: both deeply appreciated the wonderful life that the colony had afforded them



1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (E1607 I.P.I. (R.) A. Wolseley-Lewis); Coronation 1953, minor official correction to surname on the last, generally very fine or better (7)

£1,800-2,200



Arthur Wolseley-Lewis was born on 8 September 1911, the son of Dr. H. W. Lewis, and was educated at Marlborough College, where he played rugby for the 1st XV.

Active service

His subsequent ambition to become a farmer in Kenya was interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, when he enlisted in the Kenya Regiment; he had earlier been a member of the colony's Defence Force.



Subsequently commissioned in the 6th King's African Rifles, he transferred to 3/4th K.A.R. as a Mortar Officer and caught the tail end of the campaign against the Italians in Abyssinia in 1941. To his dismay, it proved a difficult 'tail' to catch, for the Italians were in full retreat. He was afterwards employed in operations against the Vichy French in Madagascar but - for his part - these also proved to be of the non-combatant kind.

It was about this time that personal tragedy struck. His wife, Ann, whom he had married in 1940, was drowned when her ship, the S.S. *Khedive Ismail*, was torpedoed off the Maldives in February 1942. She was on her way to Ceylon as a Nursing Sister in the East African Military Nursing Service.

In Burma, he found plenty of opportunity to avenge her death and to distinguish himself, winning a mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 27 September 1945, refers). His autobiography speaks in volumes of hardships suffered and of a determination to seek out and destroy the enemy:

'We had to try and exterminate the vermin, who stayed in their fox-holes and had to be destroyed by fire. They were there to delay us and they did. I am afraid we really enjoyed killing them. For me, having lived like an animal, at the best under canvas, I was going to find it difficult to become socially human again.'

At Imphal the scene resembled a First World War battlefield:

'The ground was all pockmarked with shell craters and the trees were broken stumps. There was the usual litter of battle, broken weapons, empty shell cases, ammunition boxes, etc., scattered all over the place. The smell was appalling, but in time we got used to it. There were hundreds of dead and others were dying of beri-beri, malnutrition, malaria, wounds, no food and no medical care. The Japanese Imperial Army had abandoned them.'

It was in the subsequent advance to the Chindwin that Wolseley-Lewis obtained some memorable trophies of war:

'The next bit of excitement we had was when a Jap position had been attacked and an officer, Ted Onslow, had been wounded and lost an eye. 'B' Company was sent to try and catch this lot trying to retire. I laid an ambush at a river crossing, not that there was much water in it. We caught them and in a brief action killed six of them, including the leader, who was an N.C.O., but carried a sword and the gang's flag with their names on it. I still have them!'

The crossing of the Chindwin was undertaken in rubber dinghies:

'The river in the middle was flowing very rapidly and this was the biggest problem. It was at night and I ordered everyone to unbuckle their equipment, so that if they capsized they would not go straight to the bottom. One lot did turn over and drowned; another lot ended up a mile downstream, but the majority made it near enough to the rendezvous on the other bank. I must admit I was in a pretty good funk, not knowing whether there would be a burst of machine-gun fire while we were in midstream and unable to retaliate. The Jap Zeros did come over but were seen off with anti-aircraft fire.'

On being rested from active service, Wolseley-Lewis opted to return to the U.K. to see his parents.

'I was in a sort of state of limbo and could not adjust. I was mentally in a state of shock or deadened by malaria. I was very thin and unable to eat much because I had been used to concentrated foods. I was a very difficult person, bad-tempered, argumentative, stubborn and a sick man. My poor parents gave me a great welcome, but they had not seen me for 15 years and I was a stranger. They wanted to love and understand me, but had no idea how to go about it.'

Old Kenya hand

Wolseley-Lewis returned to Kenya and achieved his ambition to become a farmer.

During the Mau Mau troubles in the 1950s he served as Police Reservist and truck loads of British troops were entertained at his farm with home-made food and comforts. Such generous hospitality came at an additional cost for, in 1953, whilst he and his second wife were away on their regular monthly shopping trip, the Mau Mau burnt the farm down.





Farming aside, Wolseley-Lewis served as Executive of St. John Ambulance during the first visit of Pope John Paul to Kenya. In retirement, he settled in the Nairobi area, where he was much in demand as a talented wildlife artist.

In his autobiography *Empire to Dust* (2007), Wolseley-Lewis reflected on all manner of subject matter in respect of his days in Kenya. Notable among his observations in respect of the "Happy Valley" set was his forthright pronouncement on the identity of the murderer of 'Joss' Hay, Earl of Erroll, in February 1941. He dismissed modern-day speculation as 'mumbo jumbo' and named the murderer as an ex-cavalry officer in the pay of Secret Intelligence Service: his evidence was based on the fact that the assassin went straight to his own aunt's house after firing the fatal shot.

A 'masterly bridge and snooker player', Wolseley-Lewis died on 16 February 2008, shortly after his appearance in Channel 4's *Empire's Children* series.

Sold with the following artefacts and original documentation:

- (1) A Japanese Army sword, with scabbard and leather tassels, and Imperial 'Rising Sun' flag, as taken by the recipient in the above described ambush, the latter with ink signatures and dedications.
- (ii) M.I.D. certificate in the name of 'Major (Temp.) A. Wolseley-Lewis, General List, Infantry', dated 27 September 1945; together with War Office letter of thanks for services rendered, dated 26 June 1946, and his release certificate.
- (iii)
 Certificate of appointment as a Reserve Police Officer, Colony of Kenya, dated 9 September 1949.
- (iv) A copy of his autobiography, *Empire to Dust*.



597

Sold by Order of the Recipient's Daughter

I think that you will be interested to learn that you have been immortalised by the Belgian scientist, Dr. Max Poll, of the Belgian Congo Museum at Tervueren, who has named a new species of fish from Lake Tanganyika as Lamprologus savoryi.

A letter from the Tanganyika Territory Department of Agriculture to Deputy Provincial Commissioner Bryan Savory, refers.

A fascinating and well-documented Second World War and Mau Mau campaign group of four awarded to Lieutenant B. W. Savory, late King's African Rifles, for many years a popular and talented Deputy Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika

His early forays into East Africa commenced in the early 1930s, when he photographed dugongs on Mafia Island and began to foster a relationship with the Natural History Department of the British Museum

Otherwise a prolific author of short-stories, he also published the landmark guidebook, A Note for Visitors to the Livingstone-Stanley House at Kwihara, near Tabora

Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (B. W. Savory); Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4)

£800-1,200

Bryan Wyman Savory was born on 22 April 1904, the youngest of seven children of E. W. Savory, involved in the fine art industry in the West Country. He was educated at Clifton College and Trinity College, Oxford, and thereafter embarked on a career as a colonial administrator; he was posted to Kigoma District in Western Tanzania, on the eastern shores of Lake Tanganyika in 1933 and rose to become a highly effective - and popular - Deputy Provincial Commissioner. An accompanying letter states:

' 'Mr. Savory' and 'Kigoma' are most frequently used words whenever we talk of developments in this area, and during his term of office, this beautiful town of ours has no doubt modernised. We have now the bulk oil storage depots, the entertaining cinema, a modern petrol service station, an x-ray plants, and we shall soon have a regular air service linking us with the rest of the World.'

From the letters and accounts provided via colleagues and friends, it is apparent that Savory devoted 24 years of his working life to the people and infrastructure of this part of East Africa. He recognised early on the importance of promoting tourism and was instrumental in bringing people of all nationalities to see the famous Livingstone Memorial at Ufifi, via the provision of advertising and new roads and accommodation; he also wrote the first guidebook: A Note for Visitors to the Livingstone-Stanley House at Kwibara, near Tabora.

His earlier forays into East Africa commenced in the 1930s, when he photographed dugongs on Mafia Island and began to foster a relationship with the British Museum (Natural History Department).

The Museum wrote to him in December 1932, requesting films of leopards, civets, jackals, jumping shrews, flying squirrels and a host of other species. By 1935, Savory was procuring both skins and skulls, and wrote articles for *The Times* about hitherto little-known species such as the okapi; this interest in wildlife and the outdoors would explain his subsequent membership to the Bristol, Clifton and West of England Zoological Society in later years.

With the outbreak of the Second World War, Savory was commissioned in 1/6th King's African Rifles. He moved to Nairobi as part of the Army Postal Service, East Africa Force. His letters describe his 'reasonably happy force' and he makes clear the need to maintain military secrecy. However, far more threatening than enemy activity seems to have been the prevalence of malaria and other diseases.

The war over, Savory returned to his role in Tanganyika, with periods of leave back home in Burley, Hampshire. He became a prolific writer of short-stories, including *Operation Clam Shell* which was published in March 1958. Writing under the pseudonyms 'S. Pero' and 'Bwana Mzee,' he compiled a host of fictional - and possibly non-fictional - stories, nearly all relating to life in East Africa. The high esteem in which he was held might be summarised in the following testimonial:







Top left: Savory receives the below illustrated 'Livingstone' piece from H.R.H. Princess Margaret, and undertakes his own presentation as Deputy Political Commissioner, top right





'It is our sincere desire and we earnestly beg to request you, on behalf of the residents of Kigoma and Buha Districts, to either extend his tour of service or kindly request Mr. Savory to serve one more tour in Kigoma District. His presence in Kigoma and Buha Districts will be indispensable to complete the schemes launched during his term of office. He has left no stone unturned to see that these Districts play a very important part in the economic advancement of the Territory.'

Following his retirement in 1957 - and return to Burley - Savory continued to be a prolific writer and enjoyed stamp collecting. He also continued to work for the Commonwealth Institute until he was 70 years old, visiting schools and giving talks on East Africa; he died on 25 March 1980. He had two daugters, Frances, a Doctor who was tragically killed in a car accident in British Columbia and Fiona, an Investment Administrator who lives in London.

Sold with a highly impressive archive of original documentation, together with related artefacts, including:

- (i) A framed portrait photograph of the recipient as a young man, dated 1927; loose photographs of Savory in Africa, including presenting of the Colours to H.M. Queen Elizabeth II; extensive formal and informal wedding photographs including their wedding car and family portrait photographs.
- (ii) Buckingham Palace certificate for the recipient's Coronation Medal 1953, in the name of 'Bryan Wyman Savory'.
- (III) A quantity of correspondence dating from the 1939-45 War, largely written by '2/Lt. B.W. Savory 1/6 Bn. King's African Rifles'.
- (iv) A large archive of paperwork relating to the administration of Tanganyika Territory; tax issues, the maintaining of law and order, and civil cases in the region.
- (v) Retirement letters from the Colonial Office (2), and the Secretariat, Dar-es-Salaam, dated 28 February 1957.
- (vi)
 Letters from the British Museum (Natural History Department) (8), relating to the acquisition of specimens such as Lion, Leopard, Cane Rat, Baboon and Lung Fish 'As regards mammals from Mafia Island, almost everything you can get hold of is wanted'; a typed note on Mammal skins obtained by B. W. Savory; 'Thank you' cards from the British Museum (Natural History Department), dated 1932 (2), 1935 and 1938, relating to the acquisition of 'Two skulls and a lower jaw of the Dugong' and 'twenty five skulls of East African mammals'; further correspondence from the Zoological Society of London and the Royal College of Surgeons regarding deformed elephant tusks which would be used to 'shed considerable light on some of our problems in Dental Pathology'; and corresponding newspaper cuttings.
- (vii) A booklet written by 'B. W. Savory, Esq.', entitled *A Note for Visitors to the Livingstone-Stanley House at Kwihara, near Tabora*; together with a comprehensive archive of short stories by Savory, which focus heavily upon the individuals and wildlife of East Africa.
- An envelope of private correspondence with family and friends, dating from the early 1920s to the Second World War, including poetic verses and dinner menus; a copy of an article written by Savory, entitled 'Operation Clam Shell,' which describes his quest for *nyera*, the Giant Clam shells found along the East African coastline; a copy of the book 'Corona' which contains the story and those of his contemporaries, dated March 1958.
- (IX) A framed photograph of a snow-capped East African mountain, most likely Mount Kilimanjaro.





(x) A wooden desk piece with silver plaque inscribed, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika, Friday 10th November 1871'; together with related photographs of Savory being presented with this piece by H.R.H. Princess Margaret, and additional photographs of him visiting the home of Livingstone and giving a speech; also considerable quantity of related postcards and newspaper articles.

(xi) 'Tanganyika Territory' cap badges (4), in brass and white metal; King's African Rifles cap badges (2), and shoulder titles (4), various pips and buttons.

Ornate hardwood African bust of a soldier of the K.A.R., with silver plaque engraved, 'Sixth Battalion, King's African Rifles, I.T.C., Dar-es-Salaam, 1943', approximately 25 cm. high.

(XIII) White metal Cicada brooch with pin, together with a gilt panel to N. H. Desai, Indian Public School, Kigoma, 1-3-1947, hand inscribed to reverse 'Opened by B.W. Savory, D.C. Kigoma.'

Ornate Indian silver scroll case, with African scenes, engraved 'Presented by The Hindu Mandal Kigoma to B. W. Savory, Esqr., Deputy Provincial Commissioner'; together with the handwritten words read aloud at his retirement function by the President and Secretary of the Handu Mandal, on 16 March 1957.

Tanzanian dress sword, G.VI.R., brass-gilt with leather hilt.

Please see Lot 598 for his wife's award and Lot 644 for his miniature dress awards.



598

Sold by Order of the Recipient's Daughter

A rare example of the Queen's Badge of Honour and Certificate of Honour bestowed on Mrs. Christine Savory



Badge of Honour, E.II.R., oval bronze award, with 'Tanganyika' reverse, in its Royal Mint case of issue, *extremely fine*; together with related Certificate of Honour, illuminated scroll with official seal, in the name of 'Mrs. Christine Savoury of Kigoma, Western Province', for 'the valuable services rendered by her to the Country and People of Tanganyika', and related forwarding letter from the Office of the Chief Secretary at Dar-es-Salaam, dated 29 March 1957 (Lot)

£180-220

Christina Maclean Savory was born on 18 November 1909 on the Isle of Lewis. She attended the Nicholson Institute in Stornoway and later the Glasgow College of Domestic Science for her education, before training at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary as a nurse and midwife. Following her marriage to B. W. Savory in 1944 she spend over 25 years in East Africa, clearly devoting her efforts in much the same way as her husband, as evident in her unusual award of the Badge of Honour. She had two daugters, Frances, a Doctor who was tragically killed in a car accident in British Columbia and Fiona, an Investment Administrator who lives in London.

Also sold with a quantity of related nursing badges and documentation, including Register of Nurses Certificate in the name of 'Christina Maclean Murray', dated 27 July 1933, together with Central Midwives Board for Scotland certificate, and Edinburgh Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital certificate, dated 1 February 1934; General Nursing Council for Scotland Certificate of Registration as a General Nurse; corresponding silver hallmarked nursing badges with engraved naming (2), and B.E.U. badge by Pinches.

Please see Lot 597 for her husband's awards.

599



It is reasonable to assume that the eight remaining Blenheims, flying at 50 feet along that front of 3 or 4 miles, would have been facing at least twenty batteries of 37mm. and ten of 20mm. guns, with a combined firepower of 62,400 rounds per minute - an average of 7,800 rounds per minute against each aircraft. And this does not include machine-gun fire, either from the flak batteries or from troops in the streets or guarding factories or barracks. No wonder then that Hughie Edwards could write of it later, 'The flak was terrible - I saw nothing like it in my wartime operations before or after'.'

Shocking facts well-known to Sergeant W. B. Healy, an Observer who flew in a Blenheim of No. 105 Squadron in the spectacular low-level daylight strike on the docks at Bremen on 4 July 1941; *Battle-Axe Blenheims*, No. 105 Squadron at War 1940-41, by Stuart R. Scott, refers.

An outstanding Second World War 'V.C. action' campaign group of four awarded to Sergeant W. B. Healy, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, whose Blenheim flew on the port wing of V.C.-winning Wing Commander 'Hughie' Edwards's aircraft in the spectacular low-level daylight strike against Bremen on 4 July 1941

Participation in the epic Bremen raid aside - during which a large shell ripped into his aircraft's fuselage and exploded in the air gunner's well - Healy's tour of duty in the Blenheims of 105 Squadron was likewise marked by much flak damage incurred at deck level

On 26 August 1941 - and having been informed of his pending return from Malta to the U.K. for a rest - he and his crew were ordered at short notice to carry out a shipping strike off Tunisia: in running in over the wavetops to deliver their attack, their Blenheim failed to gain sufficient height to clear the enemy merchantman's masts

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, extremely fine (4)

£600-800

Walter Brendan Healy commenced training as a Navigator and Air Observer in June 1940 and, having qualified at the year's end - and attended an O.T.U. - he joined No. 105 Squadron, a Blenheim unit operating out of Swanton Morley, in April 1941.

'Churchill's Light Cavalry': low-level operations of the hair-raising kind

His first operation, a shipping strike flown on the 17th, proved a memorable one. *Battle-Axe Blenheims*, No. 105 Squadron at War 1940-41, by Stuart R. Scott, takes up the story:

'The danger of unescorted low-level operations was now to become all too evident, and the other two aircraft were not so fortunate. On the return journey, two Bf 109 yellow-nosed fighters pounced on the Blenheims. The other Blenheim, crewed by Sgt. 'Arty' J. Piers, a Canadian pilot, Sgt. W. Brendan Healy (Observer) and Sgt. Stuart George Bastin (W.Op./A.G.), also came under attack, in an engagement which lasted for twenty minutes. Watching with horror as Sgt. Serjeant's Blenheim fell to the fighters, and with both guns and radio out of action, all the gunner could do was sit and pray. The yellow noses of the Messerschmitts appeared time and time again. Following instructions shouted back from the gunner, the pilot took evasive action, as they slipped and skidded over the sea, churning only feet below them. Eventually, having outwitted the 109s, and with considerable damage to the aircraft, they returned to St. Eval, where T-1885: F crash-landed safely. For the nineteen-year-old gunner and the rest of the crew, their inaugural operational flight with 105 Squadron had been a memorable one - with a repeat performance yet to come only eight days later on the 25th!'

On 25 April, Healy's crew was one of four selected to attack the Royal Dutch Blast Furnace and steel works at Velsen, a suburb of Ijmuiden. The formation, led by Squadron Leader David Bennett, took off from Swanton Morley at 09.25 hours. Healy's gunner, Sergeant Stuart Bastin, takes up the story:

'Lovely clear morning bright blue sky. Flying a few feet above the sea, we soon saw the Dutch coast about 15 miles away and we were shortly able to pick up out target. Travelling at over 350 ft. a second, our pilot climbed a little to clear some sandhills. It's a wizard thrill to rush in on the target at this great speed. As we cleared the sandhills the flak started - tracers, and brown and white puffs all over the place - bangs and pops just like a fireworks display. I saw Jerries running all over the place in a terrific panic and one of my pals said afterwards he had seen a fat German doing the ostrich trick behind an exceedingly small bush. Suddenly the kite gave a lurch and several large holes appeared in the wings. I swung the guns over to the offending gun crew, fired a long burst, and had the satisfaction of seeing the crew fall around their gun - another gun less to deal with. By this time, the plane was wobbling towards the ground with the tall factory chimneys well above us. I yelled to the pilot that there were three big holes in the wings, and he yelled back, "Oh, anyway the starboard engine is stopping." The Observer [Healy] chimed in with "we are covered in oil." I then noticed



smoke pouring out of the starboard engine. The pilot managed to get the kite on an even keel again, just in time to miss an overhead pipeline. How the pilot managed to keep her in the air is rather beyond me. I heard the Observer shout, "Left, left, bombs gone." The pilot now turned towards the sea and home. I saw bombs burst across some thickly packed loaded barges and dockside buildings in the target area. The Jerries were still running all over the place, some towards their guns, mostly towards shelters. One crew never reached the guns. The engine began to pick up again, much to my relief, but there was still smoke and the threat of fire. We got away without further damage. The Germans were putting up a very heavy barrage over the target, fortunately a little too late. Another plane, seeing our predicament, turned and kept guard on us all the way home. I was a bit worried as I could see white trails left behind by fighters, right above us. No machine was more welcome than our guardian. We managed, due to the pilot's skilful handling, to reach our base on E.T.A.' (ibid).

It was another crash-landing, their shot-up Blenheim skidding to a halt on the grass at Swanton Morley.

Having in the interim also flown a "Circus" to Le Havre and an anti-shipping strike to Rotterdam, Healy - and Bastin - were joined by a new pilot, Sergeant R. J. 'Ron' Scott. They were quickly back in action, attacking enemy shipping off Norway, including a merchantman in a fjord off Bergen on 16 May, which was claimed as a total loss. About ten days later, in a similar sweep off the Frisian Islands on the 25th, 105's Blenheims ran into an enemy convoy defended by three flak ships. Healy's crew claimed another enemy merchantman as a total loss.

In June, Healy flew further anti-shipping operations off the French and Dutch coasts, in addition to taking part in two abortive attempts to attack the docks at Bremen. The latter shortcoming was about to be corrected in spectacular fashion.

V.C. action

Thus to the famous low-level daylight strike on Bremen on 4 July 1941, an epic in the annals of Royal Air Force that culminated in the award of the Victoria Cross to its leader, Wing Commander H. I. "Hughie" Edwards of 105 Squadron. As cited above, the unprecedented scale of the opposition they encountered led him to conclude: 'The flak was terrible - I saw nothing like it in my wartime operations before or after.'

The attacking force comprised nine Blenheims from 105 and six from 107 Squadrons. Three of the latter were forced to abandon the operation but the remaining aircraft proceeded to the target in tight formation - among them Healy's Blenheim, which flew on Edwards's port wing. In the approach to the target, Edwards's remaining formation took heavy punishment from the curtains of accurate flak and four of his aircraft were swiftly shot downed in flames. The remining eight, Healy's still among them, close on his leader's port wing, pressed on undaunted:

'Sergeant Scott in Z7361:R [Healy's aircraft] dropped his bombs on the Dyckhoff & Widmann Factory area; one hit the factory, the remainder severely damaged the storage depot, an army vehicle depot and a stretch of railway lines, in addition to three goods warehouses. During the attack, the aircraft suffered damage to its pneumatic systems. A large shell ripped into the fuselage, exploding in the air gunner's well and severely bruising Sgt. Bastin's back, as the shrapnel cut through his parachute harness. The main electrical panel was missed by inches.'

Of the seven aircraft that finally made it back to Swanton Morley, all were in one way or another severely damaged, one of them trailing a length of severed telegraph cable. Owing to his pneumatic brakes being unserviceable, Healy's pilot had trouble in bringing their shot-up Blenheim to a halt. Their much-bruised gunner - Stuart Bastin refused to report to the M.O. for fear of being taken off operations. "Hughie" Edwards's gunner, Sergeant Gerry Quinn, D.F.M., was more seriously wounded and had to be extricated from his shattered gun turret by crane before being loaded into an ambulance.

News of the raid's success spread fast, with tributes flowing in from all quarters. On 21 July it was announced that "Hughie" Edwards was to be awarded the V.C. It was a popular award, the bruised Stuart Bastin writing to his sister, 'We are all hugging ourselves about it, '105' is on top now. We got no medals but it feels great to think we were on the same job, we were flying on his left the whole time.'





Top: 'Hughie' Edwards levels out in his final approach to Bremen on 4 July 1941: the photograph was taken from Sergeant Healy's aircraft.







Malta - journey's end

In late July, 105 Squadron was ordered to Malta, from whence Healy flew his first sortie on 3 August, an attack on shipping at Tripoli: his Blenheim was hit by flak in the fuselage and flaps. A day or two later, he and his crew were back in action in an attack on Misurata on the Libyan coast, gaining a direct hit on an ammunition dump, in addition to shooting up petrol tankers and an A.A. gun. And 105's relentless agenda of operations continued apace for the remainder of the month, and included the loss of yet another Squadron C.O.:

'By now, one of the longest serving 105 Squadron crews was due for relief. Sgt. Ronald Scott, aged 26, an experienced and highly respected pre-war pilot, was to return to be commissioned. His Observer, Sgt. Walter Brendan Healy was also to return, along with Sgt. Stuart George Bastin, W. Op./A.G., the youngest squadron member at only 19 years of age. Together they had operated as a very close-knit crew since May 1941. All were now to return 'on rest' to transfer to O.T.Us and probably split up and go their separate ways. A Sunderland boat was to take them on the first leg of their journey home in a few days time' (*ibid*).

It wasn't to be:

'While the Sergeants were standing around chatting at Marsaxlokk [on 26 August], with the waves lapping their way carelessly up the slipway, the tranquillity of the scene was interrupted by a message from the mess. The day was not to be a quiet one after all; the crews were summoned to Luqa on standby, Sgt. Scott's included. He and his crew were reluctant to go on another operation so near to their return and had a strange feeling of foreboding about the trip, which, atypically, they voiced to their comrades. Sgt. Bastin had typified the feeling in an uncharacteristic exclamation of "Oh, God!" when he heard the news. However, off they went, as the bus rolled its way along Marsaxlokk Bay, past the Honeymoon Hotel to the church, where a left turn took them up the hill and around the invasion obstacles as they set course for Luqa' (ibid).

As fate would have it, one of the crews eventually chosen had to drop out at the last minute on account of the pilot going down with sandfly fever: Healy and his comrades were ordered to take their place.

They took off from Luqa at 11.30 hours, accompanied by another Blenheim of 105 piloted by Sergeant 'Bill' Brandwood. The first of their targets - an enemy ship off Tunisia - hove into view at about 12.40 hours. It was quickly apparent the ship had already received sufficient damage from an encounter with the Royal Navy, so the two Blenheims proceeded to a point east of the Kerkenna Islands, where another enemy ship had been reported:

'It was at 13.00 hours, with a bright sun high in the sky, as the leader, Sgt. Scott, dropped right down on the deck, just skimming the wavetops for a run at the ship. This ship had not suffered the fate of the first and was well afloat with small boats proceeding away from it to the north-west, heading for the coast. One of the dhows was tied up alongside the ship as Sgt. Scott approached for a quarter attack. The wingman [Sgt. Brandwood] held off in a parallel course as this time the run-in was a bombing run, and in this way the aircraft would avoid running into the leader's 11-second delayed bomb fuses. No sign of anti-aircraft fire was evident and no tell-tale blips on the water's surface from small-arms fire could be seen. Closer and closer the Blenheim roared in towards the target. The ship's superstructure grew in relation to the aircraft as it closed in, the masts looming upwards like great endless pillars into the blue sky above. The Blenheim would have been well trimmed out as it pulled up on discharging its bombs into the side quarters of the ship; however, having gained some height, the aircraft mysteriously levelled out and Z7682:N ran headlong into the mast, damaging the superstructure as it exploded, before the remains were hurled into the water beyond. For Sgt. Scott, Sgt. Healy and Sgt. Bastin, the pains of war were over in an instant.'

The son of John and Elizabeth Healy of Droylsden, Manchester, Healy has no known grave and is commemorated on the Malta Memorial. He was 23.

Sold with the recipient's original R.A.F. Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book, covering the period June 1940 to June 1941, with closing endorsement 'Death Presumed 26.8.41'; the lacking entries between June and his death in action in August are surely attributable to 105 Squadron's move to Malta; owing to that move, the recipient flew no further sorties in July, other than the strike on Bremen on the 4th.

Additional reference sources:

Scott, Stuart R., Battle-Axe Blenheims, No. 105 Squadron at War 1940-41 (Alan Sutton, Stroud, Gloucestershire, 1996); including quote taken from Blenheim on the Deck, by Michael Scott.

600 Family group:



The Second World War campaign group of four awarded to Flight Lieutenant W. B. Hibbert, Royal Air Force, who completed a remarkable tally of 70 "Circus" and "Ramrod" sorties in Bostons and Mitchells of No. 226 Squadron, among them Operation "Oyster", the spectacular strike on the Philips factory at Eindhoven

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, together with the recipient's embroidered uniform 'Wings', good very fine

The Second World War campaign group of four awarded to Staff Sergeant S. N. Hibbert, Auxiliary Territorial Service, who was attached to Eisenhower's staff and - amidst great secrecy - typed up the Act of Military Surrender signed by General Alfred Jodl at the war's end

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. leaf, extremely fine (9)

£700-900

Walter Basil Hibbert commenced his pilot training at R.A.F. Hatfield in July 1941 and, on qualifying for his 'Wings', was posted to No. 226 Squadron, a Boston unit operating out of Swanton Morley, in August 1942. He flew his first sortie - a "Circus" to France - in November.

On 6 December 1942, he participated in Operation "Oyster", the daylight strike on the Philips factory at Eindhoven, to date the biggest such raid of the war. No. 226 Squadron contributed 12 Bostons to the operation, two boxes of 6 aircraft led by Squadron Leaders Kennedy and Magill. One aircraft failed to return:

'Our aircraft were attacked by Fw. 190s and Me. 109s in small numbers as the operation was carried out at 'nought feet' - except when aircraft bombed at 1500 to 1800 feet - much light flak was encountered, and in parts this was intense. 11 aircraft re-crossed the Dutch coast at the Hook of Holland, instead of at the intended spot, with the result that fire was experienced from the shore batteries until the range was 4-5 miles. This raid was the biggest daylight effort of the war, and 36 Bostons, 12 Mosquitos and 36 Venturas were detailed for the trip. The fighter escort intended for the Bostons on the return trip were not observed, and the whole show was, therefore, made unescorted' (Squadron records, refer).

In January 1943, Hibbert flew two more "Circus" operations to France, together with his first "Ramrod", a strike on Morlaix Viaduct, where he encountered 'extremely heavy accurate flak'. Having then completed additional "Circus" trips to Boulogne and Dunkirk in February, he undertook an extended conversion course in Mitchells. He was commissioned Pilot Officer.

On his return to an operational footing in August, he re-commenced "Ramrod" operations to France and, by the end of February 1944, had notched-up a total of 28 sorties and was rested.



Returning to 226 Squadron in late 1944, Hibbert flew six "Ramrods" in quick succession in December, the commencement of a spate of operations against enemy communications and troop concentrations. Nor were they incident free. An attack on a bridge at Deventer in early February 1945 resulted in flak damage and his diversion to Eindhoven and later in the same month his Mitchell was holed in the port wing in a "Ramrod" against Rheinburg.

In March, Hibbert flew an unprecedented 17 sorties, largely in support of the Rhine crossing, where he noted 'bags of activity and bags of parachutes on the deck'. Finally, in April, after another four "Ramrods", he ended his operational career: he had flown 70 sorties.

Following V.E. Day, he served in 2nd Tactical Air Force's Communications Squadron, work that regularly took him to Berlin and, by way of compensation for his hitherto unrewarded war record, he met Susan Heald, an A.T.S. Staff Sergeant on Eisenhower's staff. Hibbert, who was released from the R.A.F.V.R. in the summer of 1946, became a Director of John Lewis and died in 2001.

Sold with the recipient's original R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Books (Form 414 types), covering the periods July 1941 to November 1945, and December 1946 to July 1946, together with his R.A.F. Service and Release Book and around a dozen wartime photographs.

Susan Nona Hibbert (nee Heald) was born in London in May 1924, where she was brought up with her father's second family after her parents divorced when she was four. Her father was Conservative M.P. for Chertsey from 1950 to 1970 and later - as Sir Lionel Heald, Q.C. - Attorney General in Churchill's government between 1950 and 1954. Educated at the Godolphin School, Salisbury, young Susan elected to go to a secretarial college, rather than attend university.

On joining the Auxiliary Territorial Service in 1943, she soon found herself working with highly classified documents stamped 'BIGOT' - the codename for "Overlord" and the Normandy landings - and her security clearance checked with the question: "Are you bigoted?"

It was about this time that she joined Eisenhower's H.Q., first at Bushy Park, Twickenham and later at Southwick House, on the cliffs overlooking Portsmouth. It was the commencement of a journey that would lead to her part in the drafting of the German surrender at Reims in May 1945, on which occasion she conveyed the momentous news to London with the historic signal: "The mission of the Allied Force was fulfilled at 0241, local time, May 7th, 1945."

Her obituary notice in *The Daily Telegraph*, published on 18 February 2009, takes up the story:

'As a secretary for Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF), Susan Heald played an essential role in the countdown to the end of the war - typing and retyping the final surrender document.

"For five days we were typing documents," she recalled later. "We started early in the morning and finished late at night. I typed the English documents, three other secretaries typed the French, Russian and German versions."

Drafts were sent to Washington, London and Moscow. The main document was very short but there were numerous attachments. "In those days we didn't have computers," she remembered, "but had to bash out our typing on those old Imperial typewriters. Naturally, if we made a mistake, the whole document had to be started again."

With Hitler's suicide at the end of April, leadership of Germany had devolved to Grand Admiral Karl Donitz. On May 6 General Alfred Jodl, Chief of Staff at the Wehrmacht, arrived to represent him at Reims. Susan Heald began typing the Act of Military Surrender that morning and finished some 20 hours later in the early hours of May 7.

"Staff officers and interpreters were coming and going. We were not allowed to leave the room. There were constant changes and amendments. I often had to start again from the beginning. The British version of the surrender was quite basic, although a lot of people had worked on it."

When finally typed, the documents were taken to the "war room", which was covered from floor to ceiling in maps. In the centre of the room stood a large, black wooden table, described by one reporter as the "most important table on earth." Pencils, papers and ashtrays were arranged on it with military precision, their positions measured with a ruler by an American captain.

At about 2.30 a.m. the Germans were calledin. Ten Allied officers had taken their places at the table, but for reasons of protocol General Eisenhower remained in another room. After a prolonged wait Susan Heald and her colleagues were invited to watch history being made.





Susan Hibbert and her colleagues witness the German surrender

"We were very, very tired. We had been waiting for ages. The actual signing was carried out quietly and solemnly. There was no celebrating."

An interpreter read out the surrender terms. General Jodl then rose stiffly, turned to General Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Walter Bedell Smith, and announced (in English): "I want to say a word." Then, proceeding in German, he declared: "With this signature the German people and the German armed forces are for better or worse delivered into the victor's hands.

"In this war, which has lasted more than five years, they both have achieved and suffered more than perhaps any other people in the world. In this hour I can only express my hope that the victor will treat them with generosity."

There was no answer, and there were no salutes. The Germans rose and left the room.

Susan Heald and others left inside celebrated quietly. "We had some champagne but we didn't have any glasses so we had to drink it out of our army mess tins. We passed the tins around and had a few sips." '

The exhausted Heald then went to bed and didn't get up for two days. She was mentioned in despatches.

As related above, she met her husband - Flight Lieutenant Basil Hibbert - in a subsequent posting to Berlin. Susan Heald died on 2 February 2009, aged 84.



601

A well-documented Fleet Air Arm Pilot's campaign group of five awarded to Lieutenant (A.) V. A. Fancourt, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who, having participated in the F.A.A's celebrated attack on the *Tirpitz* in April 1944, lent valuable service as a Corsair pilot in the carrier *Victorious* in the Far East



1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star, clasp, Pacific; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, good very fine or better (5)

£400-500

Vernon Austin Fancourt volunteered for aircrew duties in the Fleet Air Arm in August 1940 and was called-up in January 1941. Awarded his 'Wings' in August of the same year, he was duly commissioned Sub. Lieutenant (A.) in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and joined *Heron* at Yeovilton, Somerset. Here he gained flying experience in Hurricanes and Fulmars and completed a deck-landing course.

Embarked for South Africa in May 1942, he joined No. 789 (F.A.A.) Squadron at Cape Town, followed by an appointment in No. 795 (F.A.A.) Squadron in Kenya. He then embarked for England in H.M.S. *Illustrious* in January 1943 and joined No. 771 Squadron at *Tern* in the Orkneys in March. In July 1943, he was ordered to the America, where he joined No. 1836 (F.A.A.) Squadron and gained experience in Corsairs at U.S. Naval Air Stations in Maine and Virginia.

H.M.S. Victorious: Tirpitz and beyond

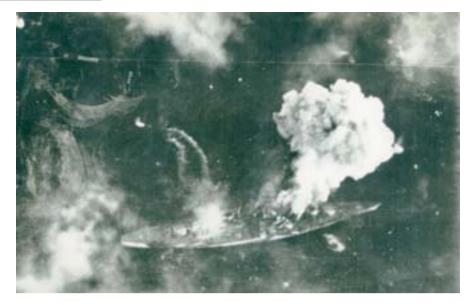
The unit returned to the U.K. in early 1944 and joined the carrier *Victorious* at Scapa in March. Her aircraft proceeded to carry out operations on German targets in Norway, and high on the list of such targets was *Tirpitz*: Fancourt flew a Corsair in support of Operation "Tungsten" on 3 April 1944.

On that date he acted as escort to a wave of Barracudas that bombed the enemy battleship from 1,000 feet. Owing to the fact the *Tirpitz* was about to move off her anchorage to Alten Fjord, she was caught off her guard and, as a result, about a dozen hits were obtained on her for the loss of just two aircraft.

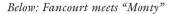
Later in the same month, he participated in an attack on an enemy convoy off Bodo on the 26th, and in May he was among those chosen for another strike on the *Tirpitz* but, owing to poor weather, the operation was cancelled. He did however get airborne for Operation "Lombard", an antishipping strike south of Aalsundo on the first day of June.

Victorious next sailed for Ceylon, from whence her aircraft carried out attacks on the Dutch East Indies, and lent support to Operation "Crimson", a spate of sorties flown against enemy targets in Sabang and elsewhere. In August-September, her aircraft likewise attacked targets in Sumatra, whilst in October their focus was diverted to enemy airfields on Nicobar Island. These were heavily-defended, the Nicobar operation being a case in point: Fancourt noted the loss of two fellow pilots on that occasion, Lieutenant Chandler and Sub. Lieutenant Hill.





Top: Tirpitz under attack during "Tungsten" on 3 April 1944





New Year 1945 saw Fancourt and his fellow pilots detailed to attack the oil refineries at Palembang in Sumatra, one such raid being the largest ever mounted by the F.A.A. In a strike on 29 January, Fancourt noted the loss of 15 of our aircraft - 'poor old Stan Maynard and Matt Blair' being among those missing.

Fancourt completed his operational tour in the following month and was disembarked at Sydney, Australia. Having then been based at the F.A.A's dispersal centre *Golden Hind*, and served as a Flying Control Officer at *Nabthorpe*, a Sydney air station, he was embarked for England in May 1945. He was released from service in February 1946.

Sold with the recipient's original R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Book (Form 414 type), covering the period March 1941 to January 1946; his extensive hand written 'Record of War Service', in a green-bound exercise book, with numerous pasted-down inserts, including Admiralty letters of appointment and ship character reports or 'flimsies', and a quantity of evocative wartime photographs (approximately 25 images).



A fine Second World War Bomber Command and post-war Malaya operations M.I.D. group of six awarded to Master Signaller M. T. Chalk, Royal Air Force, late Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

A veteran of an operational tour in Lancasters of No. 625 Squadron in 1944-45, in which his final sortie was against Hitler's 'Eagle's Nest' at Berchtesgaden, he subsequently participated in at least 100 jungle supply drops over Malaya in Valencia aircraft of No. 110 Squadron in the mid-1950s



1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, E.II.R., 1 clasp, Malaya, with M.I.D. oak leaf (931900 F. Sgt. M. T. Chalk, R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (M. Sig. M. T. Chalk (931900) R.A.F.), this last with its named card box of issue, *good very fine* (5)

£400-500

Michael Theodore Chalk was born in September 1921 and enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in June 1940. Having then qualified as a Wireless Operator at No. 2 Signal School, Yatesbury, he was awarded his Flying Badge in May 1942. He subsequently joined No. 625 Squadron - a Lancaster unit operating out of R.A.F. Kelstern, Lincolnshire - in December 1944 and flew his first operational sortie, against Gelsenkirchen, on the 29th.

In January 1945, Chalk flew sorties against such targets as Munich and Hanau, in addition to strikes on the oil plants at Merseburg Leuna and Zeitz. February witnessed his participation in attacks on Weisbaden, Bottrop, Cleve and Duisberg, whilst in March he completed nine operations, his targets including Chemnitz, Dortmund, Hamburg and Kassel. Likewise, in April, when No. 625 relocated to R.A.F. Scampton, Chalk flew nine further operations, including a trip to Berlin and participation in the daylight attack on Berchtesgaden - home to Hitler's 'Eagle's Nest' - on the 25th.

He then flew a brace of 'Spam and Jam' trips to The Hague and Rotterdam as part of "Manna", an operation that witnessed over 6,500 tons of food being dropped to over 3.5 million Dutch civilians who were without food and in a desperate plight.

Having been released from the R.A.F.V.R. at the war's end, Chalk joined up as a regular in the R.A.F. and qualified as an Air Signaller. His subsequent postings included No. 617 Squadron, in which capacity he gained his first flight - as a passenger - in a Meteor in May 1951.

In February 1954, Chalk was posted to No. 110 Squadron at Changi, from whence he commenced a protracted period of operational flying in the unit's Valencia aircraft. In September-November 1954, he completed 56 supply drops; 45 similar sorties were undertaken in the period June 1955 to August 1957, including Operation "Thatch". He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 11 June 1957, refers).

Chalk was discharged in February 1959, having amassed nearly 4300 hours of flying time. He retired to West Sussex, where, for many years, he was a popular landlord of The Stag's Head Public House in Westbourne.





Chalk, seated on the wing third from left, and fellow airmen

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including:

- The recipient's R.A.F. Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Books (3), covering the periods March 1941 to March 1950, April 1950 to January 1955 and February 1955 to January 1959.
- (ii) M.I.D. certificate in the name of 'Master Signaller Michael Theodore Chalk, Royal Air Force', dated 11 June 1957.
- (iii)
 R.A.F. Certificate of Service and Airman's Service Book, together with Aircrew Categorisation Card;
 Signaller Categorisation Card and R.A.F. Association Life Membership cards (5).
- (iv) An affectionate wartime letter to wife.
- (v) A comprehensive photograph album, annotated with the names of R.A.F. service personnel based at R.A.F. Detling in 1941-42, including images of aeroplanes, together with approximately 30 photographs of military and civilian life in Malaya and Singapore in the 1950s, including formal group shots.
- (VI) A set of 'Aircraft of the Royal Air Force' cigarette cards, by *John Player & Sons*.



KOREA - THE HOOK:

THE ATTACK ON THE WARSAW CAVES BY 1ST KING'S

Introduction

'During their various attacks on The Hook, the Chinese had tried to reduce their casualties by digging caves ever closer and closer to our Front Line, and so shortening the distance after crossing their Start Lines before reaching our wire. There was now photographic evidence that they were doing the same thing again and getting much closer to The Hook on a feature known as 'Warsaw'. The caves were dug on their reverse slopes and so avoided our artillery and mortar fire. Brigadier Kendrew decided, therefore, that they should be destroyed and the unit to do it would be Charlie Company, 1st Battalion, King's Regiment.

On 1 June [1953] I had a call from Johnnie King-Martin to go to 1 King's and report for a briefing with Major 'Dinky' Dynes commanding Charlie Company. Major Dynes was an experienced officer who had been commissioned into the King's Regiment in 1938 and had fought with the 2nd Battalion at the bloody Battle of Cassino where his commanding officer and sixty Kingsmen had been killed. Major Dynes' plan was as follows; Charlie Company, with a detachment from 55 Field Squadron R.E. with one officer, Captain G. L. Cooper [afterwards General Sir George, G.C.B., M.C., Chief Royal Engineer] and fourteen men plus myself as Forward Observation Officer (F.O.O.), were to mount a company night attack, move out from The Hook, follow the line of Samichon River, reach the caves in three re-entrants known as 'Rip', 'Van' and 'Winkle'. A firm base consisting of the Company H.Q. and one platoon was to be established on a knoll called 'Doughnut', then three fighting patrols were to go forward to attack each re-entrant. Major Dynes told me that my job was 'to stick to him like glue.' The photos supplied by 104 A.P.I.S. were invaluable in planning our route as it was dominated on both sides by hills held by the Chinese. I carried an annotated print with me during the attack.

The next day, 2 June, was Coronation Day and it was decided that the whole divisional artillery would fire a 'Feu de Joie' from left to right with concentrations of red, white and blue smoke. Baker Troop fired white smoke, although subsequently there was an allegation that instead of white smoke, one Gun Number One had included white phosphorous ...'

Chinese Hordes and Human Waves - A Personal Perspective of the Korean War 1950-1953, by Brigadier Brian Parritt, C.B.E., refers.

The operation commences

'At 2200 hrs. on 4 June we moved down from The Hook following a route that had been cleared earlier by the Assault Pioneer. It was dark with no stars. Knowing that there were a great number of mines scattered over the Samichon Valley, we moved as quietly as possible in single-file along an ill-defined path. Suddenly there was a noise from the flank and I drew my revolver feeling very vulnerable. It was quite a relief when a deer scampered past the company commander. A little later, a King's man stepped on a jumping mine which detonated, killing three soldiers next to me and wounding eleven others. As I lay on the ground, my first thought was, 'Well it has happened but I'm all right.' I could feel wetness on my left leg but nothing serious. After checking that Gunner Lake was OK we moved back to join the company commander.

The casualties disrupted the original plan to have three assaulting teams, so the company commander very sensibly decided to concentrate all his force and attack only on the main re-entrant - 'Rip'. I asked him whether I should join this attacking group but was told to stay where I was. With the noise of grenades and the mine explosion, the Chinese were now well aware something was happening and fire came down from our flanks ...' (*ibid*)

The attack goes in

'As the attack group advanced, I gradually moved the fire targets towards the top of the 'Rip' reentrant, and on a signal from the company commander that the assault was in position, moved the targets to the rear. Second Lieutenant Williams led the assault and reached the caves, which were about 100 yards up the re-entrant. They threw grenades into the first cave but at the second were met by a 'Burp' gun fired at point-blank range, followed by a grenade. Lieutenant Williams climbed to the top of this cave and killed the occupants with his hand grenades. In Major Austin's account of this attack he states:





The attack on Moscow Caves, by David Rowlands

"By this time the enemy had been alerted and the re-entrant was humming like a disturbed hornets' nest. The Chinese were firing automatic weapons and rolling grenades down the steep sides. Many of the raiding party were wounded and soon only the commander and three men including one sapper were left unwounded. Lieutenant Williams decided to withdraw and ordered all but the sapper and himself to help the wounded. The sapper blew up the cave and Lieutenant Williams remained behind to help another badly wounded sapper. He got the wounded sapper back to the F.U.P. but it was under mortar fire so he decided to lie up in the paddy with the sapper and get him back when the opportunity presented itself. Fortunately, Lieutenant Cross took a small rescue party back to find him and escorted them both safely back." (*ibid*)

In total three soldiers were killed and a further 27 wounded, among the latter 'Dinky' Dynes and Brian Parritt.

The outstanding Second World War and Korean War group of eight awarded to Major M. H. M 'Dinky' Dynes, The King's Regiment, who was wounded in both conflicts and fought as a Company Commander at no less than seven actions that qualified his regiment for 'Battle Honours': the attack on the Warsaw Caves was named in his honour - Operation "Dinky"

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Major M. H. M. Dynes, Kings); Korea 1950-53 (Major H. M. McL. Dynes, Kings); U.N. Korea 1950-54, initials corrected on the second to last, generally good very fine (8)

)

£1,200-1,500

Melville Hope McLaren Dynes - popularly known as 'Dinky' - was born in Billericay, Essex on 2 December 1913, the son of Sidney and Florence Dynes.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Leicestershire Regiment on the Special Reserve of Officers in April 1933, he transferred to the 2nd Battalion, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment as a Platoon Commander in 'B' Company in February 1935. Advanced to Lieutenant in February 1938, he otherwise distinguished himself by gaining his regimental colours as a hockey player.

With the onset of hostilities in September 1939, Dynes was appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion in Gibraltar and remained similarly employed until ordered to the Middle East, where he was advanced to Captain. Having then fought in the battles of Oued Zarga, the Medjiez Plain and Tunis, and been appointed to the temporary rank of Major, he was embarked for Italy in March 1944.





Italy and Greece - first wound - M.I.D.

2nd King's subsequently took part in the desperate fighting at Monte Cassino, winning the Battle Honour 'CASSINO 11'. Then, on 11 May 1944, during the Fourth Battle of Cassino, the Battalion acted as the leading element of 28 Infantry Brigade in an opposed crossing of the River Gari. The Battalion crossed the river under sustained mortar and artillery fire and many boats capsized in the strong current. In spite of fierce and determined German opposition, and at great cost, a bridgehead was established - the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Garmons-Williams was mortally wounded.

2nd King's continued in the advance northwards, taking part in the battle of the Trasimene Line and, on 4 July 1944, captured the heavily defended town of Touri just south of Rome. It was in this hotly contested action that Dynes was wounded. The Battalion won a unique 'Touri' British Army Battle Honour. Moreover, in nine months of bitter fighting in difficult, mountainous terrain - and with consequent heavy casualties - the Battalion had won four D.S.O.s, nine M.C.s, three D.C.M.s and four M.M.s.

In December 1944, 2nd King's embarked for Greece, where Dynes was appointed Second-in-Command. Subsequent operations against the Communists proved challenging in the extreme: Dynes was mentioned in despatches, 'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Italy and Greece (*London Gazette* 23 May 1946, refers).

Post-war

In 1948, on the amalgamation of 1st and 2nd King's in 1948, Dynes's chances of promotion were significantly reduced. However, by way of consolation, he was personally selected by General Sir Dudley Ward, Colonel of the Regiment, to be the Officer Commanding of the King's Regimental Depot at Formby.

Then in 1951 he was posted to Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, in a staff appointment, but his tour was abruptly cut short in the following year when The King's were ordered in Korea. He was appointed a Company Commander.

Korea - Operation "Dinky" - second wound

The King's took part the several battles on The Hook, where the Chinese suffered severe casualties from the effects of our artillery firing air burst (V.T.) shells, which had a devastating effect on troops advancing over open ground. To mitigate these losses in 1953, the Chinese began to excavate caves on the reverse sides of a hill called 'Warsaw', close to The Hook, and thus reduce their casualties between leaving their 'Start Line' and reaching the forward British positions.

On the night of 4-5 June 1953, the Commonwealth Division decided to launch a company level attack - known as Operation "Dinky" - to cross No Man's Land at night and, using explosive charges, destroy these caves. Dynes, C.O. of 'C' Company, was selected to command the operation. The Company Group, which included Sappers and a Gunner F.O.O., successfully left The Hook, but



then a member of Company H.Q. stepped on a 'Jumping Mine' which killed three Kingsmen and wounded 12 others. Major Dynes - although wounded by splinters in his back - reorganised the plan of attack and 2nd Lieutenant John Williams led an assault on the first cave.

By this time the caves were 'Humming like a disturbed hornets' nest' and hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Williams threw hand grenades into the first cave and the Sappers thrust in their charges. The party then withdrew carrying their wounded: Williams was awarded the M.C.

Postscript

Following his tour in Korea, Dynes returned with the Regiment to Hong Kong and, after Staff appointments in the U.K., he was placed on the Retired List in February 1958.

In the following year he married Betty Angell Stigner, who had been a 2nd Officer in the W.R.N.S. in the war, and whose first husband had been the pilot of a Hudson which had been shot down by a Junkers 88 in December 1942.

In 1965 Dynes was elected Chairman of the London Branch of the King's Regimental Association and, in 1978, after moving to Devon, he was elected Chairman of the Plymouth Branch. He died on 25 September 1995, in the Kingsacre Nursing Home, Ivybridge, Devon. A distinguished and respected Kingsman, he had worn the King's Regimental cap badge for 28 years.

Pair: Corporal T. Entwistle, The King's, who was wounded in the attack on the 'Warsaw Caves' on the night of 4-5 June 1953

Korea 1950-53 (Cpl. T. Entwistle, Kings); U.N. Korea 1950-54, edge nicks, very fine (2)

£300-350

The recipient served as a Section Commander during the attack.

Pair: Private J. Graham, The King's, who was wounded in the attack on the 'Warsaw Caves' on the night of 4-5 June 1953

Korea 1950-53 (Pte. J. Graham, Kings); U.N. Korea 1950-54, good very fine (2)

£300-350

606 Six: Warrant Officer Class II S. K. Davies, Adjutant General's Corps, late Royal Engineers

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24726706 L Cpl S K Davies RE); U.N. Medal, UNFICYP ribbon; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; Jubilee 2002; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal, with Second Award Bar (24726706 Sgt S K Davies AGC (SPS)); Regular Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (24726706 Sgt S K Davies AGC (SPS)), mounted court-style as worn, nearly extremely fine (6)

£280-320

Scott Kimberley Davies enlisted in the Royal Engineers on 3 October 1985. He subsequently transferred to the Adjutant General's Corps and served with the Staff and Personnel Support Detachment, a specialised unit comprising around 20 soldiers at any one time. Davies was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal on 17 January 2002 (*London Gazette*, refers) and the Bar to his Accumulated Campaign Service Medal on 17 February 2006; sold with the recipient's Certificate of Service, a photograph of him being awarded his U.N. Former Yugoslavia Medal and his cap badge.

607 Five: Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Smith, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (Maj J S Smith REME); Jubilee 2002; Jubilee 2012; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (24371679 WO2 J S Smith REME), mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (5)

£240-280

John Stanley Smith served as a Warrant Officer Class II before being commissioned via 'Late Entry' (543799). He was promoted Major, 6 August 2002, served in the Iraq War and retired as a Lieutenant-Colonel on 20 September 2013.



BRITISH ORDERS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Knight Commander's (K.C.B.) set of Insignia, neck Badge, 64mm x 60mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 75mm, silver, gold, and enamel, with gold retaining pin and a pair of additional continental style pins to reverse, green wreath enamel slightly chipped on Badge, good very fine, in Garrard & Co., London case of issue and length of neck riband (2)

£1,200-1,500

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander's (K.C.B.) Civil Division set of Insignia, by *Garrard, London*, neck Badge, silver-gilt (Hallmarks for London 1918); Star, silver, gold, and enamel, with gold retaining pin, *nearly extremely fine*, with neck riband and in *Garrard & Co.* case of issue (2)

£700-900



x610 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander's (K.C.B.) Star, silver, gold, and enamel, with dual-retaining pin, of continental manufacture, minor blue enamel chipping to motto, good very fine

£350-450

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander's (K.C.M.G.) set of Insignia, neck Badge, 89mm including crown suspension x 68mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 80mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with gold retaining pin, blue enamel loss from Badge ring, otherwise good very fine, with neck riband, in Garrard & Co., London, case of issue (2)

£1,400-1,800

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander's, G.C.S.I., set of Insignia, comprising sash Badge, 100mm including star suspension x 56mm, the central onyx cameo of a youthful Queen Victoria set within an openwork ornamental border, oval border of gold bearing the motto of the Order 'Heaven's Light Our Guide', surmounted by and pendant from a five-pointed star with small suspension loop, the whole badge and suspension being lavishly set with diamonds; Star, 90mm, the body worked entirely in gold, with central five-pointed star of silver set with diamonds, and set upon a gold and enamelled ribbon bearing the motto of the Order in silver and also set with diamonds, the reverse with gold pin, with length of sash riband, miniscule chip to crown upon cameo, nearly extremely fine and very rare (2)

£18,000-22,000

Further study of the stones within the set total approximately 11.05 carats in weight. The central stones upon the Badge suspension and Star are approximately 0.75 carats each. Besides this, the Badge suspension totals around 3.75 carats. A superb set of Insignia.









x613	The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander's, K.C.I.E. Star, silver with gold and enamel appliqué centre, the reverse fitted with gold pin for wearing, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£700-900
x614	The Royal Victorian Order, Knight Commander's, Knight Commander's, K.C.V.O. Star, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with gold retaining pin, reverse officially numbered '556', tarnish overall, good very fine	£200-240
x615	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, (K.B.E.), Civil Division, Knight Commander 1st type, set of Insignia, neck Badge, 80mm including crown suspension x 62mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 80mm, silver and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , with original investiture riband (2)	£600-800
x616	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, (M.B.E.), Military Division, Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt (Hallmarks for London 1917), in <i>Royal Mint</i> case of issue, <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
617	The Most Honourable Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.), Civil Division, Lady's 2nd type shoulder badge, silver, mounted on investiture bow and in its <i>Royal Mint</i> case of issue, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£60-80
618	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.), Civil Division, Lady's 1st type shoulder badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919, mounted on investiture bow and in its <i>Garrard & Co.</i> case of issue, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£60-80
x619	Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1944', with original wearing pin and ribbon, scratch to obverse of suspension bar, otherwise <i>good very fine</i>	£800-1,000
x620	Order of British India (O.B.I.), 1st Class, 2nd type neck badge, gold and enamel, test mark to reverse, nearly extremely fine	£800-1,000
621	Kaisar-I-Hind, G.V.R., 1st class, 2nd type, gold, complete with top suspension brooch, nearly extremely fine	£800-1,200
622	Order of St. John, Serving Brother's breast badge, silvered-metal and enamel, unnamed; Fire Brigade Long Service, E.II.R. (Fireman William J. Moxam), officially re-impressed naming, together with his S.J.A.B. Long Service Badge, bronze (A. 151527 William J. Moxam), with 6 dated clasps for the period 1952-60, <i>very fine or better</i> (3)	£20-30



AWARDS FOR LONG OR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

623	Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (341625. G. H. Burn, Ch. Wtr. Devonport, Services During War.), light contact marks otherwise good very fine	£240-280
	M.S.M. London Gazette 11 June 1919.	
	George Henry Burn was born at Tenby, Pembrokeshire in February 1882. He enlisted as a Boy Writer in 1897, rising to Chief Writer by 1912. During the Great War he served in this rate at <i>Vivid</i> , the Royal Naval shore base at Devonport and was pensioned ashore in 1922; sold with copied service record.	
624	Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R., 1st type (Cant: Serjt. Major F. Mergler), good very fine	£300-400
	The Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal was instituted on the 20th of May 1848. Awarded with an annuity of up to £20 to European Sergeants, it was discontinued in 1873.	
625	Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (J. H. Williams, Boatman, H.M. Coastguard), nearly extremely fine	£60-80
x626	Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (W. S. Clifton, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Duke of Wellington), extremely fine	£60-80
627	Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (Arthur Treffry, Boatn., H.M. Coast Guard), better than very fine	£60-80
628	Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (1041862 Bmbr. C. B. Sallis, R.A.), polished, good fine	£20-30
629	Volunteer Force Long Service (India and the Colonies), V.R. (Qr. Mr. Sergt C. L. Mergler Bangalore Rifle Volrs.), unit officially corrected, good very fine	£40-60
630	Volunteer Force Long Service (India & The Colonies), G.V.R. (Pte. H. Hill, 2-E.I. Ry. R., A.F.I.), officially impressed naming, edge nicks and polished, nearly very fine	£40-50
	Henry Hill was employed as a Traffic Inspector in the Assam-Bengal Railway Company at Chittagong and was awarded his Volunteer Force Long Service Medal in <i>IAO 794</i> of 1936; sold with copied research.	
631	Volunteer Force Long Service (India & The Colonies), G.V.R. (Coy. Sgt. Maj. J. Cullen, S.I.R. Bn., A.F.I.), officially impressed naming, extremely fine	£60-80
	The recipient was awarded his Volunteer Force Long Service in <i>IAO 757</i> of 1923; sold with copied research.	
632	Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., India (Pte. A. B. Clough, B.N. Ry. Bn., A.F.I.), extremely fine	£40-50
	Arthur Clough was employed as an Engineer in the Southern Indian Railways and was awarded his Efficiency Medal in <i>IAO 554</i> of 1933; sold with copied research.	
633	Rocket Apparatus Volunteer Long Service Medal, 1st 'Board of trade' type, G.V.R. (Richard Gardner), in case of issue, extremely fine	£70-90
634	Imperial Service Medals (3), G.V.R., star-shaped issue (Harry Smith), in its <i>Elkington & Co. Ltd.</i> case of issue; G.VI.R., 1st issue (James Henry Lidbetter), in its case of issue, together with his Victory Medal 1914-19 (172694 Pte. J. H. Lidbetter, R.E.); E.II.R. (Miss Mary Jean Hazel Davis), in its <i>Spink & Son</i> case of issue, together with the recipient's Central Chancery forwarding letter, <i>Good very fine and better</i> (4)	£60-80
635	Imperial Service Medals (3), G.V.R. (James Lacy); G.VI.R. (Frank Wood Bye); E.II.R. (Harold Frederick Willoughby Hancock), last in case of issue, very fine or better; Special Constabulary Long Service, G.V.R. (Herbert Thompson), good very fine, together with a Church Lads Brigade Medal with clasps '1911', '1912' and '1913' and a Boys Brigade Medal (6)	£40-60
	Frank Wood Bye was appointed as a Shipwright in H.M. Dockyards and Naval Establishments without competition on 4 December 1914 (<i>London Gazette</i> refers).	



MINIATURE MEDALS

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

On being asked how to avoid causing offence with seating plans, Sir George Clive, the Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, responded:

"Don't worry. Those that mind don't matter and those that matter don't mind."

The highly impressive - and well-documented - mounted group of dress miniature medals worn by Lieutenant-General Sir George Clive, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., a long-served Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps and late the Grenadiers



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, gold and enamel; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michal and St. George, gold and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., gold and enamel; Queen's Sudan 1896-98; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901; 1914 Star, with clasp; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1911, Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; France, Legion of Honour, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Belgium, Order of the Crown, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; Russia, Order of St. Stanislaus, with swords, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette on riband; France, Croix de Guerre 1914-18; Belgium, Croix de Guerre 1914-18; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum, mounted court-style as worn by 'Spink & Son Ltd., 5,6, & 7 King Street', generally good very fine (20)

£600-800

George Sydney Clive, a scion of Clive of India's family, was born on 16 July 1874, the son of General Edward Clive and his wife, Isabel Webb. His father was a soldier and liberal Member of Parliament for Hereford (1869-71). Following in his father's footsteps, young George was educated at Harrow School and the R.M.C. Sandhurst and was commissioned in the Grenadier Guards in 1883.

One of his father's earliest appointments had been as Instructor of Musketry in the Grenadier Guards in 1857, and it appears that this was the first course undertaken by his son prior to service abroad. Promoted to Lieutenant in October 1897, he took part in the military expedition to the Sudan and was advanced to Captain in January 1900, during a temporary appointment as Adjutant of his Battalion. He next saw action in the Boer War, when he was with General Roberts and the 3rd Grenadiers in the advance on Pretoria, and fought at the actions at Johannesburg, Diamond Hill and Belfast.

Having then attended Staff College at Camberley in 1903, he became a General Staff Officer at the War Office in 1905.





Sir George Clive with his son, 'Archer'



Clive subsequently served in the Great War as Head of the British Mission at French Army Headquarters, originally at Vitry-le-François in the Marne department, but rapid German advances in the early stages of the war forced its withdrawal to Chantilly, near Paris. For these services he was awarded the D.S.O. and invested as a Companion of the Order of the Bath, such distinction in addition to the French Croix de Guerre and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, the Belgian Croix de Guerre and Order of the Crown, and the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, with swords; his extensive 'war diaries' - a remarkable eye-witness account of secret meetings and decisions made by the great and the good - are held at King's College, London.

In 1919, Clive was appointed to the important role of Military Governor of Cologne:

When the Armistice was signed between Germany and the Allied powers on November, 11th, 1918, the citizens of Cologne learnt that they had little more than three weeks to prepare for a British occupation. The humiliation of defeat and the depressing prospect of alien martial law were, however, tempered by the awareness that the British would insulate Cologne from the chaos of revolution that was sweeping through Germany. The first British cavalry patrols entered Cologne at midday on December 6th and shortly afterwards a column of armoured cars arrived, escorted General Lawson to the *Rathaus* for a preliminary interview with Dr. Adenauer, the Lord Mayor, who was relieved that his city was about to be policed by a disciplined force but apprehensive about the troops' future relations with the inhabitants' (*History Today*; 'Cologne and the British', refers).

The Lord Mayor's concerns were duly alleviated by Clive's command and establishment of stability and he returned to Aldershot to command the 1st Infantry Brigade. He was subsequently appointed British Military Representative to the Armaments Commission of the League of Nations, becoming Major-General and Military Attache to Paris in 1924. He was appointed Director of Personal Services at the War Office in 1928 and Military Secretary in 1930 and was invested as Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1933.

Clive, who was placed on the Retired List as a Lieutenant-General in 1934, served as Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps from 1934 to 1946. Perhaps one of his less enjoyable tasks as Marshal came in 1936, when he had to welcome Joachim von Ribbentrop to London as Hitler's newly appointed ambassador. Ribbentrop appears to have made a hectoring anti-Russian speech on his arrival but surviving photographs show Clive looking his charming and diplomatic self.

The General, who also served as High Sheriff, J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for Herefordshire, died in a disastrous fire at his family home, Perrystone Court, near Ross-on-Wye, in October 1959.

On 26 March 1901 Clive married Madeleine Buxton, and the couple went on to have three sons and two daughters. One of their sons, Archer Clive, would go on to win a D.S.O. and Bar, together with an M.C. in the Second World War, for notable actions in the retreat to Dunkirk and in North Africa; in common with his father and grandfather, he attended Harrow and Sandhurst.

Sold with a large quantity of original documentation, including:

- (i) Warrant for the recipient's appointment to G.C.V.O., dated 11 May 1937, with related Statutes of the Order.
- (ii) Warrant for his appointment to K.C.B., dated 3 June 1933, and for C.B., dated 1 January 1918, together with related Statutes of the Order.
- (iii) Warrant for the recipient's appointment to Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour to 'M. Le Brigadier General Clive', dated 28 July 1917, with related letter from the Grand Quartier General des Armees De L'Est.
- (iv) Certificate for the recipient's award of Croix de Guerre, citation by *Wielhorski*, printed by *H. Chachoin*, detailing in French the citation for the award, notably enabling co-operation between the armies of France and Great Britain, dated 10 July 1918.
- (v) Letter from the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the recipient's appointment as Commander of the Order of the Crown, dated 11 July 1918.



(vi)

Buckingham Palace 'Restricted Permission to Wear' document, concerning his Grand Croix de l'Ordre de Leopold II, dated 7 December 1937; and letters from the Ministry of Belgian Foreign Affairs and the Ambassador of Belgium regarding the Order, dated 6 January 1938.

(vii)

Warrant appointing the recipient Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Roumania, dated 11 November 1938, together with Buckingham Palace 'Restricted Permission to Wear' document.

(viii)

Commission scroll appointing 'George Sidney Clive, Second Lieutenant, Land Forces', dated 21 October 1893.

(ix)

Lord Chamberlain's Office certificate appointing the recipient Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, dated 19 October 1934.

(X)

Warrant appointing the recipient a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Hereford, dated 12 December 1938.

(xi)

War Organisation of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commissioner in France appointment document, dated 9 November 1939.

(xii)

Invitation to the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II 'By Command of the Queen, the Earl Marshal is directed to invite Lieutenant General Sir Sydney and Lady Clive to be present at the Abbey Church of Westminster on the 2nd day of June, 1953'; together with original O.H.M.S. envelope, addressed to 'Perrystone Court, Ross, Herefordshire.'

(xiii)

Portrait photographs of the recipient in full uniform, including images wearing his foreign decorations, together with a group photograph of Lieutenant-General Sir Sydney Clive, President of the Union Jack Club, seated next to King George VI, and another portrait photograph dated 15 February 1952.

Please see Lot 702 for his son's full-size awards.



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

The mounted group of miniature dress medals worn by Sir Laurence Watkinson, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., late Worcestershire Regiment

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath (C.B.), Civil Division, silver-gilt; Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar; British War and Victory Medals; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn by *Spink & Son Ltd.*, generally very fine or better (6)

£140-180

Please see Lot 686 for the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical entry.



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

The mounted group of miniature dress medals worn by Professor J. A. Dudgeon, C.B.E., M.C., O. St. J., late Rifle Brigade

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.), Civil Division, 2nd type; Military Cross, G.VI.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverse of the Cross engraved, 'Feb. 1942'; The Order of St. John (O. St. J.);1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., with Second and Third Awards Bars, mounted as worn, minor enamel damage, generally good very fine (9)

£150-200

Please see Lot 703 for the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical entry.

Sold by Order and for the Benefit of Michael Sobell Hospice, Northwood

The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Shilcock, Royal Naval Reserve, late Royal Navy

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel; 1939-1945 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals; Cadet Forces Medal, E.II.R., with Second Award Bar, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (8)

£60-80

For the recipient's full-size awards, please see Lot 710.





The mounted group of miniature dress medals worn by Hon. Brigadier A. F. L. Clive, K. St. J., D.S.O., M.C., Grenadier Guards

Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with Second Award Bar; Military Cross, G.VI.R., silver; The Order of St. John, silvered-metal and enamel; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937, mounted court-style as worn, generally good very fine (9)

£180-220

Please see Lot 702 for the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical entry.



The mounted group of miniature dress medals worn by Commander E. T. 'Ted' Simmons, Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, D.S.O., D.S.C.

Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Cross, G.VI.R.; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Canadian Voluntary Service Medal 1939-45, with overseas clasp; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, generally very fine or better (7)

£150-200

Please see Lot 679 for the recipient's full-size awards.



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

"...an old Sudan official, speaking Arabic, and understanding nomadic ways; very patient, goodbumoured, sympathetic."

High praise indeed from 'Lawrence of Arabia' in Seven Pillars of Wisdom.

The miniature dress awards and Egyptian Order of the Nile worn by Lieutenant Colonel R. V. Buxton, Imperial Camel Corps, a close friend and banker of Lawrence, he commanded the 2nd Battalion, Imperial Camel Corps, winning a stunning D.S.O. leading the flying column attack on Mudawara, Hejaz Railway on 8 August 1918

Egypt, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, Commander's neck Badge, housed in a glazed frame by *Spink & Son, King St.* together with the recipient's miniature awards comprising:

Distinguished Service Order, silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaves; Italy, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, with rosette upon riband, silver-gilt and enamel; Egypt, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, with rosette and silver flashes upon riband, housed together with the miniature awards of 'Captain H. A. Clive M.C., Grenadier Guards', comprising Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, slight traces of verdigris, otherwise good very fine (Lot)

D.S.O. London Gazette 30 July 1919:

'For gallant and successful services when in command of a flying column of Imperial Camel Corps operating in the Northern Hejaz. On August 8th, 1918, this column delivered a surprise attack on the strong Turkish post at Mudawara on the Hejaz Railway, 60 miles south of Maan. As a result the station was captured and destroyed, 35 Turks being killed and 150 prisoners captured. This operation \tilde{n} the success of which was largely due to Colonel Buxton's personal leadership and excellent dispositions \tilde{n} had the effect of completing the isolation of Medina and the Southern Hejaz garrisons from communication with the north.'



Robert 'Robin' Vere Buxton was born at Victoria, London in April 1883, the son of Francis Buxton, a Member of Parliament for Andover and barrister. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford, he was a proficient and First Class cricketer, earning his Blue in 1906. In total he played 17 First Class matches for Oxford University and Middlesex between 1906-09, finishing his career with 664 runs, with a top score of 76 at a respectable average of a shade over 22 (http://www.espncricinfo.com/ci/content/player/10243.html).

£600-800





Arab Revolt

Robin joined the Sudan Civil Service in 1907, in what would be a most ideal introduction to the Arab world. Initially commissioned into the West Kent Yeomanry, his experience in the Middle East soon saw him seconded to the Imperial Camel Corps from 19 April 1916, having previously seen action at Gallipoli, August-October 1915. Buxton was given command of the 2nd Battalion Imperial Camel Corps in July 1918, together with 300 men to support T. E. Lawrences's 'Arab Revolt'. The attack was a success, leading to the re-capture of Mudawara, with Lawrence arriving in his Rolls Royce 'Blue Mist' to greet Buxton and inspect the victory together. Having won his D.S.O. and a brace of 'mentions' (*London Gazette* 12 January 1918 & 11 June 1920, refers), he added his Egyptian and Italian Orders (*London Gazette* 26 & 29 November 1920, refers). Having formed an unusually close relationship, the pair continued to stay in contact, Lawrence commenting on William Roberts's portrait of Buxton in October 1922 as '...astonishing; you have become severe, abstracted, slightly sorry...a wonderful drawing.'

Buxton would become the chief financier for *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, rising to become Chairman of Martins Bank. He died at Itchen Abbas, Hampshire on 1 October 1953. With his obituary printed in *The Times*; sold with copied research.



645

x643 The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Wing Commander J. C. Freeborn, D.F.C. and Bar, the famous Battle of Britain fighter ace



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., with Second Award Bar; 1939-45 Star, clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, Atlantic; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Poland, Virtute Militari, Silver Cross; United States of America, Air Medal, with cluster, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (8)

£1,000-1,200

Sold with the recipient's original Air Ministry Certificate of Competency and Licence to Fly Private Flying Machines, dated 28 February 1938, with portrait photograph, and his No. 74 (Tiger) Squadron tie, the whole contained in an old leather case with gilt initials 'J. C. F.' and 'Bro. J. C. Freeborn, Defence Lodge 1221' to front; several photographs, two of wartime vintage, and another with him wearing the above described set of dress miniatures and bound copy of relevant O.R.B. and combat entries, with signed presentation inscription from Freeborn.

John Connell Freeborn's remarkable wartime career needs little introduction here but by way of summary, he first went into action over Dunkirk in May 1940 as a Flying Officer in Spitfires No. 74 (Tiger) Squadron, claiming at least two "kills" in the same month, a score to which he rapidly added to during the Battle of Britain. When he was finally rested in early 1941, he had been with the Squadron longer than any other Battle of Britain pilot and flown more operational hours. He had also been forced to carry out at least one crash-landing and taken to his parachute on one occasion during the Battle. Awarded the D.F.C. in August 1940 and a Bar in February 1941, his score then stood at 11 and two shared destroyed, in addition to numerous 'probables' and damaged. He later commanded No. 602 and No. 118 Squadrons, prior to being appointed Wing Commander Flying of 286 Wing in Italy.

Sold by Order of the Recipient's Daughter

The mounted group of four miniature dress awards worn by Lieutenant B. W. Savory, late King's African Rifles, for many years a popular and talented Deputy Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika

Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4)

£40-60

Please see Lot 597 for the recipient's full-size awards and a full biography.

Miscellaneous miniature dress medals (42), G.B., mainly Second World War and modern campaign issues; together with medallions (2), badges (9), including metalled submariner's example, and miscellaneous foreign medals (10), U.S.A., France and Nigeria, the latter in a mounted group of four with related dress miniatures, *generally very fine* (Lot)

£40-60



LONDON 1666

A celebration of the centenary of the Royal Air Force (1918 - 2018)



Now accepting consignments for our Spring Auction



THE MAGNIFICENT 'SIEGE OF KIMBERLEY' SWORD OF HONOUR AWARDED TO FIELD MARSHAL JOHN FRENCH, 1ST EARL OF YPRES

'a very handsome and costly Sword of Honour'

The magnificent gold-and-diamond-hilted sword presented by the Citizens of Kimberley to Major-General J. D. P. French in 1902

A sabre: overall length (across curve) 39\%in. (101cm.); blade length (across curve) 32\%in. (83cm.)

The hilt wholly of gold. The pommel in the form of a bridled horse's head in the round, the eyes comprising two rough, uncut Kimberley diamonds and the mane running partly down the backpiece. The grip formed of two parts, joined at front and back, each repoussé and decorated with arabesques and equestrian trophies of arms in polished metal on a matte ground and incorporating a Vallary crown and the scales of justice, the borders of the grip chased with a ribbon decoration (a small dent at the centre of the nearside). The quillons of reducing square section with langets and spatulate trefoil terminals; the offside set with sixteen rough, uncut Kimberley diamonds, the quillon block mounted with a cypher of the letters JDPF, the J in eighteen sapphires, the D in twenty-one turquoises, the P in nineteen rubies and the F in thirty-nine diamonds, all on a hatched ground enclosed by a raised border incorporating fleurs-de-lys and roses; the nearside mounted with acanthus leaves, the quillon block mounted with a letter K in yellow metal and scarlet enamel, all on a hatched ground enclosed by a raised border with fleurs-de-lys and roses above and below. Pendant from the hilt, through a yellow metal loop formed as part of the horse's bridle, a sword knot of crimson-and-gold round-cord with an acorn terminal.

The blade of flattened triangular section, double-edged for the last $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. (26cm.) and with a latched back $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (4cm.) long. Etched overall with foliate decoration and iconography, that on the offside incorporating a lion rampant, a Vallary crown above two swords in saltire, the cypher JDPF, trophies of arms, a single sword and the rod of Aesculapius, the iconography flanking the inscription

PRESENTED TO MAJOR-GENERAL J.D.P. FRENCH

BY THE CITIZENS OF KIMBERLEY IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF 15TH FEBRUARY 1900

and that on the nearside incorporating crossed swords and crossed rifles beneath Vallary crowns, a letter *K* beneath a Vallary crown, crossed Union flags, crossed rifles, the words *KIMBERLEY*, *S. AFRICA 1900* and *SOUDAN*, a horse's head, stirrups and a lance, a trophy of arms, the scales of justics and the letter F beneath a Vallary crown.

The scabbard of wood, covered in dark blue velvet and mounted in gold, the upper two mounts struck on the offside with the hallmarks for the London assaying year 1900-01, the standard mark for 18 carat gold and the maker's mark of the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company Ltd. and the other mounts gold. The scabbard mounts repoussé in polished and matte metal and coloured enamels with the following iconographic symbolism. Upper mount, offside: a sword and scabbard in saltire beneath a mural crown; St George, dismounted, killing the dragon; a flaming grenade; a slightly incorrect rendering of the Arms and Motto of the town of Kimberley (the correct blazon for which is: Azure, a cross and saltire superimposed Gules, both fimbriated Argent, in chief three bezants Or, each charged with a fleur-de-lis Azure and in base three annulets Or, on a lozenge Or, superimposed over the fess point a lion rampant Gules). Middle mount, offside: a seated figure of Britannia between two horses' heads; a trophy of arms and a rifle. Intermediate mount, offside: the Crest and Motto of J.D.P. French (a dolphin naiant Proper and MALO MORI QUAM FOEDARI). Bottom mount, offside: a demi-warrior with sword and targe; a flaming grenade; a trophy of arms above a shield bearing the letter F beneath a Vallary crown; the scales and sword of justice; two mounted cavalry soldiers, that at sinister armed with a lance. Upper mount, nearside: an Imperial Tudor crown above the rod of Aesculapius and an anchor in saltire; a standing figure of Britannia; a flaming grenade; a lion rampant. Middle mount, nearside: the figure of Victory with a shield bearing the inscription P.F./ SOUTH AFRICA/01. Intermediate mount, nearside: the letter K beneath a mural crown, all within a rectangle. Bottom mount, nearside: a demi-angel issuing from a Vallary crown, all flanked by scrolls bearing the inscriptions KIMBERLEY and 1900; a flaming grenade; an equestrian trophy of arms; a helmeted profile head of Minerva; acanthus leaves above and below a helmeted mask. The scabbard's throat-mount and shoe are in gilded yellow-metal alloy, as are its two suspension rings, which are engraved with a laurel-leaf pattern and embellished with three sets of triple-rings, themselves passing through triple-ring mounts attached to the top and middle scabbard mount.









Enclosed in its mahogany, silk-lined box 43¾in. (111cm.) x 9in. (23cm.) x 2½in. (2.5cm.), the lid stamped in gold with the retailer's name and address: The Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company Ltd, 112 Regent Street, London W., By Special Appointment to the Queen. The box lid now lacking its original escutcheon.

£25.000-30.000

This magnificent sword, presented to Major-General (afterwards Field Marshal) J. D. P. French in Kimberley on 13 June 1902, was referred to in his diary entry for that day as 'a very handsome and costly sword of honour'. It commemorates the relief of the siege of Kimberley by a force commanded by French on 15 February 1900.

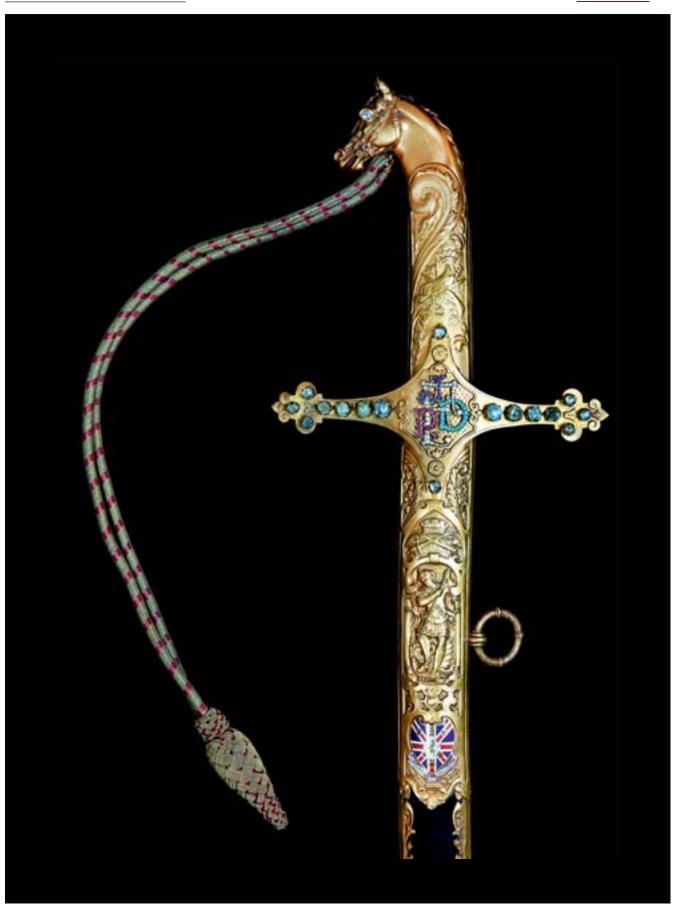
The sword exhibits marked similarities with one presented at the same time by the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Cape Town to Field Marshal Lord Roberts and now in the National Army Museum, London (accession number 1963-10-171). Both swords are of sabre form, with spatulate quillons and enamelled decoration; both are fashioned in 18 carat gold; both bear inscriptions remarkably similar in their script to each other and both were supplied by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Company, London (fl. 1880-1952). Elements of the design - such as the standing figure of Britannia - are repeated on both swords: it is thus very likely that both swords were designed and produced simultaneously, probably being designed by the same person. French's sword is decorated overall with patriotic British iconography in the style of its period. Its conspicious decoration with rough, uncut Kimberley diamonds is reflective of the place of Kimberley as the centre of the South African diamond fields and the headquarters in South Africa of the firm De Beers. The noticeable and frequent use of 'Vallary' crowns in the sword's iconography reflects the symbolism of that device as one traditionally associated with, and awarded to, the successful leader of an attack on a fortress or other stronghold: this was of course appropriate to French as the leader of the force that so spectacularly relieved Kimberley.

John Denton Pinkstone French was born in Ripple Vale, near Deal, Kent, on 28 September 1852. After two years at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, he entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman in 1868. Resigning from the Navy in 1870, he was commissioned supernumerary Lieutenant in the Suffolk Artillery Militia in 1872, from which he was commissioned Lieutenant in 8th (or King's Royal Irish) Hussars in 1874, transferring in the same year to 19th (Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars. He remained with the 19th Hussars for the next nineteen years, being promoted Captain in 1880 and Major in 1883 and commanding the regiment in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from 1888 until 1893. He served with distinction in Wolseley's attempt to relieve the besieged General Gordon in Khartoum in 1884-85 and took the 19th Hussars to India in 1889. In the substantive rank of Colonel in 1895, French was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office and was subsequently posted to command, first, the 2nd Cavalry Brigade at Canterbury in 1897 and, second, the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot in 1899.

On the outbreak of the South African War in 1899 French was appointed to command the cavalry in Natal in the temporary rank of Major-General but his command was subsequently extended to cover the Cavalry Division throughout the campaigning area and he was given the local rank of Lieutenant-General late in 1899. French's cavalry distinguished itself at the battle of Elandslaagte in October 1899 and he subsequently escaped from Ladysmith just before the Boers sealed the perimeter of the besieged town in November 1899. By early 1900, Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley were all besieged, and being bombarded, by Boer forces and one of the initial tasks of the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, was to engineer the relief of those sieges. French took 4,000 cavalry across the Riet and Modder Rivers and, charging through thinly-held Boer positions at Klip Drift, his force relieved the siege of Kimberley on 15 February 1900. The remainder of the South African War saw French's cavalry in action at Poplar Grove later in 1900 and at the captures of Middelburg in July and Barberton in September 1900. As the war became more 'guerrilla' in nature, French commanded in the Johannesburg district in November 1900 and in Cape Colony from June 1901. He was promoted substantive Major-General in 1900 and appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (K.C.B.) in recognition of his services in the early part of the war. On his return home, in August 1902, he was promoted Lieutenant-General and appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.).

The South African War had brought French into the public spotlight as one of the more successful commanders of the war and his subsequent career reflected this. Appointed to command at Aldershot in September 1902 and joining the Committee of Imperial Defence in December 1905, French was promoted General in February 1907 and appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (G.C.V.O.). In November 1907 he was appointed Inspector-General of the Forces and held the appointment of A.D.C. to The King 1911-13. Having achieved a reputation as a dynamic moderniser, French was appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff in March 1912 and promoted Field Marshal in June 1913. He was the natural choice to command the British Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders on the outbreak of the First World War in August 1914.









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French remained in command of the B.E.F. - which had grown into two Army Groups by December 1914 - until December 1915, by which time confidence in his handling of the British part of the war had diminished. On his return home, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief, Home Forces, and created Viscount French of Ypres. His handling of home defence proved generally sound and he held an unofficial position as strategic adviser to the Prime Minister, Lloyd George, before being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in May 1918, a position that he retained until April 1921, after which he was created Earl of Ypres. His last appointment was as Constable of Deal Castle in August 1923 and he died there in May 1925.

French's career has undergone historical analysis from the time of his death until the present day, the current informed opinion being that, a product of the 19th century 'cavalry school' of warfare, he was temperamentally and intellectually unsuited to the challenges of mass 20th century warfare. He was, though, not among the 'butcher and bungler' Generals so much caricatured from the 1930s to the 1960s and has been less chastised in death than has Haig, with whom he served for many years in a variety of roles. His extensive collection of Orders of Chivalry and decorations are in the collections of the Imperial War Museum, as are most of his papers.

Reference sources:

Culme, J., The Directory of Gold & Silversmiths, Jewellers and Allied Traders from the London Assay Office Registers 1938-1914 (Woodbridge, 1987), Vol. I, pp. 183-185.

Holmes, E.R., The Little Field Marshal: Sir John French (London, 1981), p. 118 and passim.

Imperial War Museum: Documents 7813; papers of Field Marshal Sir John French, 1st Earl of Ypres; French's diary for the period 1900-1902/03.



REGIMENTAL MEDALS



5th Dragoon Guards, Peninsula Medal, silver, hallmarks for London 1818, obverse, a 'V' within a crowned garter inscribed, 'Dragoon Guards', and a scroll below inscribed, 'Peninsula', the whole superimposed on an eight-pointed star, reverse centre engraved 'G. Harrison' with legend below, 'Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse', integral loop, ring and straight-bar suspension, *good very fine*Listed in Balmer [R23].

£180-220



17th Light Dragoons Medal for Military Virtue, silver, obverse, skull and crossbones with the motto, 'Or Glory', with the circumscription, 'Seventeenth Light Dragoons' reverse, within a laurel wreath, 'India, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, St. Domingo', with legend above, 'A Reward for Military Virtue' (Jas. Cockburn), 44mm., with swivel-suspension, good very fine and rare

£300-350

Listed in Balmer [R96]; two further examples are known, those to Assistant Surgeon John Lorimer and Veterinary Surgeon Edmund Price.

James Cockburn was appointed a Quarter-Master in the 17th Light Dragoons on 13 July 1815.





649 22nd Light Dragoons, Egypt 1801 'Valour Rewarded' Medal, oval-shaped, silver, obverse, a central figure of a soldier of the 22nd with a shield inscribed 'Egypt', and 'XXII' and 'LD' above, reverse, engraved, 'Given to Wm. Taylor', with 'Valour Rewarded' above and 'Egypt' below, by 55 by 40mm., integral loop and later double-ring suspension, good very fine

£200-300



23rd Light Dragoons Reward of Merit, silver, obverse, a Sphinx with pyramids behind and 'EGYPT' in the exergue, reverse, embossed inscription, 'The Reward of Merit and Faithful Service, XXIII L.D.', the edge engraved 'R. Johnson, 1814', 45mm by 37mm., with integral loop, ring and straight-bar suspension, and gold three-tiered riband buckle, original riband, *good very fine and rare* Listed in Balmer [R110].

£400-500

Believed to be the award to Lieutenant Robert Johnson, who served in Captain Hamilton's Troop No. 4 at Waterloo.





651 23rd Light Dragoons Reward of Merit, silver, obverse, a Sphinx with pyramids behind and 'EGYPT' in the exergue, reverse, embossed inscription, 'The Reward of Merit and Faithful Service, XXIII L.D.', the edge engraved 'John Martin, 1814', 45mm by 37mm., integral loop, ring and straightbar suspension, good very fine and rare

£380-420

Listed in Balmer [R110]; ex-Murray collection.

Believed to be the award to the John Martin who received a Cornetcy in the 23rd Light Dragoons in July 1807 and subsequently served in the Peninsular in June-December 1809, including the battle of Talavera. Advanced to Captain in February 1812, he was afterwards present at Waterloo and lived to receive his Military General Service Medal in 1848.



652 23rd Light Dragoons Reward of Merit, silver, obverse, a Sphinx with pyramids behind and 'EGYPT' in the exergue, reverse, embossed inscription, 'The Reward of Merit and Faithful Service, XXIII L.D.', the edge engraved 'S. Coxen, 1815', 45 by 37mm., integral loop and straight-wire-bar suspension, edge bruise, *good very fine and rare*

£600-800

Listed in Balmer [R110], in which the suspension is described as above, 'or a double silver loop, the top one triangular, and a straight-bar inscribed 'Peninsula' suspension bar.'



Stephen Coxen was appointed a Lieutenant in the 23rd Light Dragoons in November 1808 and was present at the battle of Talavera. He was subsequently killed in action at Waterloo, while serving as a Lieutenant in Captain Thomas Gerrard's Troop No. 1; the spelling of his surname in contemporary sources ranges from 'Coxen' to 'Coxene' and 'Coxens'.

Mullen's published roll states that his Waterloo Medal was 'sent to friends'; other reference sources state that his parents, Ebenezer and Anne Coxen, were granted a pension of £80 per annum and that his 'Prize money' for Waterloo - £34, 14s. and 9d. - was sent to a 'Captain Coxen, R.N.'

The above described award is the subject of a fascinating article in *Medal News* (September 2007), the author, Clive Richards, describing how his research into Coxen's career led to the discovery that such regimental medals were not the sole preserve of N.C.O.'s and other ranks. The contrary: of the seven known examples of the 23rd Light Dragoons Reward of Merit, four were likely awards to officers.

23rd Light Dragoons Reward of Merit, silver, obverse, a Sphinx with pyramids behind and 'EGYPT' in the exergue, reverse, embossed inscription, 'The Reward of Merit and Faithful Service, XXIII L.D.', the edge engraved 'J. Burke, 1816', 45 by 37mm., with integral loop and ring suspension, good very fine and rare

£380-420

Listed in Balmer [R110]; Ex-D. W. Hardacre collection.

Believed to be the John Burke who was appointed a Lieutenant in the 23rd Light Dragoons in July 1805. He was subsequently present at the battle of Talavera and later transferred to the 16th Light Dragoons.

654 23rd Light Dragoons Reward of Merit, silver, obverse, a Sphinx with pyramids behind and 'EGYPT' in the exergue, reverse, embossed inscription, 'The Reward of Merit and Faithful Service, XXIII L.D.', the edge engraved 'William Jones', undated, 45 by 37mm., integral loop suspension, edge bruising, very fine and rare

£250-300

Listed in Balmer [R110], as an undated issue.

655



40th Somersetshire Regiment of Foot Soldierly Merit Medal, silver, obverse, a central Sphinx with 'EGYPT' below, and laurel wreath surround, and a scroll engraved '40th Somersetshire Regt. Foot', reverse, central inscription, 'For Soldierly Merit, 1815' and, engraved on scroll below, 'Will. Wooley', 41mm., claw, ring, loop and straight-bar suspension, *nearly very fine*

£200-300

Listed in Balmer [R320]; ex-Gaskell 1911 and Loxley 1949 collections.

William Wooley's Waterloo Medal is known to survive; it first appeared at Glendining's in February 1901 and has since been sold at auction on several occasions.



MISCELLANEOUS

Hong Kong Rifle Association Medal, bronze, unnamed, with '1938' clasp, lacking upper 'H.K.R.A.' brooch-bar for wearing, original worn riband, *very fine*

£80-120



Hong Kong Rifle Association Medal, bronze, unnamed, with '1939' clasp, complete with upper 'H.K.R.A.' brooch-bar for wearing, original riband, *good very fine*

£120-150

ANZAC Commemorative Medallion, bronze, 75 x 50 mm., obverse scene depicting Private John Simpson Kirkpatrick, 3rd Field Ambulance, A.I.F., with donkey, with the legend '1915 ANZAC', reverse with an outline of Australia and New Zealand, with the 'Southern Cross', the lower reverse named to 'M. G. Butcher', extremely fine

£140-180

Maxwell Gordon Butcher - a resident of Rosetta, Tasmania - was born in Epping, England in about 1892. By the outbreak of the Great War, he was working as a draper's assistant at New Norfolk and he enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Pontville, Tasmania on 20 August 1914; he stated that he had earlier served in the 5th Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment. Posted to the 3rd Australian Light Horse, he served in 'C' Squadron in Gallipoli, where he was wounded at Monash valley on 31 May 1915; sold with further details.

659 South African Memorial Plaque 1939-45 (**154677 Vrou. A. Van Den Berg V.L.H.S.**), good very fine and scarce to a lady

£140-180

Aletta Van Den Berg served as a Private in the South African Women's Auxilliary Army Services (Munitions) during the Second War. She was killed in a motor accident on 28 October 1941, aged 30 and is buried in the Germiston Cemetery, Gauteng, South Africa; sold with copied service record.

Birmingham Boer War Tribute Medal, with top riband bar, gilt, *very fine*, together with a Primrose League Badge (2)

£20-30



Royal Lifesaving Society Award of Merit, engraved 'W. H. H. Mussett 1934', silver, Hallmarks for Birmingham 1933; Board of Trade Rocket Apparatus Wreck Service Medal, bronze, unnamed; Kent County Constabulary First Aid Medal, engraved 'Sgt. G. Lamming 1930', silver and enamel, Hallmarks for Birmingham 1930, generally very fine (3)

£20-30

London Stock Exchange Championship Medal, engraved 'Diving Championship 1936 2nd W. H. Hogue Mussett', silver and enamel, Hallmarks for Birmingham 1937; F.W. Woolworth 21 Year Faithful Service Medal, engraved '1925 M. Twomey 1946', silver and enamel, in fitted case of issue; Gas Light and Coke Company Centenary 1812-1912, bronze, generally very fine (3)

£30-50

An interesting selection of Masonic jewels and awards

comprising Ancient Order of Druids Coronation 1953; Holy City Scottish Constitution award; Grand Lodge of Scotland Jewel 1736-1936; Steward's Badge 1948; Provincial Grand Lodge of Essex Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies Collar Jewel; Mark Mason Jewel (2), silver-gilt, silver, silvered, bronze and enamel, very fine or better (7)

£40-60

A silver presentation plate to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Air Force



comprising a silver plate, retailed by *Spink & Son*, 260mm, silver (Hallmarks for Sheffield 1978), silver-gilt and enamel with 'RAF' at the centre surrounded by the motto 'Per Ardua ad Astra' and dated '1918 - 1978', housed in wood and acyrlic frame for wall presentation, *generally good very fine*

£100-120





x665 A rare opportunity to acquire an item of Cuban historical importance: an early example of one of Fidel Castro's famous berets

Khaki beret, approximately 280mm x 240mm, inscribed on the sweatband in a dark blue ballpoint pen 'a Roa de Fidel Castro Junio 12 1959', in good overall condition

£5,000-10,000

The inscription on the beret dates from the year that Castro's rebels finally achieved victory, with Batista fleeing the country on January 1 of 1959, and was probably given as a *jeu d'esprit*, to the man who would become one of Castro's most trusted and loyal ministers, who charted an increasingly pro-Soviet course in the years after the revolution, thereby shaping much of modern Cuba.

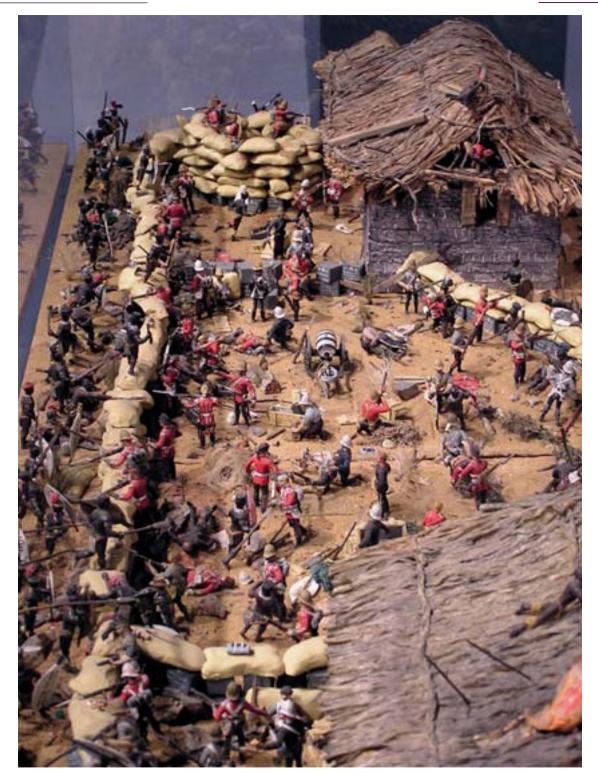
Raul Roa Garcia (1907-82) was Foreign Minister of Cuba from 1959 to 1976. Roa had been both the Dean of Social Sciences at the University of Havana and a Government Minister (Director of Culture) under President Carlos Prio Socarras, before the latter was deposed by Batista in 1952. He was briefly imprisoned in the aftermath, and then exiled.

Sold with a 2014 Certificate of Authenticity (Certification number: Y26244), James Spence Authentication, United States and two photographs of Castro and Roa, their names in ink, verso, one photograph with a Ministry of Foreign Affairs stamp.

Another Castro beret -with provenance- is currently on display at the St. Petersburg Museum of Political History.







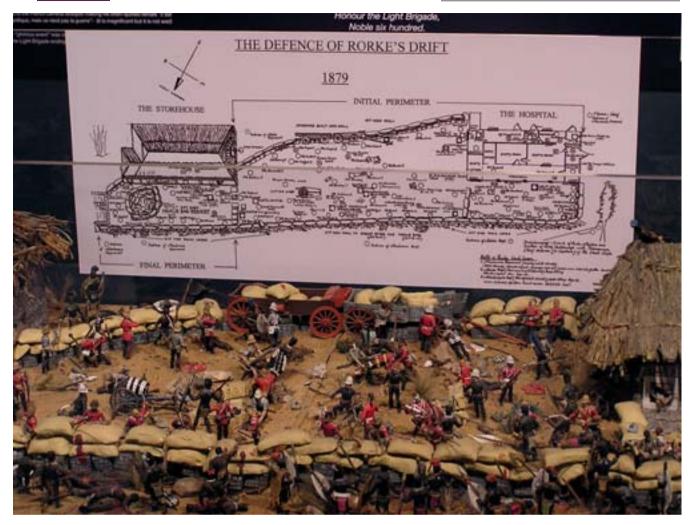
A fine scale model diorama of the defence of Rorke's Drift

depicting the scene of action between the hours of 18.30 and 20.00 on 22 January 1879, an accompanying 'map' identifying individual soldiers and their movements during that period, in two parts totalling 6ft. in length, 2 ft. in depth, together with acrylic cover and carrying cases, *in excellent condition* (Lot)

£1,400-1,800

The diorama was created by Michael R. Morris in the period 1972-78, and was completed three months before the centenary year of the famous defence.





Exhibited:

Wembley Model Engineers' Exhibition, 1989; awarded a commendation.

Olympia Fine Arts & Antiques Fair, 2005; as a central feature of an exhibition entitled 'FOR VALOUR' Guards Chapel, 2006, as part of the 150th Anniversary of the Inauguration of the Victoria Cross.

Antiques for Everyone Fair, Birmingham, 2007.

Sold with three related colour prints, namely a landscape view of the relief force arriving at Rorke's Drift on 23 January 1879, based on the drawing by Lieutenant-Colonel Crealock; the investiture of Major Chard with his V.C.; and a three-part image depicting the Rev. Otto Witt's house, the rescuing of the Colours at Isandhlwana and the graves of Lieutenants Melville and Coghill; given the scale and delicate nature of this Lot, collection is advised.

RENAMED OR OTHERWISE DEFECTIVE MEDALS

x667 Naval General Service 1793-1840, with tailor's copy clasp, Romney 17 June 1794, erased naming, contacts marks and minor edge bruising, good fine

£60-80

x668 Military General Service 1793-1814 (D. Luhmann, Tp. Serjt. Major, 2nd Lt. Dgns. K.G.L.), fitted with a BWM suspension bar, heavy contact marks and polished, fair

£140-180

Troop Sergeant-Major Diederick Luhmann of the 2nd Light Dragoons, King's German Legion, was entitled to three clasps; Salamanca, Vittoria and Toulouse.



x669	Waterloo 1815 (William Milne 92nd Reg. Foot.), fitted with replacement buckle-style suspension, almost entirely erased and unofficially re-engraved naming, correctly impressed 'Reg. Foot,' lightly polished, good fine	£80-120
	William Milne served in Captain Dougald Campbell's Company at Waterloo.	
x670	Waterloo 1815 (William Mitchell 3rd Batt Grenad. Guards), fitted with replacement ring and rusted clip, erased and unofficially re-impressed naming, heavy edge bruising, fair	£80-120
671	Sutlej 1845-46, reverse Moodkee, no clasp (Trumpeter John Bromley, 1st Troop, 1st Brigade, H.A.), 'Moodkee' privately engraved in reverse exergue, renamed, <i>contact marks and polished, fair</i>	£30-50
x672	New Zealand 1845-66, undated reverse (Sergt, T. Ryan. R.M.L.I.), re-engraved naming, brooch marks to reverse, fine	£60-80
673	Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (J. Baker, L.T.C.), re-engraved naming, severe edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine	£80-120
x674	Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, erased but with traces of previous depot naming, polished, very fine, together with a later struck Turkish Crimea 1855, very fine (2)	£120-150
675	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan, naming erased, fitted on a silver stand for use as a menu-holder, hallmarks for Birmingham 1924, <i>good fine</i>	£40-50
x676	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89, erased naming, heavily polished, fine	£30-50
677	Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (J. Wagstaff, 3rd B.E. Regt.), lacking suspension, renamed, very fine	£30-50

END OF MORNING SESSION



AFTERNOON SESSION

Commencing at 2.30 p.m. (Lots 678-724)

Awards for Gallant or Distinguished Service

A rare Great War minesweeping and mine recovery operations D.S.O. and Bar, 1940 minesweeping operations O.B.E. group of ten awarded to Captain G. W. H. Heaton, Royal Navy, a one-handed seadog who rounded off his operational career in his 60s as C.O. of H.M.S. Aggressive - the aptly named Coastal Forces base at Newhaven



Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse of the suspension bar engraved 'Mine Sweeping 1st Jan 1916', the reverse of the integral top riband bar engraved 'Lt. Comdr. G. W. H. Heaton, R.N.', and the reverse of the Second Award Bar engraved 'Comdr. G. W. Heaton, D.S.O., R.N., U.C.44, Dunmore 4.8.17', integral top riband bar adapted for wear, with its Garrard & Co. case of issue; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, with its Royal Mint case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Commr. G. W. H. Heaton, D.S.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Commr. G. W. H. Heaton, R.N.); 1939-1945 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; France, Croix de Guerre 1914-1917, with palm, traces of lacquer, mounted court-style as worn, *generally good very fine* (10)

£3,000-3,500

Just 49 D.S.O. and Bars were awarded to the Royal Navy in the Great War.

D.S.O. London Gazette 1 January 1916.

'In recognition of bravery and devotion to duty during mine-sweeping and mine-laying operations.'

Bar to D.S.O. London Gazette 7 June 1918:

'For skill and bravery shown by him in recovering enemy mines.'

The original recommendation - for recovering mines from the German submarine *UC-44*, beached on 30 September 1917 - states:

For the skill shown in removing these mines from the tubes without accident. This officer has only one hand and yet, on a slippery, muddy deck he personally carried out the operations described, and seeing that an explosion of a mine due to excitement, loss of nerve or want of knowledge would have led to terrible casualties in the lifting lighters, the *Snowdrop* and *Racer*, and the adjoining village of Dunmore, I consider he should be well recompensed by a decoration.



Commander Heaton was placed in charge of the operation of removing the mines after the enemy submarine had been carried in and beached by the crew of the Admiralty salvage vessel.'

O.B.E. London Gazette 16 July 1940.

Gervase William Heaton Heaton was born in Brighton, Sussex on 3 March 1882, the son of G. W. Heaton and Annette Hannah, daughter of James Gordon Campbell, Indian Civil Service, late 9th Bengal Lancers.

Educated at Ascham House, Bournemouth, young Gervase entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet in *Britannia* in January 1896. As a Midshipman, he served on the Mediterranean Station, including employment in the operations in Crete in 1897-99. Advanced to Lieutenant in 1903, he commanded a number of destroyers before being placed on the Retired List as a Lieutenant-Commander at his own request in March 1912.

The Great War: one hand - two D.S.O.s

In March 1914, Heaton was badly injured in a motor accident in California, and his lower left arm had to be amputated at a point six inches below his elbow. Notwithstanding his injuries, he volunteered his services on the outbreak of hostilities and departed New York in the troopship - ex-Cunard liner - *Franconia* in early 1915.

Appointed 'additional for paddle sweepers' on his arrival in the U.K., he was given command of a flotilla in the Clyde in June 1915, and remained similarly employed until March 1916. Brought to the notice of Their Lordships for his 'bravery and devotion to duty' in minesweeping operations off Tory Island, off the north-west coast of Ireland, he was advanced to the acting rank of Commander and awarded the D.S.O., which distinction he received at Windsor Castle on 22 September 1916.

Meanwhile, in May 1916, Heaton had assumed command of H.M.S. *Haldon*, in which ship he was commended for valuable work in the period July 1917 to March 1917, and indeed on the occasion she struck a mine on 7 August 1917. He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 2 January 1917, refers) and awarded the French Croix du Guerre (*London Gazette* 2 November 1917, refers).

In September 1917, Heaton was appointed Principal Mine Service Officer at Queenstown, in which role he was awarded a Bar to his D.S.O. for his gallant deeds in recovering mines from the beached *UC-44*, when 'loss of nerve or want of knowledge would have led to terrible casualties in the lifting lighters, the *Snowdrop* and *Racer*, and the adjoining village of Dunmore'.

UC-44 had fallen victim to the detonation of one of her own mines off Dunmore on 4 August; her wreck was raised by the Royal Navy in the following month. In one of those strange twists of fate known to war, it later transpired that it was one *UC-44's* mines that had dealt a near-fatal blow to Heaton's old command, the *Haldon*.

At the year's end, he was given charge of a Patrol Area and he remained similarly employed until returning home to an appointment in the Ministry of Labour in early 1918. He was placed back on the Retired List in the rank of Commander at the war's end.

1939-45Recalled on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, Heaton was appointed Naval Officer in Command (N.O.I.C.) of minesweeping craft at Lowestoft. Then in March 1940, he took command of H.M.S. *Epping*, an ex-L.N.E.R. vessel which had been converted for use as a minesweeper depot ship. About the same time, he was given the acting rank of Captain and took up duties as N.O.I.C. of *Badger*, the minesweeping base at Harwich, Essex. He was awarded the O.B.E., which distinction he received at Buckingham Palace on 6 August 1940.

'Agaressive'

In March 1941, Heaton was appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Aggressive*, the aptly named Coastal Forces base at Newhaven, Sussex, and he remained similarly employed until May 1945. Home to the 1st Steam Gun Boat (S.G.B.) Flotilla - which was long-commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Peter Scott, M.B.E., D.S.C., the son of Captain Robert Falcon Scott of Polar fame - Aggressive was to play an important role in the 'Battle of the Narrow Seas'.

Relentless - and punishing - anti-E-boat operations aside, *Aggressive's* S.G.B.s lent gallant service in the Dieppe raid and off Normandy in the summer of 1944. Resultant casualties were high, Heaton regularly bearing witness to the dead and wounded being landed at Newhaven after point-blank 'firefights' conducted in the Channel and off the Dutch coast.





Left to right, seated: Sub. Lieutenant J. C. Erskine-Hill, D.S.C., Lieutenant 'Tom' Boyd, D.S.O., an unknown officer, and a rating clutching S.G.B. Grey Fox's ship's cat, "UTCFA". The moggy was named with their base C.O. - Captain G. W. H. Heaton, D.S.O., O.B.E. – in mind: Up The Captain's Fat A---'

By all accounts a stickler for discipline, his style of command inevitably clashed with the high spirits of his young "Wavy Navy" charges. Yet - as well-known to this cataloguer via his father who served in H.M. S.G.B. *Grey Fox* - Heaton's harsh style of command was a steadying hand in such challenging times. Moreover, as evidenced by his 'France and Germany' clasp, he joined his S.G.B.s on some of their countless forays to the Normandy beachhead in the summer of 1944; he was awarded 'Letter of Praise' by Their Lordships of the Admiralty.

He bade farewell to the 1st S.G.B. Flotilla in early 1945, when it was transferred to Dartmouth to undertake minesweeping duties, Their Lordships having ordained it needed a 'rest' after three years of constant action. Heaton - one of the Senior Service's most qualified minesweeping officers - no doubt imparted some useful words of advice.

He was placed back on the Retired List in September 1945 and died in March 1976; sold with copied research.



INTRODUCTION

In the annals of the Second World War at sea may be found many examples of heart-rending self-sacrifice and valour that command deep admiration and respect: quite exceptional - and inspiring - examples of heroism enacted in the face of great danger.

Within that context must surely be the handful of officers and ratings who were afforded the dubious - and highly perilous - honour of boarding stricken U-Boats in pursuit of 'Enigma'. The extraordinary courage of one such party - led by Lieutenant David Balme of H.M.S. *Bulldog* - secured not just an Enigma machine but a vital codebook from the *U-110* in April 1941. In the aftermath of that heroic effort, the salvaged hardware and codes played a significant role in cryptanalysis led by Alan Turing at Bletchley Park: the captured Enigma machine was used to intercept countless U-Boat 'Wolfpacks' and undoubtedly contributed to our ultimate victory in the battle of the Atlantic.

A few months later - on the night of 10-11 September 1941 - whilst steaming to the assistance of a convoy of 64 merchantmen off Greenland - H.M.C.S. *Chambly* and H.M.C.S. *Moose Jaw* engaged and brought to the surface *U-501*. Here, then, arose another 'Enigma opportunity', an opportunity gallantly taken up by Lieutenant E. T. 'Ted' Simmons, R.C.N.V.R., and a boarding party from the *Chambly*. One of his party was drowned but Simmons, having confronted a brace or so of belligerent U-Boat men with his revolver, managed to enter the conning tower and make his way to the control room, flashlight in hand: the damaged U-Boat began to sink fast, so Simmons had to run for it and barely escaped through the hatch as the U-Boat made its last plunge.

The Canadians celebrated their first U-Boat 'kill' and Simmons's survival: he was awarded the D.S.C.

An indication of just how lucky he was to escape a terrible end in the confines of the stricken *U-501* is to be found in another episode in the battle to secure the latest Enigma hardware and codes. On 30 October 1942, in an action in the Mediterranean, *U-559* was brought to the surface and engaged by H.M.S. *Petard* and her consorts. Once again, an opportunity arose to mount a boarding party, on this occasion under the leadership of Lieutenant Anthony Fasson. He and his comrades managed to secure some valuable code books but the gallant Lieutenant - and one of his party - Able Seaman Colin Grazier - were unable to get clear when the *U-559* took her final plunge: both were awarded posthumous George Crosses.

Simmons's hair-raising exploits aboard - and escape from - the stricken *U-501* did little to dampen his appetite for action. The contrary. On 19 January 1943, whilst in command of H.M.C.S. *Port Arthur*, he accounted for the Italian submarine *Tritone* after delivering 'a perfect 10 pattern depth charge attack' off Bougie, Algeria. He was awarded an immediate D.S.O.

No less memorable than Simmons's resultant - unique - combination of gallantry awards to the R.C.N.V.R. is the fact his gallant exploits served as the catalyst for the making of the wartime motion picture "Corvette K-225", featuring Hollywood star Randolph Scott (1943):

«https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4tqSSTGXoUU

With well over 300,000 views and 753 'likes', it is pleasing to reflect that the gallant exploits of Simmons and his shipmates live on.

Less pleasing is Hollywood's more recent effort in respect of portraying the story of the capture of the first Enigma machine, namely the release of the motion picture *U-571* in June 2000. Rather than correctly credit the Royal Navy - and H.M.S. *Bulldog* - with that distinction, the plot chose to credit 'disguised submariners' of United States Navy. Simmons, who was living in retirement in England at the time, felt compelled to voice his displeasure: such became the scale of the British public's displeasure that the matter reached the Houses of Parliament, where in fact Prime Minister Tony Blair described the film as an 'affront' to British sailors.

To that sentiment - and by way of general observation - should be added the equal affront caused the officers and ratings of the Royal Canadian Navy, not least Commander E. T. Simmons, D.S.O., D.S.C., who ended the conflict in command of the successful - all-Canadian striking force - Escort Group 26.

He may have retired to England but his heart remained in Canada. Following his death in 1989, his ashes were committed to the deep from the decks of H.M.C.S. *Huron*: a framed nautical chart of the location of that solemn event - off Esquimalt, B.C. - is included.



679 'Once the party was on the U-boat's heaving deck, Simmons yelled "Hands up!", seized a German crewman who spoke English and ordered him below. When his captive refused, protesting that "No good, boat alles kaput!" Simmons brandished his .45 calibre pistol and propelled two other Germans towards the conning tower. They too refused to go below; the U-boat was now sinking stern first and time was running out. Simmons jumped onto the ladder and went down the hatch with a flashlight ...'

'Local Heroes' - an article on the wartime career of Lieutenant-Commander E. T. 'Ted' Simmons, D.S.O., D.S.C. - by Rick James, Esquimalt Naval & Military Museum website, refers.

The remarkable Second World War anti-U-boat operations immediate D.S.O., 'boarding party' D.S.C. group of seven awarded to Commander E. T. 'Ted' Simmons, Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve: just nine D.S.O.s were awarded to the Royal Canadian Navy in the last war, Simmons's example being unique to the R.C.N.V.R.



Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., 1st type, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse of the suspension bar officially dated '1943'; Distinguished Service Cross, G.VI.R., hallmarks for London 1942, the reverse officially dated '1942'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Canadian Voluntary Service Medal 1939-45, with overseas clasp; Defence Medal 1939-45; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *upper brooch-bar of D.S.O. removed for mounting purposes, generally very fine or better* (6)

£12,000-15,000

D.S.O. London Gazette 4 May 1943:

'For skill and judgment in action against enemy submarines.'

D.S.C. London Gazette 3 March 1942:

'For bravery and enterprise in action against enemy submarines.'

Edward Theodore Simmons was born in Vernon, B.C. in 1910 but later moved to Victoria, where he was educated locally and became an interior decorator. Enlisting in the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve (R.C.N.V.R.) on the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, he was commissioned and attended the training establishment H.M.C.S. *Stone Frigate*, at Kingston, Ontario.

In December 1940, he joined the recently commissioned Flower-class corvette H.M.C.S. *Chambly*, in which capacity he was quickly employed on the Atlantic-run, operating in an escort force out of Newfoundland.

Life aboard a Flower-class corvette was tough by any standards. The Canadian War Museum website states:





'Service in 'Flowers' in the North Atlantic was typically cold, wet, and uncomfortable. Every plunge into an oncoming wave was followed by a cascade of water into the well deck amidships. Men at action stations were drenched with spray, and water entered living spaces through hatches. The interior was constantly wet. The head (toilet) was drained by a straight pipe to the ocean; and a reverse flow of the icy North Atlantic would cleanse the backside of those using it during rough weather. Men slept on lockers or table-tops or in any dark place that offered a little warmth. They [the Flowers] had a reputation of having poor sea-handling characteristics; rolling in heavy seas with complete 80-degree rolls (40 degrees each side of the normal upright position) being fairly common ...'

First Canadian U-Boat 'kill'

It was amidst such conditions that H.M.C.S. *Moose Jaw* and H.M.C.S. *Chambly* rushed to the assistance of convoy SC-42 in September 1941, a convoy of 64 merchantmen which had fallen prey to a determined 'Wolfpack' attack off Greenland - some 18 merchant ships were sunk in the running battle that ensued:

'The attacks subsided during the day of 10 September, but, as dusk fell, the German submarines renewed their assault on Convoy SC-42. Captain 'Chummy' Prentice of the R.C.N. corvette H.M.C.S. Chambly anticipated that the enemy would attack the convoy from the south. Together with the corvette H.M.C.S. Moose Jaw, the Chambly moved to intercept the German submarines. Almost immediately, Prentice's ASDIC team reported the location and depth of a U-Boat. Prentice ordered the crew of the Chambly to execute a fast attack with five depth charges. Within minutes, the heavily damaged German submarine U-501 struggled to the surface. The captain of the Moose Jaw, 'Freddie' Grubb, ordered his crew to ram the damaged vessel, but the small corvette merely glanced off the submarine's hull. As the Moose Jaw pulled back, the Chambly drew alongside the stricken submarine, and Lieutenant Ted Simmons led a boarding party onto U-501. Simmons's goal was to seize the German code books and code machines ...'



'Local Heroes' - an article on the wartime career of Simmons - by Rick James, published by the Esquimalt Naval & Military Museum, continues:

'Once the party was on the U-Boat's heaving deck, Simmons yelled "Hands up!", seized a German crewman who spoke English and ordered him below. When his captive refused, protesting that "No good, boat alles kaput!" Simmons brandished his .45 calibre pistol and propelled two other Germans towards the conning tower. They too refused to go below; the U-Boat was now sinking stern first and time was running out. Simmons jumped onto the ladder and went down the hatch with a flashlight. Descending, he discovered that the captured U-Boat was flooding fast. Simmons abandoned hope of retrieving code books and scrambled back up the conning tower. He quickly ordered everyone over the side, boarding party and prisoners alike. When the group mustered aboard *Chambly*, it was discovered that a stoker, William Irvin Brown, was missing, possibly sucked under by the U-Boat as it descended to the sea bottom ...'

Simmons was awarded the D.S.C. and the Royal Canadian Navy celebrated its first U-Boat 'kill'. According to *Moose Jaw's* captain's official report, the U-Boat's survivors comprised an interesting bunch:

'The three German officers rescued (the Commanding Officer, Executive Officer, and Second Lieutenant) were placed in my cabin under guard. The remainder of the prisoners were placed in the after cabin flat. I learned several days later that there were two midshipmen amongst the ratings, but decided to leave them there at the request of the German captain, as I considered that it was then too late to prevent them instructing the captured ship's company on their behaviour should they wish to do so.

All prisoners were well behaved and gave no trouble. There was genuine affection between officers and men. I found them as most unwilling to talk on Service subjects and, as I was unable to see them for two days after their capture, I decided not to question them. This decision was endorsed by the Intelligence Officer from the Admiralty, who later interviewed me. The officers appeared secretly glad that they would no longer be actively engaged in hostilities. They were most interested in corvette construction and performance generally, and asked a good many questions on the subject. On the occasions when I reduced the speed of the convoy they appeared to be most uneasy and commented on the danger of so slow a speed. They considered our food inferior to theirs. This is hardly to be wondered at, as the only food remaining in the ship consisted of tinned beef, vegetables, potatoes, and ship's biscuit. They informed me that the German Navy issues tinned bread of excellent quality which keeps indefinitely. They also stated that all ships carry various vitamin tablets, which have been found of great use. These tablets are made from secret formulas held by one firm in Germany. They were convinced that Germany had ample oil and food reserves for continuation of the war, but did not appear certain of the war's final outcome.

The total number of prisoners taken from the U-501 was three commissioned officers, two midshipmen, and twenty-four ratings.

The Commanding officer, Commander Hugo Forster, is a man of thirty-five, and was born in Berlin. He was quiet, well-mannered man, and I saw no signs of the Nazi influence [He committed suicide rather than accept repatriation at the war's end].

The Executive Officer, Lieutenant Werner Albring, age twenty-six, was born in Wessel. I believe that if it had not been for the example set him by his Commanding Officer he would have given trouble, as he appeared to be a Nazi type.

The Second Lieutenant, Lieutenant Has Sittenfeld, age twenty-four, born in Kiel, was in manners and attitude, like his Commanding Officer.

All three officers spoke both English and French but none of the ratings appeared able to speak any language but German.'

Kill' number 2

In the new year of 1943, following a Navigation course, Simmons took command of *H.M.C.S. Port Arthur*. It was in this capacity that he was directly responsible for the destruction of the Italian submarine *Tritone*, when he orchestrated a model attack off Algeria on 19 January. H.M.C.S. *Port Arthur* takes up the story:



'Port Arthur's attack procedure was faultless. Within five minutes of the first indistinct contact having been made, a full 10 charge pattern of depth charges was raining down upon the target. The resulting explosions temporarily put Port Arthur's asdic out of order. Contact could not be regained but in the meantime, the destroyer H.M.S. Antelope had been racing towards the scene of action and was now in position to continue the hunt.

However, *Port Arthur's* one attack had been sufficient and as *Antelope* charged in, the submarine came to the surface dead ahead of her. *Antelope* opened fire with all guns that would bear but it was obvious that the submarine was sinking and *Antelope* ceased fire to pick up survivors.

In his subsequent report of the action, the Commanding Officer of *Antelope* made it quite clear that when the submarine had surfaced, it had been already a "dead duck". *Port Arthur's* victim was proved to have been the Italian submarine *Tritone*. She had left Genoa on her first operational assignment a few days earlier.

Unfortunately for her, it was her first and last patrol. Of her company of seven officers and 45 men, four officers and 22 men were rescued. Listed among the survivors was the Captain.'

Following this success - and like exploits enacted by H.M.C.S. *Ville de Quebec* - Winston Churchill sent a congratulatory message to the Canadian Prime Minister. Simmons was awarded an immediate D.S.O.

Senior command

In the following year, he returned to his hometown to commission the River-class frigate H.M.C.S. *Beacon Hill*. Otherwise known as 'Victoria's very own ship', *Beacon Hill* was soon engaged in patrol and convoy duties in the Irish Sea and English Channel, for Simmons - now an acting Commander - was Senior Officer of Escort Group 26, an 'all-Canadian striking force'. By war's end, *Beacon Hill* had supported - or distantly supported - a total of 79 convoys under the command of her now famous captain.

On being released from the R.C.N.V.R. in December 1945, Simmons pursued a successful career with the Distillers Corporation of Canada, latterly as President. He retired to England in 1965 and, following his death in 1989, his ashes were committed to the deep from H.M.C.S. *Huron*.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising:

- (i) The recipient's D.S.O. warrant, in the name of 'Temporary Lieutenant E. T. Simmons, D.S.C., Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve', dated 4 May 1943.
- Admiralty letter informing the recipient of his award of the D.S.O., dated 5 May 1943; related High Commissioner for Canada's congratulatory letter, dated 8 May 1943, and Canadian Department of National Defence (Naval Service) forwarding letter for the warrants of the Order, dated 18 December 1943.
- (iii)
 The recipient's commission warrant for the rank of Temporary Lieutenant, R.C.N.V.R., in the name of 'Mr. Edward Theodore Simmons', dated 30 August 1941.
 (iv)

R.C.N.V.R. Navigation School, certificate for Specialist 'N' Officer, in the name of 'Lieut. E. T. Simmons, D.S.C., R.C.N.V.R.', dated 11 April 1942.

- (v) A folio of signals, H.M.C.S. *Beacon Hill*, dated 8 May 1945, the cover inscribed, 'A./Commander Edward T. Simmons, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.C.N.V.R.', containing 20 original and fascinating 'Naval Message' sheets including those of a 'SECRET' nature.
- (vi) A quantity of wartime photographs, including images of the recipient being presented with his D.S.C. and another, with his mother, after receiving his D.S.O.; addressing ship's company, etc.





(vii)

A framed newspaper advert for the motion picture "Corvette K-225" with strapline, 'Here it is Victoria, it is your picture!' and text the stating 'Corvette K-225 is based on experiences of H.M.C.S. *Port Arthur* under command of Lt. Com. Ted Simmons, D.S.O., D.S.C., well-known Victoria boy', the image of film stars Randolph Scott and Ellen Raines bracketed together by Simmons in ink, with further annotation in his own hand 'Us!'; together with a framed feature from *The Rally*, 15 August 1943, showing Simmons and five other officers in caricature form.

(viii)

A wartime scrap book containing a mass of newspaper cuttings in respect of the recipient's widely publicised exploits and commands, together a telegram reporting his safe return home in 1945.

Please see Lot 641 for the recipient's miniature dress medals.

680



If the occasions which call for fortitude and courage in an M.T.B. action are related in any way to victory or defeat, it is often in inverse ratio, for it is in adversity that those qualities in the human spirit shine most brightly. In the autumn of 1944, however, a battle was fought in which great boldness well-earned the success it deserved, although not without cost, both in men and boats, and fortitude and courage were called for in full measure. Most of the action took place during one fiery hour between half-past midnight and 1.30 a.m. on the morning of 1st October, when five of our M.T.Bs. made their attack on an escorted convoy coming towards Ijmuiden from the south ...?

The Battle of the Narrow Seas, by Lieutenant-Commander Peter Scott, M.B.E., D.S.C., refers.

The outstanding Second World War Coastal Forces D.S.M. group of four awarded to Stoker L. G. Sykes, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallantry in M.T.B. 347 in 'a battle as full of the colour and essence of M.T.B. warfare as any which was ever fought in the Narrow Seas'



Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R. (Stoker 1 G. Sykes, P/KX. 163409); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, generally good very fine (4)

£1,600-1,800

D.S.M. London Gazette 23 January 1945:

'For outstanding courage, skill and determination in attacks on enemy shipping while serving in light coastal craft.'

The original recommendation states:

'During the action on the night of 30 September-1 October 1944, he descended several times into the damaged engine room, which was full of noxious fumes, without a breathing apparatus, to plug a hole in the bottom of the boat; and later, in repeated attempts to restart the engine.'

Geoffrey Sykes, a native of Drighlinton, Yorkshire, was serving as a Stoker in M.T.B. 347, under Lieutenant A. D. 'Alec' Foster, R.N.V.R., at the time of the above cited action.

M.T.B. 347 was one of five boats from Felixstowe's 11th Flotilla to participate in this celebrated action, fought off Ijmuiden in the early morning hours of 1 October 1944. It proved to be the mother of firefights, the M.T.Bs. jumping a heavily defended enemy convoy at about half past midnight.

As related by Peter Scott, Foster's boat took her first major hit in the early phases of the action, when she followed up the Flotilla's initial attack with M.T.B. 350, under Sub. Lieutenant H. G. Franklin, D.S.C., R.N.V.R. Of the damage sustained by Foster's boat, the Flotilla C.O. later reported:

'A 3- or 4-inch shell tore a large hole in the starboard torpedo-tube, cracking the air bottle of the torpedo; it also blew the after Oerlikon gunner over the side and wounded two other gun's crew ratings. Smaller calibre shells hit the port torpedo-tube, bridge, mast and Oerlikon ready-use locker, setting a pan on fire. At 0040 opened fire on trawler to starboard with after Oerlikon, many hits been seen on the bridge and superstructure. Range of vessel 800 yards. Passed order to fire torpedoes to M.T.B. 350, who did not receive the order. Both tubes in 347 failed to fire. The seaman torpedoman on the port tube reported the breach block was damaged and unable to be fired; the starboard tube was obviously useless.'



Foster's immediate consort - M.T.B. 350 - carried on the attack and gained two torpedo strikes, prior to stopping to pick up survivors from M.T.B. 360, which had been set ablaze by accurate enemy fire. Peter Scott continues:

'Franklin's determination in pressing home his attack to 500 yards in the face of such opposition was beyond all praise. No less remarkable was Foster's continued approach after his boat had been hit, in the hope that the second torpedo might still be able to be fired.'

Foster's boat was by now in a sorry state. His Flotilla C.O.'s report continues:

'At 0041 M.T.B. 347 was hit in the engine-room. One 3- or 4-inch shell exploded on the after end of the central engine, blowing down the engine-room tiller-flat bulkhead, lifting the deck off the tiller-flat, making a large hole in the bottom of the boat below the centre engine, damaging the auxiliary engine, and assisting the centre engine Dumbflows through the port side of the boat. A few seconds later another large shell hit the starboard engine, and smaller shells struck the port engine outboard exhaust manifold and damaged the electrics. The steering gear was put out of action, and the C.S.A. gear [smoke making apparatus] and other upper deck fittings were removed. The Motor Mechanic, with a shell splinter in his shoulder, was the only casualty from these hits. The Motor Mechanic ordered the engine-room, which was full of exhaust fumes, to be cleared. Bunk cushions were brought aft and attempts were made to plug the hole in the bottom of the boat by the engine-room crew, while holding their breath, as the smoke helmet had been blown away ...'

In such circumstances, Foster would have been fully entitled to withdraw from the scene of battle. Instead, as related by his Flotilla C.O., he returned to the fray:

'At 0200 two explosions and columns of water, followed by a cloud of smoke, were seen on a motor vessel, which was now about a cable to port. M.T.B. 347 proceeded at about 4 knots on the inboard bank of cylinders of the port engine, and on hand-steering, course south-east. At 0045 crossed bow of a trawler which was burning fiercely aft. Oerlikon fire was opened on this ship at 100 yards' range and many hits were seen on her bridge, which was left burning. Her return fire hit M.T.B. 347 forward, causing her to make water in the forward heads. This leak was stopped with mattresses. At 0046 the helm was put hard a-starboard to bring the boat on a reciprocal of the enemy's course.'

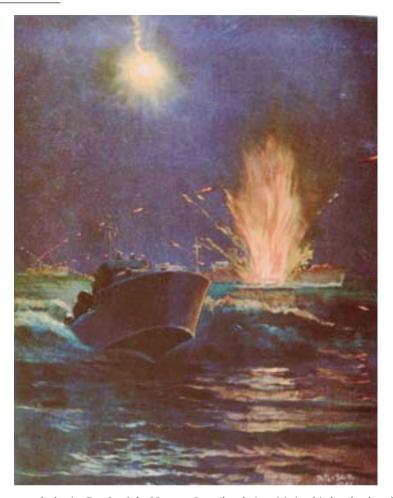
347's ordeal was far from over:

'Unfortunately the rudders jammed in this position. The boat circled slowly, completely out of control, and struck the next enemy in the line a glancing blow amidships with her port bow. This ship was a minesweeper with sweep out aft and flying a balloon. She was firing on both quarters and did not appear to see M.T.B. 347. As the Oerlikons were being reloaded by the one remaining gunner, and in view of the extreme proximity, the Commanding Officer decided not to attract her attention by firing the .303. While circling away the steering gear was freed and the boat was brought to the reciprocal of the enemy's course. As she drew clear of the minesweeper, she was hit on the starboard bow by a large shell, presumably fired by one of the inshore escorts. This escort opened inaccurate fire on M.T.B. 347, but a small fire was started in the wheelhouse. This was extinguished at once. About this time three trawlers were seen to port, range about 1,000 yards. Two minutes later the next enemy in line, a small tug, was abeam range 75 yards. She was engaged and heavily hit on the bridge by the Commanding Officer, who had manned the after Oerlikon. Fire was then switched to another dark shape, which was now abeam, range 250 yards. The remaining rounds in the pans, about ten in all, were fired, but no hits were seen. This target was silhouetted and seen to be a large destroyer. Fortunately she did not open fire. By the time M.T.B. 347's guns were reloaded, she was no longer visible and no other ships could be seen.

During these actions a fire in the engine-room had been reported and the methyl-bromide extinguishers had been released without success. The time was now about 0055 and a burning wreck was seen to the west. A south-westerly course was steered to clear this, as its identity was not known. The R/T receiver was still working and the Senior Officer could be heard calling M.T.B. 347 up. The aerials were re-rigged and attempts were made to answer, without success. At 0110 the port engine stopped, and the engine-room crew tried hard to restart again while holding their breath. Water was now over the starters and their efforts were in vain. At 0120 the boat began to settle by the stern, and after ordering the wounded to be put on the raft and confidential books to be sunk, the order was given to abandon. At 0130 M.T.B. 347 sank by the stern and disappeared.'

The raft was eventually found by Lieutenant F. W. Bourne, D.S.C., R.N.V.R., the Flotilla C.O., in M.T.B. 351, and 347's gallant survivors were embarked for Felixstowe.





As Peter Scott concludes in *Battle of the Narrow Seas*, 'by their spirit in this battle alone' the names of Alec Foster and Henry Franklin - and their gallant crews - will long be remembered in the annals of Coastal Forces; so too Geoffrey Sykes, whose fortitude in the carnage of *347's* engine-room defies belief. No wonder he was awarded an immediate D.S.M.



M.T.B. 347 at speed (Courtesy of the Imperial War Museum, London; FL 25722)



An exceptional Second World War B.E.M. awarded to Fireman E. E. Harden, Merchant Navy, who somehow survived the loss of three ships:

The S.S. *Harpasa* - bombed and sunk by Japanese aircraft off the east coast of India on 5 April 1942

The S.S. Tak Sang - engaged and sunk in a point-blank encounter with a Japanese cruiser on 6 April 1942

The S.S. Fort Howe - torpedoed and sunk by the U-410 off Bougie on 1 October 1943

British Empire Medal, Civil Division, G.VI.R. (Ernest Edward Harden), officially engraved naming, good very fine

£500-600

B.E.M. London Gazette 10 November 1942:

'The ship [the S.S. *Harpasa*] was hit by bombs from a Japanese aircraft and caught fire. Although flames had already reached the poop and were spreading fast towards the ammunition, Fireman Harden volunteered to go aft and throw overboard the shells from the poop gun pits. He showed courage and devotion to duty without regard for his personal safety.'

Ernest Edward Harden was born in Birkenhead on 2 February 1920 and entered the Merchant Navy as a Fireman in the summer of 1941.

First time in the drink

A cargo liner of the J. & C. Harrison Line, the S.S. *Harpasa* departed Calcutta for Mombassa on 1 April 1942. Her crew numbered 39, including Harden and three R.N. gunners. Owing to her slow speed, *Harpasa* dropped behind her convoy and, making just eight knots, she fell victim to Japanese aircraft in the afternoon of the 5 April. A pair of Zeros delivered two low-level attacks, the second of which proved devastating:

'These same aircraft circled and attacked again from the starboard quarter, this time only passing 150 yards from the stern. I saw them release five bombs and watch them coming towards the ship. All five bombs fell into No. 5 Hold which immediately burst into flames and within two minutes the gunnies and oil stowed in the 'tween decks was blazing fiercely and spreading rapidly aft to the poop. No 5's hatches and beam were blown away and the telemotor steering gear was broken ...'

Here, then, as cited above, was the moment Harden stepped forward to jettison ammunition. Having then put up a brave battle to contain the flames, *Harpasa's* skipper decided to abandon ship:

'The ship was settling and the decks were only 12 feet above water when we abandoned and at 1700 the magazines blew up, disintegrating the after part of the ship. The S.S. *Tak Sang*, the acting Commodore of the group, was about 15 miles ahead and turned back at 1730. She picked up the complete crew from my boat.'

Second time in the drink

Yet the trials and tribulations of *Harpasa's* crew were far from over:

'On boarding the *Tak Sang* we were given quarters for the night and early next morning, about 0645, we were awakened by the alarm bells and were informed that enemy aircraft had been sighted. However, a few minutes later the all clear was sounded and soon afterwards the Captain of *Tak Sang* told us that he had sighted the British Fleet ...'

It was in fact a Japanese fleet:

'I went up on deck and saw one Japanese heavy cruiser on one side and an aircraft carrier with a destroyer on the other and, without warning, the cruiser opened fire at point-blank range. I went to the boat deck and I heard the Captain's order to abandon ship. The *Tak Sang's* guns did not open fire nor did I see guns fired from any part of the ship. Within a few minutes the ship listed heavily and in eight minutes she sank by the head. I dived overboard and swam round to the other side of the ship where I found three boats and two rafts which had been floated off the ship. I swam to the captain's boat and was pulled into it. All three boats were waterlogged and damaged and I found that five of my crew and 12 crew of the *Tak Sang* had been killed. Having sunk *Tak Sang* the Japanese Fleet steamed after the other ships of our group and I believe some 40 ships were sunk in this area.



We baled the boats out and patched them up as best we could and rowed ashore, landing on the beach at 1100 on 7 April, from where we had to walk 15 miles to Chitacole, the nearest town. We remained here for 10 days and returned to Calcutta by train.'

Harden was awarded the B.E.M. and *Harpasa's* skipper, and two ratings, received commendations, one of the latter as a posthumous award.

Third time in the drink

In the summer of 1943, Harden joined the S.S. *Fort Howe*, bound from Liverpool for North Africa. She was subsequently deployed to Salerno, before commencing her return voyage to the U.K. late September 1943.

At 00.05 hours on 1 October 1943, *U-410* fired five single torpedoes at the convoy MKS-26 east off Bougie and observed one ship sinking and heard four more detonations. The resulting report indicated the sinking or torpedoing of four ships totalling 31.000 tons.

In fact, two ships were sunk, the *Fort Howe* and *Empire Commerce*. The Master, 49 crew members and 18 gunners from *Fort Howe* (Master William Williams), Harden among them, were picked up by H.M.S *Spiraea* (Lt. A. H. Pierce, O.B.E., R.N.R.) and H.M.S. *Alisma* (Lt. G. Lanning, R.A.N.V.R.) and landed at Bougie. Two gunners were lost.

Harden later served in a merchant shipping pool out of Naples. He was finally discharged from the Merchant Navy in November 1947; sold with copied research.



x682 The outstanding G.C.B. and Army Gold Cross awarded to General Sir Matthew Whitworth-Aylmer, 5th Baron Aylmer, a long-served and gallant officer of the 49th Foot and Coldstream Guards, who rose to the command of a Brigade in the Peninsular

Highly regarded by the Duke of Wellington, the latter recommended him as a worthy recipient of the newly instituted Army Gold Medal - writing that, '...there are no Officers in the army who are more deserving of His Majesty's favour ...'

Wellington's high opinion of Aylmer continued for at least the next two decades and culminated in his appointment as Governor-General of Lower Canada in the 1830s, a challenging appointment undertaken in the face of unflinching resentment from the French-Canadian community

Yet Aylmer, who was blessed with both physical and moral courage - and an unstinting sense of duty - gained the respect of his most determined detractors: that sense of duty well stood the test of time for, in his 70s, he turned out as a special constable during the Chartist disturbances in London in 1848

(i) The Most Honourable Order of the Bath (G.C.B.), Military Division, breast star, silver, gold and enamel applique centre, the reverse engraved, 'Rundell Bridge & Co., Jewellers to Their Majesties and All the Royal Family, Ludgate Hill, London', gold reverse pin for wearing, 104 mm. by 95 mm., contained in its original leather case

(ii)
Army Gold Cross 1806-14, for Talavera, Fuentes D'Onor, Vittoria and Nive, 1 clasp, Busaco (Major Genl. Lord Aylmer), complete with all original wearing fitments and riband, in its original red leather case of issue, rivet heads on middle left and right arms lacking and central lions slack, otherwise good very fine (2)

£20,000-30,000



Matthew Aylmer was born on 25 May 1775; he was the eldest son of Henry, 4th Baron Aylmer of Balrath, in the Peerage of Ireland, and succeeded to the title, and a baronetcy, on the death of his father in October 1785. Two years later, aged twelve, he was purchased an ensigncy in the 49th (or the Hertfordshire) Regiment of Foot, then stationed at Kinsale, Co. Cork. When the 49th sailed for Barbados in the Spring of 1788, Aylmer remained at home, probably to finish his education, and did not join his regiment until late 1790. Having served about six months in Barbados, he returned home on six months' sick leave in May 1791. When his sick leave ended, he returned to the island having been purchased promotion to Lieutenant in October 1791 - in time to accompany the 49th to Jamaica in February 1792.







Off to war - St. Domingue - wounds

The outbreak of the war with Revolutionary France in 1793 brought his first experience of active service. In September 1793, as one of the Lieutenants in the 49th's Grenadier Company, he landed on the French island colony of St. Domingue: the flank companies of the 49th formed part of a small force, which was reinforced a month later, sent to assist French Royalist forces combatting French Republican forces allied to freed French slaves. The situation was, to put it mildly, confused.

Aylmer spent the next eleven months in St. Domingue, participating in two attacks on Tiberun, in the storming of Fort L'Acul and in the capture of Port-au-Prince, as well as being wounded in a skirmish at Bombard: as a grenadier officer, he would have been - with his men - in the forefront of most assaults. In 1794, he briefly held the rank of Captain-Lieutenant, commanding the Colonel's Company, before being promoted Captain and given his own company later in the year. Later in 1794, he returned home on six months' sick leave and may not have returned to the West Indies. The remnants of the 49th returned home, initially to Ireland, early in 1796 but the battalion was stationed in Chelmsford, Essex, in 1797, at which time Aylmer served as aide-de-camp to Major-General John Leland, who commanded the Eastern Military District of England.

Flanders - prisoner of war

In 1798, the 49th marched to Great Yarmouth and then to Sandwich, Kent, from which its flank companies embarked, in May 1798, as part of a small force whose objective was to destroy a lock at Ostend and shipping at Blankenburg and, if possible, to attack Flushing. Aylmer commanded the 49th's Grenadier Company in the expedition. At first, most objectives were attained but poor weather prevented re-embarkation and, on 20 May 1798, the British force was attacked by a much larger enemy force, to which the British eventually surrendered. Aylmer and the officers and men of his company were made prisoners of war and incarcerated in the citadel at Lille before being exchanged after six months' captivity, duly rejoining the 49th in Winchester. In the following year, Aylmer and his company were again seconded from the 49th to help form a composite Grenadier Battalion in a force that attacked the Helder in August 1799. It is clear that he and his men were in the thick of the fighting for the next two months, at battles fought at close quarters in September and October, but - the campaign proving eventually inconclusive - the British withdrew at the end of October and Aylmer and his company rejoined the 49th, which was then stationed at Norwich.

Promotion

For a year, Aylmer was detached from the 49th to serve as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Lord Charles Somerset but in October 1800, he was promoted, without purchase, to the rank of Major in the newly raised 2nd Battalion of the 85th Regiment of Foot (or Buckinghamshire Volunteers). Shortly after his appointment, the Battalion was posted to St. Helier, Jersey, for a few months, returning to the Isle of Wight and then to Portsmouth in 1801, where it remained until early 1802. While his battalion was stationed in Portsmouth, in August 1801, Aylmer married. His wife was Louisa, one of four daughters of Sir John Call, Bart., an East India Company engineer and nabob, who had died the previous March. Early in 1802, the Battalion was ordered to Jamaica, arriving at Port Royal in February, and - in the following month - Aylmer purchased executive command of the Battalion, in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Seven months later, in October 1802 and as a result of the Peace of Amiens signed with France, the Battalion was disbanded and Aylmer transferred to the Half Pay list.

The resumption of hostilities - Coldstream Guards - further active service

The resumption of the war with France led to Aylmer exchanging from the Half Pay list, in June 1803, into the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards in the rank of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel. At the time, and until 1855, the three regiments of Foot Guards maintained a system of 'double-rank' whereby a Captain in a regiment of Foot Guards equated to a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Aylmer spent the next four years as a regimental officer in the Coldstream, accompanying his battalion to northern Germany in Lord Cathcart's abortive expedition in aid of Austria late in 1805 and in the pre-emptive strike against Denmark, and the attack upon Copenhagen, in the autumn of 1807. Following the Battalion's return home, to barracks in Chatham, in October 1807, Aylmer was detached on appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General (A.A.G.) to the Kent military District.



The Peninsular

His experience of staff work as an A.A.G. may have given his a taste for that type of soldiering since, in January 1809, he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General in the expedition to the Peninsula commanded by Major-General John Sherbrooke. Sherbrooke's force included the 1st Battalions of the Coldstream and 3rd Guards and landed in Portugal in March 1809. With the reorganisation of the British Army in Portugal in April 1809, newly under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, Aylmer was appointed one of eight A.A.G.s in the Army's Adjutant-General's Department and attached to the 1st Division of the Army.

As such, he experienced the first of his Peninsular battles, at Talavera late in July 1809. In July 1810, he was advanced by brevet to the rank of Colonel and made A.D.C. to the King - an honorary appointment that did not require his presence at Court. In September 1810, he was at the battle of Busaco and in December of that year was among those officers whom Wellington recommended as worthy of receipt of the newly instituted Army Gold Medal - Wellington writing that, '. there are no Officers in the army who are more deserving of His Majesty's favour.'

Adjutant-General - Major-General - Brigade Command - K.C.B.

After a period with the Army behind the Lines of Torres Vedras, Aylmer saw action again at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor early in May 1811 but then went home on sick leave, not returning to the Peninsula until November 1812, at which point he was appointed acting Adjutant-General. The Duke had earlier recommended him to Lieutenant-General Thomas Graham, writing in January 1811:

'I assure you that you could not have an Officer at the head of the department of the Adjutant General at Cadiz more fit for the situation, and better calculated to give you satisfaction, than Lord Aylmer and I am convinced that if you should think it proper to recommend that he should be sent to you, you will find him a most useful Staff Officer.'

On 11 June 1813 he was promoted Major-General and ten days later was present at the battle of Vittoria, having reverted to being Deputy A.G. and being singled-out for praise in Wellington's 'Vittoria' dispatch. In the following month, he was given command of an independent Brigade of Infantry, a command that he retained until the end of the war - although the composition of his brigade changed from time to time. Aylmer commanded his brigade at the crossing of the Bidassoa in October 1813 and at the battle of Nive, in December 1813. The brigade was occupied in the fighting around Bayonne early in 1814 and in the attack on that town.

Thus, with the exception of his fifteen months' sick leave, Lord Aylmer experienced almost the entirety of the Peninsular War, distinguishing himself in five major actions and earning the respect not only of his peers and subordinates but also that of Wellington who, as all sources agree, thought very highly of him, not least as a Brigade Commander.

In January 1815, he was appointed a Knight Commander of the military division of the newly enlarged Order of the Bath (K.C.B.) and wore the Army Gold Cross for four actions, with a clasp for the fifth.

Irish sojourn - gallant deeds in Rome

Aylmer returned home and was appointed to the Staff in Ireland, initially in the Central District and then in the Eastern District. He was appointed Adjutant-General and Inspector of the Recruiting Service in Ireland, posts that he held until 1822. In 1817, the Corporation of Dublin conferred the Freedom of the City upon him and in 1819 he was appointed one of the governors and Deputy Master of the Royal Military Hospital at Kilmainham.

Leaving the Irish Staff in 1822, Aylmer and his wife spent some time travelling on the Continent. Further evidence of his physical courage was manifest in February 1824 when he was a member of a party riding near Rome and his niece, Rose Bathurst, was swept into the Tiber, then in spate, together with her horse. Despite being unable to swim, Aylmer threw himself into the swollen river, twice, in attempts to rescue Rose but was unable to do so and nearly drowned in the attempt. Rose's body was recovered from the river six months later.

In May 1825, Aylmer was promoted to Lieutenant-General and in July that year, following the death of his uncle, Lord Whitworth, he added the Whitworth name and Arms to his own. In October 1827, he was appointed Colonel of the 56th (or the West Essex) Regiment of Foot



Governor-General and C.-in-C. of Lower Canada 1830-35

In 1830 he was asked by the Duke of Wellington's administration to go to Lower Canada as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the forces. Aylmer was chosen for the post since he had a proven record as an administrator, albeit a military one, since he spoke French fluently and was a francophile and since, as an Irishman, it was felt that he might understand Lower Canada's religious divisions - between the Roman Catholic French-Canadians and the largely Protestant Canadians of British descent - and be able to broker a better relationship between the two communities.

The post was, though, an irreconcilably poisoned chalice that would have defeated the best efforts of the most skilled diplomat-administrator: for all his many qualities that was not a title that Aylmer would have claimed for himself and the requirements of the post, together with the intransigence of the Lower Canada's two communities, had defeated several of his predecessors and would eventually lead to the rebellion of 1837-38. Although Aylmer began well, was loyally supported by his wife and won good opinions for his francophile urbanity and hospitality, the unflinching resentment of the French-Canadian community at what they saw as British rule eventually rendered his task impossible and he was recalled after five years.

Final honours

While in Canada, in July 1832, he transferred to the Colonelcy of the 18th (or the Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot. Following his return, in September 1836, he was advanced in the Order of the Bath to Knight Grand Cross (G.C.B.) and promoted General in November 1841.

Ever active, with his profound sense of duty undiminished, he enrolled as a special constable during the Chartist disturbances in London in 1848. He died as the result of a heart attack in February 1850 and - since he and Lady Aylmer were childless - was succeeded in the barony and baronetcy by his younger brother, Frederick.

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A good Guelphic Medal group of three to Private Eckhard Bohne, 2nd Light Battalion, King's German Legion, who was wounded at Copenhagen and again at Vittoria



Guelphic Medal for Bravery 1815 (Echard Bohne, vorm Schutz im 2n Leicht Bat. K.D.L.); Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Albuhera, Salamanca, Vittoria, St Sebastian (Eckhard Bohne, 2nd Lt. Bn. K.G.L.); Hanoverian Medal for Volunteers of the K.G.L. 1814, the first with contact marks, very fine or better (3)

£5,000-6,000

M.G.S. Ex-Cheylesmore Collection 1930; Guelphic Medal Ex-Sotheby's 1886 as a single item and next in the Jubilee Collection at Glendining's in May 1992.

Eckhard Bohne was awarded the Guelphic Medal for the following deeds:

'On the 25th October 1812, near Venta del Pozo, a rearguard fight took place; only the two dragoon regiments with English cavalry and the two light battalions of infantry were engaged. Bohne was one of those, who with Sergeant Lehmann, turned on the enemy cavalry and held them back. This ever courageous soldier received a not insignificant shot wound through the left arm at Vittoria, but only towards evening was it possible to get him to leave the battlefield due to loss of blood. As a result he was confined in hospital for several months. Previously at Copenhagen he had fought bravely as a Volunteer at the taking of the suburbs and had been wounded.' (Von Wissel, p.59, refers).

Bohne is shown in the June 1815 Muster Roll as 'on command at Ostend' and thus missed Waterloo. He was later promoted Corporal and was still alive in 1856.



684 'Colonel Bennett always took a keen interest in shooting, being himself one of the best shots in the Army and the winner of many important trophies in the matches of the Northern India Rifle Association, as well as a successful big game shot in Kashmir.

An instance of his fine marksmanship in target-shooting was witnessed one day on the rifle range when, as Regimental Musketry Instructor, he was endeavouring to train a batch of third-class shots to make the best of the very inferior, Lee-Enfield rifles which were at that time issued to battalions in India. One of the men, after several tries, failed altogether to get a single shot on target. "How is it, Private Atkins, that you are shooting so badly?" inquired the instructor. "Well, sir," said the man, "I think this 'ere rifle is a very bad one; I can't make nothing of it." Captain Bennett took the rifle from the man with his right hand only, put it to his shoulder, and without touching it at all with his other hand, aimed at the target, and immediately made a bull's-eye. "I don't think there is much fault to be found with that rifle," he remarked to the greatly surprised Mr. Atkins.'

Creagh, Sir O'Moore, and Humphris, E.M., The Distinguished Service Order 1886-1923, refers.

An extremely rare gold Victorian D.S.O. group of four awarded to Colonel W. Bennett, Yorkshire Regiment - one of the best shots in the British Army - who was decorated for his distinguished command of the 1st Battalion in the action at Giniss in December 1885



Distinguished Service Order, V.R., gold and enamel; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (Lieut. W. Bennett, 1st Bn. H.M.s 19th Regt.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (Lieut. Col. W. Bennett, 1/Yorks. R.); Khedive's Star 1884-86, generally good very fine (4)

£5,000-6,000

D.S.O. London Gazette 26 November 1886:

'For the action at Giniss.'

William Bennett was born in Athlone, Ireland on 15 November 1835. His father, Thomas Bennett, was Quarter-Master in the 14th Light Dragoons but later rose to the rank of Captain.

William enlisted in the 2nd Dragoon Guards on 18 August 1856, aged 20, and, having attained the rank of Lance-Corporal, purchased his discharge in May 1857: as revealed by papers relating to him in the Commander-in-Chief's Memoranda, his father, then stationed in Kirkee, had applied for him to be considered for a commission. That ambition was realised in March 1858, when William was appointed an Ensign in the 1st Battalion, 19th Regiment. Five months later, he joined his unit in India, where he passed in Hindustani and was appointed Regimental Interpreter.

Returning home in early 1862, he obtained a 1st Class Certificate at the School of Musketry, Hythe, the commencement of a career in such skills that saw him being recognised as one of the best shots in the Army.





In early 1865, he re-joined his regiment in India, and was subsequently present in the Hazara operations of 1868 on the North-West Frontier, including the expedition against the Black Mountain tribes (Medal & clasp).

Bennett returned to Hythe in July 1877, as Captain Instructor at the School, and was appointed D.A.A.G. for Musketry at Aldershot in March 1878. He remained similarly employed until gaining his Majority in January 1881, when he re-joined the Yorkshires in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

He was subsequently present in the Nile operations of 1884-85 (Medal & clasp; Khedive's Star), was advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel in March of the latter year and commanded the 1st Battalion with distinction at the battle of Giniss in December. He was awarded the D.S.O.



An artist's impression of the action at Giniss

Having been placed on the Retired List as a Colonel in November 1890, Bennett, a keen traveller, 'visited the Holy Land and many parts of Europe and North Africa'. By 1901 he was living at 96 Redcliffe Gardens, Kensington.



He died of pneumonia and cardiac failure at the Crown Hotel, Ruswarp, Yorkshire on 2 August 1912. An obituary and photograph appeared in the *Green Howards Gazette* in September 1912; sold with extensive copied research, including medal roll verification.

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London Gazette 1886, p. 5975.

The National Archives: WO 31/1170; WO 12/169 and 170; WO 25/870/1.

Green Howards Gazette, Vol XX, p. 92.

A unique Boer War D.S.O. group of three to Captain J. B. Rutherford, Behar Light Horse, late Lumsden's Horse



Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (Capt. J. B. Rutherford, Lumsdens Horse); Volunteer Force Long Service, E.VII.R. (Captn: J. B. Rutherford, D.S.O., Behar Lt. Horse.), minor enamel damage and depression to D.S.O. centre, official corrections on the third, very fine (3)

£1,800-2,200

A unique award to the Behar Light Horse for South Africa.

D.S.O. London Gazette 19 April 1901:

'In recognition of services during the operations in South Africa.'

John Brownley Rutherford was born in October 1864 and commissioned into the Behar Light Horse. He was one of 54 men of the unit who served in the Boer War attached to Lumsden's Horse in 1900. Following the announcement of his appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, he was invested with the insignia by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in 1902. Rutherford is recorded as having died in India.

686

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

'Those who worked with him [at the Board of Trade] felt that he did more than any other man on the home front to contribute to the winning of the war. All the most significant controls over civilian goods other than food were invented and set out by him. Before the war was over his were the plans for winning the peace - such things as the Monopolies Commission and the Development Areas.

Short, bright-eyed, confidential voice, utterly un-pompous, with no vestige of the expected Civil Service aura of public school, university and club, Wattie had that essential of true leader - the capacity to inspire affection in all his staff and to make them all, cleaners and messengers upwards, feel themselves to be essential - and in that sense equal - parts of the job in hand.'

A glowing tribute sent by Sir Francis Meynell to *The Times*, 28 March 1974, refers.

A fine K.B.E., Second World War C.B., Great War M.C. and Bar group of seven awarded to Sir Laurence 'Wattie' Watkinson, who won high praise for his determined and courageous leadership at the Board of Trade in the last war: he then helped 'win the peace' as Deputy Secretary at the Ministry of Fuel and Power in the bleak and challenging years of 1947-55

As a young officer in the Great War he had displayed similar qualities in abundance, so much so that he won a brace of M.C.s in the space of three weeks in France in October 1918. Regimental records of 1/8th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, refer to swathes of enemy ranks falling to - or being taken prisoner by - his platoon or company. Thus 14 who were taken out in a hand-to-hand encounter during a trench raid and a pair of German officers who had the misfortune to run into him outside Pommereuil in October 1918: they 'put up a good fight but were killed'

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (K.B.E.), Military Division, Knight Commander's 2nd type set of insignia, comprising neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, and breast star, silver and enamel, in its *Garrard*, *London* case of issue; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath (C.B.), Civil Division, Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1941, in its *Garrard*, *London* case of issue; Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, unnamed as issued, with its case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. L. Watkinson); Coronation 1953; Italy, Altipiani Medal, on original silk riband, mounted as worn where applicable, *generally good very fine or better* (8)

£2,400-2,800

K.B.E. London Gazette 9 June 1949.

C.B. London Gazette 1 January 1944.

M.C. London Gazette 8 March 1919. Regimental records state:

'In the attack on Beaurevoir on 5 October 1918, he was in command of one of the leading companies, and by conspicuous gallantry and skilful leadership he gained his objectives and captured about 100 prisoners and two machine-guns. The commanders of the left and support companies being casualties, he took command of the situation and organised the defence of the east side of the village, at the same time regaining touch on both flanks.'

Bar to M.C. London Gazette 2 April 1919. Regimental records state:

'During operations on 23-24 October 1918, he showed great initiative and gallantry in commanding his company. He got through the enemy defences and arrived on the outskirts of Pommereuil, got into touch with a tank and successfully cleared part of the village, capturing a large number of prisoners. He then proceeded to his position near Bois L'Eveque and consolidated, capturing more prisoners. During operations on 24 October, he again did good work.'

(George) Laurence 'Wattie' Watkinson was born on 29 January 1896, the son of G. L. Watkinson of Battenhall, Worcestershire and was educated at Worcester Royal Grammar School.

Soldier

Having found employment as a civil servant at the War Office, he applied for a commission and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 12th (Reserve) Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment in May 1915.

He subsequently joined the 1/8th Battalion in the Ypres salient in October 1917, but a week or two later he and his comrades were embarked for Italy. They saw action in the Piave operations and





mounted several major raids. The unit's war diary describes how Watkinson led No. 2 Platoon, 'A' Company in just such a raid near Camporovere on the night of 8-9 August 1918: he and his men killed 14 enemy soldiers in a severe hand-to-hand encounter.

In the following month, the Battalion was re-embarked for the final push in France and it was here, in the fighting at Beaurevoir in early October 1918, that Watkinson won his first M.C.; his Bar was awarded for like deeds at the capture of Pommereuil at the end of the same month, when - in the temporary rank of Captain - he commanded 'A' Company in the face of heavy opposition. At one point in the action two enemy officers - one of senior rank - ran into Watkinson: 'These two officers put up a good fight, but were killed, and one of their orderlies escaped.' Watkinson then commandeered the services of a tank and cleared the village of the enemy.

Outstanding civil servant

On being released from service in January 1919, Watkinson returned to the Civil Service, initially with an appointment as a clerk in the Inland Revenue. He subsequently rose to Board level but in 1931 he transferred to the Board of Trade. It was in this capacity - as related in Sir Francis Meynell's glowing tribute to *The Times* - that Watkinson rose to prominence and high office, particularly in the nation's hour of need in the Second World War.

From 1940, he worked as Principal Assistant Secretary and was directly involved in a number of vital measures of war-time control, commencing with the limitation of the output of the consumer goods industries needed to release labour for war work, continuing with concentration of industry to release factory space for war purposes and, as supplies of consumer goods became scarcer, concluding with the various measures for rationing; in particular, clothes and furniture rationing. In 1942 he was seconded to the newly established Ministry of Fuel and Power to work on the Beveridge scheme for the 'points' rationing of the various forms of fuel, returning to the Board of Trade at the end of the year. He remained employed as Under-Secretary for the remainder of the war, concentrating on arrangements for post-war reconstruction, in which role he proved inspirational. He was awarded the C.B.

Following V.E. Day, he was concerned with the working parties set up by Sir Stafford Cripps to enquire into some fifteen of the consumer goods industries, ranging from cotton and clothing to carpets and cutlery, and much besides. However, he was transferred as Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Fuel and Power in the fuel crisis of 1947, in which capacity he had to deal with the problems of the coal mining industry. He was appointed K.B.E.





Postscript

Watkinson subsequently served as Vice-Chairman of Harris Lebus Ltd. (1955-57) and as Chairman (1958-61). In the early to mid-1960s he acted as Chairman of the London Electricity Consultative Council and as a Member of the London Electricity Board. He was also a Member of the Monopolies Commission 1960-68.

Sir Laurence, who retired to Loughton in Essex, died in March 1974.



Sold with a quantity of original documentation and related artefacts, including:

- (i) A quantity of Great War period photographs, including nine portrait images of the recipient, one annotated, 'To Dollie. 30-9-15, Yours adoringly, Laurie.' they were married in 1919; postcard photographs (5) of training at Glasgow, 1915, and Tidworth Camp.
- (ii) Fourth Army certificates for the award of the Military Cross and Bar, both dated 6 March 1919 and signed Rawlinson, Commanding Fourth Army; and a small card certificate to 'Captain G. L. Watkinson, M.C.', who 'Served with the 1/8th Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment, on Active Service, from 11-X-1917 to 26.I.1919', signed by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Clarke.
- (iii) A Feldpostkarte addressed to recipient's father, and Field Service postcards (2) to Miss Doris Pilling, Blackpool, dated 22 October 1917 and 4 April 1918.
- (iv)
 Letter to the recipient's father, from William F. Baillie on behalf of the members of Baxter Church,
 Lorne St. Kidderminster, offering his congratulations 'How much your hearts must have been
 cheered by these distinguished Honours.'
- (v) Home Guard Certificate in the name of 'George Lawrence Watkinson', who served from 24 December 1941 to 31 December 1944.
- (vi) An archive of letters (21), many from notable politicians and their wives, including examples from Hugh Gaitskell (2), on Ministry of Fuel and Power letterhead notepaper stating his appreciation of Watkinson's work; from Dora Gaitskell requesting advice on how to stop her husband overworking and the impact on her own public life 'I have never acquired a strong taste for it. We are not moving into No. 11'; from Ernest Bevin (2), one dated 19 May 1952 and concerning the seriousness of the coal situation and the need for decision and action, the second a post-war letter of thanks; from Stafford Cripps and his wife Isobel (8), post-war era, wishing Watkinson a good recuperation and to 'get really fit not by riding though'; and further letters from Philip Noel-Baker, regarding the coal crisis and the help Watkinson has been offering ...'I seem to be having a hard time in the House at present, and I can assure you that your assistance in providing information and above all your wise advice, have been of immeasurable aid in easing my burden.'
- (vii)
 A 'Personal and Confidential' letter from 10, Downing Street, Whitehall, dated 11 May 1949, informing Watkinson of his appointment as Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the forthcoming Birthday Honour's list, in Central Chancery envelope; investiture tickets (2) in O.H.M.S. envelope; C.B. warrant and his Coronation Medal certificate.
- (viii) A quantity of post-war photographs (7), showing Watkinson at functions and at work.
- Newspaper and magazine cuttings relating to Wilkinson's role in the Second World War; appointment notices from *The Times*, noting Watkinson's role as Under-Secretary at the Board of Trade, 1942; articles relating to fuel rationing; award notifications and a *Daily Telegraph* article dated 24 July 1945, titled 'I thought it was good-bye.' This refers to his aircraft making a forced landing on an allotment at Edgware, Middlesex, whilst bound for a meeting of cotton leaders at Manchester. It seems the starboard engine of the Dakota cut out at 300 feet, causing it to 'belly land' in a small recreational park; sold with two photographs of the damaged Dakota.
- (x) Newspaper and magazine cuttings relating to his life and career post-war; including an article titled 'Furniture Boss tells of Good Year Ahead', relating to Harris Lebus furniture; and an article on the Duke of Edinburgh touring the Harris Lebus Works.
- (xi) Sweetheart brooches of the Worcestershire Regiment (3), two of circular form with silver inlay.

Please see Lot 637 for his miniature dress medals.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

An outstanding Great War C.M.G., C.B.E. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Dudgeon, Royal Army Medical Corps, one of the foremost medical specialists of his generation and the 'leading spirit' in bacterial research at St. Thomas's Hospital, not least in respect of the nature of germs commonly found in infected wounds: hence his special deployment to Gallipoli and Salonica

A regular contributor to *The Lancet*, the Professor delivered the Erasmus Wilson lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons and the Croonian and Horace Dobell lectures at the Royal College of Physicians, his work inspiring more than one department of morbid history



The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.), Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.), Military Division, Commander's 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Lt. Col. L. S. Dudgeon, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Col. L. S. Dudgeon); Serbia, Order of St. Sava, Commander's neck badge, in silver, silver-gilt and enamel, minor enamel damage to the last, generally very fine or better (6)

£4,000-5,000

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

C.B.E. London Gazette 3 June 1919.

Leonard Stanley Dudgeon qualified in medicine in 1899, as a St. Thomas's Hospital student, and quickly evinced special aptitude for scientific work; as a Louis Jenner student in pathology he became a prominent figure among the junior investigators at the institution.



The Great War - Gallipoli and Salonica

In July 1915, as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps, Dudgeon was appointed a member of a committee proceeding to the Mediterranean to advise on matters connected with the prevention of epidemic disease. At the time, articles were appearing in newspapers headlined 'Fighting the Soldiers' Worse Foe'; many were receiving inoculations against enteric in a bid to reduce epidemic outbreaks. Dudgeon set sail for Egypt aboard the P. & O. steamer *Maloja*, together with other esteemed medical specialists, notably Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., Consulting Physician on Tropical Diseases, and Lieutenant-Colonel Willcox, an expert on gas poisoning and water contamination.

On arriving at Alexandria, first impressions were not favourable, Dudgeon observing: 'The Sea was nice at a distance, but at close quarters the odour was very unpleasant and only most filthy looking material was thrown over the sea wall. Heat was intense. Shops were only fair. In the late afternoon, dust was considerable. Was informed when I arrived (at Alexandria) that General Babtie, V.C., was ill with dysentery ...'

However, as time passed, he began to appreciate the ingenuity of the R.A.M.C., noting; 'fishing net (used) for keeping flies from entering a building. Col. Robinson, R.A.M.C., spoke highly of this.' On 31 July 1915, Dudgeon joined a conference with Generals Maxwell and Ford, the Mayor of Alexandria, and Dr. Glanville, which considered the condition of the camps in Alexandria - 'Bacteriology not well managed.' Things got worse at Ismalia, whereupon the Hotel des Boy Voyageurs was 'Vy. dirty' and 'The bathroom was the foulest I had ever seen.'

On 15 August 1915, Dudgeon departed Alexandria for Mudros aboard the P. & O. Hospital Ship *Devanha*. Three days later he noted: 'At 8.45 p.m. we had a special service for those who lost their lives on board H.M. Transport "Royal Edward". We were the first boat to pass directly over the spot since the disaster. We saw large quantities of wreckage. Life boat (upside down) and belts.' At 9.30 a.m. on 19 August, Dudgeon began a long morning inspection of the Australian Camp Hospital and what he saw seemed to concern him greatly:

'This hospital had some serious defects, more especially the fact that if a surgical case developed dysentery, he was not removed from the surgical ward. Typhoid cases were diagnosed by clinical methods or by taking the faeces for about a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile for bacteriological methods!!. they had been badly dealt with, losing many officers killed and wounded.'

On 29 August, he boarded the S.S. *Ermine* and the next day no less than three shells exploded within 15 yards of the ship as it headed to Helles. He was however full of praise for the 11th Casualty Clearing Hospital under Colonel Humphrey, for it was an 'Excellently arranged place.'

Dudgeon's subsequent time on the Gallipoli peninsula was to result in health problems of his own. On 3 September 1915, he wrote: 'DID NOT FEEL WELL. Did not feel at all well this morning. Headache & Temp. of 100 degrees.' By the following Sunday, things had not improved: 'Tonight my Temp. was 101 degrees & headache extreme, so much that I had to get up at 12 and sit outside my dug out. Aspirin never had any effect and quinine only temporary. My belief is that I received some food infection at Gully Beach.'

He recovered after approximately three weeks and recommenced his efforts visiting field hospitals and casualty clearing stations, noting regular bouts of jaundice and continual harassment from Turkish artillery.

On his return to London, Dudgeon's newly acquired knowledge was much in demand and he was subsequently appointed Consulting Bacteriologist to the British Salonica Force. He was embarked in the S.S. *Glengorm Castle*. As at Cape Helles, Dudgeon found dysentery to be particularly damaging to the health of the men, but he also struggled with cases associated with the wet and cold. He was awarded the C.B.E. Other than returning to London to be invested with his earlier award of the C.M.G. at Buckingham Palace, he remained actively employed in Salonica until the war's end. He was additionally thrice mentioned in despatches (see below) and appointed to the 3rd Class of the Serbian Order of St. Sava (*London Gazette* 10 September 1918, refers).



Postscript

In the years following the Great War, Dudgeon continued his medical studies, but also began to spend time on less academic affairs. As Dean of St. Thomas's Hospital, he became a regular prizegiver, and as a member of the Beaconsfield Artisan Golfing Society, he appeared to enjoy speaking at dinners and offering anecdotes of his past. In 1928 he published an important work, *Bacterial Vaccines and their Position in Therapeutics*. This met with positive reviews from The Anti-Vivisection Journal.

In his final years at Thomas's, Dudgeon placed great emphasis upon encouraging a new generation and bolstering the Scholarship programme. The Professor died in October 1938.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including:

- War Office letter, dated 14 July 1915, informing the recipient of his appointment as a Member of a Committee proceeding to the Mediterranean, to advise the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force on matters connected with the prevention of epidemic disease; and related travel arrangements letter from the War Office.
- (ii) His M.I.D. certificates (3), dated 25 October 1917, 1 November 1918 and 9 March 1919; together with Post Office telegram regarding his Buckingham Palace C.M.G. investiture.
- (iii) A photograph album, commencing with approximately a dozen images of family life in Blythburgh and Aldeburgh in the mid 1920's, together with five images of military life during the Great War.
- (iv)
 R.A.M.C. dinner invitation to the Connaught Rooms, in appreciation of the splendid services of the R.A.M.C. and the eminent civilians attached to it during the war; further dinner invitations, including invites from the Worshipful Company of Armourers and Brasiers, and St. Thomas's House Old Students; Annual Dinner menus from the Beaconsfield Artisan Golfing Society.
- (v) Prize-Giving award booklets relating to the distribution of prizes to students at St. Thomas's Hospital; photographs of the recipient, including a group shot with H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught at the St. Thomas's Prize Giving on 28 June 1932.
- Ordinary writ document Unliquidated Demand, In the High Court of Justice between H.R.H. the Princess Von Dembinska, and H.R.H. the Prince Von Dembinska, calling Dudgeon to appear at the High Court, 1931.
- (vii) A modern file titled 'Army Book 152. Correspondence Book. (Field Service.) Leonard Stanley Dudgeon, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.C.P.', which includes in modern mss. form, the 'Diary of Experiences as a Member of the Commission on Prevention of Infectious Diseases to the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, 15.7.1915 19.11.1915', 30 pp.; together with the 'Diary of My Experiences as a Member of the War Office Commission on Epidemic Diseases for the M.E.F.', 1915, 8 pp. and others for the 'Balkans 1916-1917.'16 pp., and the 'Balkans 1917-1918,' opened on 27.8.1917, 16 pp.

Please see Lot 703 for his son's awards.



x688

'Major Houldsworth, half buried in earth after a shell exploded on the lip of his trench, tried to make a report to the Adjutant, Captain Dubs, on the telephone, but it was difficult to make himself heard above the din. After half an hour, the bombardment suddenly ceased, leaving a vast cloud of evil-smelling smoke. This was so dense that some suspected gas, as it was related that the M.O., Captain Simpson, had been seen running about at H.O. dressed only in a shirt and a gasmask ...'

High drama in Palestine with the 12th (Ayr and Lanark Yeomanry) Battalion in May 1917; *The Proud Trooper*, by Major W. Steel Brownlie, M.C., T.D., refers.

A fine post-war C.B.E. group of eight awarded to Hon. Colonel Sir William Houldsworth, Bt., a Gallipoli veteran of the 1/1st Ayrshire Yeomanry who rose to the command of the 12th (Ayr and Lanark Yeomanry) Battalion in the Palestine operations 1917-18: it was a gallant tenure of command - vividly recounted in the pages of *The Proud Trooper* - and marked by several close brushes with enemy shell fire and a head wound that he swept aside in his eagerness to get back in the thick of it



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil), Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Major W. T. R. Houldsworth, Ayr. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. W. T. R. Houldsworth); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1917; Egypt, Order of the Nile, Third Class neck badge, by *Lattes*, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, together with the recipient's identity discs and related Ayrshire (Earl of Carrick's Own) Yeomanry badge, *the Victory fitted with a large type suspension ring, generally very fine* (9)

£1,200-1,500

C.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1946.





William Thomas Reginald Houldsworth was born on 24 August 1874, the son of Sir William Henry Houldsworth, Bt., and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford.

His father had purchased farmland by the Stockport Branch Canal in Reddish in the early 1860s, where he built Reddish Mill, then the largest cotton-spinning mill in the world; it was followed by the North and Middle Mills in the 1870s, together with a model village. He later served as a Tory M.P. for Manchester (1883-85) and the N.W. Division of Manchester (1885-1906).

Young William was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Ayrshire (Earl of Carrick's Own) Yeomanry Cavalry in March 1898 and gained advancement to Lieutenant in July 1900. He did not witness active service in South Africa and was appointed a Captain in June 1905, by which date the Ayrshire Yeomanry formed part of the Imperial Yeomanry.

Gallipoli: baptism of fire

Later still allocated to the Territorial Force - and following Houldsworth's advancement to Major in November 1909 and his appointment to the command of 'C' Squadron - the 1/1st Ayrshire Yeomanry landed at Cape Helles, Gallipoli in October 1915, on attachment to 52nd (Lowland) Brigade. Having then undertaken a period of training with the 1/4th Royal Scots Fusiliers in the 'Vineyard' sector, the regiment went into action at 'Hope Street' in early November, when it took and held valuable ground: part of the captured line was duly named 'Carrick Street'. Of this action, Houldsworth wrote in his diary:

'Occasionally the word was passed down, 'stretcher bearers wanted', and shortly afterwards a little party would return bearing the stretcher with its human load. This was the first fight in which we had taken a part, and nothing perhaps brought home the grim reality of it all than when I would see a procession pass by, or when walking along the line I would come across the lifeless form of some poor fellow laid out on the firing step awaiting removal, the bloodstains on the blanket in which he was wrapped standing out conspicuously in the pale light of the moon ...'





A 1/1st Ayrshire Yeomanry trench in Gallipoli

Withdrawn from the peninsula at the end of December, and having suffered further casualties during a heavy Turkish bombardment in the same month, the 1/1st Ayrshire Yeomanry was amalgamated into the 12th (Ayr and Lanark Yeomanry) Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, in which capacity it was attached to the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

Palestine - opening shots

Houldsworth, who took command of 'A' Company, subsequently saw extensive action in the Palestine operations. An early case in point would be the occasion his company was subjected to what became known as 'The Great Bombardment' at Abbas Sheikh. *The Proud Trooper* takes up the story:

'On the night of 25 May [1917] the Company moved up as usual into the line, and about midnight Major Houldsworth settled down by the telephone in his shallow trench just off 'Short Cut'. Company H.Q. consisted of Major Houldsworth, Sergeant-Major Mair, and batman William Hamilton, together with three or four signallers. About 2 a.m. the Company area was deluged with shells, quite without warning and most unexpectedly, since it was not the habits of Turks to fire at night, presumably for fear of giving away their gun positions. Sergeant-Major Mair and Hamilton had been sleeping in the open, and the former immediately tumbled into the trench on top of Major Houldsworth, with his blanket still over him, while Hamilton in his haste became tangled in some coils of wire nearby, taking some time to extricate himself and gain cover.

It seemed obvious that the Turks were mounting an attack, and the Company stood to with hundreds of shells of all calibres pitching around them. Major Houldsworth, half buried in earth after a shell exploded on the lip of his trench, tried to make a report to the Adjutant, Captain Dubs, on the telephone, but it was difficult to make himself heard above the din. After half an hour, the bombardment suddenly ceased, leaving a vast cloud of evil-smelling smoke. This was so dense that some suspected gas, as it was related that the M.O., Captain Simpson, had been seen running about at H.Q. dressed only in a shirt and a gasmask.

To everyone's puzzlement there was no attack, and after a time the Company settled down to normal routine. Then, at 3.30 a.m., just as the sky was greying, the bombardment started again on the same target. This time it went on for an hour and a quarter, and afterwards it was calculated that no less than 1200 to 1400 shells had been sent over. Yet there was not a single casualty in 'A' Company, and the only harm suffered was two men of 'D' Company who had been lying out in front of the wire in a listening post and who had been wounded by a shell that had fallen off target!



The mystery of what was spoken of as the Great Bombardment was not solved until a few days later when a Turkish officer was captured and interrogated. He revealed that the Turks knew there were Scottish troops in that part of the line, and that the weather at the time was particularly hot. They reasoned that, since Scottish troops came from a cold climate, they would find the heat of the trenches intolerable and would therefore be sleeping scattered about on the open ground. Sudden and concentrated bursts of fire would therefore catch them unprotected. The Turkish officer was then told precisely what casualties had been sustained by the Scotsmen, at which he smiled a bland and disbelieving smile before being led away.'

Command

In July 1917, Houldsworth succeeded to the command the Battalion in the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. His subsequent leadership in the Palestine operations is the subject of extensive coverage in *The Proud Trooper* - from the battles of Beersheba and Gaza to the capture of Jerusalem: it was a record of gallant leadership marked by numerous 'near squeaks'.

At the end of October 1917 - having experienced the thankless task of holding a hellishly hot outpost to protect the construction of a railway between Gamli and the aptly-named El Buggar - his Battalion moved against Beersheba. In typical fashion - and under a full moon - Houldsworth led his men forward to their allotted position, riding out in front on his charger 'Mahomet': 'it was an eerie march but completely unopposed,' for, as it transpired, the Turks had bolted. According to *The Proud Trooper* they left behind a scene of carnage and 'those who were able to look around Beersheba were not impressed.'

A few days later, Houldsworth and his men met stiffer resistance at El Koleh, the whole coming under heavy artillery fire: his canny leadership prevented mounting casualties, for he pre-empted the arrival of the bombardment by ordering his men to adopt 'artillery formation'. The following day, in preparation for an attack at Sheria, he was to be found out in No Man's Land, leading a recce.

The battle of Sheria: 'It seemed as if no one would reach the enemy trenches alive'

The ensuing battle of Sheria - fought on 6 November - proved costly, Houldsworth himself escaping death by a whisker on two occasions:

'Although it was fully a mile to the first objective the attack was carried out at the double. Occasionally the troops were ordered to lie down for a few seconds' breather before being urged on again, but the speed of the attack was such that the supporting artillery was unable to keep pace. the enemy fire was heavy. It came not only from the positions immediately to the front, but also from the high ground to the right and still from the redoubt in the rear. When the troops were only halfway to the objective, the Turkish artillery came alive and put down some salvos among the advancing men. It seemed as if no one would reach the enemy trenches alive. Wounded men staggered back, while others writhed or lay still on the ground. Private White, the Orderly Room Clerk, was hit as he was doubling forward at the Colonel's [Houldsworth's] side, and later died of wounds. Lieutenant J. Wilson was also hit, but bound up the wound and went on. Also in R.H.Q., Private J. Scott, Colonel Houldsworth's keeper from Kirkbride, was wounded. On his way back to the dressing station he was hit again by shrapnel and later died ...' (ibid).

On reaching the objective, the Battalion found that many of the Turks were prepared to fight to the last, so a bitter encounter ensued. News was then received that the Somersetshire Yeomanry were running into difficulties to the left, and Houldsworth gathered as many men as he could and set off to the rescue. Shortly afterwards, and having taken the unit's second objective, he had his second 'near squeak' of the day:

'Colonel Houldsworth was just climbing out of his trench to go forward and see if help was required, when a shell landed close by, and Lieutenant Dunlop was seen to fall. He was found to be dead. Colonel Thynne of the Devons was also hit and carried into the Ayrshires' trench a mass of wounds. He died shortly afterwards. Another shell fell among the Yeoman, badly wounding several ...' (ibid).

About this time, and much to everyone's relief, the Battalion was ordered to the reserve.

Dust, flies and sores

Alas, the Battalion spent seven days on an open plain at Goz, 'everyone suffering from the dust, flies and a plague of septic sores. The doctor had to treat his patients in the open, in blinding dust storms, until Colonel Houldsworth was able to secure a bell tent for him' (*ibid*).



Notwithstanding such hardships, Houldsworth and his men were quickly on the move again, having been called up to support the Devons, who had been assigned the task of capturing Foka on 3 December: in terms of opposition at least, Foka lived up to its name, and cost the Devons dearly.

Plans being afoot for the capture of Jerusalem, Houldsworth and his men readied themselves for the task ahead in early December, the slippery slopes of their intended advance causing some concern: a suggestion that their supply-laden camels be issued with boots fell on stony ground.

As at Sheria, the attack went in at the double, and the Yeomen - assisted by the steep nature of the above cited slippery slopes - managed to make a surprise appearance and take their objectives:

'The captured trenches were filled with Turkish dead and wounded, the latter tying up their injuries with whatever scraps of cloth they could find, but steady fire still came from the rocks and boulders beyond, where remnants of the Turkish defenders were holding their ground. Meanwhile Colonel Houldsworth had been able to relay news of the Battalion's success back to Brigade by helio. He found that he was also able to observe the road leading out of Jerusalem, on which traffic was pouring northwards, and information to this effect was passed to the artillery, which engaged the targets on the road ...' (*ibid*).

The subsequent capture of Jerusalem afforded the Battalion little respite, for the threat of a Turkish counter-attack along the Neblus road led to its deployment to the Wadi Zeit. It was a nightmare of a journey, conducted in pouring rain on Christmas Eve: once again, Houldsworth led from the front on his charger 'Mahomet', cursing the boulders and blind drops.

Brandy liqueur - and a most unusual investiture

Further casualties having been sustained in attacks on Zeitun Ridge and Beitunia, the Yeomen were withdrawn for a rest at Yalo. It was near here, in March 1918, that Houldsworth learned of his award of the Order of the Nile, Third Class:

'Having just received from home a bottle of liqueur brandy he was able to celebrate the occasion suitably with his officers. It was generally recognised that Colonel Houldsworth had very successfully commanded the Battalion through a difficult and strenuous period, and the Yeomen were pleased that his work should have been so recognised' (*ibid*).

During the Yeomanry's subsequent sojourn at Tel Asur, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught visited the front and presented his men with an impressive array of decorations:

'Later Colonel Houldsworth's Order of the Nile was delivered, and he received it formally from the members of the Mess under the tarpaulin in the fig garden, the occasion being celebrated with those drinks that could be gathered together' (*ibid*).

The award was formally announced in the *London Gazette* of 9 November 1918; he had earlier been awarded the T.D. (*London Gazette* 28 August 1918, refers).

A sore head - and high praise

Back in action a few days later, in a push northwards on the Neblus Road, Houldsworth experienced yet another close encounter with a shell:

'At about 4 p.m., a halt had to be called as the road ahead was under shell fire. Colonel Houldsworth went forward on foot to assess the situation, and while he and Colonel Younger of the Fife and Forfar were lying by the roadside observing a shell dropped a few yards away. Colonel Houldsworth was struck on the head by a small splinter and momentarily stunned, but the wound was slight, and having had it bandaged up by the M.O. of the Fife and Forfar he carried on without much discomfort. He was later annoyed to find that he had been gazetted as wounded ...' (*ibid*).

The Colonel and his men bid farewell to Palestine in early April 1918, having been ordered to France via Alexandria.

Major-General E. S. Girdwood, Commanding the 74th (Yeomanry) Division in Palestine, later wrote:

'No man has ever been better served than I have by the Ayr and Lanark Yeomanry or could wish to have under his command a finer Battalion. Every objective that has been given them and all I have ever asked them to do, they have done and more than done, with never failing success and undaunted gallantry. This is a record which few Battalions can equal and none surpass.'

SPINK

High praise indeed.

Postscript

Houldsworth's tenure of command in France was short-lived for, having gone into action at the Forest of Nieppe, he was ordered home for a period of rest in July 1918. He ended the war as C.O. of the 3rd Line Ayrshire Yeomanry in Omagh, Ireland.

Advanced to the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in February 1920, he served as Commandant of the Ayrshire Yeomanry in the early 1920s and was granted the honorary rank of Colonel on his retirement.

Latterly a J.P. and D.L. for Ayrshire, he was awarded the C.B.E. in 1946 for his services to agriculture in the west of Scotland and succeeded to his family's Baronetcy in the following year. Sir William died in December 1960; sold with an extensive file of copied research.

Additional reference sources:

The Proud Trooper, The History of the Ayrshire (Earl of Carrick's Own) Yeomanry from Its Raising in the Eighteenth Century Till 1964, by Major W. Steel Brownlie, M.C., T.D. (Collins, London, 1964).

A fine Great War Italy operations O.B.E. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Gates, Royal Army Medical Corps, who earlier witnessed extensive active service as Medical Officer to the 25th (Legion of Frontiersmen) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers - a.k.a. 'Dricoll's Tigers' - in East Africa 1915-17



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, (O.B.E.), Military Division, Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. E. A. Gates, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. E. A. Gates); Italy, Armata Altipiani Medal 1918, silver, on original silk riband, good very fine and better (5)

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

Edward Alfred Gates was born on 16 April 1874, the son of Philip Chasemore Gates, K.C., J.P., Recorder of Brighton. Educated at Westminster School and University College London, Edward qualified as a doctor at St. Thomas's Hospital in August 1898.

£400-500



Having in the interim served as a House Surgeon and Physician at St. Thomas's, he served as a Civil Surgeon to the Egyptian Army 1900-02 and practiced in Florence, Italy from 1905 until the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914. Returning home in the latter month, he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps and attached as M.O. to the 25th (Legion of Frontiersmen) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.

Driscoll's Tigers

The Battalion was commanded by Colonel D. P. Driscoll, D.S.O. - hence its informal title 'Driscoll's Tigers' - and by normal standards it was an exceptional one. Driscoll deliberately enlisted specialists, among them the famous explorer and hunter, 64-year-old F. C. Selous, in addition to other well-known African hunters such as Martin Ryan, George Outram and Jock Richardson. By early 1915 the reputation of the Battalion was such that a number of men deserted their own units to join the 'Tigers' as they departed Waterloo Station for East Africa; some of them were apprehended by the Police but others made it aboard the departing train and sailed with their new-found comrades for Mombasa in the *Neuralia*.

Gates was to remain with the 'Tigers' throughout the East African campaign 1915-17, a challenging theatre of war that witnessed numerous cases of malaria and illness, in addition to battle casualties. Having landed at Mombasa in April 1915, the Battalion, accompanied by soldiers of the K.A.R. and 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashires, departed Kisumu by steamer and sailed 240 miles across Lake Victoria to attack the German port of Bokoba; this was reached on 20 June 1915 and, following a sharp action against the Germans and their Arab allies, was captured.

Following the action at Bokoba, the 'Tigers' were assigned to railway protection duties and it was in this capacity that Lieutenant W. Dartnell won a posthumous V.C. at Maktau in September, when his position was attacked by a force of some 200 Germans and Askaris. Resultant casualties would undoubtedly have kept Gates busy, as indeed did the ever-growing number of malaria cases.

Some fascinating glimpses of Gates at work are to be found in the unit's war diary for this period, including references to him joining offensives patrols. Thus his joining a 'flying column' in late December 1915, under Major White and F. C. Selous, a column charged with protecting the Uganda railway: it subsequently fought an action at Ngurangani, in which three of its men were killed and four wounded.

In early 1916, after the arrival of reinforcements, the 'Tigers' went into action in the Handeni area, where two companies under Major White stormed an enemy position with great gallantry at the point of the bayonet. Further actions were to follow around Mount Kilimanjaro but most 'Tigers' considered the engagement at Beho-Beho in January 1917 as their most memorable. This was the occasion on which F. C. Selous was mortally wounded, as a consequence of which his surviving comrades avenged his death in spectacular fashion, driving the enemy back across the Rufugi.

Having then displayed comparable gallantry in fierce fighting at Ziwani and Tandamuti, the 'Tigers' were back in action at the battle at Narunyu in August 1917, when they defended themselves against overwhelming odds for a period of five days, by means of adopting a square. Greater challenges were to follow at Nyangao in mid-October, when the Battalion was all but wiped out: it was ordered home and disbanded.

Italy and beyond

Gates, who was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 8 February 1917, refers), subsequently served as a Consulting Physician (Forward Area) in Italy from April to November 1918, in which capacity he held the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and received a second mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 12 November 1919, refers), in addition to the O.B.E.

On returning to civilian life after the war, he served as a Medical Specialist on the Appeal Board of the Ministry of Pensions 1919-22, prior to being appointed a Junior Member of the Egyptian Medical Board (London) in the early 1920s. He remained likewise employed until 1950, serving as a Senior Member of the Board from 1930, in addition to undertaking duties as Medical Officer of Westminster School. He died in Salisbury, Wiltshire in July 1965; sold with a file of copied research.



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

x690 'I have met no finer soldier in my 32 years' experience. He was an absolute 'man' - fearless, chivalrous, the soul of honour, an iron sense of duty and full of human empathy. God bless him still and bring to him perfection in the great beyond.'

A letter of condolence from a fellow officer to Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Linton's sister, dated 6 January 1918, refers.

'He was universally loved and respected, and we always felt a confidence in his leadership, which was due to his soldierly qualities and great abilities. His death cast a shade over the victory in the initial stage of which he played a very important part. He will ever remain with us as an inspiring example of what a soldier and man should he.'

Another letter of condolence, from the Chaplain of the 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, refers

An outstanding Great War D.S.O. and Bar, M.C. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Linton, Worcestershire Regiment, late Welsh Regiment, who was wounded at Neuve Chapelle in March 1915 and - as C.O. of the 4th Worcestershires - shot dead by a sniper in the battle of Cambrai in November 1917

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Lieut. C. S. Linton, Welsh Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. C. S. Linton, Welsh Rgt.); 1914 Star (Capt. C. S. Linton, Worc. R.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. C. S. Linton); Delhi Durbar 1911, unnamed as issued, the pre-Great War awards mounted as worn, D.S.O. obverse centre recessed and minor corrosion to reverse of the 1914 Star, contact marks but generally very fine or better (8)

£4,000-5,000

D.S.O. London Gazette 26 June 1916.

Bar to D.S.O. London Gazette 26 November 1917:

'In the initial arrangements for an attack, which resulted in the capture of the first two objectives, as well as during the action and the consolidation after, he displayed marked ability and leadership as well as fearlessness in exposing himself when necessary.'

M.C. London Gazette 23 June 1915.

Charles Strangways Linton was born on 9 August 1881, the third son of Henry Piper and Julia Linton of Llandaff Place, Llandaff, Glamorgan, and was educated at Wayneflete School and Winchester College. His eldest brother, James, was also educated at Winchester. Two other brothers - not Wykehamists - fought in the Great War, one of whom was awarded the D.S.O. for gallant services in the Welsh Regiment and another who was killed in action with the Northamptonshire Regiment.

Young Charles was commissioned in the 3rd Battalion, Welsh Regiment (Militia) as a 2nd Lieutenant in April 1900 and witnessed active service in Cape Colony in South Africa (Queen's Medal & clasp; King's Medal & 2 clasps). In September 1901, he received a commission in the Regular Army with an appointment in the Worcestershire Regiment.

Promoted to Lieutenant in January 1904, he served with the 4th Battalion in Bermuda, Barbados and Malta, and as Adjutant of the Battalion in India the period November 1910 to November 1913. He was advanced to Captain and awarded the Delhi Durbar Medal.

B.E.F. 1914 - 'Retreat to Moscow'; Neuve Chapelle - wounds

Having then transferred to the 1st Battalion, Linton was embarked for Le Havre in the troopship Maidan in the first week of November 1914. He and his comrades endured a difficult winter, for battle casualties aside, the Battalion undertook what its war diary described as 'The Retreat to Moscow', namely a march in late November in which one in every four men was found to be suffering from severe frostbite. By mid-December 1914, no less than 440 ranks were similarly afflicted. The same source states that Christmas Day was 'a strange sensation. the silence seemed unreal.'





Linton was subsequently wounded at Neuve Chapelle on 10 March 1915. On recovering from his wounds - and having been awarded one of the first the M.C.s ever to be gazetted - he was posted to Army H.Q. as a Staff Captain in the Canadian Corps.

He was advanced to Major in May 1916 and was awarded the D.S.O. 'for distinguished service in the field' in the following month. A glimpse of his subsequent services in 1916 is to be found in one of the above quoted letters of condolence:

'He was one of those gallant spirits for whom there could be no other fate. I can't think how he escaped so long. We walked upon the Pozieres Ridge that Sunday and he explained to me all about his fighting there in the autumn of 1916. He was Brigade Major of the 111th Infantry Brigade.'

Battalion C.O. - second D.S.O. - sniper's bullet

In July 1917, Linton took command of the 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, and gained a Bar to his D.S.O. for his fearless leadership in the battle of Poelcapelle, near the Namur Crossing, on 9 October 1917.

A few days later, on the 13th, Linton referred to the action in a letter to his sister, Etta:

'We have been through another successful battle. I wrote and told mother so I expect you have heard by this time. Got off very light considering, but lost some very good pals. The weather played its usual tricks. We are now under canvas, in mud. I shall not be sorry to see the last of Flanders, if one may hope for such a thing. no news of leave for me yet, but I am beginning to think about it.'

It was not to be.

During the Battle of Cambrai on the 20 November 1917, the leading companies of the 4th Battalion pushed forward rapidly and soon reached their objective, the Lock over the canal, half a mile southeast of Masnieres. They crossed the Lock, seized the trenches beyond it near the Sugar Factory, and quickly consolidated their positions in readiness for counter-attacks. At 2.00 p.m., Linton went forward across the canal to see the situation for himself. On his way back, while crossing the Lock, he was shot dead by a German sniper.

He was 36-years-old.





Gallantry awards aside, Linton had been mentioned in despatches on no less than four occasions (*London Gazettes* 22 June 1915, 15 June 1916, 15 May 1917 and 18 December 1917, refer).

The gallant Colonel is buried in the Fins New British Cemetery at Sorel-le-Grand.

Postscript

On the 9 April 1918, the War Office forwarded - by registered post - his D.S.O. and Bar, and M.C. to his mother, 'Mrs. Julia Linton of 3, Llandaff Place, Llandaff, S. Wales'; these were followed by the late Colonel's campaign awards in October 1922.



Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including:

- (i) The recipient's commission warrants for the ranks of 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, Welsh Regiment (Militia), and the Worcestershire Regiment, the latter dated 13 September 1901.
- (ii)
 His D.S.O. warrant in the name of 'Major C. S. Linton, Worcestershire Regiment', dated 3 June 1916, together with a copy of the Order's Statutes.
- (iii) 29th Division commendation cards for Arras, April 1917, and the Poelcapelle action on 9 October 1917, both signed by Beauvoir de Lisle, the Major-General Commanding.
- (iv) The above quoted letter to his sister Etta, dated 13 October 1917, together with the quoted letters of condolence from a fellow officer, dated 6 January 1918, and the 4th Battalion's Chaplain, dated 24 November 1917.
- (v) War Office letter to the recipient's father, 'H. P. Linton, Esq. Llandaff Place, Llandaff', dated 31 January 1918, listing details of the recipient's four mentions in despatches 'I am to express His Majesty's high appreciation of these services, and to add that his Majesty trusts that their public acknowledgment may be of some consolation in your bereavement'; together with War Office forwarding letter for the recipient's D.S.O. and Bar, and M.C., to his mother, 'Mrs. Julia Linton', dated 9 April 1918, and similar for his Great War campaign awards, dated 2 October 1922.
- (vi)
 Two photographs of the recipient's headstone in the Fins New British Cemetery at Sorel-le-Grand, and one or two related newspaper cuttings.

x691 A fine Great War D.S.O., M.C. and Bar awarded to Major H. Hobday, Royal Field Artillery, who was thrice wounded

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, with Second Award Bar, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in cases of issue, the first with recessed obverse centre, otherwise extremely fine (2)

£1,500-2,000

D.S.O. London Gazette 3 June 1918.

M.C. London Gazette 25 August 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Although wounded himself, he brought two wounded men out of a gun-pit whilst his battery was being heavily shelled, and then rallied his men and withdrew them to a flank. Later, he went forward at great personal risk to a line which was in advance of the line held by our infantry and successfully registered the guns of his brigade. He was heavily shelled whilst doing so.'

Bar to M.C. London Gazette 16 September 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He fired on to the advancing enemy with open sights, and when an enemy gun tried to get into action, apparently to take him on, he knocked it out before it had fired a round, thereby also protecting other troops. Throughout the operations he has displayed enormous energy, and by his coolness on all occasions has set a fine example to all under him.'

Herbert Hobday, a native of Hungerford, Berkshire, first arrived in France as a Lieutenant in April 1915 but was quickly evacuated back to the U.K. - due to wounds - on 27 May. He returned to the Western Front on 30 August 1915, twice more receiving less serious wounds and, by June 1918, was commanding 'B' Battery of the 106th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, part of the 35th Division under Major General H. J. S. Landon. Armed with 18-pounder field guns, his unit saw considerable action at Ypres, Messines and Passchendaele, and in the retreat to the Hindenburg Line. He was also mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 21 May 1918, refers).

Sold with the recipient's original D.S.O. bestowal document and a group photograph of officers of 126th Brigade, British Army of the Rhine 1919, in cardboard scroll box.



A Great War D.S.O. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Verret, Canadian Engineers, late 2nd (Eastern Ontario Regiment) Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who was wounded in the process of winning his decoration at Mount Sorrel in June 1916



Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Capt. H. B. Verret, 2/Can. Inf.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major H. B. Verret), this last with reimpressed naming, generally good very fine (4)

D.S.O. London Gazette 19 August 1916.

Hector Bacon Verret was born in Loretteville, Quebec, on 9 February 1874, and besides being a long-served officer of the Governor-General's Foot Guards (Militia), was acting as Assistant Deputy Postmaster-General at Ottawa at the time of enlisting in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force in September 1914.

Embarked for England, he first went to France as a Captain in the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, in April 1915, was advanced to Major that August, and was present in the actions at Festubert, Givenchy and Ypres in the same year. But it was for his gallant deeds at Mount Sorrel on 6 June 1916 - when he was wounded - that he was awarded his D.S.O.

Transferring to the 4th Canadian Entrenching Battalion on returning to active service in the following month, he added a mention in despatches to his accolades (*London Gazette* 2 January 1917 refers), and attained the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Ordered to England in April 1918, and thence re-embarked for Canada, he was discharged at Ottawa in September 1919 and returned to his duties as Assistant Deputy Postmaster-General.

As also verified by accompanying research, he was among those nominated for command of the Governor-General's Foot Guards in early 1920, but was not the successful candidate; a bone of contention on Verret's part, who believed his nationality - French-Canadian - was the reason behind him being passed over. He died at Saint Anne's Hospital, St. Anne de Bellevue, in September 1926, when among the personal effects returned to his family was a 'Decoration (D.S.O.), cased'; sold with extensive copied service papers and official correspondence.

£700-900



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

x693 'You must have herd that my Regiment the 1st Devons wone a great name that any man could be proud of for the Boers made an attack on Ladysmith town and we had a fight for 17 hours without stopping and we were nearly all worne out and Sir George White sent for the Devon regiment to come and reinforce Waggon Hill and Colonel Iron Ameralton (Ian Hamilton) said nothing will shift the devels only a bayonet charge and he said you are good at charging, Devons, and I want you to charge these devels out, and if you do I will never forget you.'

A letter written by Drummer Boulden of the 1st Devons, refers; spelling and grammar as per original.

A rare and impressive Great War M.C., Boer War D.C.M. group of eleven awarded to Q.M. & Hon. Captain S. Downing, Devonshire Regiment

He served for 36 years with the Devons and, on his death in 1925, was the regiment's last serving survivor of the famous Ladysmith action at Wagon Hill: his D.C.M. almost certainly reflected gallant conduct on that memorable occasion

Appointed Quarter-Master to the 1st Battalion on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he quickly saw action in France and Belgium and was wounded near Zillebeke in the Ypres salient in the following year. He remained on active service until the war's end, including service in Italy, and was awarded a well-merited M.C.



Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, with its case of issue; Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (2689 Serjt. S. Downing, 1st Devon Regt.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (2689 Pte. S. Downing, 2d Bn. Devon Regt.); India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (2629 Lce. Sergt. S. Downing, 1st Bn. Devon Regt.), note number; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (2689 Sgt. S. Downing, Devon Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2689 Serjt. S. Downing, Devon Regt.); 1914 Star (Hon. Lieut. & Q.M. S. Downing, Devon Regt.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Q.M. & Major S. Downing); Coronation 1911; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2689 C. Sjt. S. Downing, Devon Regt.), together with Queen Mary's Christmas 1914 tin, the earlier awards with contact marks and edge bruising, thus nearly very fine or better (11)

£3,000-3,500

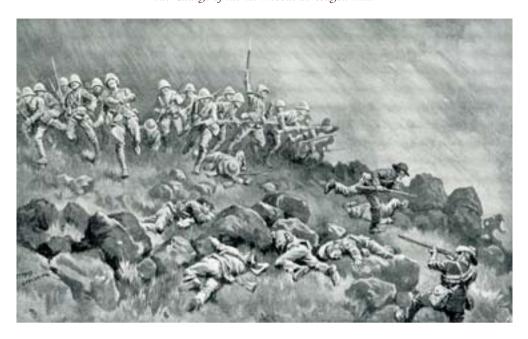
M.C. London Gazette 1 January 1918.

D.C.M. London Gazette 27 September 1901.

Sidney Downing was born in 1870, the son of R. W. Downing, formerly schoolmaster, Royal Marines, and enlisted in the Devonshire Regiment in 1889. Embarked for India, he quickly saw active service in Burma in 1891 (Medal & clasp), and on the North-West Frontier with the Tirah Field Force (Medal & 2 clasps).



The Charge of the 1st Devons at Wagon Hill



It was, however, for his gallant service in the Boer War that he won his D.C.M. That distinction likely stemmed from his part in the famous bayonet charge of the 1st Devons at Wagon Hill during the defence of Ladysmith:

'January 6th was to become a famous day in the Battalion's history. On that day the Boers launched a determined attack on the two tactical vantage points at Caesar's Camp and Wagon Hill, a flattopped hill running east and west on the south side of the township.

The Boers had crept up at first light, reaching the edge of the crest. Heavy fighting ensued with losses on both sides. At 4 p.m. Lieutenant-Colonel Park, commanding the 1st Devons, received orders to take his three remaining companies to the assistance of Colonel Ian Hamilton who was struggling to hold his position on Wagon Hill. The Devons were on the move within 10 minutes and reached Wagon Hill in a thunder storm at around 5 p.m. Here they learnt that around 50 Boers were holding a small ridge about 100 yards directly in front of the British line. They were expert shots and were forcing Hamilton's men to remain under cover. Hamilton and Park agreed that the only way to dislodge them was by bayonet. "Can you do it?" Hamilton reputedly asked Park. "We will try" was the reply. The men of the 1st Battalion fixed their bayonets and charged, cheering and shouting. Drummer Bouldon wrote:

"... with dear old Captain Lafone leading on in front we charged up over the hill and the Boers were only 15 yards away from us and I sounded the charge with another drummer and then we joined the charge, I was nearly mad, in fact all of us was."

The terrain was flat grassland with no cover. The Boers fired again and again, many Devons were hit but they were not deterred. When they reached within 15 yards of the Boers, the Boers turned and ran. However the battle was not over as the Battalion was exposed to cross fire on both sides. Colonel Lafone said he wished someone would tell the Imperial Light Horse, holding a ridge behind the Devons, to fire at the Boers on their left front. Lieutenant Masterson heard him and without further ado ran back across the open ground, dodging a hail of bullets, to pass the message on to the Imperial Light Horse. He was hit 10 times, with some bullets going through both legs, but delivered the message before collapsing. His gallantry earned him the Victoria Cross. Colour-Sergeant Palmer was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for the same battle although he claimed to be only doing his "simple duty".

By 5.40 p.m. the battle was still under way. Colonel Lafone was dead, "he got a bullet right through his brains" (Boulden) along with fellow officers Walker and Field. 52 other ranks were killed or wounded. Lafone's death affected the Battalion greatly. Park wrote:

"I cannot at all get over Lafone's death. He was a bright, clever, witty fellow, the most popular man possible with everyone. A success bought for the price of his life is a very dearly bought one for us."



Despite this and despite the torrential rain and hail the Devons hung on. Finally, when darkness fell, the Boers retreated. The Devons were victorious. When they returned to Ladysmith, Boulden reported that "all the civilians came out and meet us and gave us a nice hot cup of tea and patted us on the back and said my dear, brave men." A telegram came from General Buller reading "Congratulations to your whole force on your brilliant defence, especially to the Devon Regiment"; another from Queen Victoria said, "Greatly admire conduct of Devonshire Regiment."

The website of the The Keep Military Museum (Devons & Dorsets), refers.

In addition to his award of the D.C.M., Downing was mentioned in despatches by Lord Roberts (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901, refers).

The Great War

Downing became a Warrant Officer in 1911 and was serving as Regimental Sergeant-Major at the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914. Quickly embarked for France, he served with distinction in the 1st Battalion, and was present at the battles of La Bassee (1914), 'Hill 60', Ypres (1915-17), St. Julien, the Somme (1916 and 1918), Morval, Arras (1917-18), Vimy (1917), Passchendaele, Lys, Selle and the Sambre. He also served on the Italian front.

The only respite he had from this protracted period of active service was in 1915, when he wounded near Hill 60 at Ypres by the detonation of an enemy mine, 'but this only kept him from duty under two months.' He was awarded a well-merited M.C. and thrice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazettes* 30 November 1915, 19 April 1917 and 16 March 1919, refer).

Downing died in April 1925, aged 55, whilst serving as a Captain at Aldershot. A local newspaper obituary - original cutting included - states:

'Through the death of Captain S. Downing, M.C., D.C.M., the Devonshire Regiment has lost the last serving member who survived the historic battle of Wagon Hill. The deceased officer did splendid service in the way he always looked after the Battalion's needs both in war and peace. He was always cheerful, always trying to do something for someone, always thinking of the Devons and duty. He gained eleven medals in the Eleventh Regiment of Foot, which he served so well for no less than 36 years.'



A rare Great War Siege of Kut M.C. group of nine awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. 'Pat' Le Patourel, Indian Army, a gallant Company Commander who was 'revered by his men'

Wounded and taken P.O.W. at the fall of Kut in April 1916, he harboured worthy intentions of escape but - owing to an injured knee - he had to make do with acting as a decoy and 'dresser-in-chief' to the party of six officers who made a successful bid for freedom from Yozgad in August 1918: 'He was very miserable that he was not going himself but he had a crocked knee and it would have been madness for him to think of marching over open country by night' (450 Miles to Freedom, refers)

In the fullness of time, Le Patourel undertook his own successful escape: in a rowing boat from Singapore in February 1942



Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Lt. E. C. Le Patourel, 119/Infy.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. E. C. Lepatourel); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1921-24, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Capt. E. C. Le Patourel, 2-9 Jat R.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Greece, Medal of Military Merit 1916-1917, contact marks, generally very fine and better (9)

£1,800-2,200

M.C. London Gazette 19 October 1916:

'For distinguished service in the Field.'

Eric Claude 'Pat' Le Patourel was born in Calcutta, India on 15 January 1893 and was educated at Elizabeth College, St. Peter Port, Guernsey; another member of the family to be likewise educated was Herbert Wallace Le Patourel (1916-79), who won the V.C. as a Major in the 2nd Hampshires at Tebourba in Tunisia in December 1942.

Kut - in the bag

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Indian Army in November 1914, young Eric joined the 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment), afterwards the 9th Jats, and it was in this capacity that he was embarked for Mesopotamia in May 1915. He subsequently served with distinction in the battles of Basra, Qurna, Es Sinn and Ctesiphon, prior to enduring the 147-day siege of Kut, services that witnessed him being wounded on at least one occasion and awarded the M.C.

In common with the survivors of Kut, he was marched off into captivity, in his case to 'a dirty-looking two-storied building' on the outskirts of Changri. The Great War classic, 450 Miles to Freedom, by M. A. B. Johnson and K. D. Yearlsey, continues:

'On entering [the building], we were too dumfounded to speak, and here it may be added that it took a lot to dumfound us. The square inside the building was full of sheep and goats, and the ground was consequently filthy. The lower-storey rooms, which were to be our mess-rooms, had been used for cattle, and the cellar pointed out to us as our kitchen was at least a foot deep in manure. Only one wing of the barracks had window panes, and these were composed of small bits of glass rudely fitted together. Truly a depressing place.'



Small wonder, therefore, that Le Patourel and his fellow officers hatched plans for a major escape, plans that would eventually come to fruition on their subsequent move to a camp at Yozgad. As it transpired - owing to his injured knee - Le Patourel was unable to join the party of six officers who made a successful bid for freedom from Yozgad in August 1918. He did, however, play an important role as a decoy for the escapers, having first acted as their 'dresser-in-chief':

'He [Le Patourel] now employed spare moments repeating certain sentences that he had learnt in order to call away the sentry over the alley: on this depended the best scheme of getting out of the house. The bedroom was the one in which Old Man, Grunt, and Johnny slept, and those in the room now set to work to make up dummies in the three beds. The heads had already been fashioned, and, with a few clothes stuffed under the blankets and the heads held in position, the beds were soon occupied by three graceful figures in attitudes of deep repose. They could not resist the temptation of calling the Major [Le Patourel] away from the mess window for a moment, just to have a look at the sleeping beauties, and he returned chuckling to his post' (*ibid*).

The escaping officers having then assembled in a pre-arranged room, together with other parties of officers in other houses, all eyes were on Le Patourel as he attempted to gain the attention of a Turkish sentry:

'Their plan now depended on the aid of Pat [Le Patourel]. Although debarred from escaping himself, he was willing to help others to liberty at considerable risk to himself. Punctually at 9.15, the hour at which the different parties in the different houses were allowed to start, Pat's clear tones could be heard calling to the sentry in the alley-way:

"Nebuchi, nebuchi, jigara dushdu" ("Sentry, sentry, I've dropped my cigarettes").

And indeed he had: a hundred scattered about a cabbage-bed should keep the sentry busy for some time. But the wretched man nearly upset all calculations. Wearied with a quarter of an hour's duty, he was already almost asleep.

It was a moment of terrible suspense for the six officers waiting, ready loaded up with their kits, in the ground-floor room opposite the kitchen. The door of this led on to the alley-way; normally it was disused and kept locked, but the lock had now been picked and the door could be opened in a moment.

Would the sentry hear Pat calling? And would he desert his post even if he did hear? They had heard Pat's first sentence. No reply.

It was repeated, then again and again.

After they heard him shouting for many hours (perhaps thirty seconds, as is reckoned by the watch), the sentry answered.

His form was just visible as he passed by a small iron-barred window, and now was the opportunity. They could cross unobserved to the kitchen. An open door, three steps across the alley-way, a fumble with the kitchen door staple; another door open, a turn to the left, bend down or you'll knock your head off getting into the fowl-house, starlight showing a black wall, through head first and almost on your face into the long grass, and there you are - a free man.

Meanwhile Pat was no doubt explaining to the delighted old sentry from the upper window how he could have a few cigarettes himself and return the remainder next morning. We sometimes wonder whether the sentry was foolish enough to mention to his relief the cigarettes he had been given' (ihid)

Johnson and Yearsley - the authors of 450 Miles to Freedom - and their fellow officers did indeed become free men.

For his own part, Le Patourel had to nurse his injured knee and was finally repatriated in January 1919.

Beyond the Great War

Post-war he was appointed a Special Service Officer to the Greek Military Mission 1919-20 and to British Commission for the Turkish Gendarmerie 1921-22, following which he served as an Intelligence Officer during the Chanak Crisis in the Dardanelles in 1923. He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 14 January 1921, refers).



Returning to normal regimental employ in the 2nd Battalion, 9th Jats in India, he was present in the Waziristan operations of 1924 (Medal & clasp) and later participated in the North-West Frontier operations of 1930-31 (clasp).

Placed on the Special Unattached List in April 1936, Le Patourel was recalled on the renewal of hostilities and is believed to have commanded a Sikh unit in the defence of Singapore in February 1942; accompanying notes suggest he escaped by rowing boat.

In August 1942, Le Patourel was appointed C.O. of the 25th Garrison Battalion of the Sikh Light Infantry, in which capacity he was revered by his men. The Battalion was embarked for the Middle East in January 1943, where it carried out oil refinery escort and protection duties in Iraq and Iran. At Khorramshahr in Iran in early 1946, the Battalion fought an action against local forces, about ten of the latter being killed: by way of example, Le Patourel had their corpses laid out on the steps of the Mayor's offices.

The Battalion returned to India in March 1946 and was disbanded at Lahore in the following month, after which Le Patourel reverted to the Retired List; sold with a file of copied research.

Additional reference sources:

Johnson, M. A. B., and Yearsley, K. D., 450 Miles to Freedom (Blackwood, London, 1919). Singh, Dr. Kamalroop, edited by Hookway, J. D., The Regimental History of the Sikh Light Infantry 1941-47 (Beckington, Bath, 1999).

Ouring the period he was in command of his Brigade, my Sector was engaged in intensive night operations in the defence of East Anglia and the Midlands, and I can say without hesitation that, but for Brigadier Anderson's whole-hearted co-operation and hard work, my Sector would never have reached the efficiency in night defence which it did, and which I venture to suggest contributed in no small degree to the defeat of the German night raids on our industrial centres of the Midlands.

Brigadier Anderson always set a magnificent example of hard work and devotion to duty. He invariably remained on duty throughout the night when operations or training were in progress, and this in no way stopped him from carrying out his normal routine work by day. I have rarely known a senior officer who put so much energy and hard work into his duties, and, in my opinion, the Country owes him a great debt.'

A testimonial written by Air Vice-Marshal Basil Embry, dated 24 November 1943, refers; he was writing in protest to the Ministry of Pensions, which had refused to acknowledge the Brigadier's early demise was a result of his war work.

An outstanding Great War Mesopotamia operations M.C. group of seven awarded to Brigadier T. R. Anderson, Royal Artillery: gallant service in Mesopotamia aside - an action-packed sojourn vividly described in his accompanying diaries - he conducted himself with equal distinction in France in 1940, overseeing the evacuation of his men under fire at Dunkirk

His sense of duty during his subsequent tenure of senior command on Home Defence duties undoubtedly led to his early demise in 1943: in fact, wartime legend Basil Embry's tribute to him bears testament to a remarkable man who knowingly sacrificed his life in the name of victory

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2 Lieut. T. R. Anderson, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Major T. R. Anderson); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, the Great War awards mounted as worn, the earlier awards polished, generally very fine or better (7)

£1,200-1,500

M.C. London Gazette 26 August 1918.

Thurgar Rolland Anderson was born on 12 August 1892, the son of Francis Philip and Sarah Anderson. Commissioned in the Royal Artillery in December 1911, he first witnessed active service in France and Belgium with the Royal Field Artillery in the period November 1914 to September 1915. He was advanced to Lieutenant.





Mesopotamia

By way of example, the following extracts have been taken from his diary in January 1916:

'The Battery then came into action in the open at 10 a.m. to support the infantry attack. We got shelled coming in to action, but nobody was hit. Turner got hit in the shoulder about half an hour later. The Turks then proceeded to give us a devil of a doing. One of their guns got the line on our No. 3. A direct hit on the wagon wheel took off one fellow's leg; two minutes later another fellow in the detachment got a leg taken off. The rest of the battery was also shelled, but not so accurately. We had to clear everybody away from No. 3 gun. The Major was hit in the afternoon by a spent rifle bullet. I was standing next to him at the time. Through the wrist and in the shoulder. We came out of action at dusk. I forgot to say that they hit No. 3 wagon again, a direct hit into one of the limbers, which blew one of the doors 50 yards but did not explode the ammunition ...'

'It was a misty morning, but we opened fire at 8.30 a.m. At 11.30 we got orders to cross to the other side of the river, where we are now. We went straight into action to cover our attacking infantry, not even waiting for the entire battery to get over. The wagon line got shelled and my horse-holder and two horses were hit; my horse-holder will lose his finger they say. In this country, one has to come into action in the open; there is not a bit of cover anywhere ...'

'The wounded get a rotten time here - not a motor ambulance - stretcher cases are put on to an A.T. cart and jolted for four miles to some sort of dressing station where they may - or may not - be looked at; they are then dumped on a ship. Other cases are shown a mark on the horizon and are told to go there. At night they nearly all lose their way and the chances are that marauding Arabs get them. the Arabs are swine, and make no mistake; at night, or even in the day, if you are away from people, they come up to you in a friendly way. They then knock you on your head, strip you and leave you. This happened to a Corporal of ours. One always goes about armed ...'

France and Belgium 1940

Remaining a regular gunner between the wars, Anderson was advanced to Major in May 1929 and on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, he was serving as a Lieutenant-Colonel in command of 2nd Searchlight Regiment, R.A. It was in this capacity that he joined the B.E.F. in December 1939. A glimpse of the period of active service may be found in another testimonial, written by a fellow officer:



'The Regiment, consisting of four Batteries, was deployed over a very large area in the north of France, and some troops were stationed upwards of 90 miles from their parent battery, let alone from Regimental H.Q. The wide deployment of the batteries and troops greatly increased the Colonel's responsibilities in commanding the Regiment, and involved continual journeys of great distances, since he was tireless in visiting all troops under his command to inspect them and to supervise training.

I was posted to the Regiment in France on 16 May 1940 and met the Colonel at St. Omer on about 24 May 1940. From that time on, I was in constant contact with him until June 1941. Since the time of the German breakthrough, the Colonel and his H.Q. had been constantly on the move and, despite the complete breakdown of communications throughout France, he had been doing all within his power to contact his detached batteries and troops. When I met him, that part of his regiment which was at St. Omer was deployed in defence of the St. Omer Canal. On relief, he led the Regiment through Herzeele and Dunkirk into Belgium in order to give personnel, who had been constantly on the move by day and by night over five days, a much needed rest. Regimental H.Q., 8 S.L. Battery and odd troops of other batteries were concentrated at Moeres, there being no news as to what happened to the remaining batteries of the Regiment. The Colonel, therefore, refused to take the opportunity of resting but spent the entire time in Dunkirk to the south, making personal efforts to contact other batteries. He was, I know, also entrusted with reconnaissance of positions for the defence of Dunkirk. As a result, he was absent from Moeres by day and by night and, on his few appearances at Moeres, all officers in contact with him commented upon the visible effects of the strain to which he was being subjected, and upon his complete lack of thought for self.

That part of the Regiment concentrated at Moeres was evacuated from Dunkirk to Dover on 29-30 May 1940. The embarkation, which took place during an attack from the air by night, was personally supervised by the Colonel, down to the last detail.'

Senior command

In the summer of 1941, Anderson was advanced to Brigadier and given command of 32nd Anti-Aircraft Brigade. His command included Heavy Anti-Aircraft, Light Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight units. Further, he was responsible in his Operations Room by night for the control of all these units, and to a large extent of R.A.F. fighters co-operating with them. As always, Anderson's sense of duty was quite remarkable. Basil Embry wrote:

'On numerous occasions I tried to persuade Brigadier Anderson to take leave, because he looked so tired and ill, but he would rarely do so on the grounds that he must do all in his power to bring his Brigade up to the degree of efficiency which he deemed necessary for the defence of the country. Moreover, I constantly pressed him to leave the Operations Room at night because he looked so tired and done up, but he would never do so if enemy aircraft were operating.'

And so to the Brigadier's early demise on 7 August 1943, aged 50, a death, in Embry's opinion, largely attributable to his hard work and 'unsparing efforts': 'It was only his high sense of duty which prevented him from sparing himself the excessive strain of commanding the A.A. Brigade during the night blitz period.'

Sold with a *large* quantity of original documentation, including an important Great War mss. diary and accompanying photographic archive:

- (1) M.I.D. certificate, in the name of 'Capt. T. R. Anderson, R.A.', Lieutenant-General W. R. Marshall's despatch, dated 15 April 1918, in its original forwarding envelope.
- (11) Buckingham Palace illuminated memorial scroll, in the name of Brigadier T. R. Anderson, M.C.'
- A hand written diary document, from 2.1.1916 to 19.6.16, describing in great detail life in camp on the outskirts of Kut, with typed copy.
- A hand-written diary, titled 'On the Staff, October 1916, Vol. 2.' A detailed account of life in Mesopotamia, including combat, problems associated with endless sandstorms, and the morale and health of the men.



(v)
Letters (14) typed by Anderson from Bombay, Calcutta and Saugor, to his mother and father from 23.6.1918 to 15.9.1918. These describe life at Staff School, friendships made, and discussions regarding the Armistice and future peace.

An equine inspired photograph album (approximately 120 images), showing life at Barrackpore, Poona, Trimulgherry and other locations in India, prior to the outbreak of the Great War; images of horse 'No. 98' and 'Snowdrop,' and 'Swimming horses' (5); group shots of the 7th Battery, R.F.A., including the winning football team of the Palipahari Cup, 1913; and images of Colonial family life, 115 photographs in total.

(vii) A superb wartime photograph album 1915-18 (approximately 330 images), including scenes of 'D' Battery of the R.H.A. at Hazebrouck in May 1915; trench systems at Champigny and the machinery of war such as caterpillar tractors, armoured cars and 9.2-inch howitzers. It goes on to feature the horses of the battery, including 'Jehu, Jervis, and Bally Velly,' together with images of billets and men of other regiments; of the journey from France to Mesopotamia in 1916, including convoys of horses around Sannaiyat; of the Gurkha guard and Turkish prisoners captured near Kut, February 1917; of the Royal Navy on the Tigris, including H.M.S. Sawfly, H.M.S. Cranefly, H.M.S. Firefly and H.M.S. Moth; and early images of Baghdad, including the Khadimain Mosque; together with Tigris Corps Artillery map with hand annotated colour trench systems, affixed to the back of the album.

A photograph album (approximately 190 images), showing family life back in England from 1919 to 1920, including weddings and group shots; Sports Day for 'L' Battery of the R.H.A. at Aldershot, followed by a return to India via Gibraltar aboard H.M.T. *Huntsgreen* in September to October 1921; and subsequent images of the Prince of Wales' Review, 27 January 1922, and the Nery Sports Day of 1923.

- (ix) A photograph album (approximately 100 images), commencing with the recipient's wedding, annotated 6 September 1923; formal photographs of the bride and groom (4), together with page boys and girls, and the Guard of Honour, swords drawn; a Trimulgherry; newspaper article regarding the wedding, followed by a comprehensive photographic record displaying holidays to Egypt and life in India; images of his new-born daughter and her growing up back in Shoeburyness, England, in the 1930s.
- (x) Loose-leaf pages from a Second World War photograph album, displaying a group shot of the 2nd Searchlight Battalion, R.A., December 1939; a photograph of the winning R.A. Football Team, Div. II League 1938-39; inspections of French troops prior to the German invasion, 1940; medal award ceremony and photographs of French troops; 11 images in total.
- (xi)
 Copy of the Will(s) of Mrs. Sarah Anderson and Francis Philip Anderson, and a codicil to the Will of Francis Philip Anderson, 1917-1920, held by Ellis Pears & Co., Albemarle St., London; letter to the recipient regarding the sale of his parents' home and distribution of funds between himself and his sister; further paperwork regarding the Estate of Mrs. Sarah Anderson and accounts relating to investments and shares.
- (xii)
 Letters of condolence to the recipient's wife, regarding the loss of her husband; a considerable archive from friends, family and serving soldiers.



696 'A morass which although only some 25 yards wide required an hour to traverse, for we went up to our armpits in the frightful mud... there was nowhere to put down a rifle and keep it dry, every rifle had to be held the whole 48-hour tour. Sleep was impossible; the men simply stood motionless in water for two days and nights ...'

Life in the 1st Leinsters at St. Eloi in early 1915; The History of the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment, by Colonel F. E. Whitton, C.M.G., refers.

An exceptional and regimentally unique 1914 operations D.C.M. and 'St. Eloi 1915' Dated Bar group of five awarded to Sergeant J. Maher, Leinster Regiment, who died of wounds during the battle of Frezenberg Ridge in May 1915



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar dated '15th March 1915' (7622 L. Cpl. J. Maher. 2/Leins. Regt.); 1914 Star, with clasp, neatly erased naming and re-gilded; British War and Victory Medals (7622 Cpl. J. Maher, Leins. R.); Russia, Imperial, Cross of the Order of St. George, Fourth Class, silver, reverse officially numbered '127346', generally very fine or better (5)

£5,500-6,500

D.C.M. London Gazette 1 April 1915:

'For gallant conduct at Prémesques on 20 October 1914, in carrying messages on numerous occasions under heavy fire. Was previously brought to notice for gallantry on 23 September at Cour de Soupir, when he brought up food to the trenches whilst exposed to heavy shell fire.'

Bar to D.C.M. London Gazette 3 June 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry, marked ability, and coolness, at St. Eloi on 15 March 1915, when he took command of the trench after his officer had been killed and repulsed the attack of a very superior force, inflicting great losses on the enemy.'

Russia, Cross of the Order of St. George, 4th Class London Gazette 25 August 1915:

'For gallantry and distinguished service in the field.'

John Maher, who was born at Callan, County Kilkenny, Ireland arrived in France as a Corporal in the 2nd Battalion, Leinster Regiment on 12 September 1914.

D.C.M.

As part of 17th Infantry Brigade, the Battalion was immediately ordered to the Aisne, where, on the night of 21-22 September, it relieved the 2nd Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Regiment in front line trenches. The trenches were just in front of a large farm called La Cour-de-Soupir and, according to 2nd Leinsters' war diary, there were large numbers of dead all around. It was on the following day that Maher first came to notice for his gallantry under heavy shell fire, his battalion suffering 40 casualties.

Following 17th Brigade's attack on Bailleul Ridge in mid-October, in which Maher and his comrades were held in reserve, 2nd Leinsters went into action at Prémesques on the 18th. *The History of the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment*, by Colonel F. E. Whitton, states:



'At about 7.30 the Battalion advanced to the attack and soon casualties were experienced, the enemy snipers as usual concentrating on the officers. Enemy rifle and machine-gun fire were now being employed, though in varying intensity all along the front; and, as the advanced progressed, fire came from behind, this being from German snipers who had remained hidden in haystacks and trees.'

The attack cost the 2nd Leinsters 102 casualties.

The enemy counter-attacked on the 20th and 'C' Company was overrun and fell back. 'D' Company also suffered heavily. It was on this date that Maher displayed further gallantry in 'carrying messages on numerous occasions under heavy fire'. Such was the rapidity with which the sound of the discharge of enemy artillery was followed by the explosion of shells that it 'led one to believe the German guns must be firing at point blank' (*ibid*). That telling barrage was followed by a massed infantry attack, fronted by the 179th Saxon Infantry, the force and scale of which could not be stopped.

Subsequent enemy attacks on the 22nd-23rd were beaten off and, by the time 2nd Leinsters were finally relieved, casualties since the 18th had climbed to 434 officers and men, 155 of them killed.

Maher was awarded the D.C.M. and subsequently transferred to the 1st Battalion. The date of his transfer remains unknown but it is worth noting that the 2nd Leinsters were participants in the famous 'Christmas Truce' of 1914. Some of the Germans they met in No Man's Land had worked in London before the war, one at Selfridges and another in the music halls.



Dated Bar

St Eloi, March 1915 - avoiding snipers

Maher was back in action with the 1st Battalion at St. Eloi in early 1915, when it took up positions near the "Mound". An artificial heap of earth about thirty feet high, and perhaps half an acre in extent, the mound was situated on the western side of the knoll south of the village. Conditions were abysmal:

'A morass which although only some 25 yards wide required an hour to traverse, for we went up to our armpits in the frightful mud... there was nowhere to put down a rifle and keep it dry, every rifle had to be held the whole 48-hour tour. Sleep was impossible; the men simply stood motionless in water for two days and nights' (*ibid*).

The nightmare 48-hour tours of duty continued throughout February, the Germans gaining temporary entry to the Battalion's trenches on the 14th: a bitter - and costly - hand-to-hand fight ensued.



A month later - on 15 March 1915 - the enemy returned in force, firing two mines and capturing St. Eloi and the "Mound". Maher was once more conspicuous in action, taking command of a trench after his officer had been killed and repulsing the attack of a superior force:

'At about 4 a.m. on the 15th another battalion which was brought up made a direct attack on the Mound, but it was not successful. During the remaining hours of darkness heavy bursts of machinegun and rifle fire were directed from the enemy's trenches and as day broke about 5.30 a.m. the Germans made a violent attempt with about one company to capture Trench 22, which was held by Captain Herbert Radcliff, who had only joined us a day or two earlier. The enemy succeeded in practically getting round the right flank and Captain Radcliff was killed, but a very able second took charge in Sergeant Maher (one who had done well in 'A' Company in the 2nd Leinsters earlier) and the enemy was finally beaten off, leaving 34 dead before the trench' (*ibid*).

He was awarded a Bar to his D.C.M.

Hill 60 - Ypres

Early in April 1915, the 1st Leinsters were deployed to the Hill 60 sector near Ypres:

'Hill 60 was of great tactical importance as it completely covered the line of communication through Sanctuary Wood, and its possession had been hotly disputed during the previous autumn as the number of French, British and German dead testified. In some cases these were inextricably mixed; in other places complete sections appeared to have fallen as if on parade, so accurately were intervals maintained even in death. The trenches were fairly dry due chiefly to the fact that the system had been to build up rather than dig down; but comfort was purchased at the expense of safety for the parapet was by no means bullet proof, and we were soon forced to burrow for more cover. The work was gruesome for a layer of corpses was soon reached. If a body was found to be badly decomposed it was removed piece by piece and these were carried away in sacks for interment. The stench during this ghastly operation was well nigh unbearable and it was not until buckets of chloride of lime had been swilled over the bottom of the trenches that they were fit for occupation' (*ibid*).

Following their second tour of duty in these trenches, 1st Leinsters were brought to Ypres for a rest. Unfortunately, their period of rest coincided with the enemy bombarding the town with intense vigour. On 19 April two 8-inch shells landed in their billets:

'In several cases the wounded were pinned beneath fallen masonry, but worse was that flames burst out and there was a dread possibility that some of the victims might be roasted alive. Willing hands worked frantically in spite of the German shells which were still falling in the neighbourhood, and after several hours desperate toil all the wounded were extricated and removed to the casualty clearing station' (*ibid*).

The bombardment continued:

'The civil population suffered terribly and there was frequently witnessed the harrowing spectacle of bleeding women and children rushing through the streets in an agony of terror. The troops gave up their field dressings to bind the wounds of these unfortunate creatures; many now fled Ypres but some of the hardier still remained, and soon the corpse of a civilian in the streets of Ypres became as familiar as the dead body of a soldier in No Man's Land.'

Their unhappy sojourn at Ypres over, the Battalion undertook another tour of duty in the Hill 60 sector. It was hellish:

'Here it became terrible day and night. Fighting bombs, hand grenades, gasses, guns, and rifle fire, flash lights, star shells, just like Crystal Palace. They [the Germans] kept this up for four days and nights ...' (*ibid*).

Journey's end - Frazenberg Ridge

In early May 1915, 1st Leinsters worked frantically on the construction of a new line of defence - 'running north of St. Jean, north-east of Wieltje, by Franzenberg, east of Hooge, through the woods south of the Ypres-Menin road to join the original line north of Hill 60. The withdrawal to the new line seems to have taken place during the night of 2-3 May, the old line being destroyed as far as possible and in some cases being blown in by the rear party' (*ibid*).

On the 5th, Maher and his comrades faced another gas attack:



'Fortunately the wind was blowing diagonal to the front of the Battalion and the effect of the gas was somewhat reduced. By this time the authorities had been able to issue a partial protection in the shape of a small pad soaked in chemicals and worn over the month, but it was soon found that, as no protection was given to the nostrils, and as the men could not remember to breathe solely through the mouth, many were knocked over.'

Whether Maher fell victim to this gas attack, or was wounded when his battalion went to the assistance of the Gloucestershire Regiment on the 7th, remains unknown. Either way, he died of wounds on the 9th.

He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial; sold with copied research.

Reference sources:

Westlake, Ray, British Battalions in France and Belgium 1914 (Leo Cooper, London, 1997).

Whitton, Colonel Frederick Ernest, C.M.G., The History of the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Gale & Polden, Aldershot).

A fine Great War 'Bantam's' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant T. Minto, 18th (Service) Battalion (4th Glasgow), Highland Light Infantry, who refused to be evacuated after being 'badly stunned' in a heavy hostile barrage: recorded afterwards as having been wounded in action, he died of pneumonia in June 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (5320 Sjt: T. Minto, 18/High. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (5320 Sjt. T. Minto, High. L.I.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (Thomas Minto), good very fine (4)

£1,000-1,200

D.C.M. London Gazette 22.10.1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an attack, finding that a Lewis gun was required, he conducted a party through the enemy barrage and brought up a gun and ammunition. The following day, when his company were holding the line and communication was cut, he twice volunteered and brought the required information through heavy hostile barrage. On the second occasion, although badly stunned and shaken, he refused to become a casualty, and continued at duty, superintending and reorganising the men. His complete disregard of personal danger and quick appreciation of the situation proved invaluable to his company Commander.'

Thomas Minto was born in Glasgow in 1891 and likely enlisted in the 18th (Service) Battalion (4th Glasgow), Highland Light Infantry on its formation as a Bantam unit by the city's Lord Provost in May 1915.

The Battalion was embarked for France in February 1916, where it fought in the battle of the Somme at Bazentin Ridge and Arrow Head Copse. In September 1917, about the time Minto won his D.C.M., the Battalion was re-titled the 18th (Glasgow Yeomanry) Battalion, Highland Light Infantry. It was subsequently heavily engaged in the 2nd Battle of Passchendaele.

In January 1918, *The Highland Light Infantry Chronicle* reported that Minto had been wounded; he died of pneumonia on 9 June 1918, aged 27 years.

His wife, Margaret, latterly resident at 32 Tobago Street, Calton, Glasgow, appears to have predeceased him. Minto is buried in the St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, France; sold with copied research.



A Great War M.M. and Bar group of three awarded to Private W. H. J. Phipps, Suffolk Regiment, late Essex Regiment, who died of wounds in October 1918, prior to the announcement of his awards in the *London Gazette*

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (235319 Pte. W. H. J. Phipps, 2/Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2995 Pte. W. H. J. Phipps, Essex R.), nearly extremely fine (3)

£500-600

M.M. London Gazette 21 January 1919.

Bar to M.M. London Gazette 14 May 1919.

William Henry John Phipps was born at Shimpling, Suffolk in 1895 and served initially with the Essex Regiment in France from 9 August 1915; also entitled to 1914-15 Star. He subsequently transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment and died of wounds on 9 October 1918. He is buried in Delsaux Farm Cemetery, France; sold with copied research.

A Great War M.M. awarded to Corporal J. Shepherdson, York & Lancaster Regiment, who later won a Bar to his decoration

Military Medal, George V (203504 Cpl. Joseph Shepherdson, 1/4 York & Lanc. R.), a little polished, very fine

£250-300

M.M. London Gazette 13 September 1918.

Bar to M.M. London Gazette 23 July 1919.

Joseph Shepherdson, a native of Hull and a member of the 1/4th (Hallamshire) Battalion, York & Lancaster Regiment, was attached to a Trench Mortar Battery at the time of winning his M.M.

A Great War '1914 operations' Russian Medal of St. George awarded to Lance-Naik Devi Singh, 41st Dogras



Russia, Medal of St. George 4th Class, silver, the reverse officially numbered '165188' (1033 L. Naik Devi Singh, 41st Dogras), officially impressed naming, fitted with swivel suspension and unofficial '1914' clasp, part of rank lacking owing to bruising, worn overall, unusual

£300-350

Devi Singh's award of the Russian Medal of St. George 4th Class, for his services as a Lance-Naik in the 41st Dogras in France and Flanders, was announced in the *London Gazette* of 25 August 1915. Subsequently promoted to Havildar, he likely served in Mesopotamia. He died on 10 July 1920 and is commemorated on the Delhi Memorial (India Gate); sold with copied research.



A rare and interesting Great War East Africa operations French M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal R. Davis, 25th (Legion of Frontiersmen) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (a.k.a. 'Driscoll's Tigers'), who was decorated for his gallantry in bringing in the famous explorer and hunter, Captain Frederick Selous, D.S.O., after he had been mortally wounded at Beho-Beho on 4 January 1917: Davis's graphic account of Selous's demise was afterwards published in *The Times*

British War and Victory Medals (GS-32607 Cpl. R. Davis, R. Fus.); France, Medaille Militaire, the reverse of the suspension contemporarily engraved, 'Pt. R. Davis, 25th R.F., G.E.A., 4.1.1917', enamel work largely lacking, polished overall, nearly very fine (3)

£400-500

French M.M. London Gazette 31 August 1917.

Reginald Davis was landed in East Africa as a reinforcement to the 25th (Legion of Frontiersmen) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, most likely in early 1916. It was in December of the following year that he wrote to the editor of *The Times*:

'Sir,

I notice in The Times dated December 9 an article on Captain Selous, and I beg to state that as I carried the late Captain Selous out of the action when he was mortally wounded at Beho-Beho, in German East Africa, at about 11 a.m., January 4, 1917, I can give a graphic description of his death. He was not killed instantaneously, as I fought over him for fully ten minutes. He was shot in the head, but this wound was not the cause of his death; this wound was caused by a splinter some half an hour previous to the action fought on the hills outside the village of Beho-Beho, and when Captain Selous was asked if he was wounded he stated that it was nothing very much and insisted on going on. He went over the ridges of Beho-Beho and was kneeling near a small tree, and was seen after the action had been in progress about 15 minutes to drop his rifle. I immediately went over to him and stayed with him for fully ten minutes before he received his fatal wound, and then I carried or dragged him to the rear of a small hill and there he died. His boy, Ramizani, who had been with him some considerable years, cried when he saw the Captain dead, and stood upright on top of the ridge in the face of terrible German machine-gun fire and brought out of a tree the black sniper who wounded Captain Selous. For helping Captain Selous and another officer I was recommended to the British Government by my Colonel (D. P. Driscoll, D.S.O.), and received from the French Government the Medaille Militare.

Captain Selous was killed some 60 miles from Kissaki, and about 12 miles from the Rufugii River, and buried in the village of Beho-Beho, together with six others of his battalion.

I remain yours faithfully,

R. Davis, Corporal 32607 25th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.' 702



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

'A splinter caught him on the chin and cut it rather deeply and knocked three of his teeth out. He was absolutely magnificent and an inspiration to the whole Battalion. Completely devoid of fear he was always where the battle was most severe, cool as a cucumber and a real "leader" of men ...'

Major B. Kingsmill, 6th Grenadiers, in a letter to Lady Clive, the mother of Brigadier A. F. L. Clive, D.S.O., M.C., following the horrific action at 'Horseshoe' in the North Africa in March 1943.

I still feel that there is nothing to touch the Horseshoe Battle for its record of sheer courage and tragedy.'

Nigel Nicolson, in a letter to Brigadier Clive; he co-authored the history of *The Grenadier Guards in the War of 1939-1945* with Patrick Forbes (1949).



The outstanding K. St. J., Second Word War North Africa and Italy operations D.S.O. and Bar, Fall of France M.C. group of eleven awarded to Hon. Brigadier A. F. L. Clive, Grenadier Guards

Having won an impressive M.C. in the retreat to Dunkirk in May 1940, he was appointed to the command of the 6th Battalion and won an immediate D.S.O. for 'magnificent courage' - and a quite stunning display of leadership - at the 'Horseshoe' feature in North Africa in March 1943: in writing home to his wife from hospital, he spoke of 'the father and mother of a battle' but made light of his battered face and smashed teeth

His second immediate D.S.O. reflected equal powers of leadership as C.O. of 24th Guards Brigade in Italy in October 1944 where, once again, his extraordinary valour and personal example changed the tide of battle:

'His appearance at the forward positions during the periods of the heaviest fighting proved of critical value in producing valiant efforts from his battalions, with the result that the position was taken and held in spite of repeated counter-attacks, during which Brigadier Clive's example held the troops firm and encouraged them to inflict heavy casualties on the enemy ...'

A Grenadier to his fingertips, the Brigadier's forceful character was pleasingly balanced by his great charm and a mischievous sense of humour: 'In peace, as in war, he was a leader who was loved and respected by all with whom he came into contact'

The Order of St. John (K. St. J.), Knight's set of insignia, comprising neck badge and breast star, silvered-metal and enamel, in case of issue, together with his earlier Commander's and Officer's badges; Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with Second Award Bar, the reverse of the suspension bar officially dated '1943' and the reverse of the Bar officially dated '1945'; Military Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1940'; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937, privately engraved, 'Capt. A. F. L. Clive, 3rd G. Gds.', mounted court-style as worn where applicable, together with another, G.VI.R. Military Cross, undated, the reverse privately engraved 'Major A. F. L. Clive, Carvin, 26 May 1940', this with a metalled lady's riband bow fitment for wearing, *generally good very fine* (11)

£6,000-8,000





D.S.O. London Gazette 22 July 1943. The original recommendation for an immediate award approved by Montgomery - states:

'Lieutenant-Colonel Clive was commanding the 6th Battalion, Grenadier Guards during the attack of 201 Guards on the HORSESHOE feature on 16 March 1943. During the early stages of the attack the Battalion encountered unexpected and extensive anti-personnel minefields, which showed signs of disorganising the attack. Lieutenant-Colonel Clive visited each company in turn and by his personal bravery and example ensured the capture by each company of its objective.

For the remainder of the night he moved about his battalion area showing complete unconcern for his personal safety, reorganising his position with such skill and energy that two German counterattacks were beaten off with heavy loss to the enemy. By morning the enemy had succeeded by working round the flanks, in getting in rear of the Battalion, and Colonel Clive was ordered to withdraw.

This most difficult daylight operation was organised and carried out by Colonel Clive under heavy and accurate fire, by which he was eventually wounded.

His magnificent courage, great powers of leadership and complete coolness under the most difficult circumstances provided the inspiration which enabled his battalion, which was taking part in its first battle, to capture and hold its objective, in spite of heavy casualties. It was only by showing a complete disregard for the enemy's fire that he was able to organise the withdrawal.

His personal courage, his coolness under the most difficult circumstances, and his disregard of danger was an example and inspiration to all ranks of his battalion.'

Bar to D.S.O *London Gazette* 8 February 1945. The original recommendation - for an immediate award approved by Alexander - states:

'For gallant and distinguished leadership in action against the enemy.

In order for the Division to continue its advance, it was vital for 24 Guards Brigade to break the enemy defences at Point 707 during the operations of 1-3 October 1944. This position was strongly held by an entrenched enemy. During the initial attack by 1st Scots Guards, Brigadier Clive, by his personal courage and leadership, under heavy shell-fire and the most trying weather conditions, inspired all under his command.



At the most critical stage of the operations, Brigadier Clive boldly committed 5th Grenadier Guards against the reinforced enemy. Here again, his appearance at the forward positions during the periods of the heaviest fighting proved of critical value in producing valiant efforts from his battalions, with the result that the position was taken and held in spite of repeated counter-attacks, during which Brigadier Clive's example held the troops firm and encouraged them to inflict heavy casualties on the enemy.'

M.C. London Gazette 11 July 1940. The original recommendation states:

'Major Clive showed great courage and coolness on 26 May [1940] at Camphin, when sent to deal with a critical situation which had arisen through the withdrawal of the 8th Durham Light Infantry. He assisted the C.O. to reorganise the Battalion and to counter-attack and recapture Carvin. The successful result of the operation was due to a great extent to Major Clive's example and leadership.'

Arthur Francis Lawrence Clive was born in London on 24 June 1903, the son of Lieutenant-General Sir George Sidney Clive, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., a descendant of Clive of India, and his wife, Madeline Buxton.

Flirting with Nancy Mitford - no gong

Educated at Harrow and the R.M.C. Sandhurst, Arthur was commissioned in his father's old regiment, the Grenadier Guards, in February 1923. As a young officer about town, he appears to have caught Nancy Mitford's admiring eye. He makes an appearance in her collected letters and biographies, following a meeting in Scotland in 1927:

'[Nancy] was saved from complete despair by the presence of Archer Clive, a handsome young Grenadier Guards officer from Herefordshire who with his sister Mary were allies in the war between aesthete and hearty. Both were lively and agreeable, occasionally read books, and Archer's half-flirtatious banter Nancy found immensely exhilarating. "Archer is being too beastly," she wrote delightedly to Tom [her brother], "he never spoke to me yesterday except to say he'd like to bang my head on the floor & the day before he said among other acid remarks that if it weren't for my extraordinary ideas and my men friends I should be quite nice." Unfortunately, after a few days the Clives left to be replaced by "Two perfectly dire people. I am miserable because the Clives (who I adore really) have gone."

There would appear to have been further encounters with Mitford, so much so that some of her biographers have speculated that she may have ended up as Clive's wife. But it wasn't to be, for he married Penelope Portman, daughter of Viscount Portman, in 1934; the marriage was not a success and they divorced in 1949.

Shortly after his Scottish encounter with Nancy Mitford, Clive was attached to the Sudan Defence Force, a memorable appointment recorded in an accompanying archive of letters and photographs. He was promoted to Captain on his return home and gained a private pilot's licence in the summer of 1930.

France 1940: M.C.

On the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, Clive was advanced to Major and joined the B.E.F. in France.

From March 1940 he served as Brigade Major to the 151st Infantry Brigade and it was in this capacity that he won his M.C. at Carvin at the end of May.

The history of the 8th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, which unit he rallied, speaks of its advance being made under constant shelling and bombing but with 'great elan. which had a marked effect on all the Allied troops in the area': by facing-off subsequent enemy counter-attacks, Clive's and the Durhams' gallant work won vital time for the retreat to Dunkirk, about 100 km. to the north-west from Carvin.

Following his gallant deeds in France, and escape from Dunkirk, Clive held a spate of staff appointments. In 1941, however, he was given command of the 6th (Motor) Battalion, Grenadier Guards, a component of 201st Guards Brigade, which was commanded by his cousin, Sir Julian Gascoigne. It was an inspired choice.

Following the death of the Colonel of the Regiment, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, H.R.H The Princess Elizabeth became the new Colonel of the Regiment and, in May 1942, she honoured Clive's 6th Battalion by carrying out her first inspection of the Grenadiers.



North Africa: immediate D.S.O.

The 6th Battalion embarked for the Middle East a few weeks later, where, as cited above, Clive won fame for his exemplary leadership and courage in the desperate battle fought at the 'Horseshoe' feature on 16 March 1943.

Guarding as it did the approaches to Rommel's main defences on the Mareth Line, 'Horseshoe' was to play a pivotal role in Montgomery's ambitions, although by way of a diversionary attack in support of the New Zealand Division. Unfortunately for Clive and his men, the enemy had captured a detailed plan of his unit's attack 48 hours before the 'off' and the approaches of the attack were swiftly sown with thousands of mines. Montgomery, who had visited the 6th Battalion in his converted 'Honey' tank a few days before the action, was apparently aware of this serious loss but, it has been said, opted to risk the battalion 'rather than lose than a Division.'

What followed was considered by many to be one of the finest actions fought by the Grenadiers in the war. It was certainly one of the bloodiest, Clive and his men displaying Herculean courage against the elite ranks of Rommel's 90th Light Division. The Battalion's resultant casualties were shocking in the extreme: in a single night it lost 16 officers killed, five wounded and five taken prisoner, and 76 other ranks killed, 109 wounded and three taken prisoner. Clive was among the former, having taken a shell splinter in the face. In writing home on 22 March 1943, Clive described to his wife how he and his men 'had the father and mother of a battle with the Boche':

'The Battalion fought quite magnificently and captured all of its objectives, but alas, owing to acres of mines, etc. I couldn't get support weapons up to the companies which were duly surrounded and ordered to fight it out which they did, but at terribly heavy cost as you will have heard ...'

On recovery from his wounds, he served as a G.S.O 1 with 203 Military Mission in the period August 1943 to February 1944.

Italy: immediate Bar to D.S.O.

Clive was subsequently appointed to the command of 24th Guards Brigade, a component of 6th (S.A.) Armoured Division, in Italy, in which role he returned to the fray in typically gallant fashion.

That gallantry was evident throughout the Brigade's advance on Rome and Florence and, from August 1944, in a series of bitter actions on the Gothic Line. Most memorable of those actions was 24th Guards Brigade assault on Catarelto Ridge in early October 1944 when, once again, Clive's courage and leadership proved inspirational in the face of what was described as the 'fanatical resistance' of S.S. troops.

According to the official history of the 6th (S.A.) Armoured Division:

Enemy machine-gun fire was heavy, but attempts by the S.S. troops to infiltrate during the night of 1-2 October 1944 were beaten off. With the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards having been badly knocked about, 5th Battalion, Grenadier Guards were ordered to storm Mt. Catarelto on 2 October 1944. The attack was delivered in thick mist and blinding rain, and although the attacking troops got within 50 yards of the crest, the Germans refused to be dislodged. Twice the leading company attempted to storm the crest, and twice they were beaten off. The thick mist greatly restricted supporting fire, and it was decided to call off the attack pending an improvement in the weather. Plans were made to resume the assault on 3 October 1944, but during the night of 2-3 October 1944 a Grenadier Guards patrol reached the crest of Catarelto and found that the Germans had withdrawn. The Germans had fallen back along the whole brigade front and 3rd Battalion, Coldstream Guards completed the occupation.'

It was amidst this mist and machine-gun fire that the gallant Brigadier moved around his men:

'During the initial attack by 1st Scots Guards, Brigadier Clive, by his personal courage and leadership, under heavy shell-fire and the most trying weather conditions, inspired all under his command.

At the most critical stage of the operations, Brigadier Clive boldly committed 5th Grenadier Guards against the reinforced enemy. Here again, his appearance at the forward positions during the periods of the heaviest fighting proved of critical value in producing valiant efforts from his battalions, with the result that the position was taken and held in spite of repeated counter-attacks, during which Brigadier Clive's example held the troops firm and encouraged them to inflict heavy casualties on the enemy.'





Royal visit: Clive centre, flanked by King George VI and H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth



Clive and his Brigade afterwards liberated Trieste and, in the aftermath of the war, he commanded the Military Mission to South Africa and a T.A. Infantry Brigade.

Postscript - K. St. I



On retiring from the Army in 1947, the Brigadier settled at Grendon Court, Ross-on-Wye, nearby his father's estate, Perrystone Court, which fronted onto an avenue of pines planted in 1815 to commemorate Waterloo.

Over the ensuing decades he devoted his energy to public duties, among them service as a J.P. (1953) and D.L. for Herefordshire (1960). His renowned of powers of leadership were likewise directed to other good causes and he was appointed a Knight of the Order of St. John in July 1985; he had earlier been appointed an Officer (1966) and Commander (1971) of the Order.

The Brigadier, who 'was endowed with great charm', died at Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire in March 1995, aged 91. Following his divorce from Penelope Isobel, daughter of Viscount Portman, he married, secondly, Olivia Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Frederick Stanley.

To be sold with an impressive archive of original documentation and photographs, including:

- (i) The recipient's D.S.O. warrant, in the name of 'Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. F. L. Clive, M.C., Grenadier Guards', dated 22 July 1943.
- (ii)
 Warrant appointing him a Deputy Lieutenant, in the name of 'Arthur Francis Lawrence Clive, D.S.O., M.C., of Grendon Court, Ross-on-Wye', dated 24 May 1960.
- (iii) The Armorial Bearings of Arthur Francis Lawrence Clive Esquire, D.S.O. & Bar, M.C., certificate presented by the York Herald, instructed by the College of Arms, London, framed and mounted behind glass; together with The Armorial Bearings of Arthur Francis Lawrence Clive, Captain, Grenadier Guards, and of Penelope Isobel his wife, daughter of The Honble. Gerald Berkeley Portman, sometime Captain, 10th Hussars.





Investiture day: Clive outside Buckingham Palace with his wife and daughter

(iv) Federation Aeronautique Internationale, British Empire, Aviator's Certificate, No. 9254, in the recipient's name and dated 26 June 1930, with portrait photograph; together with his Driver's Licence for the Province of Transvaal, No. 3412, in the name of 'Lt. Col. A. Clive', issued 12 May 1941, with portrait photograph; and three passport-sized photographs in a leather wallet.

(v) An impressive archive of letters from the Sudan, 1928-1930, contained in Ryman clip file, commencing with a letter to his mother sent on 13 May 1928, from the S.S. Gloucestershire, sharing a host of stories detailing his travels to Marseilles and on to Port Said. He seems anxious for adventure and notes 'Life in the ship is very dull. We play the usual games, deck tennis, skittles, etc., but the amount of eating and sleeping done is enormous!' Days later, his second letter varies in topic from an inability to get into his father's white duck trousers through to the tale of a woman who drowned on board in her bath. He is appalled by the heat and entertained by insect and animal life - 'A swarm of locusts came into the ship this morning - horrible beasts they are too. There are also lots of porpoises and one or two sharks about and visible.' His third letter announces his arrival at Port Sudan and the continual terrific heat - 'Whisky tastes like nectar of the most marvellous kind although it is probably quite warm!' His next letters are from the Sudan Club, Khartoum, and continue to describe life as he finds his feet and adapts like everyone else to wearing white or cream clothing; when addressing his father, his letters move to the practicalities of life - 'Would you please send me not one, but two, cheap Ingersol watches, they cost £2.10. out here and one's servants and grooms are a continual nuisance with their excuses for absence.'

The letters continue from 30 June 1928 to 26 February 1930, on nearly a weekly basis, written with considerable flair and description. The 'old camel mail' as he describes the postal service, gives him an opportunity to communicate with home in a way which is full of good humour and charm, despite the continual deprivations of isolation and harsh environment.



The file concludes with an account of a camel trek hunting expedition from Fasher to Nyala, including some fascinating insights into the hostility of the environment and, in particular, his issues with the camels and mosquitos. At Dirra he tried his hand with a 'bow and poisoned arrows from Nigeria,' but seems heavily hindered by the hornets and other insects - 'Ticks awful, couldn't walk a yard without them swarming up one's legs.' He reverts to his rifle and bags a partridge for luncheon. Days later, at Wadi Fadwa, he notes 'A most disturbed night; Lions, Jackals and Hyenas wandered round the camp, making awful noises and woke me at midnight. The fire was out (I had only had one built), and I was nervous that the donkey or horse might be taken at any minute …'

(vi)

An outstanding photograph album, in red morocco leather with gold tooled initials 'A.F.L.C.' and additionally marked to front 'Sudan' and '1928', and containing approximately 300 images. The album commences with a map of Sudan displaying the road and rail networks, branching rivers and emerging settlements. It then commences with a large number of annotated photographs, showing key sites such as the Suez Canal, the Bitter Lakes, Ali Dinar's Palace, and the Governor's House at El Fasher. There follow numerous shots of the Sudanese people, daily life in Sudan including wedding and dance photographs, and images of hunting expeditions for buffalo and even a giant vulture. These are followed by outstanding group shots of fellow officers and images of No. 6 Mounted Infantry Company on manoeuvres at Buram, 1929. The images then focus further upon the Camel Company, before returning to some outstanding pictures of local people and family members holding baby cheetahs and leopards. The album ends with an attention to the local units, in particular the Machine Gun Sections and the local native police playing the bagpipes. A rare and impressive record of life in the Sudan 1928-30.

(vii)

A fine selection of photographs, including full-length portrait as a young man, in uniform of the Grenadier Guards, together with his father in full regalia, by Speaight Ltd., 157 New Bond Street; further image by Vandyk, in officer's attire; a framed and glazed photograph of the Warrant Officers and Sergeants of the 2nd Battalion, Grenadiers, 1934, with presentation plaque to Clive on his leaving the unit in 1934; formal portrait photograph mid-way through the war, displaying M.C. riband; reproduction image of an original oil portrait of him by the famous society artist Sir Oswald Birley, dated 1944; an investiture image showing him with his wife and daughter outside the gates of Buckingham Palace, labelled to reverse 'A recent Investiture at Buckingham Palace, 31331. Lt. Col. Archer Clive, D.S.O., M.C., Grenadier Guards, with Mrs. Clive of the M.T.C. and their daughter Sally'; War Office photograph displaying Clive chatting to King George VI, with a young Princess Elizabeth to his left, labelled to the reverse, 'British Official Photograph (Picture issued June 1942), Colonel the Princess Elizabeth visits her Grenadier Guards Regiment. Princess Elizabeth, Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment inspected a battalion of the Grenadier Guards in the South-Eastern Command. The King and Queen were with her. Princess Elizabeth wore the regimental badge on her hat. Picture shows: The King and Princess Elizabeth protected from the rain during a shower'; and a framed and glazed 50th Anniversary photograph of some of the survivors of the 6th Battalion from the 'Horseshoe' action on the Mareth Line, taken at the Guards Depot, Pirbright, 16 March 1993.

(viii)

Field Message Army Book 153, annotated twice on the inside covers with his signature and '2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards.' A detailed series of pencil notes advocating the practicalities of the Advanced Guard, outpost defence in depth, patrol organisation and mirror tactics.

(1X)

The recipient's 'Personal and Secret' annotated manuscript documents relating to the training his men, through to the reconnoitring of the battlefields of North Africa, with details concerning army strength, transfer of fellow officers and information regarding sickness rates and the disposition of the Officers; together with extracts from messages received, including one from Montgomery - 'I learn that the Grenadiers and Coldstreams fought magnificently and killed many Germans - operation on the night 16th-17th March, as a whole, was a great success. We got the ground we must have for the big blow. Your operations that night definitely helped the army plan - Tell the troops this'; and extracts from a letter written by the doctor attached to the 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, 22 May 1943 - 'War wounds can be more horrible than I had ever conceived. I was blown up by a mortar bomb myself at Sbiba and miraculously had nothing more than a hole in my boot and a bruised bottom! Tank wounds and Stuka wounds are on the other hand ghastly ...'



(x)

A selection of wartime letters and reports in respect of the 'Horseshoe' action in March 1943, including one from a fellow officer - 'I wish you could have been here to have heard all the wonderful things which have been said about the conduct of the Battalion in the attack. Gunners - Sappers other infantry units, as well as Generals Erskine and Horrocks have all said that it was the finest show that has ever been put up, and all of them who know you want to be remembered to you'; a letter from the recipient to his wife, dated 22 March 1943 - 'Some days ago we had the father and mother of a battle with the Boche. The Bn. fought quite magnificently and captured all its objectives, but alas, owing to acres of mines, etc. I couldn't get support weapons up to the companies which were duly surrounded and ordered to fight it out which they did, but at terribly heavy cost as you will have heard'; accompanying list of those wounded, with a further typed list titled 'Officer and Other Ranks Buried at Horseshoe Cemetery'; a typed letter from Major B. Kingsmill to Lady Clive, the recipient's mother, dated 19 March 1943 - 'A splinter caught him on the chin and cut it rather deeply and knocked three of his teeth out. He was absolutely magnificent and an inspiration to the whole battalion. Completely devoid of fear he was always where the battle was most severe, cool as a cucumber and a real "leader" of men'; and further copies or extracts from letters regarding the 'Horseshoe' battle, together with poignant references to those killed, among them the son of Lord Trenchard.

- (xi)
 A letter from regimental historian Nigel Nicolson, formerly a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, to Clive, requesting that he look over the chapters of the 6th Battalion Regimental History, in particular the 'Horseshoe Battle' and the last phase of the Tunisian Campaign 'If you could find time to read them through, I should much appreciate your comments'. He goes on to state 'I still feel that there is nothing to touch the 'Horseshoe Battle' for its record of sheer courage and tragedy.'
- (xii) Regimental manuscripts (12), marked 'Confidential', dated from 1941-1945, detailing major events and recommendations, together with correspondence with his wife regarding her husband and progression of the war in North Africa; a Roll of Honour for the 6th Battalion, Grenadier Guards, together with Nominal Roll of Officers' Next of Kin for the 6th (Motor) Battalion, Grenadier Guards; together with note by Clive written on blue notepaper titled 'Beware of These!', being a copy of a memorandum by the Commander-in-Chief of the German Army. It reads: 'I divide my Officers into four classes as follows: the Clever, the Industrious, the Lazy, the Stupid. Each Officer always possesses two of these qualities. But whosoever is stupid and industrious must be got rid of, for he is very dangerous.'
- (xiii)
 Books (3), Standing Orders for the Brigade of Guards, London, W. Clowes & Sons, 1905; Standing Orders of the Guards Depot, Gale and Polden Ltd., 1931; Regimental Standing Orders, Grenadier Guards, The Army & Navy Stores, Ltd., 1939.
- (xiv)
 Order of Service for the Funeral of Brigadier Archer Francis Lawrence Clive, 1903-1995, held at The Parish Church of St. Mary Foy, Herefordshire, Thursday, 6 April 1995 and Regimental Remembrance Day Service Booklet, Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, 21 May 1995.
- (xv)
 Purple silk wallet, monogrammed to centre with intricate gold thread and with thread borders.
- (xvi) Pennant of the 'Adjutant, 2 Bn. Gren. Gds.', original cotton pennant, minor holing and fading

Please see Lot 640 for the recipient's miniature dress medals.



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

An outstanding post-war medical research C.B.E., Second World War North Africa operations M.C. and Bar group of nine awarded to Major J. A. Dudgeon, The Rifle Brigade, who saw much action with the 7th Battalion (The London Rifle Brigade) at El Alamein and beyond

In common with his father, he later rose to prominence as a Professor in medical research and became internationally renowned as a leading specialist on rubella and varicella vaccines

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.), Civil Division, Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, G.VI.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverse of the Cross officially dated '1943' and the reverse of the Bar '1943'; The Order of St. John (O. St. J.), Officer's breast badge, silvered-metal and enamel; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., with Second and Third Awards Bars, silver-gilt, the reverse of the Decoration officially dated '1950' and the reverse of the Bars '1950' and '1956', together with Society of Apothecaries, London, Master's neck badge, silver-gilt, by *Toye, Kenning & Spencer*, hallmarks for Birmingham, 1982, the reverse engraved, 'J. A. Dudgeon, Master, 1985-86', *generally good very fine* (10)

£4,000-5,000

C.B.E. London Gazette 11 June 1977.

M.C. London Gazette 28 January 1943. The original recommendation states:

'On 25 October 1942, Captain Dudgeon, in order to co-ordinate the anti-tank guns which he commanded, showed complete disregard of danger in moving about, often in an unarmoured vehicle, over a comparatively wide area, under heavy shelling, considerable machine-gun fire and accurate sniping. His success is measured by the fact that that afternoon fourteen enemy tanks were destroyed by his guns, the first time they had been in action.

On the night of 2-3 November, Captain Dudgeon went forward with the leading companies in the attack on Pt. 40, near Tel el Aqqaqir, in order to reconnoitre the position, when won, for his guns. The attack failed and a number of men were killed, or wounded. In spite of heavy machine-gun fire, Captain Dudgeon set about finding the wounded, and on this occasion, alone, was the direct means of saving three men's lives.

He had consistently tended the wounded when his other duties permitted, under considerable and often heavy fire throughout the battles of 25-28 October and 2-3 November. His outstanding determination and disregard for danger, combined with coolness and clear thinking, were very fine examples in very unpleasant circumstances.'

Bar to M.C. London Gazette 1 June 1943. The original recommendation states:

'This Officer commanded the anti-tank company, when the Battalion captured the pass. At first light his company came under intense artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire. Major Dudgeon, with complete disregard to his personal safety and in spite of being wounded in the right foot early in the action, organized his company into a defensive position and in the absence of artillery support, used his guns with great effect. He was continually moving about in the open, encouraging his men and fighting his guns. In the final stages of this action when he was unable to walk and was obviously in great pain, this officer insisted on attending to the wounded (Major Dudgeon was a medical student for four years before the war) before they were evacuated. Throughout the action, Major Dudgeon's courage and leadership were an inspiration to all those with whom he came in contact.'

John Alastair Dudgeon, who took his second forename, was born on 9 November 1916, the son Professor Leonard Stanley Dudgeon, and his wife Nora.

After Repton and Trinity College, Cambridge, he arrived at St. Thomas's Medical School in 1937, but his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Second World War. Having joined the 7th Battalion, Rifle Brigade of the Territorial Army in 1936, he decided to put his finals on hold and instead serve as a combatant officer.

Combatant

Embarked for the Middle East, he was appointed to the command of 'C' Company at the battle of El Alamein, and won his first M.C. for knocking out 14 enemy tanks, in addition to bringing his medical skills to use under heavy fire.









After a period of retraining, the 7th Rifle Brigade arrived in the Medenine area and subsequently, after the indecisive assault on the Matmara Hills, joined the New Zealand Corps now opposite El Hammah, and outflanking the enemy. Dudgeon's unit attempted to 'bounce' the Wadi Akarit position, but the attack proved abortive and he was severely wounded. According to Robin Hastings, author of *An Undergraduate's War*, it 'was one of the few occasions when a single battalion could influence the course of a campaign.'

Dudgeon was invalided home and was awarded a Bar to his M.C.

On leaving hospital, he took his finals and transferred to the Royal Army Medical Corps. He subsequently participated in the top-secret Operation "Tyburn", namely the crash production of vaccine against scrub typhus, one of the most serious medical problems in the jungles of South-East Asia.

Professor

With the war over, Dudgeon's commitment to virology in civilian life began with a posting to the Virus Research Laboratory at Entebbe in Uganda, but in 1949 he, and his new wife, Patricia, returned to St. Thomas's where he became Assistant Pathologist. A year later, he was appointed Assistant Pathologist and Honorary Consultant Virologist to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, where he served on the Board of Governors from 1962 to 1981. He then spent four years as Director of Virus Research at the Glaxo Laboratories and returned to Great Ormond Street as Consultant Microbiologist.

It was about this time that he began to make his most important contributions to the development of the rubella vaccine. Rubella, more commonly known today as German measles, is a viral infection, now rare in the United Kingdom, which produces rashes, swollen glands and flu-like symptoms such as coughs, a runny nose and aching or painful joints. It becomes a serious concern when women catch the virus during the first twenty weeks of pregnancy; birth defects such as brain damage, heart abnormalities, deafness and cataracts, caused by the rubella virus are known as congenital rubella syndrome (CRS).

During the early field trials of the vaccine, it was necessary to select young women unlikely to be in the earliest stages of pregnancy; Dudgeon made the ingenious suggestion of asking for the cooperation of nuns, and they proved to be 'most collaborative in the research project which was designed to prevent congenital abnormality resulting from maternal German measles.' This highly original idea to conduct preliminary trials in closed religious communities required the permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Ramsay, and the Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Heenan. With their support, Dudgeon was able to show that the vaccine virus did not pass from person to person, was safe, and that immunity lasted for many years: it laid the foundations for the routine use of vaccine and what we understand today as the MMR vaccine.

In the early 1960s he began to design the programme of immunisations for children and travellers. At the Institute of Child Health, his programme covered infective gastroenteritis, encephalitis in childhood, and intrauterine infections, with special reference to congenital rubella and cytomegalovirus infections. He was awarded the Harding Medal and the Bissett Hawkins Medal. Dudgeon's remarkable work attracted many young research workers to his Department from Australasia, Europe and the U.S.A., and he enjoyed a Research Fellowship at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

As his career reached its latter stages, he began to take on a more administrative role; he was advisor to the Ministry of Health and a member of the Committee on Safety of Medicines. He was also a consultant advisor on infectious diseases to the World Health Organisation. Appointed C.B.E. in 1977, Dudgeon became Deputy Lieutenant of Greater London in the following year; he had earlier been appointed Officer of St. John (O. St. J.) in 1958. Following his retirement in 1982, he kept himself busy as a member of the Council of the British Heart Foundation and as Chairman of its Research Funds Committee. He was also appointed Fellow of the Royal Society of Apothecaries in 1986.

According to his obituary notice in *The Times* on 16 October 1989, Dudgeon was 'known for being clear headed, far-seeing and industrious, qualities which were matched by his courteous and kindly manner.' And according to his 1985 entry in *Who's Who*, aside from his vast achievements in Microbiology, the Professor also enjoyed sailing at the Aldeburgh Yacht Club. In his address given at Dudgeon's funeral, the Reverend Canon David Hutchinson, the Vicar of Aldeburgh, alluded to this interest:



'Alastair's hobby was sailing; and no doubt, with some of his family as crew, battled together against the elements, using the tide and wind for their advantage. This spirit is seen in his battle against ignorance and disease.'

Sold with a quantity of original documentation and photographs, comprising:

- (i) Thesis, University of Cambridge; 'A thesis for the degree of M.D., Cambridge, Epidemic Influenza due to the B virus', dated 1 April 1947; together with a photocopied Thesis: Immunization in Times Ancient and Modern. J. A. Dudgeon, M.D., F.R.C.P., Dean and Professor of Microbiology, The Hospital for Sick Children.
- (ii) A selection of wartime photographs including portrait and group shots (approximately 20), together with letters to his wife, regarding life in North Africa.
- (iii) An album of letters and biographical details, including obituary photocopies from *The Times, The Daily Telegraph, The Independent*, the *British Medical Journal*, the *Lancet*, and the *Great Ormond Street Roundabout*.
- (iv) Memorandum on Armorial Bearings, written by Professor J. A. Dudgeon, dated 21 April 1986; relating to the arms applicable for a stained-glass window memorial, together with corresponding colour photographs (3) of the memorial panel.

Please see Lot 703 for his father's awards and Lot 638 for his miniature dress medals.



An outstanding Second World War immediate D.C.M. group of four awarded to Trooper L. Acaster, 4th Royal Tank Regiment (R.A.C.), who feigned death after his tank was hit by enemy fire at Ed Duda in North Africa in November 1941

Although 'he was badly wounded in the face and his eyes were filled with blood, rendering him half blind', he subsequently drove his tank back to our lines and 'set an example which has rarely been equalled in the service'

Just five days later he was evacuated from Tobruk in the S.S. *Chakdina*, which ship fell victim to a torpedo dropped by a Luftwaffe aircraft and sank in three minutes: he was not among the survivors



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.VI.R. (7888516 Tpr. L. Acaster, R. Tank R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, together with the recipient's Army Council condolence slip in the name of '7888516 Tpr. L. Acaster, D.C.M.' and Buckingham Palace investiture letter addressed to his father, this dated 20 November 1944, *extremely fine* (4)

£3,000-3,500

D.C.M. London Gazette 24 February 1942. The original recommendation states:

'On the night of 30 November 1941, Trooper Acaster was driver of an 'I' Tank which went into action when the Squadron counter-attacked on Ed Duda. A shell penetrated killing the gunner and wounding Trooper Acaster in the face. The tank halted and being close to the enemy was quickly invested by them in the darkness. Trooper Acaster, with great presence of mind, feigned death, and the remainder of the crew were taken prisoner. As soon as the enemy moved off Trooper Acaster started up his tank again and drove it back in the direction of our lines where he met other soldiers who helped him to a R.A.P. Trooper Acaster was badly wounded in the face and his eyes were filled with blood, rendering him half blind, while the pain was intense. His courage and presence of mind was most conspicuous and his devotion to duty in thus saving his tank from capture under the most trying circumstances sets an example which has rarely been equalled in the service.'

Leonard Acaster, a native of Leeds, was decorated for the above cited deeds in Operation "Crusader", the ill-fated attempt to break out of Tobruk. Notable among his comrades in 4th Royal Tanks was Captain P. J. "Pip" Gardner, M.C., who was awarded the V.C. for his gallantry on 23 November 1941, when he went to the rescue of two armoured cars.

One week later, Acaster won his D.C.M. at Ed Duda, where Rommel's 15th Panzer Division faced determined defences. A counter-attack on the night of the 29th-30th - led by Acaster and his comrades in 4th Royal Tanks and gallantly supported by the 2/13th Australian infantry battalion pushed the enemy back by 1,000 yards and netted 167 prisoners. Following this action, Rommel decided to withdraw his panzers to new positions to the south.

Acaster's subsequent loss in the S.S. *Chakdina* on 5 December 1941 was a fate shared by many: she was carrying nearly 400 wounded, most of whom had no chance of escape from below deck.

He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Alamein Memorial.

x705



In the November gloom that last scene [at Sidi Rezegh], as the rear-guard guns slipped out of the action, was one to inspire awe in all beholders, as indeed its relics were to do for years to come. The hundreds of dead bodies, the flames of burning vehicles and ammunition, the twisted wreckage of guns, the still smouldering ambulances bombed by the German aircraft, the bullet-riddled trucks, the crushed German aircraft, the blackened hulks of British and enemy tanks, with their turrets, tracks and guns ripped off in scrap-heaps of mangled steel, and the roasted corpses hanging out of their turrets gave to that harsh desert the air of desolation, yet, to those who had eyes to see, it told also of innumerable acts of unrecorded heroism. Significantly, it told also of the destruction already of some 85 German tanks.

Victoria Cross Battles of the Second World War, by C. E. Lucas Philips, refers.

A fine Second World War 'Desert Rat's' M.M. group of four awarded to Acting Sergeant L. Gosby, 3rd Royal Tank Regiment (R.A.C.), whose tank was knocked out at Sidi Rezegh in November 1941



Military Medal, G.VI.R. (7883192 A./Sjt. L. Gosby, R. Tank R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, together with a Tank Regiment cap badge, scratches over number and after unit on the first, good very fine (4)

£1,200-1,400

M.M. London Gazette 9 September 1942. The original recommendation states:

'At Sidi Rezegh on 22 November 1941, he commanded a tank, supported by his Squadron Commander, in an attack on anti-tank guns. When his Squadron Commander's tank was put out of action by enemy fire, he pushed further forward to enable the crew to evacuate. It was then that his tank was put out of action. He evacuated his crew under heavy machine-gun fire and rendered first aid to the wounded operator. He then at the Rally Point took command of another tank and went into action with a Mixed Squadron in an attack on enemy anti-tank gun positions.

At Antelat on 23 December 1941, he showed cool courage in the face of enemy shell fire by removing a wireless receiver from one tank to that of his Squadron Commander when it was important that inter-communications should be maintained. He was largely responsible for the good communications within the Squadron throughout the whole the operations.

This N.C.O. displayed the greatest courage and was at all times a source of inspiration to all.'



Leonard Gosby was witness to some of the toughest actions of the Desert War, high on the list being Sidi Rezegh in late November 1941. On that occasion he and his comrades in 3rd Royal Tank Regiment - a unit of the famous 7th Armoured Brigade - were heavily engaged against Rommel's 21st Panzer Division. The fighting centred on the aerodrome, where, according to David Masters, 'The battle swayed to and fro for days, so deadly to both sides that the valley to the south of the aerodrome was dubbed Death Valley. At its height, when the tanks were going up in flames and the survivors were roaring and weaving about amid clouds of dust to kill their adversaries. There were many acts of heroism'; see *With Pennants Flying, The Immortal Deeds of the Royal Armoured Corps.*

By the time the 'Desert Rats' withdrew on the 22nd, all but four of their 150 tanks had been destroyed or put out of action. Brigadier 'Jock' Campbell was awarded the V.C., but with a total loss of another 520 tanks in four days of severe fighting, the Eighth Army's "Crusader" offensive was over; for further details see *A View from the Turret: A History of the 3rd Royal Tank Regiment in the Second World War*, by Major 'Bill' Close, M.C.

A Second World War 'El Alamein' M.M. group of six awarded to Lance-Sergeant R. Drummond, Black Watch, who led a bayonet charge against a strong enemy position and thereby enabled his Company to reach its final objective



Military Medal, G.VI.R. (2753674 L. Sjt., Black Watch); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, together with an erased Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st type, Territorial, contact marks over rank on the first, good very fine or better (7)

£1,200-1,400

M.M. London Gazette 25 February 1943.

The original recommendation states:

'During the night attack on 23-24 October [1942] the Platoon, of which the Section which Corporal Drummond commanded formed part, was held up by a strong enemy position surrounded by wire and from which a large number of stick grenades were being thrown. The Platoon Commander was killed and the Platoon Sergeant seriously wounded and the attack at this point was in imminent danger of being held up; Corporal Drummond immediately took command of the Platoon and led a successful bayonet assault over the wire and into the enemy position - the surviving enemy thereupon surrendering. He thereafter reorganized the Platoon without delay and continued the advance. But for Corporal Drummond's action, his platoon would undoubtedly have suffered heavy casualties from the enemy post referred to and the attack would have been held up at that point. This action very materially assisted in enabling his Company to reach the final objective.'





Robert Drummond was born at 93 Golfdrum Street, Dunfermline on 14 September 1914, the son of Alfred Drummond, a coal miner, and Jane Neilson Drummond (nee Coutts). He enlisted in 'C' Company (Dunfermline) of the 6th/7th Black Watch (T.A.) on 19 April 1932 and was mobilised on 2 September 1939. Having a reserved occupation of coal miner, he was discharged to civil employment on 4 October 1939, but he re-enlisted in the 7th Battalion, Black Watch in the following month. He was subsequently attached to the 6th Battalion in France and re-joined the 7th in the Shetlands in September 1940.

At the time of his gallant deeds at El Alamein, Drummond was a member of 12 Platoon in 'B' Company of the 7th Battalion, 7th (Fife) Battalion, Black Watch.

He died on 11 May 1980, aged 65 years, at 8 Wilson Street, Townhill, Dunfermline; sold with copied research and photographs.

Ten Jones spent the night of Saturday 7 September 1940 in a brick-built public shelter in Poplar, east London, which "lifted and moved, almost as if it was a ship in a rough sea. And the suction and the blasts were coming in and out of the steel door, smashing backwards and forwards, bashing us against the walls. The worst part was the poor little kids, they were screaming and crying and clutching their parents. The heat was colossal; the steel door was so hot you couldn't touch it. And everybody was being sick, and people were having to carry on their normal bodily needs, and the smell was terrible."

A Daily Telegraph 'London Blitz Anniversary' article, by Juliet Gardiner, 7 September 2010, refers.

A 'First Night of the London Blitz' B.E.M. awarded to George Cooper, a Horse Foreman for Great Western Railway

It was at Poplar in the East End - as the bombs rained down on the night of 7 September 1940 - that 54 year old Cooper extinguished several incendiaries and prevented the destruction of his employer's stables and 36 horses

British Empire Medal, Civil Division, G.VI.R. (George William Cooper), officially engraved naming, good very fine

B.E.M. London Gazette 24 January 1941. The original recommendation states:

'At about 5.30 p.m. on Saturday, 7 September 1940, an intensive air raid commenced in the East London Docks area. Horse Foreman Cooper, although off duty at the time, realised that Poplar Goods Station was likely to be quickly involved and, accordingly, he made his way to the stables through heavy gunfire and bombing from enemy planes.

£400-500





Although big fires were raging in all directions and getting worse as time progressed, Cooper remained at the stables and with the assistance of his three men extinguished several incendiary bombs which fell through the stable roof.

At 11.30 p.m. it appeared almost certain that the stables would be involved in the fore, and orders were received from the Chief of the Fire Brigade to evacuate immediately the 36 horses stabled therein. Cooper, who had taken the initiative from the start, had already prepared the horses for removal and had smashed down the gates leading to the premises of the Port of London Authority to make an emergency exit, the railway bridge under which the horses would otherwise have had to be led being on fire and seemed likely to collapse. Later, however, the fire on the bridge was got under partial control, and all the animals were led underneath and tied up on trucks on the coal siding for the night.

Until the horses were found stabling accommodation elsewhere Cooper and his three men remained on duty until Sunday evening, the Sunday night period being covered by the same four men in shifts.

Bombing was constant from 5.30 p.m. on Saturday and throughout that night and again the following night, and the combined efforts of Cooper and his three men saved the 36 horses and the stable premises from destruction.'

George William Cooper was born in 1886 and commenced his career in the Great Western Railway as a horse keeper at the company's premises on the Victoria and Albert embankment in 1905. By the time of his heroics on the first night of the 'London Blitz', he was employed as a Horse Foreman and residing at Trinity Street in Canning Town.



A most unusual Second World War B.E.M. awarded to Thomas Haden, a British resident in Java who was decorated for services to his fellow prisoners whilst interned by the Japanese

British Empire Medal, Civil Division, G.VI.R. (Thomas Haden), officially engraved naming, good very fine

£400-500

B.E.M. London Gazette 4 June 1946. The joint citation states:

'For services to their fellow prisoners whilst interned by the Japanese.'

Thomas Haden was born in Dudley, Staffordshire in 1906 and qualified as a chemist and mining metallurgist in the 1920s. Having found work on the West Coast of Africa between 1930 and 1938, he returned home and resided at Redcar, Yorkshire.

In February 1939, he sailed for Batavia aboard the Royal Dutch Mail Ship *Marnix Van Sint Aldegonde*. Interned by the Japanese in 1942 - and in common with all male civilians aged fourteen or above - he was held in one of numerous Civilian Internment Camps; inmates were continually transferred between camps throughout their captivity. Working parties were assembled every day and laboured on construction projects at various distances away from camps.

Amidst such harrowing conditions, Haden clearly came to prominence for selfless acts of devotion to his fellow inmates. He was one of three Java residents likewise honoured in the *London Gazette* of 4 June 1946, the others being H. D. de Brissac Bernard and Graham MacGregor; another resident, Andrew Crighton, was awarded the O.B.E.

The shared gazette heading of Haden's and H. D. de Brissac Bernard's B.E.M.s is worthy of special mention, for the latter escaped from an internment camp in mid Java:

'Months later I planned to escape from our camp because rumour had it that the women's camps were being attacked by Japanese or Javanese - we did not know - and that the young women were in severe danger.

After nearly four years internment my daughters were now about 16 and 18 years old. I had no knowledge where their camp was. All prisoners were continually moved to other camps. My son Raymond thought that when he was with them months earlier, they were in a large camp in the Batavia area.

I escaped from mid Java, another long story, leaving my son with English friends, as my attempted journey would be too difficult and dangerous to take him. It succeeded - don't ask how or why - I believe it was God's will.

I was able to enter the women's camp in the Batavia area through the help of an interned British Officer who was permitted by the Japanese to allow a working party of some 15 interned soldiers to enter the women's camp, to help clearing piles of stinking, crawling rubbish, help with fire wood, etc. I joined that working party.

In a camp of some 10,000 women and children - appalling sights - I found the family thanks to another miracle. I asked a Dutch lady if by chance she knew of a Mrs. Connie de Brissac Bernard and she did and where in the camp they were placed.

My wife was in a very advanced stage of Beri-Beri. My elder daughter, who could not stand up from the ground and was recovering from Typhus fever, just murmured "Hello Dad". The younger sister was trying to make pieces of wood which were too big to burn, to heat some water. Her right arm was practically useless, wrapped in bandages the length of her forearm and hand. This was due to an accident in the camp when running for help for a dying woman. The Japanese would not allow a doctor to attend and that resulted in permanent disablement.

Interned women doctors, having nothing whatsoever to help or treat the injury in any way, begged the Japanese for hours to give what they required to help my daughter. Notwithstanding that the Japanese had received and held a large store of medical supplies donated by the British and Canadian Red Cross for the P.O.Ws, they would only allow the issuing of bandages. The women doctors stated that an urgent operation was needed to save the use of the arm. Later in England an attempted operation could not bring back a normal arm and hand. My wife was treated at St. Mary's Hospital, London and due entirely to the attention and instructions of Dr. Fleming, gradually recovered.'



For further details, see:

http://web.onetel.net.uk/~globalsys/Internment%20Pics.htm

Another potential avenue of research may be sourced at the Imperial War Museum, London; Andrew Crighton, who received the O.B.E., was interviewed by the museum's department of sound in June 1990 (Catalogue no. 6223; 320 minutes, 11 items).

The Second World War B.E.M. pair awarded to D. C. McConnell, who was decorated for his work at Babcock & Wilcox, Renfrew, Scotland, manufacturers of tank and naval machinery

British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.VI.R., 1st issue (Donald Campbell McConnell); Defence Medal 1939-45, this privately impressed 'Vol. D. C. McConnell, Civil Defence', mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2)

£140-180

B.E.M. London Gazette 4 January 1944.

Donald Campbell McConnell worked as a Foreman Machinist at Babcock & Wilcox, Renfrew, Scotland during the Second War, in addition to his duties in the Civil Defence Service.

Sold by Order and for the Benefit of Michael Sobell Hospice, Northwood

A post-war civil M.B.E. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Shilcock, Sea Cadet Corps, Royal Naval Reserve



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, (M.B.E.), Military, Member's 2nd type breast badge; The Order of St. John, Serving Brother's breast badge, silvered-metal and enamel; 1939-1945 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Cadet Forces Log Service Medal, E.II.R., with Second and Third Award Bars (Lt. Cdr. (SCC) J. G. Shilcock, R.N.R.), mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (8)

£250-300

M.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1978.

Order of St. John, Serving Brother London Gazette 29 July 1982.



John Giles Shilcock was born in 1923 and was educated at Pangbourne College and Manadon Engineering College. Appointed a Midshipman (Engineering) in the Royal Naval Reserve in September 1940, he served at *Tamar*, the Hong Kong naval base, in the early part of the war and attained the acting rank of Lieutenant in May 1943. Later still, he was attached to the Sea Cadet Corps station at Faslane in Scotland, the beginning of a dedicated career spanning some 40 years.

During that lengthy career his roles included the management of Trafalgar Day celebrations, service as P.T. Officer for the Sea Cadets and Secretary to the Sea Cadets Sports Council. Ahead of his time, Shilcock famously provided the charges with every opportunity for independent action, seeing no point in adults completing a job which could be done so by a Cadet. On one occasion, he ordered a young coxswain to take charge of a whaler which was to ferry the Duke of Edinburgh. The Duke was duly impressed.

An obituary notice, written by a friend and published in *The Old Pangbournian Record*, stated: 'Throughout his life John was sustained by his quiet belief in the Christian faith. John was also 'old school' and taught pride in oneself and one's country. Cantankerous and forthright, he had an honesty of approach and was not afraid to ruffle a few feathers in order to give younger people a chance to prove themselves.'

Besides his Naval career, Shilcock's great passion was for the theatre - he stablished a 'stage club' whilst based at *Tamar*. He died in Malta in March, 2005; sold with his original M.B.E. warrant and copied research.

The proceeds raised as a result of this sale are for the benefit of Michael Sobell Hospice, Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, which provides for patients suffering life limiting illnesses.

For the recipient's miniature dress awards, please see Lot 639.

711 A post-war civil B.E.M. awarded to Miss Mary F. Warren

British Empire Medal (Civil), G.VI.R. (Miss Mary F. Warren), good very fine

B.E.M. London Gazette 9 January 1946.

Mary Frances Warren was decorated for her services as a Centre Organiser for the Women's Voluntary Services at Rye, Sussex.

A particularly impressive Mau Mau operations B.E.M. awarded to Headman Reuben Kyambuthi, Kikuyu Guard Patrol: keeping 'an extremely cool head' when his patrol was attacked by a heavily armed Mau Mau gang, he led a charge that accounted for six of the terrorists

British Empire Medal, Civil Division, E.II.R. (Reuben Kyambuthi), officially impressed naming, the obverse figure of Britannia somewhat defaced but otherwise very fine

B.E.M. London Gazette 21 December 1954:

'A Kikuyu Guard Patrol led by a District Officer and consisting of 10 Africans under the command of Headman Reuben Kyambuthi, became engaged with a heavily armed Mau Mau gang. Very early in the engagement the District Officer was seriously wounded and fell to the ground. The Headman, on seeing his officer put out of action, kept an extremely cool head, directed the fire of his men, sent off a party to evacuate the injured District Officer and subsequently led a charge against the terrorists who scattered. Six terrorists were killed and two home-made weapons recovered as a result of this engagement and there is no doubt that the cool courage and leadership shown by the Headman saved the life of the District Officer.'

£400-500

£70-90



x713 The outstanding Great war fighter ace's Italy operations D.F.C. group of three awarded to Flight Lieutenant G. F. M. Apps, Royal Canadian Air Force, late Artists' Rifles, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force

Commencing his operational career in Sopwith Camels of No. 66 Squadron in January 1918, he was to remain actively employed until being wounded by A.A. fire in his right leg in mid-July - a period encompassing in excess of 100 operational sorties and 10 confirmed victories

The same period also witnessed him going in to action alongside such legendary pilots as Captain W. G. Barker, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., and Lieutenant Alan Jerrard, V.C., and it was on the recommendation of the former that Apps joined the newly formed Royal Canadian Air Force: tragically he was killed in a flying accident in October 1931



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved, 'Lieut. G. F. M. Apps, 24th July 1919'; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. F. M. Apps, R.A.F.), a little polished, very fine or better (3)

£6,000-8,000

D.F.C. London Gazette 21 September 1918:

'A bold and skilful airman who in recent operations has destroyed six enemy aeroplanes, accounting for two in one flight. He displays marked determination and devotion to duty.'

Gordon Frank Mason Apps was born in Lenham, Kent, in May 1899 and was educated at Sutton Valence School. He enlisted in the Artists' Rifles in February 1917, direct from an engineering apprenticeship at the Tilling-Stevens Motor and Munition Factory.

Transferring to the Royal Flying Corps that April, he qualified as a pilot and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant. He was ordered to Italy and joined No. 66 Squadron, a Sopwith Camel unit, in which capacity he commenced his first offensive patrols in January 1918.

Fighter ace

Apps gained his first confirmed victory, a Berg Scout north of Valstagna, on 11 March, while flying with Alan Jerrard and Captain P. Carpenter, the latter stating that he last saw the Berg 'going down absolutely out of control, but was not seen to crash as it had disappeared, spinning slowly into a deep ravine, but would almost be certain to crash as apparently no machine could have landed safely in such a place.'

On 28 March, in a combat over the locality of Oderzo, Apps destroyed an Albatross D. III, the relevant report stating 'Lieutenant Apps followed his E.A. down to about 400 feet, firing about 300 rounds into the E.A., which crashed at 3.20 p.m. However, Apps's low-level tactics were not without cost, for 'machine-gun fire from the ground was very bad' and his 'machine was hit in several places.'





On 4 May, while patrolling over Vidor, Apps and three pilots of 66 were attacked by 14 enemy aircraft:

'Patrol then engaged these E.A. Lieutenant Apps got on the tail of a DV and shot him down in flames over the River Piave. The E.A. fell this side of the lines. Lieutenant Apps was then attacked head on by a D. III, this being repeated on four distinct occasions and on the last of which the E.A. went down out of control. This E.A. was observed to crash and the enemy pilot get out of his machine at Moriago by Lieutenant McLeod of No. 28 Squadron, who went down and shot the pilot.'

Once again Apps returned to base in a badly damaged aircraft: 'machine was shot through the engine, cowling, centre section, L.H. bottom plane, elevators and one flying wire shot away.'

In a combat on 20 May, fought alongside Barker and Lieutenant W. M. MacDonald, Apps chased down a D.V. which had been shot up by the former, thereby confirming his leader's victory - it crashed into the side of a mountain at Sevla.

A few days later, on the 24th, and once again flying with Barker, he claimed another confirmed D. III, following a spectacular 15 minute combat just above Mount Coppolo - 'Lieutenant Apps fired a long burst when the E.A. was doing a climbing turn and the E.A. went down out of control and crashed in the valley.'

On 21 June, during an offensive patrol with Barker over Motta, Apps took out a D.III, 'after a fight from 14,000 to 9,000 feet, during which he fired several good bursts, and the E.A. fell out of control and crashed just south of the railway at Sala di La. This was observed by Captain Barker.'



Having then destroyed another Albatross D. III in a combat over Chromenti on 28 June - it crashed near Cismon - Apps took out yet another in a combat at 5,000 feet south of Godega on 13 July, the latter, as confirmed by Barker, 'turning over and falling to pieces'.

Finally, on 16 July, Apps shared in the destruction of an L.V.G. south-west of Posimone with Lieutenant A. E. Baker, but on the following day he was seriously wounded in the right leg by A.A. fire and had to make an emergency landing back at base.

Evacuated for treatment in France, and thence in the U.K., he was passed as fit for home service duties in September 1918, when he joined No. 50 Squadron as a Flight Commander.

Post-war - R.C.A.F.

Finding employment as a civil engineer with the United Aircraft Company at Croydon after the War, Apps settled in Canada in the early 1920s, initially working for the G.P.O's Imperial Radio Chain. Of subsequent events, Norman Franks takes up the story in *Fallen Eagles: Airmen Who Survived The Great War Only to Die in Peacetime:*

'In the meantime, Apps applied to the Royal Canadian Air Force. He joined his old commander "Billy" Barker in the new air force on 19 March 1924. After a round of assignments to Winnipeg, Victoria Beach, Barrie, and Norway House, he was posted to an aerial survey project in 1926, tasked to photograph 25,000 square miles (65,000 km2) in the Red Lake District.

Apps married Norma Clairs Kennedy at R.C.A.F. Station, Winnipeg on 10 December 1927. Three years later, he was sent to R.A.F. Calshot, England for a technical course. He spent 15 December 1930 through 19 January 1931 on leave in England. The course ran from 20 January until April, and Apps took another leave post-course. His father Henry Apps died during this time; this may have given reason for some of the leave. By 28 May 1931, Gordon Apps had returned to R.C.A.F. duty at Camp Borden.

On 24 October 1931, Apps was flying Fairchild 71 serial no. 114 with Sergeant Frank Hand aboard. Apps fatally crashed while landing at Peterborough Airport. His burial, accompanied by a R.C.A..F military escort, was held in Winnipeg at the Chapel of Thompson Mortuary.'



A fine Great War D.F.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant C. S. L. Coulson, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps, a pilot who 'at all times set a brilliant example of courage and determination'

Following a hair-raising introduction to aerial combat in March 1918, when he was forced to land his badly shot-up Camel of No. 80 Squadron between advancing enemy troops and our lines, he went on to claim a Fokker triplane of Richthofen's 'Flying Circus' and wreak havoc on enemy ground forces in the battles of St. Quentin and the Marne

A survivor of numerous offensive patrols - and several further forced-landings - his combat career was curtailed by a brace of serious leg wounds collected in a determined attack on enemy ground forces in August 1918



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. S. L. Coulson, R.A.F.), possible official correction to rank on first, good very fine (3)

£2,400-2,800

D.F.C. London Gazette 2 November 1918. The original recommendation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and skill in attacking enemy troops on the ground.

On 9 August 1918, he observed a party of enemy troops strongly manning a trench north of Morlancourt, who were firing at some of our infantry who were withdrawing to a trench to the west.

Time after time he dived on the enemy trench, firing the while at its occupants and distracting their attention from our troops. Eventually he was wounded twice in his right leg, but despite this he flew back to base.

He has carried out work of the greatest value during the battle of St. Quentin in March and during the battle of the Marne in July 1918, by attacking enemy troops on the ground, and he has at all times set a brilliant example of courage and determination.'

Charles Stanley Lomas Coulson was born in Derby in October 1898 and enlisted in the Artists' Rifles direct from his studies at Bloxham School, Oxford. Quickly commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on the General List in June 1917, he joined the Royal Flying Corps and qualified as a pilot.

Posted to No. 80 Squadron in France in early 1918, he first went into action in the unit's Camels in March and appears to have been slightly wounded in a combat over St. Quentin-Roupy on the 21st. The relevant combat report states that he was forced to land between advancing enemy troops and our outposts - 'Pilot escaped and machine abandoned.'

Three days later he was back in action, engaging enemy troops and transport with 400 rounds south of Rancourt, whilst on the 25th and 27th he survived further forced-landings, his Camel overturning on the second occasion.





Having then fought in a combat with eight enemy triplanes on 1 April, Coulson had a crash landing on returning from a test flight on the 24th - he misjudged his landing and 'turned on his nose'.

On 10 May, 80 Squadron had one of its toughest days, losing four pilots after a run-in with Richthofen's 'Flying Circus' over Borecourt. In the company of fellow pilots Captain Orlando Bridgeman and Lieutenant H.V. Barker, he claimed one Fokker triplane as out of control:

'I then dived on a Triplane, which was going down on another camel, and fired about 70 rounds into him. This E.A. immediately turned over on its back, and then went down in successive dives and stalls, and continued falling as far as I could see - which was about 3,000 feet. By this time I had collected two Triplanes on my tail. I succeeded in shaking them off, but was unable to get either of them in my line of fire.'

The following day, Coulson made a forced-landing at Beauval after another offensive patrol.

And so to the events of 9 August, when, as described in the recommendation for his D.F.C., he was twice wounded in the leg by enemy ground fire. As a consequence of those serious wounds, he was admitted to hospitals in Etaples and Boulogne, prior to being invalided home in early October.

Having then been placed on the Unemployed List in April 1919, Coulson attended Oxford University but was drowned in a punting accident in April 1921, aged 22.

Sold an original studio portrait photograph, in uniform, and a printed copy of the Army Orders in which his award of the D.F.C. was announced (No. 168 of 1 September 1918), in its original scroll forwarding box, together with a file of copied research.



An extremely rare Kurdistan 1919 operations D.F.M. awarded to Sergeant S. C. Spink, Royal Air Force, who served with distinction as an Aerial Gunner in R.E. 8s of No. 63 Squadron, engaging hostile tribesmen from low altitudes under heavy rifle fire



Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.R. (31105 Sgt. S. C. Spink, R.A.F.), suspension slack, very fine Just four D.F.M.s were awarded for operations in Kurdistan in May to December 1919.

£2,400-2,800

D.F.M. London Gazette 12 July 1920:

'For gallantry and distinguished services.'

The original recommendation states:

'For gallantry and devotion to duty. Owing to lack of Qualified Observers and Aerial Gunners, this N.C.O. has always been to the fore in volunteering for these duties. He has continually acted in this capacity in minor operations over the difficult and mountainous country of Kurdistan machine-gunning hostile tribesmen from low altitudes under heavy rifle fire. By his keenness and disregard of danger he has set an excellent example to all ranks.'

Sidney Claud Spink, a native of Pudsey, Leeds, joined the Royal Flying Corps as a Fitter (Engine) in June 1916 and was advanced to Corporal (Mechanic) in Mesopotamia in February 1918.

He subsequently served with 'A' Flight, No. 63 Squadron, 31st Wing, Royal Air Force during the operations against the Kurdish chief, Sheik Mahmoud, in May-December 1919.

Spink was discharged in August 1921; sold with two original R.A.F. Record Office letters regarding his award of the D.F.M.



x716 A rare and impressive post-war C.B., Second World War C.B.E., inter-war test pilot's A.F.C. group of nine awarded to Air Vice-Marshal R. L. Ragg, Royal Air Force, one of a handful British recipients to be awarded the 'Special Cravat' grade of the Chinese Order of the Cloud and Banner



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath (C.B.), Military, Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.), Military, Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Air Force Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Kurdistan, Malaya (F./O. R. L. Ragg, R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953; Iraq, King Feisal's War Medal; China (Republic), Order of the Cloud and Banner, 'Special Cravat' Class, neck badge, silver, silvered-metal and enamel, local manufacture with impressed number '1048' to reverse, mounted court-style as worn where applicable, enamel damage to the last, otherwise generally very fine or better (9)

£2,400-2,800

C.B. London Gazette 9 June 1949.

C.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1945.

A.F.C. London Gazette 30 December 1927.

Robert Linton Ragg was born on 9 April 1901, the son of Robert Stewart Ragg, M.A. (Oxon) and Margaret Elizabeth Christie. Young Robert was educated at the Dragon School, Oxford and Dulwich College.





Active service in Kurdistan

Commissioned Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force in January 1921, he quickly saw active service as a pilot in No. 45 Squadron in the Kurdistan operations of 1922-24 (Medal & clasp), the future 'Bomber' Harris flying regularly as his Bomb Aimer.

Equipped with Vernon bombers, the unit used them to great effect in transporting troops to trouble spots, in addition to attacking rebel villages.

'Experimental Pilot'

On his return home, Ragg served as an experimental pilot at the Royal Aircraft Establishment in Farnborough in 1925-29, in which role he won the A.F.C. and the Royal Aeronautical Society's Pilcher Memorial Prize in 1926.

A glimpse of Ragg's gallant experimental work is to be found in *Lighter Than Air: The Life and Times of Wing Commander N.F. Usborne*, R.N., by Guy Warner. This includes mention of a memorable 'parasite flight' from the airship R. 33 in a Gloster Grebe fighter in October 1926.

He was also joint winner - with Flight Lieutenant J. S. Chick, M.C., A.F.C. - of 2nd Prize in Daily Mail Light Aeroplane Competition in the same year; see the *Journal of The Royal Aeronautical Society*, Vol. 30, No. 191 (November 1926), for an article written by Ragg - 'Experimental Flying from the Pilot's Point of View'.

Iraq

In February 1931, Ragg joined No. 203 Squadron at Basra in Iraq. Equipped with Short Rangoons, the unit undertook anti-piracy and policing duties in the Persian Gulf and led the way forward in establishing new bases, local rulers being entertained in the capacious cabins whenever trouble was brewing. However, as described in an article by Tony Webb, such arrangements were prone to complications; see:

http://ukmamsoba.org/raf%20on%20masirah.htm

'The association of the Royal Air Force with Masirah Island began in April 1933, with the arrival of a party of R.A.F. officers who had come to survey the island with a view to using it as a site for a transit airfield, fuel dump, and seaplane anchorage.



Early in 1931, Flight Lieutenant R. L. Ragg (later Air Vice-Marshal) landed his 'Rangoon' flying boat near Umm Rasays and, to quote from a letter '. we went ashore in a rubber dinghy under cover of our machine-guns while the Sheikh and his braves came down to the beach to meet us and the old men, women and children retired behind the village among the hillocks. But eventually we made friends with the aid of a few bags of rice - and before my tour at Basra was finished two hard working years later we had established a petrol dump and cleared a landing strip for Wapiti aircraft.

On arrival at Umm Rasys, Flight Lieutenant Ragg, Flying Officer Sarel and Flying Officer Crosbie went ashore and attempted to persuade the natives to convey petrol and oil from the petrol store to the beach as had been arranged in the agreement drawn up on 16 November 1932 with Sheikh Khamis bin Hilal. This, however, they refused to do, demanding one Maria Theresa for the transportation of every eight tins (The price agreed on with the Sheikh had been one anna for every two tins).

Petrol and oil was therefore transported by the officers and crew of the S-1433 from the petrol store to the beach, from where the boatmen caretaker employed by Salim bin Said was persuaded to convey it to S-1433.

The petrol and oil had been carefully stowed in the store-house but several tins of petrol were leaking. The conveying of 70 tins of aviation fuel and 3 drums of oil from the storehouse to the flying boat and the refuelling took $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, no assistance whatever being obtained from the natives, who became almost truculent until the Sheikh himself arrived about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours after refuelling had started.

Although the Sheikh was friendly he did not order the services of the natives. In the absence of the interpreter it was a little difficult to discuss the situation, but it was understood that the Sheikh was perplexed as to the method of payment for the labour. It was impressed upon him, however, that by noon the following day 70 tins of petrol were required on the beach with the 'houri' ready to take it off to the flying boat as soon as she had anchored.'

The outcome of the stand-off remains unknown but the island was later established as a fuel store for aircraft of the Royal Air Force and of Imperial Airways flying between Aden and India. The first Royal Air Force aircraft to land on the strip were a flight of Wapitis, which were flown from Iraq and which navigated from old Admiralty charts of the coast.

The Second World War - and beyond

Ragg, who graduated from the R.A.F. Staff College as a Wing Commander in 1937, went on to hold three senior commands in the Second World War, namely those of Command Navigation Officer, Bomber Command (1939-40); Senior Air Staff Officer, No. 15 Group (1943-44), for which he was awarded the C.B.E. and mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 14 January 1944, refers); and Deputy Air Officer Commanding No. 222 Group, Ceylon (1944-45), in which role he was again mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 8 June 1944, refers).

Post-war, he served as Air Officer Commanding, British Armed Forces, S.E.A. (later Air Headquarters, India) (1945-46), gaining the rare distinction of the 'Special Cravat' Class of the Chinese Order of the Cloud and Banner (*London Gazette* 11 February 1947, refers).

Having then served as Air Officer Commanding No. 63 Group, R.A.F., he was advanced to Air Vice-Marshal and appointed Senior Air Staff Officer, Transport Command (1948-1949), in which capacity he was awarded the C.B. He was next appointed Senior Air Staff Officer, Far East Air Force (1949-1951) and thereby qualified for the 'Malaya' clasp to his General Service Medal, a rare 'marriage' indeed to his earlier 'Kurdistan' clasp.

Following a brief appointment as Director-General of Personnel at the Air Ministry in 1952, Ragg was appointed Air Officer Commanding No. 18 Group, R.A.F. and Senior Air Force Officer, Scotland. His final appointment was as Air Commander, Northern Sub-Area, Allied Atlantic Command, N.A.T.O. (1952-55), in which latter year he was placed on the Retired List.

In retirement, the Air Vice-Marshal busied himself with a string of educational appointments, among them Bursar of Gordonstoun School (1955-1957); County Commander for Scouts in Cornwall (1958-1962); Chairman of the Cornwall County Air Training Corps Committee and as a member of the Memorial Board of Governors at Truro Cathedral School. He died in Somerset on 19 December 1973, aged 72.



A celebration of the centenary of the Royal Air Force (1918 - 2018)



Now accepting consignments for our Spring Auction

717

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

We broke into them and I attacked the starboard aircraft of one formation. Immediately two Me. 109s attacked me from 3 o'clock and above, firing their guns. I turned to meet this attack and started to dog-fight with one of the E./A. I got on his tail and the Me. 109 did aileron turns down to 1,000 feet. When the E./A. pulled out, I was line astern and slightly below. He flew straight and level and I gave him a short burst of cannon and M.G., immediately seeing strikes on the fuselage and black smoke and small pieces coming off. I closed to very short range giving long bursts of cannon and M.G.; white smoke and flames started to come from the engine. The E./A. had slowed down considerably and was going down towards the deck. I was then attacked by two 109s and I broke into them. I returned to base as I was running short of fuel. The Army confirm the E./A. crashed near Venafro.'

'Paddy' Turkington, then a Flight Lieutenant in No. 43 "Fighting Cocks" Squadron, describes one of his victories gained over Italy in November 1943; his combat report, refers.

The outstanding - and deeply poignant - Second World War fighter ace's D.S.O., D.F.C. and Bar group of seven awarded to Squadron Leader R. W. 'Paddy' Turkington, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

With a confirmed total of 11 'kills' to his name - three of them shared - plus a 'probable' and four damaged, he emerged as one of the most successful pilots to hail from the 'Emerald Isle' in the last war, second only to the likes of Wing Commanders B. E. F. 'Paddy' Finucane and J. I. 'Killy' Kilmartin

Having lent valuable service in Operation "Jubilee" off Dieppe in August 1942, Turkington opened his account in a Hurricane of No. 43 Squadron - the "Fighting Cocks"- over North Africa in late November 1942: on converting to Spitfires in the following year, he added swiftly to his score over Sicily and Italy, five enemy aircraft falling to his guns in November 1943 alone

Then in July 1944, as a Flight Commander in No. 241 Squadron, he raised his score to double figures, destroying four Me. 109s, two of them on the same day.

His subsequent - and 'brilliant leadership' - of No. 601 Squadron was marked by numerous episodes of high valour. On one occasion he made no fewer than six attacks on a heavily defended enemy strongpoint until reducing it to 'burning wreckage'; his Spitfire returned to base in a badly shot-up state at an alarming rate - but he treated such episodes 'in a characteristically light-hearted manner'

Tragically he was killed in a flying accident in July 1945, aged 26 years, a tragedy compounded by the circumstances of the Air Ministry's notification of his death: as his mother opened the telegram in question on 2 August 1944, she understood it to be confirmation her gallant son's long-awaited home leave

Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse of the suspension bar officially dated '1945'; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverses of the Cross and the Bar officially dated '1944', with its *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, together with embroidered R.A.F. 'Wing's' and his R.A.F. Officer's cap badge, the whole stored in a varnished wooden case, with lower recess for the storage of wartime documentation (see below), and as treasured by his mother, *generally good very fine* (9)

£18,000-22,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 20 April 1945. The original recommendation - submitted by Group Captain H. S. L. 'Cocky' Dundas - states:

'Squadron Leader Turkington took over command of 601 Squadron on 2 August 1944, at which time he was awarded a Bar to his D.F.C. for brilliant fighter and strafing work with 241 squadron. Since that time he has carried out 81 fighter-bomber sorties, bringing his total operational hours to 615 and his total operational sorties to 453. Squadron Leader Turkington is now O.T.E.

Squadron Leader Turkington has been inspiring and brilliant in his leadership while commanding 601 Squadron. As a fighter-bomber pilot he has, by personal example, taught his pilots with determination and accuracy from a low-level; the inevitable return fire he treated in characteristically light-hearted manner, although repeatedly hit himself. In this way he brought squadron morale, spirit and efficiency to the highest possible pitch, and commanded the absolute loyalty and devotion of those serving under him.







Squadron Leader Turkington has a particularly inspiring record as a close support leader. Many times he has destroyed his target through sheer dogged persistence, strafing repeatedly until his ammunition was exhausted. Thus, on 26 December 1944, leading a formation of six aircraft against a strongpoint, four bombs were not seen to explode and the other two went wide; accordingly, he led his aircraft into strafe no less than six times, despite return fire, and only left the target area when the strongpoint was reduced to burning wreckage. On 31 December 1944, under similar circumstances, and with a depleted formation, he strafed eight times to destroy the target completely.

On 5 January 1945, his aircraft was badly damaged by flak; he found it impossible to control, and would have baled out but for the fact that he needed both hands to maintain control. He succeeded in flying it back to base, and force landed successfully despite the fact his aircraft stalled at 160 m.p.h. - a very fine feat of airmanship.

For his great courage, undaunted cheerfulness and successful leadership, I strongly recommend Squadron Leader Turkington for the award of the Distinguished Service Order.'



D.F.C. London Gazette 25 January 1944. Then original recommendation states:

'Flight Lieutenant Turkington took part in Dieppe and came overseas with the Squadron and now has 16 months service with us. He quickly made his mark as a fine leader and during the whole of the North African and Sicilian campaigns showed the greatest skill and enthusiasm to engage the enemy. His score to date is 5 E./A. confirmed and 2 damaged. His consistent resourcefulness, skilful flying and untiring devotion to duty has set a magnificent example to the rest of the Squadron, many months of which were spent under the most arduous conditions. I cannot too strongly recommend this award.'

Bar to D.F.C. London Gazette 29 September 1944. The original recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

'On 29 July 1944, this officer was leading a section of two aircraft which intercepted two Me. 109s. In spite of the fact that only one cannon was firing, Flight Lieutenant Turkington destroyed one of the E./A. and probably destroyed the other, thus brining his score during the last ten days to 3 E./A. destroyed and one probably.

It is chiefly due to the fine example of skill, courage and devotion to duty shown by this officer that the Squadron owes its recent successes, for such was his keenness to engage the enemy that he flew on practically every patrol. On one occasion he was engaged for ten minutes by two Me. 109s, but with great skill and gallantry he warded off all their attacks and eventually they were both forced to refire.'

Robert Wilkinson 'Paddy' Turkington was born in Mhow, India on 13 June 1920, the youngest of three sons of John and Mary Amelie Turkington. His father, a native of Derrytrasna, Co. Armagh, was then employed as a civil engineer with the Indian Railways. Young Robert was educated back home at Lurgan College, where he captained the Rugby XV and had an Ulster Schoolboys' Trial in 1938.

In September 1940, and possibly inspired by events taking place over England, he enlisted in the Royal Air Force. In writing to his mother, he described how he had passed his 'Medical' with flying colours: 'The Recruiting Officer congratulated me on the way I came through - said one in two hundred got excellent all the way through - even eyesight which was perfect.'

Selected for pilot training, he was embarked for Canada and, on gaining his 'Wings', he was commissioned Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve.

No. 43 'Fighting Cocks' Squadron - ace status D.F.C.

In July 1943, Turkington was posted to No. 43 Squadron, a Hurricane unit operating out of Tangmere. It was in this capacity that he commenced his operational career, among other sorties participating in Operation "Jubilee", the Combined Operations raid on Dieppe. As noted in Adrian Stewart's Hurricane, he made a 'most creditable landing' on returning from one such sortie in August 1942, enemy flak having shredded his aircraft's elevators.

In November, the Squadron was ordered to North Africa where, in a combat over Algiers on the 10th, Turkington claimed his first victory, a Ju. 88. His next notable achievement occurred on the 27 March 1943, following 43's conversion to Spitfires: He fought a brace of combats in defence of one of our convoys and took a half-share in an Italian S-79 and damaged a He. 111. Having then claimed an Italian Re. 2001 as damaged on 13 May, he likewise shot up a 109 over Sicily on 18 July.

However, it was over Italy in November 1943 that Turkington raised himself to fully-fledged ace status, claiming five victims in combats fought over Volmonte, Volturno and off Capua. These comprised two 109s and a Ju. 88 confirmed - see above cited combat report dated 6 November - in addition to half shares in one of each type. The 109 he destroyed on the 6th was at deck-level and 'very close range'. An indication as to just how close Turkington was prepared to get to his foe may be found in the following combat report, dated 2 November 1943:

'I first attacked from line-astern, giving a 3-second burst of cannon and M.G., opening fire at 150 yards range, closing to 20 yards. Immediately the long-range tank blew up and flames and white smoke came from underneath the fuselage. I broke away and my No. 2 continued the attack. I followed my No. 2 into another attack, giving a long burst of mixed fire from very short range. The E./A. went into a steep turn and I broke away and my No. 2 attacked again. The Me. 109 did a flick-roll and crashed. The combat took place near Val Montone. No return fire.'

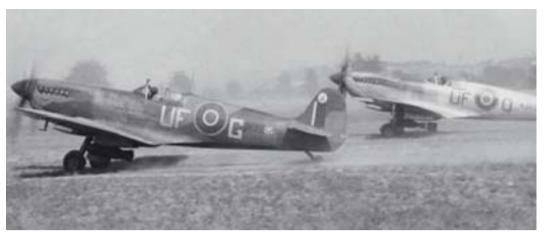




Warriors of the Desert Air Force, circa 1943, Turkington second left







Italy, August 1944: Turkington takes off, front Spitfire

Having then damaged a Fw. 190 south-east of Cassino on 15 December, Turkington was 'rested' in January 1944. The award of a richly deserved D.F.C. was announced in the London Gazette in the same month: he had amassed nearly 700 hours of operational flying time, latterly as a Flight Commander.

No. 241 Squadron - double figures - Bar to D.F.C.

As it transpired, Turkington's period of rest ended in May 1944. He was posted as a Flight Commander to No. 241 Squadron and quickly returned to form, claiming four confirmed 109s - and another 'probable' - in a 10-day period in July.

His first victim fell to his guns over Ancona on the 19th, as did his next two, both shot down on the 21st. A week later, over Falconara, he shot down another, in addition to claiming a 'probable'.

He was awarded an immediate Bar to his D.F.C., his total score now standing at eight and three shared destroyed; one 'probable' and four damaged.

No. 601 Squadron - brilliant leadership - D.S.O.

On the day of his last victory with No. 241 Squadron - 29 July 1943 - he received orders to take command of No. 601 (County of London) Squadron. His period of command, which lasted until January 1945, was marked by notable determination and courage of a high order.

Operating in the unit's 'Spitbombers', in close support of the advancing armies, Turkington and his fellow pilots wiped out countless locos and much motor transport. With the arrival of Spitfire IXbs at Fano in September, the Squadron packed an even more powerful punch, so much so that by the end of November it reported it had dropped almost 2,000 tons of bombs.

Much of 601's success was also attributable to determined low-level strafing work, often in the face of heavy opposition. A case in point, as cited in the recommendation for his D.S.O., was Turkington's attack on an enemy strongpoint in December. He made no fewer than six attacks until the target was reduced to burning wreckage. On 1 January 1944, Turkington's Spitfire was severely damaged by anti-aircraft fire in an attack on enemy occupied buildings at Cassiniola. He carried out a wheels-up landing back at base, where his aircraft was found to be 'riddled with holes'.

Awarded the D.S.O., for his 'sheer dogged persistence' and 'brilliant leadership', he was once more 'rested' in January 1945.

'The aircraft began to lose height and suddenly struck the ground'

Turkington, who next took command of his old squadron - No. 241 - expected to be demobbed shortly after V.E. Day in May 1945, but he was retained in Italy on standby. He wrote to his mother to say that that he would be home in August and she re-decorated his room by way of welcome. When a telegram arrived on 2 August she expected it to herald his homecoming: instead it notified her of his death in a flying accident on the 29 July.

A witness to the tragedy later reported:





Turkington's funeral procession at Mesne, July 1945





'Squadron Leader Turkington took off in Spitfire MK 423 on a cross-country flight to Naples. His engine was heard to cut out and he immediately turned to starboard in an attempt to return to the landing strip. The aircraft began to lose height and suddenly struck the ground with the nose and starboard wing. It then burst into flames.'

All ranks turned out at his temporary burial the following day at Mesne British Military Cemetery, where his grave was marked by an oak cross made by the Squadron's carpenter. His remains were later re-interred in the Commonwealth War Cemetery at Padua.



Memorial window to Turkington at Bannfoot Methodist Church, Co. Armagh

The gallant Turkington - just 26 years of age at the time of his death - is also commemorated on the Portadown's war memorial, in addition to an impressive memorial window at Bannfoot Methodist Church, Co. Armagh. As neatly summarised in one newspaper obituary:

'Squadron Leader Turkington is dead, but his memory will live on. He, and countless others of his ilk and generation have by their deeds of valour laid the foundations of the new world created by their sacrifice.'

Sold with a quantity of original documentation and photographs, contained in the recess of an accompanying varnished wooden case - below a velvet tray bearing the recipient's Honours & Awards - the whole as treasured by his mother to her dying day, and including:

- (i) Irish Rugby Football Union (Ulster Branch), letter inviting the recipient to play a Schoolboys' Trial, dated 17 March 1938; together with his Lurgan College 'colours' for the Rugby XV, namely a velvet cap with silver piping and tassel, by the hatter *A. P. Dalzell, Belfast*, the peak with dates '1937-38', in excellent condition.
- (11) Letter from his to his mother on joining the R.A.F., dated 17 September 1940; as quoted above ('Had a yarn with the Commanding Officer, a very nice chap').
- (iii) A Postagram from No. 43 Squadron, congratulating the recipient on his award of the D.F.C., dated 2 January 1944; and further congratulatory messages from the C.O. of No. 287 Wing, No. 241 Squadron (wishing him 'Good hunting'), No. 601 Squadron and the Town Clerk of Lurgan, the whole in respect of the award of the Bar to his D.F.C., all dated in July-August 1944.
- The Post Office telegram received by the recipient's mother on 2 August 1944, announcing his death in a flying accident (The Air Council express their profound sympathy. His brother [another R.A.F. pilot] is being informed. Letter follows shorty').





The telegram received by Mrs. Turkington on 2 August 1945

- (v) A letter of condolence from Air Vice-Marshal R.M. Foster, dated 4 August 1947 ('As you must know by the decorations he has been awarded, your son had a magnificent record in the R.A.F. He was one of the most outstanding leaders in the Desert Air Force. Besides being a most courageous fighter pilot Paddy also had the knack of getting on extremely well with his unit, and whatever Squadron he was in, both as a junior and latterly as a Commander, it was always a very happy concern as well as a very effective one').
- (vi) A letter from Stanley G. Raymond of No. 601 Squadron, likely the unit's chaplain, dated 31 August 1944, in which he forwards photographs of the recipient's temporary grave ('The cross is in oak and was made by the squadron's carpenter'); one such photograph included.
- (vii)
 Air Ministry letters, addressed to his mother at 'Crossways, Derry, Trasna, Lurgan, N.I.', dated 19
 July 1946, forwarding the warrant for the recipient's D.S.O.

(viii)

Buckingham Palace message of sympathy addressed to 'Mrs. J. Turkington' and related illuminated Memorial Scroll, this last in the name of 'Squadron Leader R. W. Turkington, D.S.O., D.F.C., R.A.F.', faded; and Air Council campaign medal forwarding / condolence slip, likewise inscribed.

- (ix) A good selection of original photographs, including the recipient pre-war, among them an image of him with his brothers, Kenneth and Walter, and playing 'beach cricket'; wartime subject matter, including an E.F.T.S. group photograph, the reverse bearing the signatures of the young pilots depicted and, poignantly, a series of images taken at the time of his funeral and burial in Italy.
- (x) A selection of equally poignant cards removed from bouquets of flowers on the same occasion, and returned to his mother in Ireland; largely from his comrades in 241 and 601 Squadrons and including; 'Paddy We will not forget' (from the C.O. of 244 Wing at Treviso).



718

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

He had first come to notice for his gallant efforts in 1941, during a perilous daylight attack on the German battle cruiser 'Scharnhorst', which lay at La Pallice after having undergone a refit at Brest.

As navigator and bomb-aimer of the leading aircraft of a formation of 15 heavy bombers - of which five were shot down - Brisbane brought his pilot to the target at the French Atlantic coast port within a minute of the estimated time of arrival.

During the run-up his aircraft was repeatedly hit by flak, but, according to his D.F.C. citation, he directed the attack with 'unhurried calm and meticulous care, and carried on with the run until photographs of the results were complete. The bombing procedure was carried out exactly as on a practice range.'

Brisbane scored three direct hits on the battle cruiser. One bomb damaged the steering gear but two failed to explode ...'

The Daily Telegraph's obituary notice for Wing Commander Guy Brisbane, D.S.O., D.F.C., D.F.M., refers.

The exceptional Second World War Bomber Command D.S.O., D.F.C., D.F.M. group of six awarded to Wing Commander G. M. Brisbane, Royal Air Force

In recognition of his superb record as a navigator and bomb-aimer he held temporary command of No. 10 Squadron in 1943-44. It was a highly unusual appointment for one bereft of 'Wings' but not perhaps as unusual as his gallantry awards: just 14 members of aircrew were likewise honoured in the last war

A veteran of two tours of duty - amounting to more than 60 sorties and 300 hours of operational flying - Brisbane's gallant record encompassed much flak damage and membership of the Caterpillar Club



Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., the reverse of the suspension bar officially dated '1944'; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1941'; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (515083 Sgt. G. M. Brisbane, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, together with Royal Tournament prize medals (2), silver, the reverse engraved, '1934 Bayonet Team Combats, Royal Air Force, First Prize, R.A.F. Cranwell, A.C. 2 G. Brisbane', another similar, bronze, the reverse engraved, 'R.A.F. Coastal Area, Bayt. Team Combats, Cranwell, A.C. 2 Brisbane, G., 1934', one obverse arm of the D.S.O. with chipped enamel, otherwise very fine or better (6)





D.S.O. *London Gazette* 22 September 1944. The original recommendation for an immediate award states:

'Acting Squadron Leader Brisbane was posted to No. 10 Squadron in October 1943, having already completed one operational tour of 31 sorties, comprising 228 operational hours.

During his second tour he has taken part in a large number of sorties against a wide range of strongly defended targets. These have included: Hanover, Frankfurt, Essen, Bremen, Dusseldorf, Kiel, Duisberg and Munster.

This officer has commanded a flight since his arrival, and has displayed a marked capacity for leadership. His energy and drive, coupled with his tactical ability, have helped raise the morale of the Squadron to a high level, and have made a notable contribution to the unit's operational efficiency. When called upon to deputise for the Squadron Commander he has proved to be an able administrator.

Acting Squadron Leader Brisbane's record is one of outstanding merit. I strongly recommend that his admirable work and unfailing devotion to duty be recognised by the immediate award of the Distinguished Service Order.'

D.F.C. London Gazette 2 September 1941:

'The KING has been graciously pleased to approve the following awards in recognition of gallantry displayed in flying operations against the enemy:

In July 1941, large-scale attacks were made on German warships at Brest and La Pallice (including the "Gneisenau", "Scharnhorst" and "Prinz Eugen"). A smaller attack was made on Cherbourg. The operations were carried out in daylight and extremely heavy and accurate anti-aircraft fire and fighter opposition were encountered by all aircraft when approaching the targets, which at Brest was protected by a balloon barrage. The air crews engaged succeeded, nevertheless, in securing direct hits on their objectives and in inflicting very severe damage in the target area. During the combats with enemy fighters 21 hostile aircraft were destroyed and others were severely damaged. The precise timing of attack by the various formations of aircraft and their correct approach to and accurate bombing of the objectives in the face of such powerful opposition; demanded great skill and high courage. The great success of these operations was largely due to the bravery, determination and resource displayed by the following officers and airmen, who participated in various capacities as leaders and members of the aircraft crews ...'



The original recommendation for an immediate awards states:

'Flying Officer Brisbane was Navigator and Bomb Aimer in the leading aircraft of a formation of Halifaxes which made a daylight attack on the "Scharnhorst" at La Pallice on 24 July 1941.

This officer had spent most of the previous night and the morning in perfecting navigation arrangements, and brought the section to the target within one minute of the estimated time.

During the run-up to the target the aircraft was repeatedly hit by flak, but despite this, he directed the section with unhurried calm and meticulous care, and carried on the run until photographs of the results were complete.

The success of the sortie was to a great extent due to his coolness and precision and his unhurried directions were a fine inspiration and example to his crew.

I strongly recommend that his fine effort be recognised by the immediate award of the D.F.C.'

D.F.M. London Gazette 22 October 1940. The original recommendation states:

'This N.C.O. Observer has contributed in a very large measure to many very excellent shows. He has always been a very good example to his juniors and has been of great assistance in passing on his operational knowledge to others.'

Covering remarks of the A.O.C., No. 4 Group:

'A keen and capable Observer who has now completed 29 operational flights over enemy territory. His determination and courage have been an example to others of his squadron. Strongly recommended for the award of the D.F.M.'

Guy Maxwell Brisbane was born in London in 1911 and was educated at Southgate Grammar School. His father, a member of a City cotton-broking firm, found young Guy a job selling leather goods, but after a few years, he left to enlist in the Royal Air Force.

Because of astigmatism in one eye he was unable to undertake pilot training but qualified instead as an Air Observer in June 1939. On the outbreak of hostilities and having been advanced to Sergeant, he was serving in No. 104 Squadron, a Blenheim unit based at R.A.F. Bicester. A few weeks later, however, he transferred to No. 51 Squadron, a Whitley unit.

No. 51 Squadron - D.F.M. - election to the membership of the Caterpillar Club

Having then qualified in Astro Navigation at St. Athan in March 1940, he flew his first sortie with No. 51 on 11 April, an anti-shipping mission to Norway. Later in the same month he and his crew attacked Stavanger.

On 2 May, with Squadron Leader Marvin at the helm, they attacked an enemy airfield in Norway but, owing to fuel shortage, skipper and crew were forced to abandon their Whitley by parachute. After the war, Brisbane submitted a secret report on R.A.F. training, in which he quotes this incident in respect of parachute usage:

'On one occasion in early 1940, I had to abandon a Whitley aircraft by parachute, due to petrol shortage and bad weather over England. Nobody in the crew had jumped before. We had all heard the correct method of abandoning an aircraft was to dive out head first. Apart from the extreme physical reluctance one felt towards leaving the aircraft head first, it was found - when the order came to jump - that it was practically a physical impossibility to leave the Whitley escape hatch in this fashion. I, being the first to jump, wasted a good deal of time trying to find the best way of getting out. I eventually found the only practicable way was to go through the hatch feet first, facing aft. The rest of the crew followed this example and we all left the aircraft safely. Unfortunately, one member of the crew landed so heavily that he died of his injuries. When this experience is considered it really is astounding that R.A.F. crews, who relied on parachutes, knew so little about the correct method of using them.'

Less than a fortnight later, Brisbane was back on operations, taking part in several bombing attacks on the Ruhr, in addition to a precision strike on a bridge on the Meuse. His flying log books notes shrapnel damage in a sortie to Essen in this period.





June 1940 witnessed Brisbane undertake no less than 13 operational sorties, around half of them against enemy troop concentrations and communications in France as the net closed round the B.E.F. His secret report on R.A.F. training quotes an incident that occurred over France in this period:

'I can remember being sent one night to attack troop concentrations during the German advance through France in 1940. The road junction we had been ordered to search for had been located by the aid of flares and enemy troops and transport columns were seen moving along the road. The pilot of my aircraft - in an excess of enthusiasm - made a low-level approach at about 1,000 feet and I in my excitement left the distributor switch on 'single and salvo' instead of 'distributor'. The result being that, when I released the bombs, the full load fell in a salvo instead of a stick. The bombs were instantaneously fused and when they burst 1,000 feet below us the resultant explosion was catastrophic. By good fortune no great damage was done to the aircraft and we were able to return to base.'

The remainder of his sorties were largely of the German kind, among them trips to Essen and Homberg in June and to Kiel and Wismar in July; his flying log book again notes flak damage over Kiel on the 8th - 'Very heavy A.A. fire. Shrapnel through fuselage tank and main planes.'

August's operational agenda included a strike on the Fiat works at Turin, whilst in September Brisbane attended another navigation course. He was awarded the D.F.M. and appointed the Squadron's Navigating Officer and Bombing Leader, and remained similarly employed until posted to No. 76 Squadron, a Halifax unit operating out of Middleton St. George, in June 1941.

No. 76 Squadron - immediate D.F.C.

Brisbane flew his first sortie - against Kiel - on the night of 24-25 June 1941 and thereafter flew as Navigator to Wing Commander G. T. Jarman, D.F.C. In the following month they attacked Bremen on the night of the 3rd-4th but, as cited above, it was for his part in the attack on the *Scharnhorst* at La Pallice on the 24th that Brisbane won his immediate D.F.C.:



'During the run-up to the target the aircraft was repeatedly hit by flak, but despite this, he directed the section with unhurried calm and meticulous care, and carried on the run until photographs of the results were complete. The success of the sortie was to a great extent due to his coolness and precision and his unhurried directions were a fine inspiration and example to his crew.'

Brisbane was grounded for a 'rest' and posted to H.Q., Bomber Command.

No. 7 Squadron

In December 1942, he returned to operations with an appointment in No. 7 Squadron, a Stirling unit operating out of Oakington, and flew his first sortie - a strike on Turin - on the night of the 11th-12th.

He flew further strikes against Munster and Le Creusot in June, the same month in which he transferred to No. 10 Squadron, a Lancaster unit.





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No. 10 Squadron - immediate D.S.O.

By now a Flight Commander with overall responsibility for 10's navigational skills, and sometimes deputising as Squadron C.O., Brisbane commenced a final flurry of operational activity.

One of his first targets was Hamburg, at the commencement of the famous 'firestorm' raids in late July 1943. Dusseldorf and Frankfurt were among the chosen targets in November, whilst in the new year he was detailed to attack Essen, prior to moving on to a number of French targets at the time of the Normandy landings.

As related in his obituary notice in the *Daily Telegraph*, on one occasion his pilot's oxygen supply failed over the Alps: Brisbane gave the pilot his own oxygen and blacked out - but not before providing a course home. He was awarded an immediate D.S.O.:

'This officer has commanded a flight since his arrival, and has displayed a marked capacity for leadership. His energy and drive, coupled with his tactical ability, have helped raise the morale of the Squadron to a high level, and have made a notable contribution to the unit's operational efficiency.'

Postscript

Brisbane ended the war as a staff officer with 222 Group in Ceylon and afterwards served as a weapons specialist.

From 1950 to 1953, he was attached to the U.S.A.F. as a senior weapons officer at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. Having then held staff appointments back in the U.K., he was placed on the Retired List as a Wing Commander in 1958 and settled in Norfolk.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's D.S.O. warrant, in the name of 'Acting Squadron Leader G. M. Brisbane, D.F.C., D.F.M., Royal Air Force, No. 10 Squadron', dated 22 September 1944; his Caterpillar Club membership card, in the name of 'Sgt. G. M. Brisbane'; U.S.A.F. Certificate of Proficiency, in the name of 'Sqd. Ldr. Guy W. Brisbane, 44772, R.A.F.', dated 13 March 1953; Air Ministry retirement letter, dated 20 January 1958, one or two photographs, including wartime portrait in uniform; and a photocopied record taken from his flying log book, the original being held in the collection of the Imperial War Museum, together with a photocopy of the recipient's report on 'Operational Training in the R.A.F.', before and during the 1939-45 War, written in early 1947, 26pp.

Also to be sold with the recipient's woollen balaklava and scarf, as worn by him on operations in Whitleys at the beginning of war; and his R.A.F. uniform, comprising tunic, complete with rank insignia, Observer's brevet, medal ribands and his P.F.F. badge; trousers, shirt and peaked cap.



A landmark Second World War D.F.C. group of seven awarded to Wing Commander J. J. A. Sutton, Royal Air Force, who led a force of 10 Whitleys on the first ever operation mounted over Germany on the night of 3-4 September 1939, the date of the declaration of hostilities: there were no losses but three aircraft - including his own - had to make forced landings in France



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1940', with its *Royal Mint* case of issue; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (S./L. J. J. A. Sutton, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (7)

£1,800-2,200

D.F.C. London Gazette 9 July 1940. The original recommendation states:

'This officer was the leader of the first leaflet raid over the interior of Germany on 3 September 1939, which lasted eight hours.

He has conducted 11 convoy escorts totalling 66 hours 30 minutes, and four bombing raids, totalling 26 hours 25 minutes. Wing Commander Sutton was, until recently, the Senior Flight Commander and led his squadron on all their war operations, setting a splendid example of steady courage and determination.'

John Jonas Arthur Sutton was granted a temporary commission as Pilot Officer in October 1931 and commenced his pilot training at No. 3 F.T.S. at Grantham in the same month. Having then gained his 'Wings' after attending No. 2 F.T.S. at Digby, he briefly served in No. 33 (Bomber) Squadron at Bicester before being ordered to Egypt in March 1933, where he joined No. 6 (Bomber) Squadron.

Egypt, Palestine and The Sudan

Operating in the unit's Fairey Gordons, Sutton acted in support of police and armoured car units and gained many hours experience at night. He was also employed in the Palestine operations of 1936, operating out of Ramleh in the Squadron's recently delivered Hawker Harts, his flying log book noting co-operation work with the Police against Jenin bandits and action taken against 'would be fire makers' on the Kolundia-Ramleh run.

Next posted to H.Q. Middle East in Cairo, Sutton flew the occasional 'secret mail' sortie before returning to regular flying duties in No. 47 Squadron at Khartoum in late 1936. Equipped with Vincents, the unit flew in support of the Sudan Defence Force and Nile Police, Sutton being involved in offensive action at the capture of Buram and Rejaj in February 1937. More notably, and as reported in the home press, he participated in strikes against Annuak tribesmen in May 1937, operating out of Malakal. In spite of the fact 47's base at Malakal was some 250 miles distant from the scene of unrest, its aircraft on two occasions successfully covered, in bad weather and heavy rain, over 500 miles of country which had become unserviceable for landing purposes.



A month or two later, Sutton joined No. 33 (Light Bomber) Squadron, flying Hawker Harts, in which capacity he was again actively employed in Palestine. He also notched up a few hours in Gladiators before being ordered home in April 1938.

Flight Commander - first ever leaflet raid on Germany

Attached to H.Q. No. 4 (Bomber) Group at R.A.F. Linton for a few months, he joined No. 58 Squadron, a Whitley unit based at Linton-on-Ouse, Yorkshire, at the end of 1938.

On the same day that war was declared on Germany - 3 September 1939 - Sutton was ordered to Leconfield to take command of a force of ten Whitleys, seven of them from his own squadron and three from 51 Squadron. He led his force off at 2150 hours, the whole dropping some 5.4 million leaflets over Hamburg, Bremen and nine cities in the Ruhr: three of their number had to make forced landings in France, including Sutton.

Between October 1939 and February 1940, the Squadron was attached to Coastal Command on convoy escort duties, Sutton flying a dozen such sorties in the same period. Then in May 1940, it commenced regular bombing sorties, Sutton noting in his log book his first such trip on the night of the 15th: 'RHUR! (Thank God! At last!). Soest, Saw hits on target. B.B.C.'

He attacked Cologne a few nights later - 'bombs hung up, except one!' - but appears to have had better luck over Osnabruck on the night of 2-3 June 1940. Even so, he ran into 60 searchlights and 'bags of flak', his log book further noting, 'W./T. Optr. scared!'.

Sutton's final outing with 58 Squadron was a strike on Hoest on the night of 10-11 August 1940 and a lively sortie it proved. Hit by flak, his Whitley lost 7,000 feet as he tried to evade enemy flares. He was awarded the D.F.C. and posted as a Wing Commander to H.Q. No. 4 Group at York.

Subsequent wartime career

In August 1941, Sutton took command of No. 78 Squadron, an appointment that was interrupted by his attendance of a Halifax Conversion Course, a course commanded by none other than Squadron Leader J. B. Tait. On returning to his squadron in preparation for a sortie to Italy, Sutton was ordered to join Bomber Command H.Q.

From February to May 1942, he served as a Chief Instructor at R.A.F. Abingdon, in which period he flew nickel raid to France, and from June 1942 until August 1943 he acted as C.O. of the Gunnery School at Sutton Bridge. He was then embarked for Italy as S.A.S.O. No. 249 Wing, in which capacity he served until taking command of R.A.F. Rabat in April 1944. His final wartime appointment was as C.O. of R.A.F. Shaibah and he was demobilised in April 1946.

Sold with the recipient's original R.A.F. Flying Log Books, covering the periods October 1931 to September 1933; September 1933 to June 1936; July 1936 to September 1943 and September 1943 to February 1946, the whole privately leather-bound with gilt title, 'Royal Air Force - Pilots Flying Log Book - J. J. A. Sutton'; together with his R.A.F. Pocket Book 1937 and one or two photographs.



720

'Generally we aircrews were kept in the dark about who we were dropping to, in case of a forced landing and being captured and interrogated by the Japanese. We'd heard all about their horrific treatment of prisoners, alive or dead. They seemed to think that killing just wasn't enough. We thought about that on the long-range sorties we did that summer of '43, down on the Arakan front.'

Warrant Officer Colin Lynch, a Navigator in Dakotas of No. 31 Squadron, describes one of numerous nightmare scenarios facing him and his gallant supply-aircrew; *Burma Drop Zone*, refers.

An outstanding Second World War Burma 'down the chimney' operations D.F.C. group of six awarded to Squadron Leader G. W. Buckland, Royal Air Force, late Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a Navigator who completed 330 operations in Dakotas of No. 31 Squadron in the period July 1943 to June 1945

Regular supply drops to Tiddim, Kohima and Imphal aside, he also acted in direct support of Orde Wingate's Chindits in Operation "Thursday" in early 1944, a perilous period of active service vividly documented in the pages of Roger Annett's *Drop Zone Burma*



Distinguished Flying Cross, George VI, the reversed officially dated '1945', with its *Royal Mint* case if issue; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, G.VI.R., 1 clasp, Malaya (Sqn. Ldr. G. W. Buckland, R.A.F.), together with an R.A.F. sweetheart's brooch, *good very fine and better* (6)

£1,800-2,200

D.F.C. London Gazette 6 November 1945. The original recommendation states:

'A Navigator of outstanding merit who throughout his two tours on the Squadron - without rest has shown that his heart and soul was in flying in the particular job of work in hand and it was with the greatest reluctance that he left active flying duties on being posted to a Staging Post for briefing duties. As one of the Squadron's oldest Navigators he took part in some of the most historic operations of this war, including the first (sic) Chindit operation, the siege of Imphal, and also the supply of the Army along the Tiddim Road. I have no hesitation in strongly recommending him for an award.'

Geoffrey Walter Buckland enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve at Lord's cricket ground, London in September 1941 and was embarked for training in South Africa in the following year. On qualifying as a Navigator in March 1943, he was embarked for India, where he joined No. 31 Squadron, a Dakota unit, in July.

Down the chimney'

A quite remarkable wartime career ensued, for by the time of him being recommended for his D.F.C. in June 1945, he had completed no less than 330 operational sorties, 240 of a supply-dropping nature and 90 of a supply-landing nature.







As related by Roger Annett in *Drop Zone Burma*, 31 Squadron carried out the lion's share of supply drops throughout 1943:

'The heavy workload of sorties continued throughout the year in the most hazardous flying conditions imaginable - monsoon weather and thunder-cloud turbulence, mountains up to 8,000 feet, and enemy fighters and ground fire.'

In *Drop Zone Burma*, Warrant Officer Colin Lynch - like Buckland a Navigator in 31 Squadron - describes the realities of enemy ground fire. He relates how his Dak was 'often hit by gunfire and landed with bullet holes in the airframe - once we got a hole as big as your fist from mortar shell fire'. He also describes a tragic encounter with Oscar fighters over Tiddim in late November 1943. The enemy aircraft attacked his Dakota as it approached the DZ at 300 feet, the resultant fire shooting past it and hitting another Dakota, piloted by Flight Sergeant Richards: this broke away, hit a cliff and blew up.

By mid-January 1944, Buckland had completed his first tour of duty - totalling 500 hours of operational flying. He immediately volunteered for a second tour, a tour that included direct support to Orde Wingate's Chindits in Operation "Thursday" in March 1944. In this period Buckland's log book notes all manner of sorties, flying-in mules, jeeps and troops, and evacuating casualties.

Of these Chindit trips, Lynch recalls the occasion his Dak overshot the Chindit jungle airstrip at "Aberdeen" and hit a rocky mound. The aircraft was a write-off and he and his crew found themselves in the midst of a Japanese assault in the early morning hours - 'people were killed, on both sides, but they somehow missed us'. For his own part, Buckland's log book reveals similar trips to the jungle airstrip at "Broadway", where landing conditions were equally hazardous. Meanwhile, unlike Japanese A.A. fire, the weather was breaking up:

'The weather was continuing to deteriorate and the pouring rain, low cloud and turbulence, together with the terrain, made sorties to the Chindits perilous in the extreme. On 24 March, Wingate himself was killed in an air crash, caught in a storm when flying to India to report. Supply dropping flights could only be made because the Allied air forces had established air superiority over the Japanese, but there was still anti-aircraft fire - slow moving Daks, at low level, made an easy target' (*ibid*).

In April 1944, Buckland, Lynch and fellow aircrew were diverted to the assistance of the gallant defenders of Kohima. Lynch would recall:

'On both sides of the ridge, the mountains rise up another thousand feet or so and that's where the Japs were, lobbing their shells and mortar bombs into our troops. We had to run the gauntlet to make the drop. There'd usually be a line of Daks going in, one after the other. We dropped them everything you could think of - but mostly ammo, rations and medical supplies. And after the monsoon started we dropped them a load of tarpaulins so they could catch some water. There wasn't much of a DZ even from the start, and as the siege went on, we got down to dropping on what used to be the District Commissioner's tennis court. By then, there wasn't anything much of the place left standing. The trees had all been blasted and were smothered in white parachutes' (*ibid*).

It was a haunting scene, shared by Buckland, who made several trips to Kohima. Peter Bray, another pilot in 31 Squadron, recalled:

'The ghastly thing was that we could see it all as we went in on our runs. There were our lads, dug in just a shovel's length from the Jap trenches. Dead bodies lying all around, and wounded crawling back from No Man's Land. And there'd been a hospital there - horrible. What those men suffered doesn't bear thinking about. I'd never seen anything so dreadful and I'd never want to see such things again' (*ibid*).

Buckland completed his second tour of duty on the last day of June 1944, by which time he had amassed 935 hours of operational flying. But in November 31 Squadron was again called to frontline duties, and as a result he added hundreds of hours to his tally operational tally in the 'race for Rangoon'.

He was awarded the D.F.C. and repatriated to the U.K. at the year's end.





Postscript

Buckland obtained a regular commission in the R.A.F. at the war's end, initially with an extended appointment in No. 24 Squadron. It was in this capacity that his crew flew Field Marshal Montgomery from Northolt to Belgium in September 1947; sold with copied signed photograph marking the event.

He subsequently served as a Squadron Leader in Far East Command in the 1950s, including a tour of duty in Malaya (Medal & clasp). His final appointment was at R.A.F. Scampton in the early 1960s.

Sold with the recipient's original S.A.A.F. 'Observer's or Air Gunner's Log Book', covering the period August 1942 to May 1947 and his R.A.F. Navigator's, Air Bomber's, Air Gunner's and Flight Engineer's Flying Log Book, covering the period June 1947 to February 1962, the first a victim of 'climatic conditions' and therefore distressed; together with the recipient's Buckingham Palace D.F.C. forwarding letter in the name of 'Flight Lieutenant Godfrey W. Buckland, D.F.C.', and his R.A.F. Navigation Warrant (Second Class), dated 31 December 1946.



A remarkable Second World War D.F.M. group of five awarded to Squadron Leader D. J. Park, Royal Air Force, a long-served - one-legged - Flight Engineer who completed 40 sorties in Halifaxes of No. 35 Squadron and Lancasters of No. 156 Squadron, both units of the Path Finder Force (P.F.F.)

Described by a friend as 'an incredibly strong man of enormous stature', he displayed great fortitude in overcoming the loss of his left leg in a pre-war motor cycle accident: he was participating in heavy-weight boxing bouts long before his gallant deeds in the P.F.F.

Throughout every one of his 40 sorties he well knew his chances of abandoning a damaged aircraft with an artificial leg were minimal: even had he managed to do so, he likely faced serious injury on completing his parachute descent



Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (566793 F./Sgt. D. J. Park, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, Atlantic; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, good very fine (5)

£2,200-2,500

D.F.M. London Gazette 15 October 1943. The original recommendation states:

'This N.C.O. has taken part in 40 operational sorties against targets in Germany, Italy and the occupied territory. Five of these sorties have been on Path Finder Force duties.

Flight Sergeant Park came to this squadron [No. 156 Squadron] from No. 35 Squadron with a very high reputation as a Flight Engineer. This reputation he has consistently maintained. He has always shown the utmost courage, determination and tenacity of purpose in spite of the fact that he has an artificial leg and is constantly suffering from inflammation of the stump of the leg which gives him intense pain.

By his qualities of grit and devotion to duty, Flight Sergeant Park has earned the admiration and respect of his fellow members in the Squadron.'

Douglas James Park was born in October 1917 and entered the Royal Air Force as a Halton apprentice in the mid-1930s. He lost his left leg as a result of a motor cycle accident when aged 20, a friend recalling that he underwent numerous operations before the decision was taken to amputate. As stated, he displayed great fortitude in overcoming his disability and, before too long, was participating in heavy-weight boxing bouts.

Having qualified as a Flight Engineer after the renewal of hostilities, Park commenced his operational tour with No. 35 (Madras Presidency) Squadron, a Halifax unit operating out of R.A.F. Graveley, in July 1942; he participated in three successive strikes on Duisberg before the month's end, in addition to raids on Saarbrucken and Dusseldorf.





The Squadron having joined the newly established Path Finder Force in the following month, Park undertook regular trips to other heavily-defended German targets over the coming months, among them Cologne, Dortmund, Essen, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Mannheim, Munich and Stuttgart, in addition to a brace of strikes against Berlin in March 1943; on the second of these trips to the 'Big City' his Halifax's starboard outer engine cut out after a close burst of flak over Brandenburg.

At the end of June 1943, Park transferred to No. 156 Squadron, another P.F.F. unit operating out of Warboys in Lancasters. He subsequently completed five further sorties, including two trips to Italy and a third strike on the 'Big City'.

Tragically, Park's crew all died in a flying accident near East Wretham in early September 1943. This marked the end of his operational career and, after completing no less than 40 sorties, he was awarded the D.F.M. Commissioned Pilot Officer in February 1944, he was employed on Ferry Command duties for the remainder of the war.

Park obtained a regular commission in the R.A.F. after the war, serving in the Secretarial Branch, and was advanced to Squadron Leader in July 1955. He was finally placed on the Retired List in May 1966 and died in Leicester in October 1991, aged 74.

Sold with the recipient's original Buckingham Palace investiture admittance ticket, dated 6 June 1944, together with several photographs, including wartime crew line-up; and typed biographical notes compiled by a friend.



722

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

A Second World War immediate 'Battle of Berlin' D.F.M. group of five awarded to Pilot Officer K. L. Howard, Royal Air Force, who visited the 'big city' in Lancasters of No. 44 Squadron on four occasions in the Winter of 1943-44: he was decorated for his gallant deeds when his aircraft was severely damaged by flak on just such a trip



Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (572262 F./Sgt. K. L. Howard, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, good very fine or better, mounted court-style by Spink & Son (5)

£1,600-1,800

D.F.M. London Gazette 25 January 1944. The original recommendation states:

'Flight Sergeant Howard has now completed an operational tour of 30 successful sorties as Flight Engineer. He has taken part in attacks on all the most formidable German targets including Berlin (4) and Cologne (3). On his first 19 trips, 16 of which were to the Ruhr when the battle of the Ruhr was at its height.

On the night of 29-30 December 1943, *en route* to Berlin, his aircraft was hit by flak, putting one engine out of action and so damaging the hydraulic system that the bomb doors could not be closed. Flight Sergeant Howard showed great initiative and resource in his endeavours to make the hydraulic system serviceable, spending approximately two hours on repairs to the hydraulic header tank. A great part of his time was spent gathering hydraulic fluid in the rear of the aircraft without heating and even without oxygen for some periods. Base was reached safely but, on final approach, the failed engine burst into flames. Prompt and efficient fire drill by this N.C.O. averted what might have been a disaster.

His conduct in the incident described above comes as no surprise to his crew or squadron colleagues to whom his selfless devotion to duty and complete disregard for personal safety have been an inspiration throughout his association with them. The same qualities of devotion and enthusiasm characterise his work on the ground where, as Deputy Flight Engineer Leader, he has spared no effort to increase the efficiency not only of himself but also his section.

I strongly recommend Flight Engineer Howard for an immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Kenneth Lionel Howard, who was born in April 1921, qualified as a Flight Engineer after joining the Royal Air Force, and commenced his operational tour in No. 44 (Rhodesia) Squadron - a Lancaster unit - in 1943. He likely knew Squadron Leader John Nettleton, V.C., a senior squadron pilot who was killed in action in a sortie against Turin in July of the same year.

As outlined in the recommendation for his immediate award of the D.F.M., dated 4 January 1944, he was a veteran of numerous sorties to the Ruhr, in addition to three trips to Cologne.



Yet it was his part in Bomber Command's campaign against Berlin in the winter of 1943-44 that likely proved to be the most memorable chapter in his operational career. In pursuit of 'Bomber' Harris's plan to 'wreck Berlin from end to end', 10,000 aircraft dropped 30,000 tons of bombs on the 'Big City' between August 1943 and March 1944.

For its own part, No. 44 Squadron sent 246 Lancasters on 20 Berlin raids in the same period and suffered the highest percentage casualty rate (6.5%) in No. 5 Group: a loss of 16 aircraft with 103 aircrew killed and 11 taken prisoners of war; see Martin Middlebrook's *The Berlin Raids - The Bomber Battle, Winter 1943-1944*.

Commissioned Pilot Officer at the end of his operational tour in early 1944, Howard was advanced to Flight Lieutenant in January 1946 and remained in the Royal Air Force. Tragically he died in November 1950, aged 29, the result of 'the bends' (altitude induced decompression sickness) suffered due to nitrogen poisoning after 'he had flown to a height of 30,000 feet' (*Daily Herald*, 24 November 1950, refers). Following his death, his good friend Wing Commander Arthur 'Artie' Ashworth married his widow (http://arthur.corranashworth.info/ refers). Howard is buried in Ship Lane Cemetery, Farnborough.

His awards have remained in the Ashworth family as Howard had no surviving family (his brother being killed during the War and both parents deceased); sold with copied research and a photograph of the recipient's grave.



723 'The Army's Borneo strategy depended entirely on the skill and daring of R.A.F. and Navy helicopter pilots, the S.A.S. making particularly challenging demands on them.'

Peter Dickens's S.A.S - The Jungle Frontier: 22 Special Air Service Regiment in the Borneo Campaign 1963-1966, refers.

I was at once most impressed with the S.A.S. patrols we inserted high up on the border ridge. They would go into the jungle very overweight and carrying just one week's food and after a fortnight come out thin -looking cheerful but smelling quite horrible. I knew I was in 'new experience' territory when, on an early mission to recover a native Border Scout patrol after dark, a report came up from the cabin below that the sack they had loaded on board at the L.Z. contained human heads.'

Just one of the 'challenging demands' imposed on one of our Borneo helicopter pilots; *Borneo Boys:* R.A.F. Helicopter Pilots in Action in the Indonesian Confrontation 1962-66, by Roger Annett, refers.

The extremely rare Borneo operations helicopter pilot's D.F.C. pair awarded to Squadron Leader D. A. W. Todman, Royal Air Force, who flew numerous jungle sorties in Whirlwinds, among them missions in support of the S.A.S.: just 11 awards of the D.F.C. were made in respect of the Borneo operations in the 1960s



Distinguished Flying Cross, E.II.R., the reverse officially dated '1966'; General Service 1962-2007, two clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (Flt. Lt. D. A. W. Todman, R.A.F.), the last clasp loose on riband, mounted court-style as worn, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine or better* (2)

£7,000-9,000

D.F.C. London Gazette 24 May 1966:

'In recognition of distinguished service in the Borneo Territories'.

David Arthur Warren Todman was commissioned in the acting rank of Pilot Officer in May 1953 and, having qualified as a pilot, flew Meteors and Hunters, including a classic Cold War appointment in No. 98 Squadron at Jever, Germany in 1955-57. On returning to the U.K. as a recently promoted Flying Officer, he joined No. 58 (Photo Reconnaissance) Squadron, a Canberra unit operating out of R.A.F. Wyton.

In May 1963, he was posted to C.F.S. Ternhill, where he converted to helicopters. He was posted to No. 110 Squadron - a Whirlwind unit - at Kuala Lumpur at the year's end.





Borneo

In January 1964, and having been appointed to the command of 'B' Flight, Todman moved with the squadron to R.A.F. Seletar, from whence he commenced his gallant and protracted part in the Borneo operations. He also operated in detachments based in Brunei, Labuan and Bario.

The operations in question largely comprised the conveyance of troops and equipment to the forward areas of the confrontation, in addition to 'medivacs', particularly after the commencement of Operation "Claret" at the end of the year: the approval of "Claret" gave the green light for the S.A.S. and other units to cross the Kalimantan border, where Indonesian insurgents had been making costly incursions.

Todman's flying log book bears testament to scores of troop lifts, ranging from regular infantrymen to Gurkhas and to members of No. 40 Commando. It also records his part in a number of S.A.S. missions, the first of them to Duran on 22 October 1964. An 'S.A.S. Recce' followed on 12 January 1965, in addition to a re-supply mission for a 'lost S.A.S. patrol' on 22 April. By way of explanation, the following extract has been taken from Roger Annett's definitive history - Borneo Boys: R.A.F. Helicopter Pilots in Action in the Indonesian Confrontation 1962-66:

'By April 1965 the defensive posture of the security forces had almost totally morphed into a series of aggressive CLARET patrols over the frontier. The limit of penetration had been extended to 10,000 yards and patrols were now being inserted high on Sarawak and Sabah slopes of the border ridges, so that they could advance immediately into the Kalimantan side. These operations gave crewmen many an opportunity to man the winch and the Bren gun.

Out of Bario 110 Squadron was working closely with the Australian S.A.S. and 2/6th Gurkhas, into and out of tight L.Ps that tested the pilots' skills, not just in helicopter-handling but also in giving and receiving hand-signals. Where an L.P. proved to be unapproachable the gestures became more and more frenetic both ways ...'

Whether Todman exchanged such gestures remains unknown but it is worth noting for the record that he also flew two further S.A.S. operations in December 1965: 'Oasis - 272 - S.A.S. Patrol' on the 19th and 'Oasis - 051 - S.A.S.' on the 23rd.

Given the hazardous nature of such operations, he and his fellow aircrew were issued with flak jackets, in addition to their Whirlwinds being fitted with Bren-gun mountings in the cabin, one in the door and another by the port window.





Annett's Borneo Boys: R.A.F. Helicopter Pilots in Action in the Indonesian Confrontation 1962-66, describes many of the challenges facing Todman and his fellow helicopter pilots:

On climate:

'Outstanding reserves of courage and determination were needed to fly lengthy missions over awesome and mostly uninhabited mountain-ranges, often on their own in the cockpit of a vulnerable helicopter. In the torrential down pours the Whirlwind's somewhat basic windscreen-wipers were totally inadequate. To have any chance of seeing where they were going as they bucketed through hammering rain, pilots would slow down to a 20-knot crawl, cant the fuselage and skew the whole machine into a side-slip. That way they could stick their heads out of the side-window, and squint into the drenching slipstream for references. In February 1964 missions in support of 1/6th Gurkha Rifles out of Lundu, a forward base to the west of Kuching, required the Whirlwinds to operate for long hours in the 5,000-foot Puch border range. Here, as elsewhere, the heavy cloud base prevented the mist from burning off and for whole days it was a challenge to make out treetops and mountain crags ...'

On opposition:

'Of further concern to Whirlwind pilots were the efforts of the Indonesians to shoot them down. At all points on the frontier, increasing numbers of Indonesian medium machine-gun emplacements were being reported, and flying low and slow the rotaries made tempting targets. On 10 March [1964] in the area of Long Semado, the gunners hit their mark when a 110 Squadron Whirlwind came under fire. Rounds landed in the radio compartment and one bullet penetrated as far as the pilot's seat. The pilot completed the mission, doubtless grateful for the quarter-inch armour-plating recently installed in that vital area ...'

On navigation - a Training Officer recalls:

'I will admit to being more or less completely lost during my entire year in Borneo. I was simply amazed at how the pilots, to whom I was meant to act as 'Training Officer', could find their way around with no maps, in all kinds of weather and over country they had never flown before. It has to be remembered that I had spent all my low level flying time in the desert and mountains of Aden - with twenty-mile vis, apart from the occasional sandstorm - or over Shropshire.



Once, early on, accepting a short-notice recovery task, I was given specific navigation instructions by a colleague to 'Go up the river, turn left past a big rock, due north up a valley for ten miles - that's ten minutes in fog - until you see a green tree' - this over a solid jungle - 'and the LZ's in a small cutting on the right'. It worked - navigation was mostly done like that.'

The shortage of suitable landing places was gradually addressed by clearings being hacked or blasted out of the thick jungle. Nonetheless, the helicopter pilots of 110 Squadron had their restricted-area and lift-off skills regularly put to the test. In Todman's case, those skills were much in demand during an emergency on 9 November 1964. He was subsequently the recipient of a coveted 'Green Endorsement' from Air Vice-Marshal Sir Christopher Foxley-Norris, the A.O.C. No. 224 Group:

'On 9 November 1964, Flight Lieutenant D. A. W. Todman was flying Whirlwind MK 10 XK 968 from Seletar to Terendak. Whilst flying straight and level at 1,000 feet near Batu Phat the engine noise faded, the gas generator revolution suddenly decreased and the power turbine inlet temperature rose to 700 degrees centigrade. Flight Lieutenant Todman selected the computer out and attempted to restore the engine revolutions by using the manual throttle; this had no beneficial effect and the PTIT reading rose above 750 degrees centigrade.

Flight Lieutenant Todman stopped the engine, transmitted a "Mayday" call and warned his two passengers that he was making an engine off landing. There was only one patch clear of secondary jungle within the aircraft's authoritative range and he made an approach into this. The landing run was short, but unfortunately, the ground was so soft that the fuselage pitched forward and the consequent flapback of the blades sheared the aircraft's tail cone and one rotor blade came off. Neither Flight Lieutenant Todman nor his passengers were injured and only a small amount of damage was caused to a young crop in the clearing.

Flight Lieutenant Todman displayed a high standard of airmanship and acted calmly and competently throughout this emergency. The nature of the landing surface unfortunately robbed him of a perfect forced landing, but through his skilful handling of the situation he saved the lives of his passengers and preserved the aircraft from irreparable damage.'

He was awarded the D.F.C. and advanced to Squadron Leader.

Posted to No. 22 (Search and Rescue) Squadron - another Whirlwind unit - at St. Mawgan, Cornwall in July 1966, he went on to participate in some memorable rescue operations. Having then served at H.Q. No. 19 Group and attended the 3rd International Helicopter Project, he returned to 22 Squadron in July 1969, the same year in which he was presented with the Wilkinson Sword of Peace.

Todman departed the R.A.F. in the following year, when he obtained a commercial helicopter pilot's licence and joined British Executive Air Services Limited. He next worked for West Mercia Constabulary - on a self-employed basis - and was involved in a helicopter search that resulted in the apprehension of three armed robbers in the hot summer of 1976. Then in 1982 he formed his own company - Air 80 - undertaking private commissions. His subsequent clients included Pinewood Studios.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Books (3), covering the periods May 1953 to October 1955, November 1955 to May 1962 and June 1962 to June 1978, the entries from 1970 of a civilian nature; together with four congratulatory telegrams and six letters in respect of his award of the D.F.C., including one from Air Vice-Marshal Sir Christopher Foxley-Norris, G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., his investiture invitation, dated 27 June 1966, and a copy of the relevant *London Gazette*; his commission warrants for the ranks of Acting Pilot Officer, dated 13 May 1953, and Flying Officer, dated 1 October 1956; two portrait photographs and a 110 (Hyderabad) Squadron wooden crest.

Additional reference sources:

Annett, Roger, Borneo Boys: R.A.F. Helicopter Pilots in Action in the Indonesian Confrontation 1962-66 (Pen & Sword Aviation, Barnsley, 2012).

Dickens, Peter, S.A.S - The Jungle Frontier: 22 Special Air Service Regiment in the Borneo Campaign 1963-1966 (Arms and Armour Press, London, 1983).





THE IMPORTANT 'BATTLE OF PASSCHENDAELE 1917' V.C. AWARDED TO CORPORAL C. F. BARRON, 3RD CANADIAN INFANTRY

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Please note that the Victoria Cross group of medals awarded to Corporal C. Barron, 3rd Canadian Infantry (1st Central Ontario Regiment), will be sold in Canadian dollars. The purchase price will be subject to a 20% buyer's premium, in addition to local taxes if purchased by a Canadian citizen.

The medals are held in Canada and will be available for viewing in Toronto by prior appointment. Please contact Tim Stewart at greenbeach1942@gmail.com

If purchased by a bidder from outside Canada, a cultural property export permit will be required to take the medals out of the country; this does not prevent said party from keeping the medals in Canada.

The sale is subject to our usual payment terms but in the event of an export permit being required, Spink will undertake the submission process on behalf of the purchaser. In that instance payment will not be requested until the export permit has been granted.



THE CANADIANS AT PASSCHENDAELE, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1917

Until after the implementation of the Military Service Act following its passage through the Canadian parliament on 29 August 1917, all Canadians fighting in the First World War had been volunteers and most were serving as soldiers in France and Flanders. By the end of the war, in that theatre alone, more than fifty-three thousand Canadians had given their lives for King and Empire. Since Canada's conscripts did not arrive in France until 1918, most of its war dead in that theatre had volunteered to be there. As Lyn Macdonald has written, a significant proportion of the Canadians on the Western Front were, 'very recent Canadians' many of them had emigrated in the years preceding the war'. One among them was Corporal Colin Barron, whose Victoria Cross is offered here: born in Banffshire in Scotland in 1893, he had emigrated to Canada in 1910 and seven years later was serving in the 3rd Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (C.E.F.).

For the C.E.F., 1917 was a very significant year. Mid-way between the triumph at Vimy Ridge in April 1917 and that at Amiens in August 1918, the eventual victory of the Canadians at Passchendaele in November 1917 would always be marred by the horrendous number of casualties - just short of the sixteen thousand predicted by Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.M.G., commander of the Canadian Corps, before the battle began.

By 1917, however, the C.E.F. had matured and learned hard lessons from the battles of Second Ypres in 1915 and Mount Sorrel and the Somme in 1916. Those lessons, together with the C.E.F.'s inestimable advantage of remaining a formation with a distinctly national character, involved careful attention to training, tactical innovation, good leadership and careful planning. The volunteer nature of the Canadian Corps, together with the meritocratic background of its officers and the lack of a tradition of unthinking deference to authority - as was still present in, for example, the British army at the time - greatly assisted the extensive planning that preceded the attacks on the Passchendaele Ridge late in October 1917. The enemy remained in his usual advantageous position, entrenched on and behind the ridge and thus with open views of the battlefield, using observation balloons to direct artillery and massed machine-guns and pillboxes to delay and suppress all attempts to assault the ridge. It was clear that a plodding frontal assault, even if preceded by an artillery barrage, would not carry the objective and at the same time would result in extremely heavy casualties. It would, too, be plodding since the nature of the terrain that had to be crossed under fire, much of it waterlogged even by Flanders standards and pockmarked by shell-holes, militated against a speedy assault. It would, though, always be an infantry battle.

Hence the tactics the Canadians adopted and which - despite heavy casualties - eventually drove the Germans from the ridge. These were what came to be called 'fire and manoeuvre' and 'bite and hold': assaults by highly trained and motivated units against specific targets, rapidly reinforced and supported by well-directed artillery that not only suppressed the German front line but, equally importantly, pounded their support trenches, from which reinforcements could be expected to arrive. For such assaults, each unit tended to operate independently, within the structure of a cohesive battle plan: the objectives identified initially were the interconnected pillboxes and machine-gun posts which need to be gradually and methodically reduced in order to negate the Germans' domination of the battlefield.

It was in just such an assault that Corporal Barron won his Victoria Cross, the details of which action are related below in this catalogue entry. For such assaults, qualities such as personal initiative, the ability quickly to understand a situation and the training necessary, equally quickly, to take command, were essential: it was these tactics that had been taught and practised at length by the Canadians in advance of October 1917. It is significant that of the eight Victoria Crosses won by Canadians for the battle of Passchendaele, seven were awarded for acts of gallantry similar to that demonstrated by Barron: involving great personal initiative and valour, focussed aggression and leadership with a concentration on the gradual and attritional achievement of the main objective. This was a tactic long taught in the Prussian, and then German, army - where it was called Auftragstaktik - and it had greatly benefitted them in the early stages of the war. Its adoption by the Canadians, together with their indomitable bravery against great odds, in appalling conditions and despite heavy casualties, contributed significantly to the result of the battle of Passchendaele, to the huge part played in its result by Canadians and, eventually, to the Allied victory in 1918.





'Squire nagged and bullied till I went to fight (Under Lord Derby's scheme). I died in hell - (They called it Passchendaele); my wound was slight, And I was hobbling back, and then a shell Burst slick upon the duck-boards; so I fell Into the bottomless mud, and lost the light.'

'Memorial Tablet', by Siegfried Sassoon, refers.





'We could not believe that we were expected to attack in such appalling conditions. I never prayed so hard in my life. I got down on my knees in the mud and prayed to God to bring me through.'

Private 'Pat' Burns, 46th Canadian Infantry, Passchendaele, November 1917.

'There was not a sign of life of any sort. Not a tree, save for a few dead stumps which looked strange in the moonlight. Not a bird, not even a rat or a blade of grass. Nature was as dead as those Canadians whose bodies remained where they had fallen the previous autumn. Death was written large everywhere.'

Private R. A. Colwell, a subsequent visitor to Passchendaele.

CAN \$250,000-300,000



The outstanding Great War Passchendaele V.C. group of ten awarded to Corporal C. Barron, 3rd Canadian Infantry (1st Central Ontario Regiment): one of his daughters later recalled that, 'As a young man, he was a bit of a devil. And he was a fighter, too. He could be quite fearsome when his temper was up.'

That 'temper' was ignited in spectacular fashion by the terrible casualties suffered by his comrades as they closed the formidable 'Vine Cottage' feature on Goudberg Spur near Passchendaele Ridge on 6 November 1917. Having taken out three enemy machine-gun posts with a Lewis gun, he proceeded to set about the survivors in no uncertain fashion: an eyewitness later stated that 'There was a wild melee in the confined space... with Barron using the bayonet and clubbed butt of an old rifle he had picked up, to terrible effect.'

Then, for good measure, he turned one of the captured machine-guns on the retreating Germans: in so doing he turned the tide of battle, a feat which thousands of artillery shells - and considerable loss of life - had hitherto failed to do

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(i)
Victoria Cross (404017 Cpl. C. Barron, 3rd Bn. Can. R. (1st Cen. Ontario); 6 Nov. 1917)

(ii)
1914-15 Star (404017 Pte. C. Barron, 3/Can. Inf.)

(iii)
British War Medal 1914-20 (404017 Sjt. C. Barron, 3-Can. Inf.)

(iv)
Victory Medal 1914-19 (404017 Sjt. C. Barron, 3-Can. Inf.)

(v)
Defence Medal 1939-45, silver

(vi)
Canadian Voluntary Service Medal 1939-45, overseas clasp

(vii)
War Medal 1939-45, silver

(viii)
Coronation 1937

(ix)
Coronation 1953

(x)
Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service, G.V.R. (C.S.M. - W.O. Cl. 2 C. Barron, V.C., 48th Highrs. of C.), mounted court-style as worn, the Great War trio and the Long Service Medal polished, thus good
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V.C. London Gazette 11 January 1918:

fine, the remainder very fine or better (10)

'For conspicuous bravery when in attack his unit was held up by three machine-guns. Corporal Barron opened on them from a flank at point-blank range, rushed the enemy guns single-handed, killed four of the crew, and captured the remainder. He then, with remarkable initiative and skill, turned one of the captured guns on the retiring enemy, causing them severe casualties. The remarkable dash and determination displayed by this N.C.O. in rushing the guns produced far-reaching results, and enabled the advance to be continued.'

Colin Fraser Barron was born at Baldavie, Boyndie, Banffshire, Scotland, on 20 September 1893. His mother, Margaret 'Maggie' Barron, was a domestic servant and his father, William Cowie, was a soldier. They were not married. Colin was brought up by his maternal grandparents, Joseph and Mary Barron (née Reid).

Colin - and his brother Alexander - emigrated to Toronto, Canada in March 1910, where he found employment as a teamster. He also joined the 48th Highlanders, a militia unit, in May 1913.







He subsequently enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force in Toronto in April 1915, when his medical report noted a healed break to his left shoulder bone. Drafted to the 35th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, and thence to the 23rd Reinforcement Battalion in England, he joined the 3rd Canadian Infantry (1st Central Ontario Regiment) in France in July 1915.

Present in the costly Somme operations of 1916, he advanced to Lance-Corporal in April 1917, at the time of the Vimy Ridge offensive. Having then been promoted to Corporal in July of the same year, he was, as described above, awarded the Victoria Cross for his remarkable courage at Passchendaele in November.

Victoria Cross

On the morning of 6 November 1917, amidst the mud and carnage that constituted the battlefield of Passchendaele Ridge, the distinguished war correspondent Philip Gibbs could only see one landmark 'through the smoke of gunfire and the wet mist', the ruins of a church, 'a black mass of slaughtered masonry'.



Of subsequent events, no better summary may be quoted than Stephen Snelling's account in V.C.s of the First World War: Passchendaele 1917:

'On the left, the Canadians of the 1st Division had the task of clearing the enemy strongpoints along the spurs feeding on to the main ridge north-west of Passchendaele. As always, the lines of attack were governed by the swamp. The entire divisional frontage was constricted into the 380-yard width of the Bellevue-Meetcheele spur, along which the 1st (Western Ontario) and 2nd (Eastern Ontario) Battalions were to advance in conjunction with a flank attack by the 3rd (Toronto) Battalion to the east astride the Goudberg spur. The latter operation was a continuation of the efforts made by the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles to capture the Vine Cottage strongpoint. The ruined farmhouse sheltered one of the largest pillboxes in the sector, with walls reckoned to be 18 inches thick and machine-guns covering every conceivable approach. The defenders also had another ally - the mud. The rain and relentless shelling had created a glutinous barrier guaranteed to restrict any assault.

Conscious of the difficulties, Lt. Col. J. B. 'Bart' Rogers. D.S.O., M.C., drew up a plan which concentrated on dealing with Vine Cottage. His attacking force consisted of C and D Companies and two platoons from A Company, under the command of Major D. H. C. Mason D.S.O. The spearhead, led by Captain J. K. Crawford, comprised C Company and the elements of A Company, attacking on a three-platoon front with three platoons in close support. Lt. H. T. Lord's platoon was given the job of seizing Vine Cottage. At 6 a.m., the two most northerly platoons of Crawford's force slipped out of their shell-holes near Vanity House and crept as close to the barrage as they dared. An anxious ten-minute pause followed before the bombardment ranged on to their objective, and then they moved off. The swampy ground made it impossible to approach Vine Cottage due eastwards from the jumping-off line. Lord had no choice but to attack south-eastwards, maintaining shape and direction under trying conditions, before swinging left to reach the battalion's final objective facing due north. Hardly surprisingly, the attack did not run smoothly.

It was soon apparent that the barrage had made little impression. The defences consisted of two intact pillboxes, of which the largest was at Vine Cottage, and 'a multitude of two or three man "funk holes" dug into the side of deep shell-holes'. From these burst a withering fire which combined with the mud to delay both Crawford's and Lord's advance. Each machine-gun had to be assaulted in turn, leading to heavy losses. Retribution, however, was severe. Lt. Col. Rogers candidly reported:

'When our men got to within about 20 yards of them they ceased firing and the crews attempted to surrender but in the majority of cases they were given no quarter and the bayonet was used to good effect as our men were infuriated at the casualties which had been caused by them.'

Slowly, and at considerable loss, Lord's depleted platoon closed in on Vine Cottage and the outlying posts. A persistent drizzle was falling as they divided into smaller parties, hoping to confuse the defenders by rushing from three directions at once. But every time they were driven back before they could get within bombing range. As casualties mounted in proportion to the number of failures, it appeared as though Lord's attack would go much the same way as that of 5th C.M.R. on 30 October. That it did not do so was due to the resolution and initiative of Corporal Colin Barron, a Scots-Canadian member of D Company.

Barron, who was commanding one of the Battalion's Lewis gun sections, had grown frustrated by the repeated reverses. So he decided to show the way. Worming his way round the flank, lugging his weapon with him, he somehow managed to reach a position close by the strongpoint without being seen. Then, he opened fire at 'point-blank range' with devastating results. Two of Vine Cottage's three machine-gun crews were annihilated one after the other by his deadly fire. According to Rogers, they were put 'absolutely out of action'. The third gun, blocked from Barron's view, continued to fire, but even before the pillbox's startled garrison had time to react, their nemesis was among them, followed by the remnants of his platoon bent on revenge. According to one account: "There was a wild melee in the confined space. for a few moments, with Barron using the bayonet and clubbed butt of an old rifle he had picked up, with terrible effect.'

Four men fell to Barron and the remainder, according to his V.C. citation, were taken prisoner, although given Rogers's earlier comments this must be a matter for some conjecture. In his own account, he makes no mention of Corporal C. F. Barron prisoners, merely stating that 'at least a dozen of the enemy' were bayoneted in the final assault. Barron, meanwhile, rounded off his whirlwind attack by turning one of the captured machine-guns on to those members of the garrison who had escaped his frenzied charge.





The ruins of the 'Vine Cottage' strongpoint

Much behind time and greatly reduced in number, Lord's platoon had nevertheless accomplished their mission, and succeeded in linking up with Captain Crawford's force. Enemy machine-guns continued to play havoc along the Canadian lines of communications and, although reports of Vine Cottage's capture had been made shortly after 11 a.m., it was not until 12.30 p.m. that Battalion H.Q. received confirmation of their success. All told, Crawford's platoons had taken fifty-nine prisoners, including one officer, and captured five machine-guns, three of them taken by Corporal Barron at Vine Cottage. The price, as always, was a heavy one: 64 men, including 3 officers, dead, 154 wounded and 22 missing.'

Two months after his V.C. was gazetted, Barron returned to his native Scotland to receive a gold watch and 'a wallet of Treasury notes' from the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. They were presented to him at a special reception held at Whitehills.

He was subsequently employed as a Lewis Gun Instructor and promoted to the acting rank of Sergeant, prior to his return to Canada in April 1919. Discharged in Toronto at the end of the same month, he re-enlisted in the 48th Highlanders in November 1921 and rose to the rank of Company Sergeant-Major prior to his retirement in May 1931.

Between the Wars

In common with many veterans of the Great War, Barron suffered periods of unemployment in the 'Depression'. A glimpse of that misfortune is to be found in the pages of the *Toronto Sun*:

'At 5-foot-7, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police didn't think Barron was tall enough. There must have a been a few German soldiers rolling over in their graves in Flanders. Clearly Barron had the wits and courage, as the Victoria Cross attests, but he also had the experience, as he had worked for the Ontario Provincial Police for several years in Kitchener, Niagara Falls and Orangeville.'

For further details see:

http://www.torontosun.com/2016/11/05/brave-enough-to-win-victoria-cross-not-tall-enough-for-mounties

Militia and Provincial Police appointments aside, Barron ran his own transport business, working for the Ontario Department of Highways. He also worked as a guide at provincial government buildings and on the security staff of Don Jail.



The Second World War and beyond

When the Second World War broke out, 46-year-old Barron joined the Royal Regiment of Canada, successors to the Toronto Regiment. Described at the time as being 'still powerful and built for hand-to-hand fighting', he became the first Canadian holder of the V.C. - who was not a member of the Permanent Force - to be sent overseas. He was a member of the Canadian force that occupied Iceland and afterwards served as Provost Sergeant-Major at 1st Division H.Q. in England.

Back in Toronto at the war's end, he returned to his job as a security guard at Don Jail. He later joined the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires, for whom he worked at the public broadcaster CBC, Hester How School and Sunnybrook Hospital.

Barron died in Toronto on 15 August 1958, aged 64 years, and is buried in Veterans' Section 7, Grave 3562, Prospect Cemetery, Toronto.

His brother, Alexander, was killed in action at Hooge Crater in Belgium on 6 June 1916. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

Postscript

Today, 'Vine Cottage' is gone and there is a horse farm in its place in the picturesque countryside. It's on Paardebosstraat - which is Flemish for Horse Boss Street. It might just as well have been called 'Barron Street', but that honour was bestowed on him by the city of Toronto, which named a street after him in East York.

Barron was also the inspiration for Ray Francis's fictional work, A Round Trip to Hell (Lulu Press Inc., 2014).

Parallels to his Great War experiences are to be found in the war film *Passchendaele* (2008), the highest-budgeted Canadian-production of all time. The film had its premiere at the Toronto International Film Festival on 4 September 2008, when it also had the honour of opening the festival; it was released widely in Canada.

The film was written, co-produced and directed by Paul Gross. He also appeared in the lead role as a decorated Canadian soldier who fought at Passchendaele. Gross's inspiration for the story stemmed from the experiences of his maternal grandfather, Michael Joseph Dunne, who, in common with Barron, was onetime a member of the 23rd Reinforcement Battalion. They both had Scottish roots and were likely known to one another. More certain is the fact they shared in the mud and carnage that constituted the battlefield known as Passchendaele Ridge: one of them was awarded the V.C. and the other, to quote the film script, 'should have got the V.C.'

Reference sources:

Creagh, Sir O'Moore, and Humphris, E.M., The Victoria Cross 1856-1920(London, 1920).

Macdonald, L., They called it Passchendaele (London, 1979), pp. 212-230.

Nicholson, G.W.L., Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1919 (The Official History of the Canadian Army in the First World War) (Ottawa, 1962), pp. 298-339.

Oliver, D., 'The Canadians at Passchendaele' in Liddle, P. (ed.), *Passchendaele in Perspective* (London, 1997), pp. 255-271.

Snelling, Stephen, V.C.s of the First World War: Passchendaele 1917 (Sutton Publishing, 1998).

Steel, N. & Hart, P., Passchendaele: the Sacrificial Ground (London, 2000), pp. 284-301.

The recipient's official service record; 55pp. copied record included.

END OF THE SALE



SALE: Orders, Decorations and Medals

Sale No: 17002

DATE: Wednesday 26 July 2017

VENUE: London

Spink & Son Ltd 69 Southampton Row Bloomsbury London WC1B 4ET Tel: (020) 7563 4000

The following prices in sterling do not include the buyer's premium and are rounded to the nearest pound. Lots which did not sell are not shown.

Spink & Son are not responsible for typographical errors or omissions.

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	£5,200	42	£85	84	£140	125	$\pounds140$	170	£320	211	£250
2	£1,200	43	£100	85	£210	126	£480	171	£90	212	£80
3	£520	44	£450	86	£55	127	£250	172	£60	213	£120
4	£130	45	£220	87	£80	128	£120	173	£240	214	£950
5	£300	46	£450	88	£75	129	£130	173A	£800	215	£600
6	$\pounds 400$	47	£170	89	£420	130	£120	174	£250	216	£110
7	$\pounds140$	48	£480	90	£120	131	£420	175	£250	217	£200
8	£3,200	49	£300	91	£120	132	£40	176	£130	218	£700
9	£1,300	50	£250	92	£130	133	£120	178	£55	219	£120
10	£1,200	51	£320	93	£650	134	£130	179	£65	220	£230
11	£750	52	£320	94	£420	135	£2,700	180	£130	221	£160
12	£850	53	£220	95	£320	136	£480	181	£350	222	£230
13	£2,000	54	£350	96	£480	137	£270	182	£600	223	£180
14	£1,100	55	£400	97	£650	138	£1,500	183	$\pounds140$	224	£480
15	£1,100	56	£800	98	£220	139	£650	184	£850	225	£85
16	£1,200	57	£580	99	£150	140	£290	185	£230	226	£150
17	£900	58	£100	100	£150	141	£850	186	£150	227	£75
18	£350	59	£220	101	£120	142	£1,400	187	£130	228	£420
19	£480	60	£2,000	102	£420	143	£580	188	£120	229	£140
20	£380	61	£300	103	£450	144	£140	189	£220	230	£120
21	£150	62	£180	104	£95	145	$\pounds 400$	190	£290	231	£120
22	$\pounds 500$	63	£150	105	$\pounds110$	146	£200	191	£520	232	£3,000
23	£3,500	64	£160	106	$\pounds 100$	147	£350	192	£320	233	£160
24	£580	66	£50	107	£80	148	£290	193	£150	234	£1,500
25	£650	67	£60	108	£40	149	£520	194	£70	235	£250
26	£220	68	$\pounds 500$	109	$\pounds 50$	150	£600	195	$\pounds 40$	236	£120
27	$\pounds 500$	69	£150	110	$\pounds 55$	151	£600	196	$\pounds 40$	237	£75
28	$\pounds 400$	70	£140	111	£55	152	£150	197	$\pounds 40$	238	£380
29	$\pounds 500$	71	£320	112	£75	153	£1,000	198	$\pounds 40$	239	£200
30	£580	72	£380	113	£65	155	£700	199	£30	240	£120
31	$\pounds 500$	73	£380	114	£300	156	£13,000	200	$\pounds 40$	241	£200
32	£220	74	£1,900	115	£55	157	£320	201	£30	242	£45
33	£120	75	£80	116	£45	158	£450	202	£35	245	£220
34	£70	76	£210	117	£45	159	£650	203	£80	246	£260
35	£150	77	£170	118	$\pounds 40$	160	£580	204	£60	247	£450
36	£150	78	£75	119	£30	161	£2,600	205	$\pounds 50$	248	£230
37	£130	79	£170	120	£65	162	£480	206	£20	249	£300
38	£120	80	£180	121	£120	164	£850	207	£35	252	£900
39	£130	81	£160	122	£35	166	£110	208	£1,500	253	£200
40	£210	82	£90	123	£30	167	£500	209	£80	254	£40
41	£150	83	£130	124	£25	168	£300	210	£140	255	£45

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
256	£1,000	310	£60	363	£580	419	£100	474	£60	528	£130
257	£45	311	£90	364	£4,000	420	£45	475	£3,200	529	$\pounds110$
258	£120	312	£75	365	£1,100	421	£75	476	£1,600	530	£100
259	$\pounds 450$	313	$\pounds 50$	366	£2,500	422	£1,400	477	£550	531	£110
260	$\pounds 100$	314	£50	367	£1,600	423	$\pounds140$	478	£1,700	532	£150
261	£130	315	£70	368	£950	424	£60	479	£650	533	£90
262	£45	316	£70	369	£800	425	£70	480	£220	534	£110
263	£140	317	£95	370	£180	426	£40	481	£1,000	535	£150
264	£120	318	£70	371	£220	427	£55	482	£270	536	£65
265	£55	319	£30	372	£2,000	428 429	£580	483	£230 £60	537	£90
266 267	£280 £50	320 321	£50 £30	373 374	£950 £750	430	£550 £80	484 485	£380	538 540	£120 £90
268	£230	321	£30	375	£3,500	431	£95	486	£50	541	£100
269	£60	323	£20	376	£4,000	432	£120	487	£50	542	£140
270	£220	324	£120	377	£700	433	£30	488	£60	543	£60
271	£420	325	£20	378	£600	434	£55	489	£45	546	£20
272	£200	326	£5,500	379	£450	435	£40	490	£45	547	£950
273	£140	327	£1,200	380	£120	436	£45	491	£380	548	£10,500
274	£40	328	£2,300	382	£260	437	£50	492	£800	549	£180
275	£35	329	£2,200	383	£650	438	£50	493	£600	550	£750
277	£180	330	£1,600	386	£1,500	439	£50	494	£270	551	£420
278	£220	331	£380	387	£700	440	£60	495	£100	552	£420
279	£ 150	332	£250	388	£1,100	441	$\pounds 100$	496	£120	553	£11,000
280	£230	333	£280	389	£5,500	442	£60	497	£110	554	$\pounds 400$
281	£350	334	£150	390	£1,000	443	£100	498	£200	555	£240
282	£160	335	£55	391	£17,500	444	£100	499	£40	556	£210
283	£85	336	£300	392	£2,800	445	£350	500	£140	557	£900
284	£200	337	£110	393	£2,300	446	£220	501	£170	558	£85
285	£100	338	$\mathcal{L}140$	394	£2,000	447	£50	502	£70	559	£900
286	£140	339	£380	395	£2,500	448	£65	503	£20	560	£210
287	£45	340	£300	396	£2,500	449	£100	504	£150	561	£55
288	£120	341	£250	397	£1,200	450	£110	505	£60	562	£30
289	£200	342	£650	398	£2,700	451	£700	506	£290	563	£40
290	£1,300	343	£150	399	£1,900	452	£110	507	£120	564	£40
292 293	£450	344	£150	400	£1,300	454 455	£350	510	£230	565	£40 £800
293 294	£230 £220	345 346	£120 £150	401 402	$£800 \\ £1,500$	456	£300 £60	511 512	£150 £50	566 567	£210
294	£160	347	£110	403	£1,300	457	£120	513	£380	568	£210
297	£160	348	£110 £110	404	£400	458	£120 £80	514	£500	569	£180
298	£45	349	£150	406	£520	459	£40	515	£50	570	£110
299	£75	350	£120	407	£600	461	£280	516	£90	571	£25
300	£95	351	£170	408	£230	462	£160	517	£60	572	£150
301	£80	352	£130	409	£230	463	£40	518	£130	573	£260
302	£55	353	£160	410	£320	465	£170	519	£210	574	£80
303	£35	354	£110	411	£650	466	£20	521	£60	575	£35
304	£190	355	£160	412	£750	467	£35	522	£170	576	£140
305	£35	356	£150	413	£290	468	£25	523	£120	577	£95
306	£650	357	£21,000	415	£80	470	£650	524	£120		
307	£75	358	£23,000	416	£240	471	£1,200	525	£150		
308	£100	359	£350	417	£180	472	£160	526	£90		
309	£210	360	£4,000	418	$\pounds 50$	473	£650	527	£290		



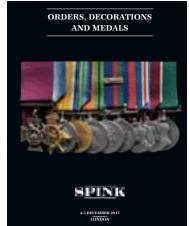
69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, London WC1B 4ET

tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4005 fax: +44 (0)20 7563 4037 email: auctionteam@spink.com

WRITTEN	Dine	Fona	
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This form should be sent or faxed to the Spink auction office in advance of the sale. References for new clients should be supplied in good time to be taken up before the sale. Bids received later than one hour before the start of the sale may not be processed.

YOU CAN ALSO BID IN REAL TIME ON SPINK LIVE.
JUST VISIT WWW.SPINK.COM, REGISTER AND LOG
INTO THE SALE.



SALE TITLE

POSTCODE

Name

Date

Code Name

Sale No.

Orders, Decorations and Medals

Monday 4 December 2017 at 10.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. Tuesday 5 December 2017 at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

DINKY

17003

I request Spink, without legal obligations of any kind on its part, to bid on the following Lots up to the price given below. I understand that if my bid is successful the Purchase Price will be the sum of the final bid and Buyer's premium as a percentage of the final bid, any VAT chargeable, also a fee for bidding on the-saleroom.com only and fee for paying by card. The Rate of Premium is 20% of the final hammer price of each lot. I understand Spink will pursue me for payment for any successful bid. In addition, I understand and consent that Spink may share my personal details relating to the default with other auction houses and live bidding platforms to protect themselves from such defaults.

All bids shall be treated as offers made on the Terms and Conditions for Buyers printed in the catalogue. I also understand that Spink provides the service of executing bids on behalf of clients for the convenience of clients and that Spink will not be held responsible for failing to execute bids. If identical commission bids are received for the same Lot, the commission bid received first by Spink will take precedence. Please note that you will not be notified if there are higher written bids received.

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY IN BLOCK LETTERS AND ENSURE THAT BIDS ARE IN STERLING

Lot Number (in numerical order)	Price Bid £ (excluding Buyer's Premium)

Lot Number	Price Bid £
(in numerical order)	(excluding Buyer's Premium)

Lot Number (in numerical order)	Price Bid £ (excluding Buyer's Premium)

Tel. Home Tel. Office
FAX E-MAIL
SIGNATURE VAT NUMBER
Please indicate the type of card: VISA
Payments made by Mastercard or Visa are subject to a 2% fee and American Express 4% fee
CARD NO: START DATE: ISSUE NO: SECURITY CODE:
SIGNATURE EXPIRY DATE NAME (ON CREDIT CARD)
Please charge all purchases to my card
Do not charge my card. I will arrange to send payment. (Spink will only charge your card should you default on the payment terms agreed)

Please hold my purchased lots for collection

Continued ...





Monday 4 December 2017 at 10.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. 17003 Tuesday 5 December 2017 at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY IN BLOCK LETTERS AND ENSURE THAT BIDS ARE IN STERLING

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Lot Number (in numerical order)	Price Bid £ (excluding Buyer's Premium)		Lot Number (in numerical order)	Price Bid £ (excluding Buyer's Premium)		Lot Number (in numerical order)	Price Bid £ (excluding Buyer's Premium)
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BIDDING INCREMENTS

Bidding generally opens below the low estimate and advances in the following order although the auctioneer may vary the bidding increments during the course of the auction. The normal bidding increments are:

Up to £100 by £5 £1,000 to £3,000 by £100

£100 to £300 by £10 £3,000 to £6,000 £3,200-£3,500-£3,800-£4,000 etc.

\$300 to \$600 \$320-\$350-\$380-\$400 etc. \$6,000 to \$20,000 by \$500

\$600 to \$1,000 by \$50 \$20,000 and up Auctioneer's discretion

VAT is chargeable on the Hammer price and the Buyer's premium of daggered (†) and (Ω) lots at the standard rate (currently 20%), and on lots marked (x) at the reduced rate (currently 5% on the Hammer price and 20% on the Buyer's premium). VAT on Margin Scheme lots (identified by the absence of any VAT symbol next to the lot number) is payable at 20% on the Buyer's premium only.

EFERENCES REQUIRED FOR CLIENTS NOT YET KNOWN TO SPINK	REFERENCES REQUIRE
RADE REFERENCES	TRADE REFERENCES
ANK REFERENCES	BANK REFERENCES

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR BUYERS

These conditions set out the terms on which we (Spink and Son Limited of 69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury London WC1B 4ET (company no. 04369748)) contract with you (Buyer) either as agent on behalf of the Seller or as principal if we are the Seller. You should read these conditions carefully.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply in these conditions:

Auctioneers' Margin Scheme Buyer's Premium Certificate of Authenticity **Expert Committee** Forgery

means a VAT margin scheme as defined by HM Revenue & Customs:

means the charge payable by you as a percentage of the Hammer Price, at the rates set out in clause 5.1 below;

means a certificate issued by an Expert Committee confirming the authenticity of a Lot;

means a committee of experts to whom a Lot may be sent for an extension in accordance with clause 3.4.3;

means a Lot constituting an imitation originally conceived and executed as a whole with a fraudulent intention to deceive as to authorship, origin, age, period, culture or source where the correct description as to such matters is not reflected by the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the auction had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with the description in the catalogue. Accordingly, no Lot shall be capable of being a Forgery by reason of any damage and/or restoration work of any kind (including re-enamelling);

Hammer Price means the amount of the highest bid accepted by the auctioneer in relation to a Lot;

means any item deposited with us for sale at auction and, in particular, the item or items described against any Lot number in any

Reserve the amount below which we agree with the Seller that the Lot cannot be sold;

Seller means the owner of the Lot being sold by us;

Spink Group Spink and Son Limited, our subsidiaries and associated companies.

VÂΤ value added tax chargeable under VAT and any similar replacement or additional tax; and

VAT Symbols means the symbols detailing the VAT status of the Lot details of which are set out at the back of the catalogue.

SPINK'S ROLE AS AGENT

All sales undertaken by us either at auction or privately are undertaken either as agent on behalf of the Seller or from time to time, as principal if we are the owner of the Lot. Please note that even if we are acting as agent on behalf of the Seller rather than as principal, we may have a financial interest in the Lot.

The contract for the sale of the Lot will be between you and the Seller.

BEFORE THE SALE

Examination of goods

You are strongly advised to examine personally any goods in which you are interested, before the auction takes place. Condition reports are usually available on request. We provide no guarantee to you other than in relation to Forgeries, as set out in clause 5.13 of these Terms and Conditions

Catalogue descriptions

- 3.2.1 Statements by us in the catalogue or condition report, or made orally or in writing elsewhere, regarding the authorship, origin, date, age, size, medium, attribution, genuineness, provenance, condition or estimated selling price of any Lot are merely statements of opinion, and are not to be relied on as statements of definitive fact. Catalogue and web illustrations are for guidance only, and should not be relied on either to determine the tone or colour of any item. No lot shall be rejected on the grounds of online shall be rejected on the grounds of cancellation, centring, margins, perforation or other characteristics apparent from the illustration. Estimates of the selling price should not be relied on as a statement that this price is either the price at which the Lot will contribute the price of the selling price should not be relied on as sell or its value for any other purpose.
- 3.2.2 Many items are of an age or nature which precludes their being in perfect condition and some descriptions in the catalogue or given by way of condition report make reference to damage and/or restoration. We provide this information for guidance only and the absence of such a reference does not imply that an item is free from defects or restoration nor does a reference to particular defects imply the absence of any others.
- 3.2.3 Other than as set out in clause 5.13, and in the absence of fraud, reither the Seller nor we, nor any of our employees or agents, are responsible for the correctness of any statement as to the authorship, origin, date, age, attribution, genuineness or provenance of any Lot nor for any other errors of description or for any faults or defects in any Lot. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his own judgment as to such matters.

Your Responsibility

You are responsible for satisfying yourself as to the condition of the goods and the matters referred to in the catalogue description.

Extensions - Stamps only

- 3.4.1 If you wish to obtain an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity on any Lot (other than a mixed Lot or Lot containing undescribed stamps) you must notify us in writing not less than forty-eight hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the first session of the sale. If accepted by us, such request shall have the same effect as notice of an intention to question the genuineness or description of the Lot for the purposes of clause 5.13 (Refund in the case of Forgery) of these Terms and Conditions and the provisions of clause 5.13 (Refund in the case of Forgery) shall apply accordingly.
- 3.4.2 Notice of a request for an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity must give the reason why such opinion is required and specify the identity of your proposed expert which will be subject to agreement by us. We reserve the right, at our discretion, to refuse a request for an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity including (without limitation) where the proposed expert is not known to us.

- 3.4.3 If we accept a request for an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity we will submit the Lot to the Expert Committee. You acknowledge and accept that the length of time taken by an Expert Committee to reach an opinion will vary depending on the circumstances and in any event is beyond our control.
- 3.4.4 We will not accept a request for an extension on account of condition. Any Lot described in the catalogue as having faults or defects may not be returned even if an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity cites other faults or defects not included in the catalogue description, other than in the case of a Forgery.
- 3.4.5 Should Spink accept a request for an extension under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the fact may be stated by the Auctioneer from the rostrum prior to the sale of the Lot.
- 3.4.6 It should be noted that any stamp accompanied by a Certificate of Authenticity is sold on the basis of that Certificate only and not on the basis of any other description or warranty as to authenticity. No request for an extension will be accepted on such a stamp and the return of such a stamp will not be accepted.
- 3.4.7 If you receive any correspondence from the Expert Committee in relation to the Lot, including but not limited to a Certificate of Authenticity, you must provide us with copies of such correspondence no later than 7 days after you receive such correspondence.

AT THE SALE

Refusal of admission

Our sales usually take place on our own premises or premises over which we have control for the sale, and we have the right, exercisable at our complete discretion, to refuse admission to the premises or attendance at an auction.

Registration before bidding

You must complete and sign a registration form and provide

identification before making a bid at auction. Please be aware that we usually require buyers to undergo a credit check.

If you have not bid successfully with Spink in the past, or you are registering with 150% of the first time, we reserve the right to require a deposit of up to 50% of the amount you intend to spend. Such deposit will be deducted from your invoice should you be successful. If you are unsuccessful at auction, your deposit will be returned by the same means it was paid to Spink.

Some lots may be designated, prior to the auction, as "Premium Lots", which means a deposit may be required before placing a bid on the item for sale. Information will be posted on our website in such an event.

4.3 Bidding as Principal

When making a bid (whether such bids are made in person or by way of telephone bids operated by Spink, commission or online or email bids), you will be deemed to be acting as principal and will be accepting personal liability, unless it has been agreed in writing, at the time of registration, that you are acting as agent on behalf of a third party buyer acceptable to us.

Commission Bids

If you give us instructions to bid on your behalf, by using the form provided in our catalogues or via our website, we shall use reasonable endeavours to do so, provided these instructions are received not later endeavours to do so, provided these instructions are received not later than 24 hours before the auction. If we receive commission bids on a particular Lot for identical amounts, and at auction these bids are the highest bids for the Lot, it will be sold to the person whose bid was received first. Commission bids are undertaken subject to other commitments at the time of the sale, and the conduct of the auction may be such that we are unable to bid as requested. Since this is undertaken as a free service to prospective buyers on the terms stated, we cannot accept liability for failure to make a commission bid. You should therefore always attend personally if you wish to be certain of should therefore always attend personally if you wish to be certain of bidding.

4.5 On-line Bidding

We offer internet services as a convenience to our clients. We will not be responsible for errors or failures to execute bids placed on the internet, including, without limitation, errors or failures caused by (i) a loss of internet connection by either party for whatever reason; (ii) a breakdown or problems with the online bidding software and/or (iii) a breakdown or problems with your internet connection, computer or system. Execution of on-line internet bids on www.spink.com and Spink Live is a free service undertaken subject to other commitments at the time of the auction and we do not accept liability for failing to execute an online internet bid or for errors or omissions in connection with this activity. Buyers who acquire lots on the-saleroom.com will have a fee of 3% on the hammer price added to their invoice for using this facility

Telephone Bids

If you make arrangements with us not less than 24 hours before the to participate in bidding by telephone, but in no circumstances will we be liable to either the Seller or you as a result of failure to do so.

Currency Converter

At some auctions, a currency converter will be operated, based on the one month forward rates of exchange quoted to us by Barclays Bank Plc or any other appropriate rate determined by us, at opening on the Plc or any other appropriate rate determined by us, at opening on the date of the auction. Bidding will take place in a currency determined by us, which is usually sterling for auctions held in London. The currency converter is not always reliable, and errors may occur beyond our control either in the accuracy of the Lot number displayed on the converter, or the foreign currency equivalent of sterling bids. We shall not be liable to you for any loss suffered as a result of you following the currency converter. currency converter.

Video images

At some auctions there will be a video screen. Mistakes may occur in its operation, and we cannot be liable to you regarding either the correspondence of the image to the Lot being sold or the quality of the image as a reproduction of the original.

Bidding Increments

Bidding generally opens below the low estimate and advances in the following order although the auctioneer may vary the bidding increments during the course of the auction. The normal bidding increments are:

Up to £100 £100 to £300 by £10

£300 to £600 £320-£350-£380-£400 etc.

£600 to £1,000 by £50 £1,000 to £3,000 by £100

£3,000 to £6,000 £3,200-£3,500-£3,800-£4,000 etc.

£6,000 to £20,000 by £500

£20,000 and up Auctioneer's discretion

4.10 Bidding by Spink

4.10.1 We reserve the right to bid on Lots on the Seller's behalf up to the amount of the Reserve (if any), which will never be above the low estimate printed in the auction catalogue.

4.10.2 The Spink Group reserves the right to bid on and purchase Lots as principal.

4.11 The Auctioneer's Discretion

The auctioneer has the right at his absolute discretion to refuse any bid to advance the bidding in such manner as he may decide to withdraw or divide any Lot, to combine any two or more Lots and, in the case of error or dispute, to put an item up for bidding again.

4.12 Successful Bid

Subject to the auctioneer's discretion, the striking of his hammer marks the acceptance of the highest bid, provided always that such bid is higher than the Reserve (where applicable), and the conclusion of a contract for sale between you and the Seller.

4.13 After Sale Arrangements

If you enter into any private sale agreements for any Lot with the Seller within 60 days of the auction, we, as exclusive agents of the Seller reserve the right to charge you the applicable Buyer's Premium in accordance with these Terms and Conditions, and the Seller a commission in accordance with the terms of the Seller's agreement.

4.14 Return of Lot

- 4.14.1 Once your bid has been accepted for a Lot then you are liable to pay for that Lot in accordance with these Terms and Conditions. If there are any problems with a Lot then you must notify us within 7 days of receipt of the Lot, specifying the nature of the problem. We may then request that the Lot is returned to us for inspection. Save as set out in clause 5.13, the cancellation of the sale of any Lot and the refund of the corresponding purchase price is entirely at our sole discretion. We will not normally exercise that discretion if the Lot is not received by us in the same condition that it was in at
- 4.14.2 No lot may be returned on account of condition if the condition was stated by a third party grading company (including, but not limited to PCGS, NGC, ANACS, ICG, PMG, WBG).

AFTER THE AUCTION

5.1 Buyer's Premium and other charges

In addition to the Hammer Price, you must pay us the Buyer's Premium at a rate of 20% of the final Hammer price of each lot, a fee of 3% on the hammer price total for using the-saleroom.com and a fee for paying by card.

5.2 Value Added Tax

Other than in respect of Zero-rated Lots (o) VAT is chargeable on the Other than in respect of Zero-rated Lots (6) VAI is chargeable on the Hammer price and the Buyer's premium of daggered (†) and (Ω) lots at the standard rate (currently 20%), and on lots marked (x) at the reduced rate (currently 5% on the Hammer price and 20% on the Buyer's premium). VAT on Margin scheme lots (identified by the absence of any VAT symbol next to the lot number) is payable at 20% on the Buyer's premium only.

VAT Refunds

General

- 5.3.1 As we remain liable to account for VAT on all Lots unless they have been exported outside the EU within 3 months of the date of sale, you will generally be asked to deposit all amounts of VAT invoiced. However, if a Spink nominated shipper is instructed, then any refundable VAT will not be collected. In all other cases credits will be made when proof of export is provided. If you export the Lot yourself you must obtain shipping documents from the Shipping Department for which a charge of £50 will be made.
- 5.3.2 If you export the Lot you must return the valid proof of export certificate to us within 3 months of the date of sale. If you fail to return the proof of export certificate to us within such period and you have not already accounted to us for the VAT, you will be liable to us for the full amount of the VAT due on such Lot and we shall be entitled to invoice you for this sum.
- 5.3.3 To apply for a refund of any VAT paid, the proof of export certificate must be sent to our Shipping Department clearly marked 'VAT Refund' within 3 months of the date of sale. No payment will be made where the total amount of VAT refundable is less than £50 and Spink will charge £50 for each refund processed.

VAT Refunds - Buyers from within the EU

- 5.3.4 VAT refunds are available on the Hammer Price and Buyer's Premium of Daggered (†) and Investment Gold (g) Lots. You must certify that you are registered for VAT in another EU country and that the Lot is to be removed from the United Kingdom within 3 months of the date of sale.
- 5.3.5 Where an EU buyer purchases a Lot on which import VAT has been charged, no refund of VAT is available from us. It may be possible to apply directly for a refund on form VAT 65 to HM Revenue & Customs Overeseas Repayment Section, Londonderry.

VAT Refunds - Buyers from outside the EU

- 5.3.6 Where a Lot is included within the Auctioneers' Margin Scheme and evidence of export from the EU is produced within 3 months of the date of sale, the VAT on Buyer's Premium may be refunded.
- 5.3.7 Where the Lot is marked as a Daggered (†) Lot the VAT charged on the Hammer Price may be refunded where evidence of export from the EU is produced within 3 months of the date of sale. A refund of VAT charged on the Buyer's Premium can also be made on receipt of proof of business as a collectibles dealer.
- 5.3.8 Where the Lot is marked as an Omega (Ω) Lot or an Import VAT (x) Lot and evidence of export from the EU is produced within 3 months of the date of sale, the VAT charged on both the Hammer Price and Buyer's Premium may be refunded. Where required, we can advise you on how to export such Lots as a specific form of export evidence is required. Where we advise you on the export of the Lots, please be aware that the ultimate responsibility in respect of obtaining a valid proof of export certificate will lie with you and we will not be responsible for your failure to obtain such
- 5.3.9 Lot marked as Investment Gold (g) is exempt from VAT on Hammer price. A refund of VAT charged on the Buyer's Premium can be made on receipt of proof of business as a collectibles dealer and where evidence of export from the EU is produced within 3 months of the date of sale.

Payment

- 5.4.1 You must provide us with your full name and permanent address and, if so requested, details of the bank from which any payments to us will be made. You must pay the full amount due (comprising the Hammer Price, the Buyer's Premium and any applicable VAT) within seven days after the date of the sale. This applies even if you wish to export the Lot and an export licence is (or may be) required.
- 5.4.2 You will not acquire title to the Lot until all amounts due have been paid in full. This includes instances where special arrangements were made for release of Lot prior to full settlement.
 5.4.3 Payment should be made in sterling by one of the following
- methods:
 - (i) Direct bank transfer to our account details of which are set out on the invoice. All bank charges shall be met by you. Please ensure that your client number is noted on the transfer.
 - By cheque or bank draft made payable to Spink and Son Ltd and sent to Spink at 69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, London WC1B 4ET. Please note that the processing charges for payments made by cheques or bank drafts drawn on a non-U.K bank shall be met by you. Please ensure that the remittance slip printed at the bottom of the invoice is enclosed with your payment.
 - By Visa, Mastercard or American Express. Payments made by American Express are subject to a 4% fee. Payments by all other credit cards and debit cards issued by overseas banks are subject to a fee of 2%. For all card payments there are limits to the amounts we will accept depending on the type of card being used and whether or not the cardholder is present.

5.4.4 Payments should be made by the registered buyer and not by third parties, unless it has been agreed at the time of registration that you are acting as an agent on behalf of a third party.

Invoices may consist of one or more pages and will show: Zero rated Lots (0); no symbol Lots sold under the Auctioneers' Margin Scheme; Lots marked (g) special scheme Investment Gold; Daggered Lots (†), imported Lots marked (x) and (Ω) , (e) Lots with Zero rated hammer for EU VAT registered buyers.

Collection of Purchases

5.6.1 Unless specifically agreed to the contrary, we shall retain lots purchased until all amounts due to us, or to the Spink Group, have been paid in full. Buyers will be required to pay for their lots when they wish to take possession of the same, which must be within 7 days of the date of the sale, unless prior arrangements have been made with Spink. Without prior agreement, lots will not be released until cleared funds are received with regard to payments made by

5.6.2 Unless we notify you to the contrary, items retained by us will be covered in accordance with our policy which is available for inspection at our offices from the date of sale for a period of seven days or until the time of collection, whichever is sooner. After seven days or from the time of collection, whichever is the earlier, the Lot

will be entirely at your risk.
5.6.3 Our policy will not cover and we are unable to accept responsibility for damage caused by woodworm, changes in atmospheric conditions or acts of terrorism.

Notification

We are not able to notify successful bidders by telephone. While Invoices are sent out by email or mail after the auction we do not accept responsibility for notifying you of the result of your bid. You are requested to contact us by telephone or in person as soon as possible after the auction to obtain details of the outcome of your bids to avoid incurring charges for late payment.

- Packing and handling
 5.8.1 We shall use all reasonable endeavours to take care when handling and packing a purchased Lot but remind you that after seven days or from the time of collection, whichever is sooner, the Lot is entirely at your risk. Our postage charges are set out at the
- back of the catalogue. 5.8.2 It is the responsibility of the Buyer to be aware of any Import Duties that may be incurred upon importation to the final destination. Spink will not accept return of any package in order to avoid these duties. The onus is also on the Buyer to be aware of any Customs import restrictions that prohibit the importation of certain collectibles. Spink will not accept return of the Lot(s) under these circumstances. Spink will not accept responsibility for Lot(s) seized or destroyed by Customs.
- 5.8.3 If the Buyer requires delivery of the Lot to an address other than the invoice address this will be carried out at the discretion of Spink.

Recommended packers and shippers
If required our shipping department may arrange shipment as your
agent. Although we may suggest carriers if specifically requested, our
suggestions are made on the basis of our general experience of such
parties in the past and we are not responsible to any person to whom
we have made as the past and we are not responsible to any person to whom we have made a recommendation for the acts or omissions of the third parties concerned.

5.10 Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchases

- 5.10.1 If you fail to make payment within seven days of your stipulated payment date set out in your invoice, we shall be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights or remedies: 5.10.1.1 to charge interest at the rate of 2% per month compound
 - interest, calculated on a daily basis, from the date the full amount is due:
 - 5.10.1.2 to set off against any amounts which the Spink Group may owe you in any other transaction the outstanding amount remaining unpaid by you;
 - 5.10.1.3 we may keep hold of all or some of your Lots or other property in the possession of the Spink Group until you have paid all the amounts you owe us or the Spink Group, even if the unpaid amounts do not relate to those Lots or other property. Following fourteen days' notice to you of the amount outstanding and remaining unpaid, the Spink Group shall have the right to arrange the sale of such Lots or other property. We shall apply the proceeds in discharge of the amount outstanding to us or the Spink Group, and pay any balance to you;
 - 5.10.1.4 where several amounts are owed by you to the Spink Group in respect of different transactions, to apply any amount paid to discharge any amount owed in respect of any particular transaction, whether or not you so direct;
 - 5.10.1.5 to reject at any future auction any bids made by you or on your behalf or obtain a deposit from you before accepting any bids.
- 5.10.2 If you fail to make payment within thirty-five days, we shall in addition be entitled:
 - 5.10.2.1 to cancel the sale of the Lot or any other item sold to you at the same or any other auction;
 - 5.10.2.2 to arrange a resale of the Lot, publicly or privately, and, if this results in a lower price being obtained, claim the balance from you together with all reasonable costs including a 20% seller's commission, expenses, damages, legal fees, commissions and premiums of whatever kind associated with both sales or otherwise, incurred in connection with your failure to make payment;

- 5.10.2.3 when reselling the Lot, place a notice in our catalogue stating that you successfully purchased the Lot at auction but have subsequently failed to pay the Hammer Price of the Lot; or
- 5.10.2.4 take any other appropriate action as we deem fit.
- 5.10.3 If you fail to collect within fourteen days after the sale, whether or not payment has been made, you will be required
 - 5.10.3.1 to pay a storage charge of £2 per item per day plus any additional handling cost that may apply.
 - 5.10.3.2 you will not be entitled to collect the Lot until all outstanding charges are met, together with payment of all other amounts due to us.

5.11 Uses of default information

If you fail to make payment for a Lot in accordance with these Terms and Conditions:

- 5.11.1 We reserve the right to refuse you the right to make bids for any future auction irrespective of whether previous defaults have been settled; and
- You consent to us disclosing details of such default to other auctioneers and live bidding platforms, which will include your name, address, nature of the default and the date of the default. 5.11.2

Auctioneers or live bidding platforms who receive details of the default may rely on such information when deciding whether to enter into a transaction with you in the future.

5.12 Export Licence

- 5.12.1 If required we can, at our discretion, advise you on the detailed provisions of the export licensing regulations. Where we advise you in relation to export licensing regulations the ultimate responsibility in respect of any export will lie with you and we will not be responsible for your failure to apply for any necessary licences.
- 5.12.2 If the Lot is going to be hand carried by you, you may be required to produce a valid export licence to us or sign a waiver document stating that a licence will be applied for.
- 5.12.3 You should always check whether an export licence is required before exporting. Export licences are usually obtained within two or three weeks but delays can occur.
- 5.12.4 Unless otherwise agreed by us in writing, the fact that you wish to apply for an export licence does not affect your obligation to make payment within seven days nor our right to charge interest on late payment.
- 5.12.5 If you request that we apply for an export licence on your behalf, we shall be entitled to recover from you our disbursements and out of pocket expenses in relation to such application, together with any relevant VAT.
- 5.12.6 We will not be obliged to rescind a sale nor to refund any interest or other expenses incurred by you where payment is made by you despite the fact that an export licence is required.

5.13 Refund in the case of Forgery

- 5.13.1 A sale will be cancelled, and the amount paid refunded to you if a Lot (other than a miscellaneous item not described in the catalogue) sold by us proves to have been a Forgery. We shall not however be obliged to refund any amounts if either (a) the catalogue description or saleroom notice at the auction date corresponded to the generally accepted opinion of scholars or experts at that time, or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of opinions, or (b) it can be demonstrated that the Lot is a Forgery only by means of either a scientific process not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which at the date of the auction was unreasonably expensive or impracticable or likely to have caused damage to the Lot. Furthermore, you should note that this refund can be obtained only if the following conditions are met:
 - 5.13.1.1 you must notify us in writing, within seven days of the receipt of the Lot(s), that in your view the Lot concerned is a
 - 5.13.1.2 you must then return the item to us within fourteen days from receipt of the Lot(s), in the same condition as at the auction date; and
 - 5.13.1.3 as soon as possible following return of the Lot, you must produce evidence satisfactory to us that the Lot is a Forgery and that you are able to transfer good title to us, free from any third party claims.
 - 5.13.1.4 you must provide to us all evidence obtained by you that a Lot is a Forgery no later than 7 days after you receive such evidence.
- 5.13.2 In no circumstances shall we be required to pay you any more than the amount paid by you for the Lot concerned and you shall have no claim for interest.
- 5.13.3 The benefit of this guarantee is not capable of being transferred, and is solely for the benefit of the person to whom the original invoice was made out by us in respect of the Lot when sold and who, since the sale, has remained the owner of the Lot without disposing of any interest in it to any third party.
- 5.13.4 We shall be entitled to rely on any scientific or other process to establish that the Lot is not a Forgery, whether or not such process was used or in use at the date of the auction.

LIABILITY

Nothing in these Terms and Conditions limits or excludes our liability for:

- death or personal injury resulting from negligence; or
- any damage or liability incurred by you as a result of our fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation.

7 USE OF YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION

- 7.1 We will use the personal information you provide to us to:
 - 7.1.1 process the bids you make on Lots (whether successful or otherwise) and other auction related services we provide;
 - 7.1.2 process your payment relating to a successful purchase of a Lot;
 - 7.1.3 arrange for delivery of any Lot you purchase, which will include passing your details to shipping providers and, on overseas deliveries, to customs where they make enquiries regarding the Lot;
- 7.1.4 inform you about similar products or services that we provide, but you may stop receiving these at any time by contacting us.

 7.2 In accordance with clause 4.2, you agree that we may pass your
- information to credit reference agencies and that they may keep a record of any search that they do.
- 7.3 In accordance with clause 5.11, you agree that where you default on making payment for a Lot in accordance with these terms and conditions we may disclose details of such default to other auctioneers and live bidding platforms.
- 7.4 We are also working closely with third parties (including, for example, other auctioneers and live bidding platforms) and may receive information about you from them.

3 COPYRIGHT

- 8.1 We shall have the right (on a non-exclusive basis) to photograph, video or otherwise produce an image of the Lot. All rights in such an image will belong to us, and we shall have the right to use it in whatever way we see fit
- 8.2 The copyright in all images, illustrations and written material relating to a Lot is and shall remain at all times our property and we shall have the right to use it in whatever way we see fit. You shall not use or allow anyone else to use such images, illustrations or written material without our prior written consent.

9 VAT

You shall give us all relevant information about your VAT status and that of the Lot to ensure that the correct information is printed in the catalogues. Once printed, the information cannot be changed. If we incur any unforeseen cost or expense as a result of the information being incorrect, you will reimburse to us on demand the full amount incurred.

10 NOTICES

All notices given under these Terms and Conditions may be served personally, sent by 1st class post, or faxed to the address given to the sender by the other party. Any notice sent by post will be deemed to have been received on the second working day after posting or, if the addressee is overseas, on the fifth working day after posting. Any notice sent by fax or served personally will be deemed to be delivered on the first working day following despatch.

11 ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

The following provisions of this clause 10 shall apply only if you are acting for the purposes of your business.

11.1 Limitation of Liability

Subject to clause 6, we shall not be liable, whether in tort (including for negligence) or breach of statutory duty, contract, misrepresentation or otherwise for any:

- 11.1.1 loss of profits, loss of business, depletion of goodwill and/or similar losses, loss of anticipated savings, loss of goods, loss of contract, loss of use, loss of corruption of data or information; or
- 11.1.2 any special, indirect, consequential or pure economic loss, costs, damages, charges or expenses.

11.2 Severability

If any part of these Terms and Condition is found by any court to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, that part may be discounted and the rest of the conditions shall continue to be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

11.3 Force majeure

We shall have no liability to you if we are prevented from, or delayed in performing, our obligations under these Terms and Conditions or from carrying on our business by acts, events, omissions or accidents beyond our reasonable control, including (without limitation) strikes, lock-outs or other industrial disputes (whether involving our workforce or the workforce of any other party), failure of a utility service or transport network, act of God, war, riot, civil commotion, malicious damage, compliance with any law or governmental order, rule, regulation or direction, accident, breakdown of plant or machinery, fire, flood, storm or default of suppliers or subcontractors.

11.4 Waiver

- 11.4.1 A waiver of any right under these Terms and Conditions is only effective if it is in writing and it applies only to the circumstances for which it is given. No failure or delay by a party in exercising any right or remedy under these Terms and Conditions or by law shall constitute a waiver of that (or any other) right or remedy, nor preclude or restrict its further exercise. No single or partial exercise of such right or remedy shall preclude or restrict the further exercise of that (or any other) right or remedy.
- 11.4.2 Unless specifically provided otherwise, rights arising under these Terms and Conditions are cumulative and do not exclude rights provided by law.

11.5 Law and Jurisdiction

- 11.5.1 These Terms and Conditions and any dispute or claim arising out of or in connection with them or their subject matter, shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the law of England and Wales.
- 11.5.2 The parties irrevocably agree that the courts of England and Wales shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute or claim that arises out of, or in connection with, Terms and Conditions or their subject matter.

Postal Charges

Prices for all items including postage and packaging

Invoice Value	UK	EU	Rest of the World
Up to £1,500	£12	£18	£25
Up to £10,000	£20	£40	£50
Above £10,001	£30	£60	£75

Shipments of more than 2kg or volumetric measurement of more than 2kg have to be sent by courier. Certain countries may incur extra charge when courier services are required by our insurance policy. For lots sent by courier please contact Auctionteam@spink.com for calculation of any further relevant cost in addition to the above charges.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

Charging of (VAT) at Auction

The information shown on this page sets out the way in which Spink intends to account for VAT.

i. Auctioneers' Margin Scheme

- Where possible, we will offer Lots for sale under the Auctioneers' Margin Scheme. Such Lots can be identified by the absence of any VAT symbol next to the Lot number in the catalogue and will not be subject to VAT on the Hammer Price.
- 2. Where Lots are sold using the Auctioneers' Margin Scheme to UK VAT-registered businesses, the VAT on Buyers' Premium is not recoverable as input tax. Upon request on sale day, we will issue invoices that show VAT separately on both the Hammer Price and the Buyer's Premium. This will enable VAT-registered businesses to recover the VAT charged as input tax, subject to the normal rules for recovering input tax.

ii. Zero-Rated Lots

Limited Categories of goods, such as books, are Zero-rated (0) for VAT in the United Kingdom. Such Lots are offered under the Auctioneers' Margin Scheme. In these circumstances no VAT will be added to the Buyer's premium.

iii. Daggered Lots

Lots which are Daggered (\dagger) in the catalogue are subject to VAT at 20% on both the Hammer Price and the Buyer's Premium.

iv. Imported and Omega Lots

Lots which are marked (x) in the catalogue are subject to VAT at 5% on the Hammer price plus 20% on the Buyer's premium. Lots which bear the Omega symbol (Ω) are subject to VAT at 20% on the Hammer Price and on the Buyer's Premium. This VAT is payable on items imported from outside the EU. In these cases we have used a temporary importation procedure, which in effect means that the point of importation is deferred until the Lot has been sold. At this point the Buyer is treated as the importer and is liable to pay the import VAT due. We will collect the VAT from you and pay it to HM Customs and Excise on your behalf.

v. Investment Gold Lots

Lots marked (g) in the catalogue are exempt from VAT on the Hammer Price and are subject to VAT at 20% on the Buyer's Premium. A refund of VAT charged on the Buyer's Premium can also be made on receipt of proof of business as a collectibles dealer outside of the EU.



SALE **C**ALENDAR **2017**/**2018**

6 December 6 December 6 December 21 January 21 January 23 January 24/25 January 30 January	The "Inclinados" Issues of Brazil including "Bull's Eye" Paper Rarities of Classic Russian Philately The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale Sinkiang Postal History Fine Stamps and Covers of China and Hong Kong St. Kitts-Nevis, The Brian Brookes Collection The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale British North America, The David Pitts Collection The Philatelic Collectors' Series Sale	New York New York New York Hong Kong Hong Kong London London London New York	164 165 163 18008 CSS31 18013 18009 18010 166
Coins 26 November 4-14 December 6/7 December 7 December 14 January 15/16 January 19/20 January 15-28 March 26 March 27/28 March 27 March - 5 April 3 July 4/5 July	Spink x Taisei – Tokyo International Numismatic Auction The Numismatic Timed Auction Ancient, British and Foreign Coins and Commemorative Medals The Ambassador Marzban Collection of Persian Coins The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale (Day 1) at Grand Hyatt, NY INC The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale (Days 2&3) Banknotes, Bonds & Shares and Coins of China and Hong Kong Coins_Online@Spink - Timed Auction The Williams Collection of Anglo-Saxon, Viking and Norman Coins - Part I Ancient, British and Foreign Coins and Commemorative Medals The Numismatic Timed Auction The Williams Collection of Anglo-Saxon, Viking and Norman Coins - Part II Ancient, British and Foreign Coins and Commemorative Medals	Tokyo New York London London New York New York Hong Kong London London London New York London London New York London	TAISEI1 337 17007 17049 339 339 CSS28 18017 18011 18004 340 18012 18005
BANKNOTES 24 November - 1 December 4-14 December 12 January 14 January 15/16 January 19/20 January 27 March - 5 April 2-11 April 11 April 2-11 July	Charity Timed Auction of Limited Edition Bank of Scotland Polymer £10 Notes The Numismatic Timed Auction The Andean Collection of Central and South America at Grand Hyatt, NY INC The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale (Day 1) at Grand Hyatt, NY INC The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale (Days 2&3) Banknotes, Bonds & Shares and Coins of China and Hong Kong The Numismatic Timed Auction World Banknotes Timed Auction World Banknotes World Banknotes	London New York New York New York New York Hong Kong New York London London	17050 337 338 339 339 CSS28 340 18014 18015 18020
MEDALS 4-14 December 4/5 December 14 January 15/16 January 27 March - 5 April 25/26 April 18/19 July	The Numismatic Timed Auction Orders, Decorations and Medals The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale (Day 1) at Grand Hyatt, NY INC The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale (Days 2&3) The Numismatic Timed Auction Orders, Decorations and Medals Orders, Decorations and Medals	New York London New York New York New York London London	337 17003 339 339 340 18001 18002
Bonds & Shares 29 November 4-14 December 14 January 15/16 January 19/20 January 21 March 27 March - 5 April	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World The Numismatic Timed Auction The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale (Day 1) at Grand Hyatt, NY INC The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale (Days 2&3) Banknotes, Bonds & Shares and Coins of China and Hong Kong Bonds and Share Certificates of the World The Numismatic Timed Auction	London New York New York New York Hong Kong London New York	17017 337 339 339 CSS28 18016 340
Autographs 1 November	The Official Honours and Related Film Awards Bestowed upon Sir Christopher Lee, C.B.E., C. St. J. (1922-2015)	London	17047
WINES 19 January	An Evening of Great Whiskies, Cognacs and Rums	Hong Kong	SFW26

The above sale dates are subject to change





LONDON 1666

STAMPS COINS BANKNOTES MEDALS BONDS & SHARES AUTOGRAPHS BOOKS WINES COLLECTIONS ADVISORY SERVICES SPECIAL COMMISSIONS

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