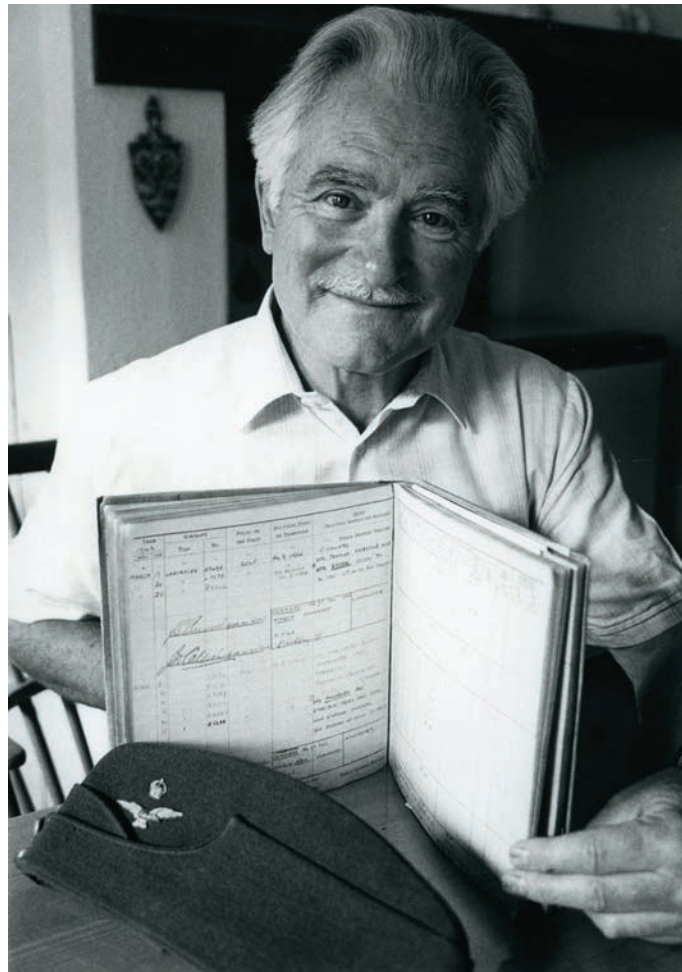

ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS



SPINK

24-25 JULY 2018
LONDON



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Vat No: GB 791627108

Sale Details | Tuesday 24 July 2018 at 10.30 a.m. (Lots 1-320)
Tuesday 24 July 2018 at 2.30 p.m. (Lots 321-516)
Wednesday 25 July 2018 at 10.30 a.m. (Lots 517-659)
Wednesday 25 July 2018 at 1.30 p.m. (Lots 660-911)

In sending commission bids or making enquiries,
this sale should be referred to as **GOD QUEEN COLONY - 18002**

Viewing of Lots | At Spink London
Friday 20 July 2018 at 10:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Monday 23 July 2018 at 10:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
| Auction preview and summer party on
Monday 23 July 2018 at 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.
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Order of Sale

Tuesday 24th July 2018

Morning Session; Commencing at 10.30 a.m.

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Afternoon Session; Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

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Afternoon Session; Commencing at 1.30 p.m.

The Stefan Rath Collection of Dress Miniatures – Part III	660-911
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TUESDAY 24 JULY 2018

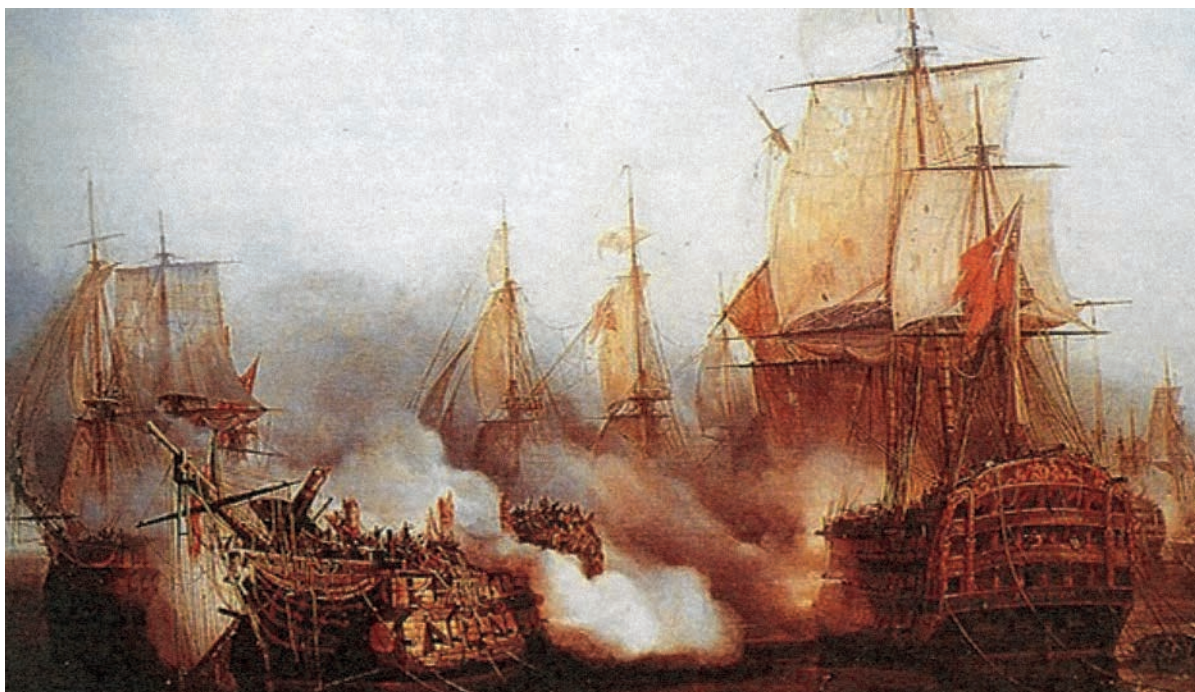
Morning Session Commencing at 10.30 a.m. (Lots 1-320)

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Estimates

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

SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS



H.M.S. *Leviathan* in action at Trafalgar

- 1 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (**Geo. Jackson.**), *good very fine* £3,000-4,000

Provenance:
Sotheby's, December 1975.

George Jackson served as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Leviathan* at the Battle of Trafalgar, 21 October 1805.

In May 1804, with Henry William Bayntun as her Captain, *Leviathan* joined Lord Nelson in the pursuit of the French and Spanish fleets to the West Indies.

In the great victory of Trafalgar, she sailed in the weather column and was hotly engaged with the French flagship *Bucentaure*, 80, and the Spanish *Santisima Trinidad*, 140. She easily outmanoeuvred the *San Augustin*, 74, boarding and carrying her without opposition, but sustained heavy losses against the French *Intrépide*, 74, until *Africa* and *Orion* came to her rescue. *Leviathan's* losses in the battle were 26 killed and wounded. All her masts were damaged, three guns were disabled and much of her rigging cut to pieces.

Another man with the same name is confirmed on Admiralty Claimant's List, single clasp 'Syria'.



- 2 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 23 Nov. Boat Service 1810 (**Geo. Hill.**), *minor edge nicks, very fine* £1,600-1,800
- Provenance:
Ex Cheylesmore Collection, July 1930.
Spink, June 1975.
Seaby, 1978.

George Hill is confirmed on the published rolls as an Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Milford* for the boat service action of 23 November 1810, one of a total of 40 men who survived to claim the clasp; three other men with these names appear on the Admiralty Claimants' List, two of them Syria men.

In the company of the bomb-vessels H.M.S. *Devastation*, *Thunder* and *Aetna*, *Milford* was among a number of English and Spanish ships and gunboats, under the command of Captain R. Hall, which attacked a French flotilla of gunboats at Port St. Mary, Cadiz, on 23 November 1810. Some hundreds of shells were thrown amongst the enemy, causing much damage.



Being exposed to the fire of Fort Catalina, Lieutenants Worth and Buckland of the Royal Marine Artillery, and a Midshipman, were killed, and four English and four Spanish seamen wounded.

- 3 The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Commander F. H. Stanfell, Royal Navy, who was specially mentioned and promoted for his gallant service whilst leading the Landing Party of Bluejackets for the raid on Tortosa on 23 September 1840



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (F. H. Stanfell.), *minor contact marks, very fine*

£1,000-1,200

Francis Henry Stanfell was born at Northam, Devon in 1811 and entered the Royal Navy in November 1824, passing his examination in 1831. He appears on the roll as a College Mate aboard H.M.S. *Benbow* for the operations off Syria during 1840. It would be for his service as a Bluejacket, having been landed at Tortosa on 23 September 1840, that he would be mentioned and promoted Lieutenant. Captain H. Stewart, aboard the *Benbow* off Ruad, 26 September, sent the following dispatch:

‘My attention was now anxiously turned towards Tortosa: all information concurred in representing its great importance to the enemy’s troops and all agreed in declaring that should we destroy the provisions, the troops must shift their quarters and this leave the communications with the mountains comparatively open. We were also informed that the chief breach might be made in the outer wall and immediate access obtained to them...The space from the margin of the sea to the breach, does not exceed sixteen yards. We could perceive only a few loopholes commanding that spot, and I concluded, that even should a fire be opened from them the advance from the boats would be too rapid to admit of its being effective - and that, being once within the breach, our men would easily make good their way.

Accordingly yesterday at one fifteen p.m. the *Carysfort* and *Zebra* commenced an admirably well-directed fire and very soon opened up the archway and showed us a large clear space within and the boats shoved off.

The marines were unable to land; had they done so I feel confident that we should have completely succeeded in destroying the magazines of provisions and have driven the enemy from the town, although not without loss as subsequent intelligence reached me that two hundred infantry and one hundred dismounted cavalry had entered the town the same morning, three hours before daylight.

Lieutenant Charlewood landed at once and proceeded towards the breach and had nearly reached it before a shot was fired, but the moment the large boats touched the rock, they became exposed to a destructive fire from every loop and crevice and even the holes which our cannon shot had made. Lieutenant Maitland succeeded in getting about fourteen of his men with himself landed by another turn of the same cutter. Charlewood proceeding with his pioneers broke open several stores and at length reached one filled with rice and another with corn when he immediately ran back to inform Lieutenant Maitland and get more hands forward.



The raid on Tortosa, 23 September 1840; Stanfell was promoted for his gallantry on the same occasion

Unfortunately during his momentary absence his men had hewn open another door, when, to their surprise, they found it entered upon a place filled with infantry soldiers and a struggle ensued. Two soldiers were killed by the three pioneers, but having nothing but axes they were obliged to give way, but Mr Charlewood's return checked the enemy's advance and they never followed him. There was no longer any prospect of success and I immediately ordered all to retire and succeeded in getting every man off.

The merits of the officers and men employed, where all did their duty, it is a difficult and somewhat delicate task to particularize. I annex a list of the boats employed with the names of officers commanding them, together with a return of the casualties in each boat.

Benbow- Landing Party.

Mr F. H. Stanfell. Mate.'

The boats from *Benbow* lost five killed and a further 14 wounded, in a few short minutes of 'glorious action'.

Having been promoted on 5 November 1840, Stanfell saw service aboard *Orestes* and *Indus* in the Channel and Mediterranean, before being paid off in 1845. The Commander retired to the Isle of Wight and died at Courtfield, Ryde in September 1876. He is buried in Ryde Old Cemetery; sold with copied research.

A unique name upon the roll.



- 4 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, 14 March 1795, St. Vincent (**John Cameron.**), *minor edge bruising and contact marks, good very fine* £6,000-8,000

Provenance:
McKenzie 1873.
Cheylesmore, July 1930 (115/-).

John Cameron served aboard H.M.S. *Captain* in the action against the French fleet off Genoa, 14 March 1795, and in the same ship against the Spanish fleet in the battle of Cape St. Vincent, 14 February 1797. The latter action would see Nelson as Commodore aboard the *Captain*, another occasion on which the British fleet came out victorious despite being vastly outnumbered. Before the opening shots of the Battle, Admiral Sir John Jervis and Captains Robert Calder and Benjamin Hallowell surveyed the seas from the quarter-deck of *Victory*.

‘There are eight sail of the line, Sir John.

Very well, sir.

There are twenty sail of the line, Sir John.

Very well, sir.

There are twenty five sail of the line, Sir John.

Very well, sir.

There are twenty seven sail of the line, Sir John.

Enough, sir, no more of that; the die is cast, and if there are fifty sail I will go through them.’

By 1.05p.m. *Captain* found herself under fire from more than six Spanish vessels as the result of a manoeuvre out of the line. *Culloden* thankfully came to the rescue from the volley which she was taking. Despite her wheel being shot away and her rigging running, Nelson cried ‘Westminster Abbey or Glorious Victory!’ in personally leading the boarding party that captured first the *San Nicolas* and then the *San Josef*. By the end of the day a British victory had been secured, but with the cost of 24 killed and 56 wounded, Nelson included, for *Captain*. She suffered twice as many killed than *Blenheim*, and around third of the casualties for the whole day.

A unique name upon the roll.

5

A fine Naval General Service Medal awarded to Captain Robert Hocking, Royal Navy, who was commissioned for his gallant service whilst en-route to Elba as a Prize Master: he aggressively beat off an attack by two larger vessels numbering 50 or 60 men, himself with ‘...but 5 hands on board and only 2 rusty 4-pounder guns’

He later made a career in cutting-out affairs, being wounded and again promoted, before becoming Signal Lieutenant to Lord Gambier at the Basque Roads as a result of his gallantry in command of a fireship

His close working relationship would see him called to give evidence at the infamous and sensational Court Martial of Lord Gambier later in the same year



Naval General Service 1793-1840, two clasps, 17 June 1795, Basque Roads 1809 (R. Hockings, Lieut. R.N.), *minor edge nicks, good very fine*

£7,000-9,000

A unique 2-clasp award. Of approximately 42 ‘17 June 1795’ clasps issued, this the only Officer of four issued to *Pallas*.

Robert Hockings was born in May 1776 at Gibraltar, a scion of a long-served military family. He joined the Royal Navy as an Able Seaman under the auspices of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent in 1790 and served in H.M.S. *Ambuscade* until February 1793. Having served as Midshipman in *Eurydice*, *Zebra* and *Romney*, he was appointed Master’s Mate aboard *Lapwing* and *Pallas*, both commanded by Captain the Hon. Henry Curzon.

Pallas - ‘5 hands and 2 rusty 4-pounders’

Hockings served with her when Vice-Admiral the Hon. William Cornwallis’s squadron brilliantly repulsed about 30 French ships off Ushant on 17 June 1795. Later, she captured a merchant-brig and Hockings was sent with her as Prize-Master to Elba via the Piombino Passage. Little did he know what would follow. *O’Byrne* takes up the story:

‘He was attacked by two large row-boats containing about 50-60 men, whom, however, he beat off after a conflict of an hour, although he had but 5 hands on board, and only 2 rusty 4-pounder guns. This achievement was considered so gallant that on reaching Porto Ferrajo, where lay the *Blanche*, Captain Hon. Henry Hotham, he was highly complimented by that officer, and recommended by him to Earl St. Vincent, the Commander-in-Chief, by whom he was received on board his flag ship the *Ville De Paris*, and at once appointed, 29 April 1797, First-Lieutenant of the *Hamadryad* 36.’

Having been wrecked in the Bay of Algiers and dealt long-lasting body bruising on Christmas Day the same, he was appointed to *Auroa* and then *Lisbon*, he served with the latter in Mediterranean, and Newfoundland Stations until March, 1803, ‘...participating intermediately in the capture of many privateers, also in several cutting-out affairs (in one of which he was slightly wounded), in the destruction, too, of the French 20-gun ship *Egalité*, and in the land-operations at the reduction of Minorca.’ [*ibid*]

Appointed Senior of the *Phaeton*, he acted as escort for Mr. Merry, the British Minister Plenipotentiary on a visit to North America and then proceeded to the East Indies; whilst cruising the China Seas, he went into action with the French frigate *Sémillante*, and in the capture of a ship of immense value on her annual passage from Manila to Lima.

Invalided home in January 1807, no doubt as a result of his extensive service, Hockings was appointed Signal-Lieutenant to Lord Gambier in the *Ville De Paris* in May 1808 and *Caledonia* in August 1808.

Fireship commander - 2nd promotion



The *Regulus* under attack by British fireships at Basque Roads

At the Battle of the Basque Roads, the use of fireships was an issue of some debate. Lord Gambier understood their use and the devastation they could cause, but considered them ‘...a horrible mode of warfare, and the attempt very hazardous, if not desperate.’

With some considering their use both un-godly and un-British, Gambier stalled his decision, despite the fact that the time to strike was short. As a result Lord Cochrane, a young and aggressive officer whose reputation for danger preceded him was dispatched. His plan to send an armada of fireships into the French ships was advanced. Hockings was one of those appointed to command a fireship, seconded from his service with Gambier. *O’Byrne* states:

‘As a reward for his subsequent conduct in command of a fire-ship during the celebrated attack made by the gallant Cochrane on the enemy’s shipping in Basque Roads, he was presented with a second promotion dated 11 April, 1809 - previously to which period, as has been seen, he had been for nearly ten years First Lieutenant of a frigate.

Although not included in the list of the wounded on the last mentioned occasion, Hockings was severely hurt by the explosion of his vessel.’

Not wishing to remain idle on shore, he obtained permission soon after his promotion to rejoin the *Caledonia*. Despite the British victory being secured by 25 April, the character and command of Gambier was under investigation. As it was, Cochrane was a hero. He was appointed to the Order of the Bath and acted in every way possible to block any promotion, title, or decoration being furnished upon Gambier. Gambier however was well-connected and held sway in much of the court. A court-martial was called in July 1826, bringing into investigation the decisions made off the Basque Roads. Hockings was called on numerous occasions to bring evidence to the enquiry, which was unsurprisingly hung in the favour of Gambier. His accounts give a detailed first-hand account of the action, although the final result was Gambier being acquitted. The trial was sensational in Britain as it was clear to most that he had not seized upon the attack when conditions were most favourable. As it was, it was left to Cochrane and the gallant commanders of the fireships, Hockings among them, to drive fear into the hearts of the French to finally secure a victory.

Serving as a Volunteer until the close of 1810, Hockings was struck down with yellow fever from May 1811-October 1812. Returned to command *Dominica* in the Channel and West Indies, he captured the *Providence*, an American privateer schooner, 4 guns and 60 men in September. His final appointment in the sloop *Medina* from December 1820, resulted in his giving assistance to European consuls and merchants at Smyrna during the riots of 1821. He retired to Half-Pay in October 1846 and died in October 1849, having claimed this Medal.



- 6 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Copenhagen 1801, St. Domingo (**Abraham Biggs.**),
traces of brooch-mounting to obverse, contact marks, nearly very fine £1,000-1,500

Provenance:
 Sotheby's, June 1990.

Abraham Biggs served as a Private in the Royal Marines aboard *Defiance* at Copenhagen, 2 April 1801. She served as the Flagship of Rear-Admiral Thomas Graves, with Captain Retallick in command. She found herself besides the Crown battery, which had thirty-six heavy guns, which poured fire into her for most of the afternoon. Having been set alight on a number of occasions during the battle and exposed for the entirety, the ship was severely damaged and ran aground shortly after the ceasefire. *Defiance* proved her namesake and suffered 24 killed in action and a further 51 wounded.

Removed to *Superb*, Biggs was present for the action at St. Domingo, when his vessel was Flagship of Admiral John Thomas Duckworth. During this action, *Superb* began by firing upon *Alexandre* and later shared in the destruction of *Impérial* with *Northumberland*. Such was the heat of their attack, that a number of shots from *Northumberland* passed through *Impérial* and struck *Superb*. Her crew were able to count up to 60 shot holes by the close of play.

A unique name upon the roll.

7 *'In the actual fighting there was no ship which covered herself with greater distinction.'*

The Trafalgar Roll showers praise on *Royal Sovereign*.

The important Naval General Service Medal awarded to Coxswain and Yeoman of the Powder Room J. Gibson, Royal Navy



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Trafalgar, Martinique (James Gibson), *edge bruise, darkly toned, good very fine*

£7,000-9,000

Provenance:
Dix, 1986.

James Gibson was born in 1783 and appears to have joined the Navy as a Landsman aboard *Veteran* in August 1804. He transferred two months later to the *Agamemnon*, and in September 1805, to *Royal Sovereign*.

The *Royal Sovereign* carried the flag of the second-in-command, Vice-Admiral Cuthbert Colingwood, with Edward Rotherham as Captain, and led the Lee column at Trafalgar on 21st October 1805. She was the first ship to open fire on that famous day. *The Trafalgar Roll* states:

'In the actual fighting there was no ship which covered herself with greater distinction. For a time she was engaged single-handed with several of the enemy's ships, before tackling Alava's flagship, the Santa-Ana.'

Having seen her engage *Santa-Ana* Nelson remarked:

'See how that noble fellow Collingwood carries his ship into action!'

At around the same moment, Collingwood remarked to Captain Edward Rotherham:

'What would Nelson give to be here?'

Her losses amounted to 144, including 14 officers killed and wounded, and she was taken in tow by *Euryalus* after the battle.

Gibson joined *Penelope* in December 1805 and was rated Ordinary Seaman from November 1806. He was advanced to Yeoman of the Powder Room in November 1811, and transferred to *Cyane* in February 1812. Advanced to Coxswain in December of the same year, he remained in this vessel until March 1814 when he joined his last ship, the *Ister*, in which he served until 31 August 1815.

A unique name upon the roll. Of the 92 from *Royal Sovereign* to claim the 'Trafalgar' clasp, just two added the 'Martinique' clasp.



Naval General Service Medal 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Trafalgar, Java (John O. Martin, Surgeon.), *edge bruising, very fine*

£7,000-9,000

Provenance:

Spink, January 1950.

Glendining's, June 1984.

The published rolls confirm the recipient at Trafalgar aboard H.M.S. *Britannia* and *Hussar* at Java; his two-clasp award is unique to a Surgeon.

John Owen Martin was born in 1775 and served aboard H.M.S. *Britannia* at Trafalgar as a Surgeon's Mate. The 100-gun vessel carried the Flag of Admiral of the White William Carnegie, MacKenzie's *Trafalgar Roll* takes up the story:

'She was with Lord Nelson at Trafalgar...on that fateful day. She was fourth the fourth ship in the weather line led by Lord Nelson, and thus was early in the action, continuing closely engaged till the end, and sustaining a loss of fifty-two killed and wounded.'

Having tended to the wounded on that day he remained with the ship until 1807. By 1811 and having been advanced Surgeon, Martin was aboard *Hussar* for the capture of Java. On 31 August she was part of the force which successfully captured the heavily defended port of Sumenep on Madura Island. Later serving under the command of Captain James Crawford aboard *Modeste*, he was present for the capture of the 14-gun privateer *Furet* off Sicily on 8 February 1813. Having claimed this medal, Martin died at Lime Cottage, Lee, Kent, aged 76 on 25 March 1851; sold with copied research.

- 9 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Nassau 22 March 1808, Algiers (**Thomas Holloway.**),
pawnbroker's mark at 11 o'clock, otherwise very fine £2,000-2,500
- Provenance:
 Glendining, May 1911.
 Sotheby's, July 1957.

Thomas Holloway was a native of London and had served as a Private in the 2nd Surrey Militia before transferring to the Royal Navy. In July 1803, 50 men from the Militia joined H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte*, all but one of them from the 2nd Surrey's.

Holloway served aboard *Nassau* as a Landsman during the Battle of Zealand Point. With the British blockade between Norway and Denmark, the *Nassau*, *Stately*, and *Vanguard* had been dispatched to stalk, locate and strike against the *Prinds Christian Frederik*. The Danish vessel had earlier in the year pursued the *Quebec* and forced her into hiding but her luck had changed. *Prinds Christian Frederik*'s crew had suffered heavily with typhus, the death of the King and iced harbours, meaning she was sent to the Great Belt by March 1808. The British learnt of the plans and began the chase. Captain Jessen quickly moved her into familiar waters which were in range of the shore cannon of Kronborg. By 21 March, the British had cut their way through ice and were spotted, Jessen moving his charge to Sjællands Odde, off Zealand Point.



‘*Nassau* 22 March 1808’

Nassau led in the charge to battle on the evening of 22 March, *Prinds Christian Frederik* firing the first shots at 7.50p.m., with *Nassau* coming alongside around 8.05p.m. to return broadsides. *Nassau* made sail to allow *Stately* to follow in and join in the action, which resulted in the *Prinds Christian Frederik* running aground some 300 metres from the shore, heavily holed. Having surrendered and the prisoners been taken aboard, she was set alight the next morning and blew up shortly before 9p.m., a little more than 24 hours since the engagement opened. *Nassau* had suffered one killed in action with a further 17 wounded.

Holloway transferred to *Eagle* in January 1810 and it is interesting to speculate that he may well be entitled to the clasp ‘17 September Boat Service 1812’, of which 11 were issued. Since those who gave service in the lifeboats from *Eagle* were away from their mother-ship for a few hours at a time, those who went were never noted officially.

Holloway was discharged in September 1814 but re-joined as a volunteer in *Bulwark* in May 1816. He served on loan to *Albion* from July 1816 for the bombardment of Algiers and was returned to *Bulwark* in September 1816. He was discharged for the second and final time in April 1818; sold with copied research.



- 10 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Martinique, St. Sebastian (**William Jones, Midshipman.**), *nearly extremely fine* £3,000-4,000

One of 2 Medals with this combination of clasps.

Provenance:
Spink, 1900.

William Jones entered the Royal Navy in June 1805 as a Volunteer aboard *Captain*, in which he served for almost five years. During this period, she would assist in the capture of *Le President*, September 1806, was present at the reduction of Copenhagen and Madeira and in 1807 acted as an escort for the expedition which would attack Buenos Aires. *Captain* was present during the invasion of Martinique in February 1809, with Jones serving as a Volunteer 1st Class.

Removed to *Dictator* in December 1809 for service on the Baltic and Leith Stations, Jones was promoted Lieutenant in February 1815, having also served off France at the Siege of St. Sebastian, the Western Islands and in North America. Later a member of the Coast Guard, Jones was placed on Half-Pay in November 1824.



- 11 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Basque Roads 1809, Java (T. C. P. Morton, Midshipman), *edge bruising, otherwise better than very fine*

£2,800-3,200

Provenance:
Glendining's, October 1907.

Thomas Constant Paggett Morton was born in August 1788 at Appledore, Devon and entered the Royal Navy in September 1802, as a Boy 2nd Class aboard *Argo*. With her he was employed on the coast of Africa, and in the West Indies, Mediterranean, and North Sea. Aged just 15 in the West Indies in 1803, he co-operated in the reduction of the islands of St. Lucia and Tobago. Becoming Midshipman aboard *Proselyte* in October 1804, he sailed in the early part of 1805 for the West Indies in escort of a large convoy. From the end of that year until October 1811 he served in the *Illustrious*, including at the Basque Roads and during the expeditions to bombard the docks at Antwerp. Prior to assisting in the capture of Java, *Illustrious* also shared in the capture of *Île de France* on 3 December 1810. On his return to England in March 1812, he became Master's Mate of *Thisbe*, bearing the flag of Sir Charles Hamilton at Deptford and in the following June, in the same capacity, on board *Impétueux*, flag-ship off Lisbon of the late Sir George Martin. He was confirmed a Lieutenant in October 1812 and served aboard *San Juan* at Gibraltar until the summer of 1814, when he returned home in the *Shearwater*. Placed on half-pay, he married Eliza Thomson May Chappell and subsequently emigrated to New South Wales, Australia. A comprehensive and enthralling archive related to his settlement and purchase of land 'down under' is held in the archives of the Library of New South Wales (A3207 CY1731 refers), a copy of which accompanies the Lot. Advanced Commander, Morton died at Port Macquarie in March 1867.

A unique name upon the roll.

- 12 The rare and outstanding Naval General Service Medal awarded to Captain W. H. Baker, Royal Navy, who was entered on the ship's book of H.M.S. *Bristol* at the tender age of 10 years

This being an age when there were 'bishops in bibs and Colonels in short frocks', he kept the Navy's end up by first going into action as a 12-year-old Midshipman at Anse La Barque in December 1809. He then shared in some memorable actions off America, being present at the blockade of Boston and at the capture of the *President*



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Anse La Barque 18 Decr. 1809, Guadaloupe (W. H. Baker, Midshipman), *minor edge knocks, light contact marks, good very fine*

£6,000-8,000

Provenance:

Glendining's, November 1936.

Approximately 40 'Anse La Barque 18 Decr. 1809' clasps issued.

William Henry Baker was born in 1796 and entered the Royal Navy aboard *Bristol* in August 1806. Young Baker would join *Proserpine* in October 1807 in order to escort Lord Leveson-Gower, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, home from Gothenburg.

In December 1808 Baker was lucky '...after having nearly been lost during an attachment of a few months to *Cygnets*' (O'Byrne, refers). Made Midshipman aboard *Sceptre* in early 1809, he witnessed the fall of Flushing before moving to the West Indies. *Sceptre* sailed to the Leeward Islands under command of Captain S. J. Ballard, who insisted on training his men in the use of the broadsword. It proved to be a timely decision.

Ballard and *Sceptre* arrived off Martinique with *Alfred* and *Freya* also in attendance and found four French frigates had captured and burnt the Halifax-based *Junon* off Guadaloupe. *Sceptre* would later join in the attack of two French flûtes, *Loire* and *Seine* anchored in Barque Cove, about nine miles to the northwest of the town of Basse-Terre. The French were forced to abandon their ships and set them alight. The second action of *Sceptre* would require the men to make use of their swords in order to capture Guadaloupe. While other troops were landed on the island, Ballard created a diversion off Trois-Rivières before landing Bluejackets and marines between Anse à la Barque and Basse-Terre.



Having served aboard *Montagu*, *Stirling Castle* and *Venerable*, Baker would be with *Majestic* for the blockade of Boston, whilst *Constitution* was waiting to go to sea. During the Autumn of 1813, she would also capture *Euphemia* and *Jerusalem* in the Bay of Boston before being present for the capture of *Constitution*. The action was not yet over, for she would capture the French frigate *Terpsichore*, 44 guns and 320 men after a running fight of over two hours in February 1814. This classic chase is immortalised in the watercolour by Tobin & Anderson, held in the collection of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich (PAH4081). Baker would also see the capture of *President* whilst in company with *Endymion*, January 1815. *Majestic* remained in service on the Coastal Blockade from 1823-27.

Returned home for service with H.M. Coastguard at Fort Moncreiff, Baker would receive the National Lifeboat Association's Silver Medal for gallantry in lifesaving during a dreadful gale in coming to the assistance of the stricken *Bristol*, off Dymchurch, Kent during November 1835. Advanced Commander of the *Ranger* from November 1839-January 1845, he was promoted Captain on retirement in August 1860. In receipt of an annual pension from March 1868, Baker died in December 1879; sold with copied research



Caroline, Remonstrance and Barracouta at Banda Neira

- 13 A rare Naval General Service 1793-1840 Medal awarded to Ordinary Seaman A. Swanson, Royal Navy, among those landed from H.M.S. *Caroline* at the capture of Neira in the Banda - or Spice - Islands in August 1810

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Banda Neira, Java (Andrew Swanson.), *traces of lacquer, very fine*

£5,000-6,000

Provenance:

Christie's, November 1986.

Andrew Swanson is on published rolls as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Caroline* for the capture of Neira, in the Banda - or Spice - Islands on 9 August 1810: he was one of just 68 recipients of the appropriate clasp. Low's *The Great Battles of the British Navy* takes up the story:

'And before the end of the summer [in 1810], Captain Cole, of the *Caroline*, 36, with the *Remonstrance*, 38, Captain Foote, and the *Barracouta*, 18, Lieutenant Kenah, achieved a glorious success in the reduction of Banda, the chief of the Spice Islands. Disembarking less than 400 men, half of whom missed their way back in the dark, he first scaled the strong castle of Belgica, and then gained possession of the castle and town of Nassau, and forced the garrison of 700 Regulars and a large body of Militia to lay down their arms. This almost unique feat of arms, by which two castles and 10 Batteries, amounting to 138 guns, fell into British hands, was accomplished with only 140 sailors and 40 soldiers, and without the loss of a single man. Captain Cole was knighted, and received the Thanks of the Admiralty, Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General, and four Swords of Honour, one of which, with a letter from the crew of the *Caroline*, must have been especially gratifying to this dashing Officer.'

Swanson was likewise employed as an Ordinary Seaman aboard the *Caroline* in the operations off Java in July-September 1811.



Hoste's squadron in action at Lissa

- 14 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Lissa, Pelagosa (**Samuel Hill**), *good very fine* £4,000-5,000
Provenance:
Glendining's, January 1904 and May 1937.

Samuel Hill served as a Boy 3rd Class aboard H.M.S. *Active* for the Battle of Lissa (Vis, Croatia) on 13 March 1811. On that day, a massively outnumbered and outgunned British frigate squadron defeated a mixed squadron of French and Italian vessels for control of shipping in that portion of the Adriatic.

Aboard *Active*, Captain James Gordon had spotted the raiders in the early hours of the morning enabling a force to be assembled. As the French vessels bore down on the British, Captain William Hoste raised the signal:

'Remember Nelson.'

What resulted was later considered to be one of the finest achievements of the entire Napoleonic Wars. Hoste's squadron drove the French flagship ashore and scattered the squadron. All four of the British vessels played their part and *Active* suffered 4 killed and 24 wounded, capturing the Italian *Corona* after a fierce firefight.

She would later be commissioned into the Royal Navy as H.M.S. *Daedalus*.

Eight months later, Captain Gordon of the *Active*, with Hill transferred to the *Unite* sighted a French squadron off the island of Augusta in the morning of 29 November 1811. Captain Murray Maxwell of *Alceste* sent a telegraph to Gordon, shortly before the first shots were fired:

'Remember the Battle of Lissa.'

At 2p.m., *Active* arrived to pour fire into the *Pomone*, with *Pauline* and *Alceste* also sharing in the action. *Pomone* was suffering badly, but in a fierce 20-minutes, *Active* also took heavy fire. Gordon himself had his leg severed after he was hit with a 32-pounder carronade shot.

Unite was engaged with *Persanne*, which fired the first shots at the 32 gun ship under the command of Captain E. H. Chamberlayne. Having exchanged long range shots during the chase, *Unite* closed and took the surrender from the French Captain. By the close of play a British victory had been secured, with *Unite* suffering 2 killed and 4 wounded.



Pelagosa: *La Pomone* is laid waste by H.M.S. *Alceste* and H.M.S. *Active*

Hill appears upon the latest published roll as entitled to a single 'Lissa' clasp but he is confirmed as having served aboard *Unite* at the time of the Pelagosa action. His subsequent desertion at Tenedos in the Aegean no doubt complicated matters further down the line, but the Admiralty Claimants' List records his application for both clasps under the reference '49/2'. The above award - which was sent to the '2nd East London' postal district - appears entirely as issued.

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- 15 A unique Naval General Service Medal awarded to Blacksmith W. Tuckey, Royal Navy, whose first and last clasp actions spanned nearly thirty years



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 3 clasps, Lissa, Pelagosa, Syria (William Tuckey.), *minor contact marks, good very fine*

£6,000-8,000

A unique name and combination.

Provenance:
Cheylesmore Collection, July 1930.
Hayward, 1976.

William Tuckey was born in 1791 at Maidstone, Kent and joined H.M.S. *Active* as a Volunteer at Chatham in September 1809. Serving as a Landsman, he was subsequently present at the Battle of Lissa (Vis, Croatia), 13 March 1811. During the Battle, a massively outnumbered and outgunned British frigate squadron defeated a mixed squadron of French and Italian vessels for control of shipping in that portion of the Adriatic.

Aboard *Active*, Captain James Gordon had spotted the raiders in the early hours of the morning enabling a force to be assembled. As the French vessels bore down on the British, Captain William Hoste raised the signal:

‘Remember Nelson.’

What resulted was later considered to be one of the finest achievements of the entire Napoleonic Wars. Hoste’s squadron drove the French flagship ashore and scattered the squadron. All four of the British vessels played their part and *Active* suffered 4 killed and 24 wounded, capturing the Italian *Corona* after a fierce firefight.

She would later be commissioned into the Royal Navy as H.M.S. *Daedalus*.

Eight months later, Captain Gordon of the *Active*, with Tuckey aboard, sighted a French squadron off the island of Augusta in the morning of 29 November 1811. Captain Murray Maxwell of *Alceste* sent a telegraph to Gordon, shortly before the first shots were fired:

‘Remember the Battle of Lissa.’

At 2pm, *Active* arrived to pour fire into the *Pomone*, with *Pauline* and *Alceste* also sharing in the action. *Pomone* was suffering badly, but in a fierce 20-minutes, *Active* also took heavy fire. Gordon himself had his leg severed after he was hit with a 32-pounder carronade shot. By the close of play a British victory had been secured, with *Active* suffering 9 killed and 26 wounded, over half of the casualties for the engagement.

Transferred to *Tenedos* in June 1812, Tuckey would see his fair share of action in the United States. This would culminate with the capture of the U.S. Frigate *President* off Sandy Hook in January 1815. Having joined the chase with *Majestic*, *Endymion* and *Pomone*, it would be *Tenedos* which ranged alongside *President* to take the surrender after she had been badly damaged by the British.

With the end of hostilities, Tuckey was paid off in August 1815. Re-joining in 1826, he would see service as an Armourer's Mate and Armourer in *Ramillies*, *Talavera*, *Isis*, and *Comet*, the first steam vessel of the Royal Navy. Joining *Bellerophon* in September 1837 and appointed Blacksmith in April 1839, he served in this rank for the operations off the coast of Syria.

Finally retiring from the Royal Navy in April 1844, he was in receipt of a Wound Pension as a result of the loss of an eye in October 1842. Tuckey died at the Bread and Cheese Houses, Chatham, Kent on 16 October 1851; sold with copied research, in part completed by Captain Douglas-Morris.

16

Nelson Testimonial Medal 1844, by *E. Avern*, 61mm, white metal, the obverse featuring a bust of Nelson facing left, enclosed by a garter, 'England Expects Every Man Will do His Duty'; the reverse featuring a view of the Column in Trafalgar Square, with the National Gallery and the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields in the background, 'To Commemorate the Opening of the Nelson Testimonial in Trafalgar Squ.', the exergue dated '21 October 1844', pierced for ring suspension (Ref: Hardy 97, M.H. 531), *good very fine and rare*

£350-400



The 'Gentlemen of the Parish of St. Martins' had raised a subscription for the purpose of giving a dinner to veteran sailors on the occasion of the ceremonial opening of Nelson's Column. Unsuccessful in this regard, the fund was instead used to strike a commemorative medal to be awarded to the veterans together with a gratuity of 10 shillings. The medal was duly struck and presented on 2 April 1845 to eligible In-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital, being awarded to 39 veterans who had served at Cape St. Vincent, 35 from the Nile, 45 from Copenhagen and 238 who had fought at Trafalgar - total of 357 awards. Milford Haven states that the medals were struck for presentation to the Royal Marine guard-of-honour who were present at the ceremonial opening of the monument but this is unsubstantiated (Ref: Remember Nelson, by Thomas A. Hardy, 2005 and Naval Medals 1793-1856, by K. J. Douglas-Morris, 1987).

- 17 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (**Edwd. Owens, 81st Foot.**), *suspension claw re-affixed, edge bruising, traces of lacquer, good fine* £500-600
Provenance:
Glendining, October 1950.
Hayward, June 1975.
- Edward Owens** served with the 2nd Battalion, 81st Regiment of Foot at the Battle of Corunna on 16 January 1809. Part of Lieutenant-General Baird's Division, the regiment held the right flank of the British forces until the bulk of Sir John Moore's army had been evacuated.
- 18 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Java (**William Morgan, 59th Foot.**), *edge bruising, very fine* £700-900
Provenance:
Baldwins, 1950.
- William Morgan**, a native of Wolverhampton, was discharged to a Pension in August 1816.
- 19 Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Badajoz, Salamanca (**D. Harrow, 30th Foot.**), *edge bruising, very fine* £600-800
- Donald Harrow** was wounded in the leg at Badajoz, in the head at Salamanca and was subsequently placed on a Pension.
- 20 Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse (**John Barker, Gunr. Royal Arty.**), *heavy edge bruising, good fine* £380-420



- 21 Military General Service 1793-1814, 10 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse (**T. O'Doherty, Lieut. 40th Foot.**), *very fine* £1,800-2,200
Provenance:
Sotheby's, February 1912.

A unique combination of clasps to an Officer of the 40th Foot.

Theobald O'Doherty served with the 40th Foot as a Lieutenant on the Peninsula. He was wounded whilst with the 1st Battalion in the Pyrenees, 28 July 1813 and again, this time severely, at Toulouse on 10 April 1814 (*A History of the Peninsula War*, refers). Promoted Captain and placed on the Retired List in June 1815, he transferred to the 91st Foot in June 1821 and was stationed at Jamaica during 1824. It was whilst on the island he was imprisoned '...for conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman'. It was as a result of having, the court concluded, falsely accused Lieutenant Barnes of throwing wine into the face of Lieutenant-Colonel McDonald, the former commanding officer. O'Doherty claimed McDonald had taken no further action than to reprimand young Barnes, suggesting that McDonald did not have total command of his Regiment. The court convened at Up Park Camp Barracks, Jamaica in June 1825 and the result was that O'Doherty was dismissed from the service.

- 22 Military General Service 1793-1814, 10 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse (**W. Booth, 40th Foot.**), *edge bruising, very fine* £1,600-2,000

Provenance:

Clarke Collection, Glendining, 1912.

Thirteen 10-clasp Medals to the 40th Foot, just two of them with the above 10 clasps.

William Booth was born in Co. Armagh and enlisted in the 40th Foot in July 1795. He subsequently served in '...the West Indies, Holland, South America, the Peninsula, North America and Waterloo.' At the latter he served in Captain S. Straton's Company (Medal). Having briefly served in the 3rd Regiment of Royal Veterans, January 1820-June 1821, he was discharged at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.



- x23 'Talavera' clasp for an Army Gold Medal or Cross, gold, as issued with hinged back strap, *extremely fine and rare* £800-1,000



- x24 'Fuentes De Onor' clasp for an Army Gold Medal or Cross, gold, as issued with hinged back strap, *extremely fine and scarce* £800-1,000

25 *'A little to my right I observed the wall was somewhat shattered by some chance shot of ours which had lobbed over the glacis. I got across from the top of one ladder to another, and with every exertion, I reached the top of the wall alone.'*

My favourite Havildar, which had thrown away his pike and drawn his sword, was endeavouring to ascend with me when he was shot, his blood flew completely over me. I had scarcely got my footing on the wall when a musket shot grazed my arm just above the wrist, a spear at the same instant wounded me in the shoulder, and a grenade (which they were showering upon us) struck me a severe blow on the breast, and hurled me almost breathless back from the wall.'

Lieutenant John Pester at the assault on Sarssney, 24 November 1802.

The outstanding - and unique - Army of India Medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Pester, 2nd Bengal Native Infantry; a natural leader from the outset, Pester was at the forefront of some of the most challenging sieges faced by the British in India

During the Second Mahratta War General Lake was quick to recognise Pester's talents, assigning him important staff duties. At the sieges of Allighur and Deig Pester acted as liaison between the General's headquarters and the scene of heaviest fighting, while at the Battle of Delhi he rode at the head of his regiment and had his horse shot from under him

His diary, later published as *War and Sport in India 1802-1806*, forms a remarkable history of the campaign and is widely quoted in historical reference works



Army of India 1799-1826, 3 clasps, Allighur, Battle of Delhi, Capture of Deig (Lieut. J. Pester. 2nd N.I.), short-hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *good very fine*

£10,000-12,000

John Pester was born at Odcombe, Somerset in 1778, the son of Emanuel and Peggy Pester. In 1800 he entered the East India Company's service as an Ensign in the 2nd Bengal Native Infantry. On 17 July 1801 he was advanced to Lieutenant.

In 1802 Pester's regiment was sent to the Doab, a marshy region at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamuna rivers. The Doab formed the extremity of Company territory in Bengal and its *zemindars* (land owners) were in open rebellion. They refused to pay taxes and defied the British from their ancient mud forts. The term 'mud fort' is really a misnomer, for mud walls were often reinforced with timber, were easy for a garrison to repair, and proved highly resistant to artillery fire.

The British army sent to pacify the Doab was commanded by General Lake, a veteran of the American Revolutionary War. Pester soon became adept at siege warfare, fighting in the British trenches at the mud forts of Sarssney, Bijighur and Kachaura. Lake encouraged his officers to keep diaries of their service, and Pester's description of the assault on Sarssney is especially vivid (see above). Pester led a storming party to Sarssney's walls and fought very bravely, incurring severe wounds. His diary reveals countless 'narrow escapes'.

Following this so-called 'Mud War', the 2nd Native Infantry were put on leave at Bareilly during the early months of 1803. With fellow officers, Pester indulged in tiger shooting and enjoyed all there was to offer. On 12 June the regiment arrived in cantonments at Shikohabad.

The Second Mahratta War, 1803-1805

Throughout the 18th century, a febrile confederacy of rulers from the Mahratta warrior caste held much of central and northern India. The region of Hindustan was presided over by the most powerful, Scindhia of Gwalior. In early 1803, during the Peace of Amiens, Napoleon sent 300 French officers to Scindhia with the aim of creating an 'Army of Hindustan'. These officers landed at Pondicherry in June 1803, and by September they had trained 11 battalions in European methods. General Perron, the most senior, established his headquarters in the ancient city of Koil and became Scindhia's regent. The British Governor-General Richard Wellesley sent General Lake with 10,500 men to counter the Mahratta threat. Deeply concerned by the French presence, he wrote to Lake:

'The effectual demolition of the French state, erected by M. Perron on the banks of the Jumna, [is] the primary object of the campaign'.

Lake's army left Cawnpore on 7 August and headed north-west along the Grand Trunk Road towards Koil. His force was composed almost entirely of Bengal Native Regiments, the only King's Regiments being the 76th Foot and the 8th, 27th and 29th Light Dragoons. Lake's 10,500 fighting men were encumbered by a vast baggage train; Thomas Seaton, one of Lake's aides during the campaign, estimated the camp followers to have numbered 100,000 (*From Cadet to Colonel* refers). Seaton complained that on a day's march, the advance guard would be in the next day's camp before the end of the train had left the previous camp. Owing to the severe heat, Lake's army would commence a march at 3 a.m. and then bivouac during the hottest time of day.

The 2nd Native Infantry marched from Shikohabad, joining Lake at Etah on 23 August. When war was declared on 26 August, Lake had already crossed into Mahratta territory.

'One of the most extraordinary feats that I have heard of in this country.'

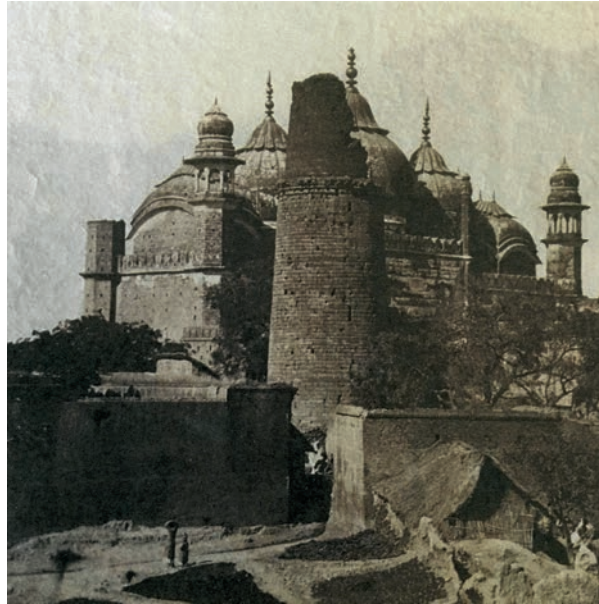
- Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington, on the capture of Allighur

Protecting Koil was the imposing hill-fortress of Allighur. Allighur comprised circular towers with superb fields of fire, a good glacis, and a moat 32 feet deep and 200 feet wide. Any attacking force had to cross a narrow causeway over the moat, the garrison's 'killing zone'. Allighur had a large garrison with excellent Mahratta cannon, and sufficient provisions for a long siege.

Lake's advance guard neared Koil on 27 August, and saw General Perron's Mahratta army of 20,000 breaking camp just east of the city. Perron formed his army into a defensive line with a deep swamp protecting his front. Lake avoided a frontal assault and instead moved eastwards towards a Mahratta-held village guarding Perron's left flank. Pester takes up the story:

'The General did me the honour to send me repeatedly with orders during the affair, as his staff were all employed. I had my grey horse, Collector, shot through the neck in attacking the village with the advanced guard; he bled a good deal, but my other horses were with the line, in the rear, and I could not dismount him for nearly an hour after he was wounded.'

The village was taken after a sharp skirmish involving the 27th and 29th Light Dragoons, to whom Pester was seconded. Perron's Mahrattas withdrew to avoid being outflanked. As they streamed into Allighur they formed perfect targets for 6-pounder 'galloper guns' accompanying the British cavalry, and fell in their hundreds. The guns of Allighur attempted to respond, but could not find the range. Lake's army seized Koil and captured Perron's headquarters - by now an opulent estate with landscaped gardens known as the *Sahib Bagh* - before setting up camp south of Allighur. After five days of futile negotiations, Lake resolved to assault the fortress on 4 September. Pester states:



The fortress at Allighur: following its capture, General Lake permitted his victorious army 'three hours of plunder'

'Four companies of the 76th, with a proportion of men from the native corps, formed the storming party, and a quarter of an hour before day broke the whole advanced in silence and in a most steady becoming manner. I was ordered by the General to accompany the storming party, and to bring immediate information if any support should be required.'

Even with the cover of darkness, the stormers came under a murderous cross-fire as they ran over the causeway and reached the main gate. Attempts to place scaling ladders failed, as the Mahrattas had stationed pikemen atop the ramparts. The 6-pounder gun brought to blast in the main gate was found to have no effect, even when placed flush against the gates with a double powder charge. With great difficulty, a 12-pounder was wrestled into position. Pester continues:

'Never did I witness such a scene before the second gun could be hauled up; the sortie was become a perfect slaughter-house, and it was with the greatest difficulty that we dragged the gun over our killed and wounded. Nothing could exceed the determined gallantry with which our troops struggled under this most destructive fire. The enemy, too, fought desperately, and many of them actually stepped out upon our own ladders which were placed against the wall to meet our men ascending, but British valour prevailed.'

After the 12-pounder had fired five discharges, the gate finally gave way. The 76th poured through, followed by both battalions of the 4th Native Infantry. To their horror, the 'main gate' turned out to be merely an outerwork. Three more gates had to be forced, and each time the stormers had to manoeuvre the 12-pounder into place while subjected to withering cross-fire. Between the third and fourth gates lay a quarter of a mile of exposed glacis, over which the 76th led the British assault. Having lugged the 12-pounder all this distance at a terrible cost in lives, it was found insufficient to blast the final gate. Major MacLeod of the 76th then succeeded in forcing the postern gate, whereupon Company forces swept into the fort and inflicted immense slaughter on the Mahrattas. At least 2,000 Mahrattas were said to have died. Company losses were 59 killed, 212 wounded. Pester records that Lake permitted his army 'three hours of plunder'.

Advance on Delhi

On 5 September, reports reached Lake's army that some 5,000 Mahratta cavalry under a French officer had attacked the British baggage train at Shikohabad, setting fire to bungalows and taking hundreds of prisoners, including the wife of Lake's Aide de Camp. Lake now felt justified in waging a 'hard war'. The following day he received Perron's surrender. Perron was now out of favour with Scindhia, and wanted to leave India with as much of his fortune as possible. By interrogating him Lake obtained much valuable information about the Mahratta forces and Hindustan's topology.

That same day Lake received information that a large Mahratta force commanded by one of Perron's subordinates, a certain Louis Bourquin, was 'preparing to dispute the passage of the Jumna with us.' Pester had grave concerns:

‘The river at this season is nowhere fordable, and it is reasonable to conclude that much blood will be spilt on the banks of the Jumna before we cross it.’

Lake left the 1st Battalion, 4th Native Infantry in Allighur and began the 80-mile march northwest towards Delhi and Bourquin’s army on the River Jumna. After 50 miles he encountered the fort at Khurja, taking it without a shot being fired, for the garrison fled in terror before ‘the army that took Allighur’. Lake’s force marched west on 10 September through marshy land with high, obscuring ‘elephant’ grass. This grass was to play a major role in the forthcoming battle.

Bourquin crossed the Jumna at Patparganj on 9 September, setting up an entrenched position south of the river. His army comprised 14 battalions of Mahratta regular infantry, led by French officers, with over 100 cannon in support. 5,000 Hindustani horse protected his right flank, while an equal number of Sikh mercenary cavalry guarded his left. Lake approached at 9 a.m. on 11 September. He now had just 4,500 fighting men: 3 cavalry regiments, 7 sepoy battalions, the 76th Foot, and 8 guns. His army had marched 18 miles since 3 a.m., and was suffering from chronic heatstroke and dehydration. Lake had actually ordered his men to bivouac and rest after their march; due to the long grass he had no idea of the Mahratta army’s presence just two miles away. The 76th Foot had cooked their breakfast and were bathing in a nearby stream when Bourquin pounced.

‘In history there is not a single instance recorded of so formidable a force, aided by even a more formidable train of artillery, being so completely annihilated by a handful of men.’

- Lieutenant John Pester’s diary entry on the day of the Battle of Delhi



General Lake advances on Delhi

Just after 10 a.m., Lake’s picquets came under fire from Mahratta horsemen. Hoping to deter the Mahrattas with a show of force, Lake advanced at the head of his cavalry (the 27th Dragoons, 2nd & 3rd Native Cavalry). He was in fact being led into a trap. The Mahratta horsemen withdrew as Lake pursued them, when suddenly 100 Mahratta cannon, hidden in long grass, erupted in a hideous salvo. Lake’s men fell around him, but spurning retreat he led them forward in a heroic charge, which though costly may have saved the British army.

Lake’s charge gave the British infantry time to reorganise and form up. With the remnants of his cavalry, he broke away from the Mahrattas and slowly withdrew. Bourquin took the bait: a great cheer went up from the Mahratta infantry as they set off in pursuit, leaving their strong defensive positions. Their cheers were cut short when they saw the cavalry peel off to reveal the British infantry advancing in perfect order, bayonets fixed.

Pester advanced at the head of the 2nd Native Infantry, on the left wing. He writes that despite a furious Mahratta cannonade, the troops 'advanced most gallantly, without taking their muskets from their shoulders'. His horse fell victim to the first Mahratta volley. Seeing the sepoys beginning to waver, he mounted a stray and rode in front of the line shouting encouragement. General St. John, commanding the infantry, did not see him when he gave the order "Fire". Pester writes that he 'miraculously' escaped unhurt.

After this volley the British infantry drove back the Mahrattas and captured their guns. Bourquin's Sikh and Hindustani cavalry played no part in the battle and withdrew in panic. The infantry chased the Mahrattas to the Jumna crossing, inflicting terrible slaughter, while the cavalry kept up the pursuit until reaching Delhi. Mahratta losses exceeded 4,000.

Bourquin and the French officers surrendered on 15 September. The following day Lake crossed the Jumna and entered Delhi. There the Emperor, Shah Alam II, placed himself under British protection. Within a fortnight of crossing the Mahratta border, Lake had eliminated French power in northern India.

Capture of Deig



The ruins of Deig

Lake went on to capture Agra on 17 October. For his bravery and example at the battle of Delhi, Pester was promoted to Brigade Major of 4th Brigade nine days later.

Another Mahratta ruler, Holkar of Indoor, made incursions into British-held territory in the summer of 1804. Holkar had rejoiced at seeing his old rival Scindhia so humiliated by the British, and lent him no assistance. Now he feared losing his estates. Holkar unsuccessfully besieged Delhi on 7-15 September, and the following month Lake went on the offensive. Despite reinforcements from the Raja of Bhurtpoor, Holkar's army of 15,000 was routed by Colonel Monson and Major-General J. H. Fraser at the battle of Deig on 13 November. Lake, leading the cavalry, joined forces with Monson and Fraser on 28 November. Colonel Don, marching from Agra with supplies and a large siege train, joined Lake on 1 December. Ten days later the siege of Deig began.

Deig was a formidable fortress, surrounded by five miles of thick mud walls and encircled by marshes. The only part of the fortress which could be attacked over solid ground was its strongest part, the *Shah Burj*, an intricate bastion mounted with a 70-pounder gun. Lake ordered a column of five regiments to attack the *Shah Burj*, spearheaded by the 76th Foot and the 1st European Regiment. Pester and the 2nd Native Infantry were also in this column, advancing silently during the night of 21 December. He recounts:

'Between our batteries and the breach the ground was very much broken. The troops were silent as death on our approach, but we were no sooner discovered from the works than the whole face was completely illuminated by the enemy's cannon and musketry. The shot flew like hail, and many a gallant fellow dropped; it was, however, no check to us, and instead of returning a single shot we rushed on, with the bayonet, and gained the summit of the breach.'

Pester records that the *Shah Burj* was taken after 20 minutes of bitter fighting. The enemy withdrew to the inner fortress and continued to defy the British until Christmas Day, whereupon Lake's army stormed into Holkar's palace. Pester had been assigned by Lake to the Prize Committee, and was responsible for finding Holkar's most valuable possessions. He located three *lacs* of rupees in a vault under the palace, and sent all treasure to the Artillery Park with an armed guard.

At the end of hostilities, Pester returned to Bareilly and resumed his tiger shooting. In April 1806 he returned to England on board H.M.S. *Cumberland*, stopping at St. Helena. He married Eliza Phelps in 1811, but had no children. He later returned to India, and was put in charge of the Intelligence Department during the Third Mahratta War. He retired in 1826 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, his service record stating that he was never missing for a day except when on sick leave. He died at Millbrook, near Southampton, in 1856.

Pester's diary was published by his great-nephew in London in 1913, under the title *War and Sport in India 1802-1806*. It is the accepted history of the Second Mahratta War.

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26 Waterloo 1815 (**Bury Bridge, 1st Reg. Dragoon Guards.**), with original steel clip and replacement ring suspension, *edge bruises, nearly extremely fine* £1,200-1,500

Provenance:

Gray Collection, 1908.
 Glendining's, October 1950.

Bury Bridge served as a Trooper in the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Fuller. With 32 officers and 555 men, the 1st Dragoon Guards were the largest British heavy cavalry regiment at Waterloo. They were brigaded with the Household Cavalry under Major-General Lord Edward Somerset, and helped to cover Wellington's retreat from Quatre Bras on 17 June. That night Wellington redeployed his army on the ridge of Mont St. Jean, 11 miles south of Brussels, with the village of Waterloo as his Headquarters. He positioned Somerset's Brigade on the reverse slope just west of the Brussels-Charleroi road.

When Napoleon launched his main infantry attack at 1.30 p.m. the following day, consisting of D'Erlon's Corps, he sent Milhaud's Corps of Cuirassiers (armoured heavy cavalry) in support. The French Cuirassiers advanced to the left of the Allied-held farmhouse of La Haye Sainte, catching the Hanoverian Luneberg Battalion in line and annihilating it almost to a man. The Cuirassiers were armed with extra-long sabres which enabled them to thrust at wounded men lying on the ground without leaving the saddle.

Just when Wellington's centre appeared to be crumbling, Lord Uxbridge, commander of the Allied Cavalry Corps, ordered both brigades of British Heavy Cavalry to charge. While Ponsonby's Union Brigade (including the famous 'Scots Greys') made for D'Erlon's infantry, Somerset's Household Brigade engaged Milhaud's Cuirassiers. The Cuirassiers' longer sabres gave them a considerable advantage against their British counterparts, who did not wear cuirasses. Somerset's Brigade was also heavily outnumbered. Despite these handicaps, the British troopers succeeded in routing the Cuirassiers and saving Wellington's position. Somerset's Brigade suffered appalling casualties in this action, the 1st Dragoon Guards losing 7 officers and 37 men killed, 4 officers and 100 men wounded. A further 124 men were 'missing'.



- 27 Waterloo 1815 (**Edward Allen, 3rd Batt. Grenad. Guards.**), original steel clip and replacement split-ring suspension, *edge bruising, good very fine*

£1,000-1,400

Provenance:
Spink, 1959.

Edward Allen served as a Private in Lieutenant-Colonel The Honourable H. P. Townshend's Company, 3rd Battalion, 1st Foot Guards. He would therefore have fought at Quatre Bras on 16 June, when the 3rd Battalion, part of Maitland's 1st Guards Brigade, expelled the French from Bossu Wood and tipped the scales in Wellington's favour. The Guards arrived at a critical time: Halkett's 5th Brigade had just been caught in line by Kellerman's Cuirassiers, the 69th Foot losing their King's Colour. Halkett's Brigade fled for the safety of Bossu Wood, Jérôme's Division in hot pursuit. The Guards counter-attacked and retook the wood with heavy loss, stalling the French advance.

At the battle of Waterloo on 18 June, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 1st Foot Guards were deployed on the reverse slope of the Mont St. Jean ridge, forming the centre-right of Wellington's line. Meanwhile their Light Companies, under Lord Saltoun, held the orchard adjacent to Hougomont farm and were pivotal to its defence. At 4 p.m. the 2nd and 3rd Battalions formed square to repel a succession of charges by elite French cavalry regiments, notably the Red (Dutch) Lancers of the Imperial Guard. The 1st Foot Guards faced their greatest challenge at 8 p.m., when Napoleon committed his formidable Imperial Guard Infantry in a last bid for victory. The Imperial Guard had never been beaten before: when the French army saw their famous bearskins, they felt sure that Wellington's line would collapse.

As the Imperial Guard ascended the ridge, Wellington gave Maitland the famous order "Now Maitland, now's your time!", whereupon both battalions of the 1st Foot Guards sprang up from their prone positions and delivered a series of devastating volleys. The Imperial Guard faltered for the first time in its proud history. Its battalions attempted to form line in order to return fire (for this purpose they had advanced in square, not column as widely believed), but a perfectly-timed flanking movement by the British 52nd (Oxfordshire) Light Infantry broke their formation. A battery of Dutch Foot Artillery meanwhile poured canister into the wavering mass. The order "La Garde recule!" went round, followed by cries of "sauve qui peut!" as the French Army's morale collapsed. The Allied pursuit did not stop until Paris was reached.

For their part in defeating the Imperial Guard, the 1st Foot Guards were awarded the title 'Grenadier Guards' by the Prince Regent. As such they are the only British Regiment whose name derives from a feat achieved in battle. After Waterloo the 1st Foot Guards became entirely Grenadiers, wearing bearskins with distinctive white plumes. It is a myth, however, that they defeated the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, for Napoleon had sent his elite Grenadiers to defend Plancenoit against the Prussians. Instead the 1st Foot Guards fought the Imperial Guard Chasseurs, who also wore bearskins. In all the smoke and confusion, the Chasseurs were mistaken for Grenadiers.

Waterloo 1815 (**William Downes, 28th Regiment Foot**), fitted with replacement steel clip and split ring suspension, *edge bruising, otherwise very fine*

£2,000-2,500

William Downes was born at Bishops Tawton, Devon, and enlisted into the 28th Regiment, from the Royal Army Reserve, on 3 October 1804. He served in the Hundred Days' Campaign in Captain Henry Moriarty's Company of the 1st Battalion, 28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment of Foot. Part of Sir James Kempt's Brigade in Picton's 5th Division, the 28th were heavily engaged at the Battle of Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815. Forming square, the 28th stood firm against repeated attacks from French cavalry. This action is immortalised in a painting by Lady Butler (1846-1933), which erroneously shows the 28th wearing Belgian shakos instead of their distinctive Stovepipes.



The 28th at Quatre Bras

At the Battle of Waterloo two days later, Picton's Division were positioned on the reverse slope just east of the Brussels-Charleroi road, forming the centre-left of Wellington's line. Veterans of the Peninsular War, the 28th were proficient in the 'reverse slope' tactic developed by Wellington to repulse dense formations of French infantry. Following a heavy bombardment by the French 'Grand Battery', at 1.30pm d'Erlon's I Corps - totalling 14,000 infantry - advanced towards Wellington's centre-left in four huge divisional columns, each with a frontage of about 200 files.

The leftmost division under Quiot peeled off to attack the Allied-held farmhouse of La Haye Sainte, defended by the King's German Legion. Quiot approached the strongpoint from the south and west, sending another brigade under Bourgeois to attack the eastern side. Squadrons of French Cuirassiers advanced in support, cutting to pieces the unfortunate Luneberg Battalion, sent by the Prince of Orange - in line formation - to re-inforce La Haye Sainte's garrison. The French appeared to be winning: they had surrounded the farmhouse, driving back Bylandt's Dutch brigade. About 100 paces behind Bylandt were the British brigades of Kempt and Pack.

Kempt's brigade opened fire on Bourgeois' brigade as it crossed the Chemin d'Ohain, a sunken road running east from La Haye Sainte. This feature disrupted the French formation and temporarily delayed Bourgeois' advance, but the French had learned from previous encounters with British infantry and had spread out into line, ready to return fire. Their volleys tore into the British lines, killing Picton and inflicting murderous casualties. Pack's brigade started to waver in the face of overwhelming numbers, and the Allied centre seemed about to collapse. At this critical moment, Lord Uxbridge committed the Household and Union Brigades of British heavy cavalry. Their charge against d'Erlon's Corps was unexpected and highly successful, driving the French back in disorder and saving Wellington's position. D'Erlon's shattered Corps would not regroup until 4p.m., by which time the Prussian Army already threatened Napoleon's right.

When La Haye Sainte fell to the French at 6p.m., Marshal Ney brought artillery forward to pulverise Wellington's centre. The brigades of Pack and Kempt were devastated, the 28th Foot enduring particularly heavy losses. The regiment sustained 252 casualties by the close of battle, from an original complement of 557.

The 28th made an important contribution to the Allied victory: in delaying the advance of Bourgeois' brigade they took some of the pressure off La Haye Sainte, allowing its garrison to fight on. Kempt and the 28th Foot received special mentions in Wellington's Waterloo Dispatch for their bravery at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

Discharged to the 3rd Royal Veteran Battalion in April 1820, Downes was finally discharged on disbandment of that unit at Plymouth on 25 July 1821.



- 29 Waterloo 1815 (Assist. Surg. W. Barry, 1st Batt. 40th Reg. Foot.), fitted with ornate replacement silver ball and swivel bar suspension, *good very fine*

£2,500-3,000

Provenance:

Harris Collection, Sotheby's, June 1984.

Glendining's, December 1985.

William Barry was born in February 1785, second son of the Reverend Henry William Barry, Vicar of All Saint's, Hereford. Having been a Hospital Mate, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the 40th Foot in January 1810.

Having then served with the Regiment at Busaco, Nivelle, Orthes and Toulouse, Barry would have been stationed at Ghent with the 1st Battalion in early 1815. On 26 May 1815, Major A. R. Heyland arrived with a detachment from the 2nd Battalion and assumed command. With the possibility of battle rising to fever pitch, the Regiment was ordered to arms at 30 minutes' notice on 16 June. Marching constantly for the best part of two days, with scarcely time to rest, they reached the lines on the eve of the battle. The Regimental History takes up the story:

'The next morning, the ever memorable 18th June, the 40th took up its position in the place assigned to it on the field of battle, arriving there, after a short march, between 9 and 10am. It was, with the 4th and 27th Regiments, formed into the Tenth Infantry Brigade, which, with the Fourth Hanoverian Brigade and the Seventh British Brigade of Artillery, were to form the Sixth Division, under the command of Sir Lowry Cole. In this battle the 40th, after being subjected to a heavy artillery fire, which did terrible execution in its ranks, was afterwards specially engaged in receiving and repulsing continual charges of the enemy's cavalry, and eventually the final attack of the French on the left centre of the British position. For hours the regiment was forced to remain stationary, sometimes in line, sometimes in square, according to whether it was infantry or cavalry which it had to resist. The charges of the cavalry especially were determined and persistently repeated, but with the utmost steadiness the 40th held its ground, and, under most trying circumstances, maintained its old reputation.'

Lieutenant Wray graphically describes the hell which Barry and the men formed up to receive:

'At about half past eleven the action commenced with the Artillery, and about twelve the whole lines were engaged in general action. We for the first four hours covered the guns of the division without firing a shot, and at this same time under the most destructive fire that was ever felt. During this time we had three companies almost cut to pieces, one shot killed and wounded twenty-two of the 4th Company, another of the same kind (round shot) killed poor Fisher (my Captain) and eighteen of

our Company (the 5th), and another took the 8th, and killed and wounded twenty-three; this all happened by our being in open column of quarter distance and the shot took us in the flank. At the same time poor Fisher was hit, I was speaking to him, and I got all his brains all over, his head was blown to atoms.'

The Regiment remained as support until 2 p.m. at the farm of Mont St. Jean. It was then advanced towards the farm of La Haye Sainte, taking position on the opposite side of the road. They had suffered great losses:

'At last, about 7pm, when wearied with waiting, the Duke of Wellington himself rode up to the regiment and gave the command to advance. This order was eagerly obeyed, and with a cheer the line moved forward. The right of the regiment now took part in the recapture of La Haye Sainte, and the whole joined in the pursuit of the retreating enemy. During the latter part of the engagement, the commanding officer, Major Heyland, having been killed, the regiment was commanded by Major Fielding Browne.'

With Heyland having been shot through the heart at the point of victory, it seems possible that Barry would have been called, in vain, to tend his gallant commander in his final moments. The Regiment finished the day with 170 killed or wounded.

Having qualified at Glasgow in 1818, Barry was appointed a Surgeon on the Staff in November 1821, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals in November 1825 and retired in June 1828. Barry died at Bath in June 1863 and is buried in the Abbey Cemetery.

The Waterloo Medal of Major Heyland was sold in these rooms, April 2015.

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| 30 | <p>Waterloo 1815 (Corp. William Ings [sic], 1st Batt. 40th Reg. Foot.), fitted with original steel clip and replacement split ring suspension, with privately-made slide bar attractively engraved 'Peninsula', <i>light tooling over rank, edge bruising, very fine</i></p> <p>Provenance:
Glendining, 17 June 1908.</p> <p>William Inge served in Captain J. Lowry's Company, 1st Battalion, 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot. Initially kept in reserve, the 40th bolstered Wellington's centre after La Haye Sainte fell at 6 p.m., helping to drive back the Imperial Guard.</p> | £800-1,000 |
| 31 | <p>Waterloo 1815 (Lieut. J. Anthony 1st Battn. 40 Regt.), fitted with ornate replacement silver ring, large ball and straight-bar suspension, <i>unofficially, but contemporarily re-engraved naming, very fine</i>, with original riband</p> <p>James Anthony, who was commissioned Lieutenant in May 1811, was severely wounded at the Battle of Vittoria, 21 June 1813 and led the burial of Lieutenant Anthony Malone following the Battle of Toulouse, 10 April 1814. Serving in Captain C. Ellis's Company at Waterloo, Anthony was wounded for a second time and placed on Half-Pay in November 1819. He appears to have re-purchased his commission into the 22nd Foot in September 1832 but did not live to claim his Military General Service Medal.</p> | £400-500 |
| 32 | <p>Waterloo 1815 (Serj. Tho. Hurford, 2nd Batt. 59th Reg. Foot.), fitted with replacement silver straight-bar suspension, <i>heavy edge bruising, nearly very fine</i></p> <p>Provenance:
Ex-Gray Collection, 1908.</p> <p>Thomas Hurford served in Captain L. A. De Noe's Company at Waterloo.</p> | £1,000-1,400 |
| 33 | <p>Waterloo 1815 (John Connelly 1st Batt 91st Regt. Foot), renamed, with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, <i>good fine</i></p> <p>John Connolly served as a Private with Captain J. Welch's Company, 1st Battalion, 91st Regiment of Foot. The 91st Foot were part of Johnstone's 6th Brigade in Lieutenant-General Lord Hill's II Corps. As such they were stationed in reserve around the village of Merbe Braine, protecting Wellington's right flank and his lines of communication to Ostend.</p> | £200-300 |

- 34 Waterloo 1815 (**James Mills, Royal Artill. Drivers.**), fitted with steel clip and replacement split-ring suspension, *edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine* £600-800
James Mills served as a Driver in Major N. Turner's 'A' Troop, Royal Artillery Drivers.
- 35 Candahar 1842 (**Private Benjamin Stroud H.M. 40th Regiment**), naming correctly engraved in running script, fitted with replacement straight-bar suspension, *edge bruising, light contact marks, nearly very fine* £500-600
 Approximately 130 medals issued to Europeans with this reverse, including 64 to the 40th Regiment. Biddulph states that of the 64 'Candahar' medals struck for the 40th Foot, 42 were for relatives of the deceased officers and soldiers and 22 for the sick and invalided.
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- 36 Candahar 1842 (**William Fison 40th Regt.**), naming engraved in upright serif capitals, fitted with replacement straight-bar suspension, *very fine* £500-600
 Approximately 130 medals issued to Europeans with this reverse, including 64 to the 40th Regiment. Biddulph states that of the 64 'Candahar' medals struck for the 40th Foot, 42 were for relatives of the deceased officers and soldiers and 22 for the sick and invalided.
- 37 Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (**Sergt. David Gibson H.M. 40th Regt.**), fitted with replacement straight-bar suspension, *pitting and edge wear, fine* £240-280
- 38 Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (**Private John Hall H.M. 40th Regt.**), fitted with replacement straight-bar suspension, *pitting and some edge wear, good fine* £280-320
- 39 Maharajpoor Star 1843 (**Private Michael Noon H.M. 40th Regt.**), fitted with neat split ring and loop suspension, *a little polished, nearly very fine* £300-360
- 40 Punniar Star 1843 (**Sergeant R. Williams Scindiah's Reformed Contingent**), Punniar reverse with replacement straight bar suspension, *very fine* £160-200
- 41 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (**2150. Michl. Drudy, 40th Foot.**), *edge bruising, good very fine* £300-350
- 42 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1860 to 1861 (**3129 R. Tiner, 40th Regt.**), *edge bruising, nearly very fine and scarce* £340-380
 Just 13 Medals dated '1860 to 1861' to the 40th Regiment.
- 43 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1860 to 1864 (**2658 J. Smith, 40th Regt.**), *good very fine* £300-350
- 44 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1860 to 1864 (**302 J. Williams, 40th Regt.**), *post slightly bent, otherwise good very fine* £300-350
- 45 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861 to 1864 (**489 J Bellew, 40th Regt.**), *claw re-affixed, edge wear, nearly very fine* £280-320

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| x46 | New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861-1866 (Wm. Cosgrave, Auckd. Mila.), <i>tightened suspension claw, officially re-impressed naming, very fine</i> | £100-150 |
| 47 | New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1864 (791 D McGinty, 40th Regt.), <i>minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine</i>
33 Medals dated '1864' to the 40th Regiment. | £340-380 |
| 48 | New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1864 (758 T Cox, 40th Regt.), <i>good very fine</i>
33 Medals dated '1864' to the 40th Regiment. | £300-350 |
| 49 | Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Chilianwala (Gunner Fras. Lyons, 1st Tp. 3rd. Bde. H. Arty.), <i>suspension scroll a little twisted, edge bruising, good fine</i> | £240-280 |
| 50 | Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Azoff (John Money. R.M.), officially impressed naming, <i>contact marks, nearly very fine</i> | £160-200 |
| 51 | Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (Pte. Hugh Anderson. 30th. Foot.), contemporarily engraved naming, <i>light contact marks and edge wear at 9 o'clock, nearly very fine</i>
Hugh Anderson was wounded at the Alma, on 20 September 1854. An old collector's note states:
'Verified from roll at R.H.Q., Fulwood Barracks, Prestons. Entitled to Alma and Sebastopol bars.' | £140-180 |
| 52 | Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (J. Russell. 32nd Regt.), officially impressed naming, <i>edge bruising, nearly very fine</i> | £140-180 |
| 53 | Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (2155. Alexander. Eagar. 82nd. Regiment.), regimentally impressed naming, <i>heavy contact marks, fair</i> | £100-140 |
| 54 | Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Inkermann, Sebastopol (John Fitzgerald 44th. Regt.), officially impressed naming, <i>heavy wear overall, thus fine</i> | £180-220 |
| 55 | Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (A. Wells. 30th. Regt.), officially impressed naming, <i>edge bruising, otherwise very fine</i> | £300-350 |
| 56 | Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (J. Thorp. 4th Lt. Dragns.), officially impressed naming, <i>post slightly bent, otherwise very fine</i>
Provenance:
Woolley & Wallis, 1980s.

Sold with roll confirmation of all four clasps. The recipient was present at Balaklava; together with an old note stating 'Rode in the Charge'. | £600-800 |

SPINK

Our next auction of

Orders, Decorations and Medals

will be held on 28th-29th November 2018

Closing date for consignments early to late October

57

'Time has not served to dim my respect and admiration for the bravery and devotion of this little group of Grenadiers in the defence of their Colours on the day of Inkermann. The tattered fragments of those Colours have found their final resting place on the walls of the Guards' Chapel. I feel confident that none of my readers is so cynical as to smile if I admit that I never enter that treasure house of memorials, so dear to every member of the Brigade of Guards, and feel able to gaze without emotion on the Colours which served as our rallying point on the dark upland of Inkermann.'

General Sir George Higginson, who served as Adjutant of the 3rd Grenadiers at Inkermann.

An emotive Inkermann casualty's Crimea Medal awarded to Private H. Woolven, Grenadier Guards, a member of the 3rd Battalion who was killed in action in the Right Flank Company's celebrated defence of the Colours following the epic struggle to capture - and hold - the Sandbag Battery: three members of his Battalion won the V.C. on the same occasion



Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (H. Woolven, Grenadier Gds.), officially impressed naming, original riband, *nearly extremely fine*

£1,200-1,500

Henry Wollven was born in Billingshurst, Sussex, about 1832, and was serving as a Private in the Grenadiers at Windsor by the time of the 1851 census. He was subsequently embarked for the Crimea as a member of the 3rd Company, 3rd Battalion, in which capacity he was present at Alma, in addition to the operations before Sebastopol.

Woolven was also engaged at the battle of Inkermann on 5 November 1854, when his Company, under Captain Edwyn Burnaby, suffered severe casualties in the epic struggle to secure the Sandbag feature and defend the Colours. Of the total of 76 Grenadiers who were killed in the battle, 22 were from Wollven's 3rd - Right Flank - Company; nearly 150 Grenadiers were severely wounded in the battle.

Three soldiers of the 3rd Battalion were awarded the Victoria Cross for their gallantry at Inkermann, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Russell, Bt., V.C. (1826-83); General Lord Henry Percy, V.C., K.C.B. (1817-77) and Captain Anthony Palmer, V.C. (1819-92).

By way of summary of those memorable events, the following extract has been taken from the Weapons and Warfare website:

'On the heights of Inkerman on the morning of 5 November 1854, a huge Russian column emerged from Sevastopol to break into and outflank the British right, and to break up the organised siege.'



Right Flank Company, 3rd Grenadiers at the Sandbag Battery, Inkermann, 5 November 1854

The battle which ensued was fought in a mist, which made cohesion and control difficult for both sides. It was a day of regimental officers and for soldiers rather than for manoeuvres of High Command; and it was one of the hardest and most gruelling battles the Regiment has ever fought.

Desperate fighting dominated by the bayonets of the Grenadiers centred round the taking and retaking of the Sandbag Battery, from which the Russians had driven a British picquet at the start of the engagement.

The only Colours in the Army carried that day were those of the 3rd Battalion. Passed from hand to hand, regardless of rank, they were the rallying point for a part of the battalion cut off in the Sandbag Battery and isolated from the rest of their Division. The detachment, about a hundred Grenadiers, fought their way back through a mass of Russians, all bent on the capture of the precious symbols of a British Regiment's life. The Adjutant, Captain Higginson, later General Sir George Higginson, described the scene:

‘Clustered round the Colours, with scarcely a round of ammunition left, the men pressed slowly backwards, keeping their front full towards the enemy, their bayonets ready at the “charge”. As a comrade fell, wounded or dead, his fellow took his place and maintained the compactness of the gradually diminishing group that held on with unflinching stubbornness in protecting the flags. More than once from the lips of this devoted band of non-commissioned officers and rank-and-file came the shout, “Hold up the Colours!” fearing, no doubt, that in the mist and smoke they might lose sight or touch of those honoured emblems, which they were determined to preserve, or in their defence to die. The two young officers, Verschoyle and Turner, raised them well above their heads, half unfurled, and in this order we moved slowly back, exposed to fire, fortunately desultory and ill-aimed, from front, rear, and left flank. Happily the ground on our right was so precipitous as to deter the enemy from attempting to outflank us on that side. As from time to time some Russian soldiers, more adventurous than their fellows, sprang forward towards our compact group, two or three of our Grenadiers would dash out with the bayonet and compel speedy retreat. Nevertheless, our position was critical. By the time, however, we had traversed half the distance to the breastworks of the Second Division (which I proved by subsequent measurement to be 700 yards distant from the Sandbag Battery), the pressure on our rear and left was relaxed, the Russian column having been sternly repulsed by the force occupying the ridge; while our men welcomed with a cheer a company of Zouaves bringing up at last on our right the timely aid which General Bosquet had, no doubt for sufficient reasons, been prevented from sending earlier. The enemy on our immediate front soon realised the danger of a further advance and fell back. Free at length to rejoin our main body, we hastened our pace, and soon descried the Duke of Cambridge and the rest of our Brigade on the crest of the ridge. I shall never forget the cheer with which the returning Colours were welcomed by all ranks; H.R.H. being almost moved to tears for, as they all said, “We had given you up for lost.”

Many a time have my thoughts flown back over the waste of years to this stirring episode; many a time I have told the story among friends; never until now have I ventured to commit it to writing; for, indeed, my pen would have failed at any time in an attempt to impress a reader with the varying emotion which filled my mind while the safety of our Colours was in jeopardy. The mere possibility of the Colours of the First Regiment of our Sovereign's Guards being laid as a trophy at the feet of the Czar had to be faced, and I believe that a prayer went up from all of us that such dishonour might be averted at all costs.'

Woolven - who was killed - appears in Captain Burnaby's nominal roll of the 3rd Company, 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards 'actually present at the battle of Inkermann' on 5 November 1854; a copied extract is included, together with further research.

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| 58 | Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (W. Glanson. Gr. & Dr. 12th Btn. Rl. Arty.), officially impressed naming, <i>worn, heavy contact marks, thus fine</i> | £350-400 |
| 59 | Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (...lor. Serjt. John. Cronin. ...L.I.), depot impressed naming, <i>heavily worn, rivets sometime replaced, fair to fine</i> | £180-220 |
| 60 | India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Thos. Couch. Captns. Stewd. "Salamander"), officially impressed naming, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £240-280 |

Thomas Couch served as Captain's Steward aboard the 4-gun sloop H.M.S. *Salamander*, one of the earliest true paddle warships built for the Royal Navy. Based on a unique design by Joseph Seaton and launched from Sheerness in 1832, *Salamander* was commissioned on 27 November under Commander Thomas Austin. After four years' service in the Channel, she patrolled the north coast of Spain during the First Carlist War.



Salamander

The *Salamander* was re-commissioned in 1850 under Commander John Ellman, participating in the Second Burma War. This conflict arose when Commodore George Lambert blockaded the port of Rangoon, seizing King Pagan's flagship. Lambert succeeded Rear-Admiral Charles Austen, brother of Jane Austen, as head of naval operations following the latter's death. Having captured Rangoon on 12 April 1852, East India Company forces proceeded up the Irrawaddy to annex the region of Pegu.

Salamander returned home in August 1854.

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| 61 | India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (John Wilridge A.B. "Sesostri"), officially impressed naming, <i>good very fine</i> | £160-200 |
| 62 | India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (Gunner M. Dickson. H. Artillery.), <i>surname officially re-impressed, good very fine</i> | £200-300 |
| 63 | India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (333. Gunr. J. Cockhill. No. 5 By. 25th Bde. R.A.), <i>suspension a little slack, contact marks, nearly very fine</i> | £140-180 |

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|----|--|----------|
| 64 | India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (257 Pte. J. Russell 2d. Bn. R. Sco: Fus.), <i>clasp, suspension and claw cast copies, fine</i> | £40-60 |
| 65 | India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (2136 Sepoy Gama Khan 24th B...nfy), <i>heavy wear overall, thus fine</i> | £40-60 |
| 66 | India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (1147 Pte. J. Edwards 1st. Bn. R. W. Fus.), <i>edge bruising, very fine</i> | £160-200 |
| 67 | India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Northwest Frontier (No. 2438 Pte. A. Pye. 2nd. Middx. Regt.), unofficially re-engraved naming, <i>nearly very fine</i> | £40-60 |
| 68 | India General Service 1854-95, 3 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Hazara 1888, Burma 1887-89 (35722 Gunr. A. Jay No. 1 By 1st. Bde. E. Dn. R.A.), <i>suspension somewhat slack, first clasp drilled and second neatly affixed with wire loops, nearly very fine</i> | £100-140 |
| 69 | Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Lieut. H. C. Lee 1st Madras N.I.), <i>good very fine</i>

Henry Corbett Lee arrived in India in 1847 and was appointed Lieutenant in November 1853. Having risen to the rank of Captain, he died during the 1860s. His widow Ellen was re-married to Lieutenant-Colonel The Laird of Strathmartine at All Saint's, Edinburgh in January 1870 (<i>Dundee Courier</i> , refers). | £200-300 |
| 70 | Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Sergt. Timy. Birchell, 82nd Regt.), <i>officially re-impressed naming, traces of lacquer, nearly very fine</i>

The recipient died at Cawnpore on 16 December 1857. | £160-200 |
| 71 | Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Chas. Allis 82nd Regt.), <i>edge wear, nearly very fine</i> | £160-200 |
| 72 | Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Josh. Smith. 82nd Regt.), <i>claw slightly loose, good very fine</i> | £200-240 |
| 73 | Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Relief of Lucknow (Hfnry [sic] Bird 82nd Regt.), | £250-300 |
| 74 | Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Relief of Lucknow (MI. Dowling. 82nd Regt.), <i>polished, fair to fine</i>

Roll states 'Discharged'. | £180-220 |
| 75 | Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Relief of Lucknow (Wm. Harris. 82nd Regt.), <i>edge knicks, very fine</i>

Two men named William Harris served in the 82nd at Lucknow; one of them was wounded there and died at Allahabad on 21 December 1857. | £280-320 |
| 76 | Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Relief of Lucknow (Cr. Sergt. John Eager. 82nd Regt.), <i>traces of lacquer, very fine</i>

John Eager died on 25 August 1860. | £340-380 |
| 77 | Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (2846. A. E. Ford. Corporal, 82nd Regt.), <i>unofficially re-engraved naming, very fine</i>

Alexander E. Ford was entitled to the Medal without clasp. | £80-120 |
| 78 | Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 3 clasps, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow, Delhi (Gunr. G, Brown. 1st Bde. Bengal H. Art.), <i>good very fine</i> | £500-600 |

- 79 The Second China War Medal awarded to Captain H. Kean, 59th Foot, who served on the White Cloud Expedition in June 1858 and during the operations in the Gulf of Pechili

China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857 (Capt. H. Kean. 59th Regt.), *one or two light edge bruises, very fine*

£300-400



Henry Kean was born at Tralee Barracks in June 1830, the son of Major Henry Kean, 86th Regiment. Young Henry gained his Ensigncy in the 59th Foot in October 1847 and was promoted Lieutenant, April 1851 and Captain, September 1855. Present at the bombardment and capture of Canton, on 28-29 December 1857, he commanded a detachment of the Regiment for the Expeditions to the White Cloud Mountains, June 1858 and to the Gulf of Pechili. Kean was later appointed a Staff Officer of Pensioners at Sligo. He died whilst holding the same post at Dundee in November 1869; sold with a copied fine full-length photograph and research.

- 80 China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857 (**Anthy. Wilkinson, 59th Regt.**), *reverse of clasp strap repaired and disc slightly loose on claw, nearly very fine*

£180-220

- 81 China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857 (**Bombr. Alfred Clarke, No. 4 B. 12th Bde. Rl. Arty.**), officially impressed naming, *minor edge bruise, very fine*

£220-260

- 82 China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (**John Purt. 44th. Regt.**), *light edge bruising, nearly very fine*

£180-220

- 83 China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (**John Fitzgerald. 44th. Regt.**), *heavy contact marks, traces of verdigris, good fine*

£100-140

- x84 **The Canada General Service Medal awarded to Colonel Sir Udolphus Aylmer, Bt., 7th Baron Aylmer, Canadian Militia**
- Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 (Lt. Col. Lord Aylmer, 54th Bn.), *officially re-impressed naming, lacquered, nearly extremely fine* £300-350
- Udolphus Aylmer** was born on 10 June 1814, the son of Captain John Athelmar Aylmer, R.N., and was baptised at St. Werburgh's, Derby.
- He became a Colonel in the Canadian Militia and was founder of the 54th Richmond Battalion of Infantry in 1866 and its Commanding Officer until his retirement in 1894; the published medal roll states he was entitled to the clasp for 'Fenian Raid 1866'.
- The Colonel succeeded to the family's Barony and Baronetcy in March 1858, following the death of his cousin, Admiral Sir Frederick Aylmer, K.C.B.; Lord Aylmer, Baron of Balrath, in the County of Meath, is a title in the Peerage of Ireland. It was created in 1718 for the naval commander Matthew Aylmer, the second son of Sir Christopher Aylmer, 1st Baronet, of Balrath.
- Udolphus died at Melbourne, Quebec, Canada on 30 November 1901.
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- 85 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1870 (**1879. Gr. S. Bradshaw. R.A.**), *officially engraved naming, nearly extremely fine* £250-300
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- 86 Canada General Service 1866-70, 2 clasps, Fenian Raid 1866, Fenian Raid 1870 (**Pte. C. Gelley. 17th Bn.**), *extremely fine* £380-420
- 18 Medals with 2 clasps issued to unit.



- x87 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**2nd. Lieut. J. D. M. Williams. 1-24th. Foot.**), *miniscule pawnbroker's mark to clasp facing, minor edge nicks, very fine* £800-1,000
- John Douglas Montagu Williams** was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 8th Foot in August 1878 and joined the 1st Battalion 24th Foot in succession to Lieutenant C. W. Cavaye, who was killed in action at the battle of Isandhlwana, 22 January 1879. He subsequently served '...throughout the latter phase of the war, taking part in the march to Ulundi'.

- 88 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (4293. Driv: J. Darby. 6th Bde. R.A.), *minor edge bruise, suspension scroll bent, thus nearly very fine* £260-300
The recipient served in Major A. W. Duncan's 'O' Battery, 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery.
- 89 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1081. Pte. W. Duross. 8th Hussrs.), *claw tightened to reverse, otherwise good very fine* £80-120
- 90 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1236. Pte. M. C. Biggar. 63rd. Regt.), *contact marks, very fine* £80-120
- 91 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Drum: Major Joseph Briggs 4th. Regt. N.I.), *nearly very fine and scarce to rank* £80-120
- 92 The Afghanistan Medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Potter, 67th Foot, who was hotly engaged during the campaign



Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kabul (Captain: D. M. Potter. 67th Foot), *minor edge nick, good very fine*

£280-320

David MacKinlay Potter was born in July 1844 at South Hetton, Durham and purchased his Ensigny in the 67th Foot in November 1863. Promoted Lieutenant, July 1868 and Captain in March 1871 he served with the 2nd Battalion during the Afghanistan campaign. This included the operations in the Koh Daman Valley, the action at Mir Karez and the defeat of Mir Butcha, before serving in the Chardeh Valley and the operations around Kabul, 12-14 December 1879, which included the action on the Asmai Heights. Potter was also present at the Defence of Sherpur and the expedition to Kohistan. Promoted Major in June 1882 and Lieutenant-Colonel on retirement in February 1885, he divided his time between Newlandburn House, Gorebridge and 30 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh. The Lieutenant-Colonel died in December 1896 and is buried in St. Nicholas Churchyard, Cramlington, Northumberland; sold with copied portrait photograph and research.

93	Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (192. Pte. F. Keough. 59th. Foot.), <i>good very fine</i>	£140-180
94	Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul (7958. Gr. A. Strudwick, G/3rd R.A.), <i>good very fine</i>	£140-180
95	Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (1239 Private Michl. Kempton 59th Regt.), <i>good very fine and rare</i> Just 9 Kabul to Kandahar Stars issued to the 59th Regiment.	£250-300
96	Khedive's Star 1884-6, bronze, the reverse impressed ' 2 SG 5725 ', <i>heavy contact marks, good fine</i>	
97	Central Africa 1891-98, 1 clasp, Central Africa 1894-98 (160 Pte. Ibrahim. B.C.A. Rifles), officially impressed naming, <i>one or two light edge knicks, suspension a little slack, very fine</i> , with silver claw buckle for wearing	£500-600
98	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (2912 Dr. A. Brown. 1st. Bn. E. Lanc. Regt.), <i>good very fine</i>	£100-140
99	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (3152 Pte. R. Cook. 1st. Bn. E. Lanc: Regt.), <i>disc and claw detached from clasp as retaining rod lacking, otherwise very fine</i>	£60-80
100	India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (46329 Gunr. J. Moore 5th Coy. Western Divn. R.A.), <i>suspension slack and post bent, unofficial rivets, nearly very fine</i>	£80-100
101	India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (3493 Pte. W. J. Gregory, 1st Bn. Gord. Highrs.), <i>edge bruising, otherwise very fine</i> William John Gregory was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire and enlisted in the Gordon Highlanders in October 1890, aged 18 years. Embarked for India with the 1st Battalion in January 1893, he witnessed active service at the relief of Chitral in 1895, and in operations on the Punjab Frontier with the Tirah Field Force (Medal & 3 clasps). Having then returned home in March 1898, Gregory was discharged to the Army Reserve. Recalled for active service in South Africa in November 1899, his subsequent period of engagement was short-lived, for he dislocated his right knee on 5 December 1899, 'while advancing to take the enemy's trenches, into one of which he fell, tripping over barbed wire' (medical board report, Aldershot, November 1900, refers). He was discharged 'on account of permanent unfitness for service.' Gregory re-enlisted in October 1914 and saw active service on the Western Front in the Army Cyclist Corps in the period December 1914 to February 1915, but he was invalided home on account of recurring trouble with his old Boer War wound. He subsequently served in the Military Police and was discharged in February 1919. He died in Cheltenham in January 1952; sold with copied attestation and service papers, medical board reports and medal roll verification.	£180-220
x102	Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (4605 Pte. H. Tuff. 5th. Fusers.), <i>very fine</i>	£180-220
x103	Ashanti Star 1896, engraved to reverse upper branches of saltire cross '56' and '57', <i>good very fine</i>	£160-200
104	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Rhodesia (607 Tpr. C. L. Brewer. S. Rhod: Vols:), <i>dark toned, virtually as struck</i> Provenance: Sotheby's, July 1982.	£140-180

- 105 *'There has never been another fight quite like Spion Kop. Men have died in greater numbers during scores of other battles both before and afterwards, but never was their dying concentrated into so small an area. Nor was there ever such a spotlighted gladiatorial character to a battle as there was to the montage of horror on Spion Kop'.*

Oliver Ransford's *The Battle of Spion Kop*, refers.

The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Private E. Robinson, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was mortally wounded at the Battle of Spion Kop on 24 January 1900



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (2741 Pte. E. Robinson, Lanc: Fus:), *nearly extremely fine*

£450-500

E. Robinson served in the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers at the Battle of Spion Kop, one of approximately 1,700 troops under the command of Major-General E. R. P. Woodgate. A reporter for the *Manchester Guardian* takes up the story:

'If we could get on to the Southern crest of it [Spion Kop] we could probably push on to the northern end, once there we could open a flanking fire on the Boer lines which ran east and west. Spioenkop [sic], properly used was the key that would open the door of Ladysmith. Patrols had reported that there were only a few Boers on it.

Soon after dusk on Tuesday a party set out to make a night attack on the hill. There were Thorneycrofts' Mounted Infantry, the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Lancashire Regiment, two companies of the South Lancashire Regiment and a company of Engineers. General Woodgate Commanded. It was a hand-and-knee march up the southern face - a climb over smooth rock and grass. It was slow.

The crest was not reached until dawn. When dawn came the party found that it was in the clouds. It could see nothing but the plateau - 400 yards across - on which it stood. Trenches were made but it was difficult to determine the right place for them. The Boers were invisible. At last the mist lifted. The curtain rose upon the performance of a tragedy. The Boers - need I say, on another ridge of Spionkop? - began to fire heavily, and our men seemed to have no sufficient protection in the trenches. The space was small; they were crowded together.

I will describe the scene as I saw it from below. I shall always have it in my memory - that acre of massacre, that complete shambles, at the top of a rich green gully, with cool granite walls (a way fit to lead to heaven), which reached up the western flank of the mountain.

To me it seemed our men were all in a small square patch; there were brown men and browner trenches, the whole like an over-ripe barley field. The Boers had three guns playing like hoses upon our men. It was a triangular fire and our men on the Kop had no gun. Men must have felt that they had lived a long life under that fire by the end of the day.'

By the close of the battle, the British casualties totalled 332 killed, 563 wounded and 163 prisoners. Robinson was initially reported as having been missing in action, but is recorded as having died from his wounds at Mount Alice on 27 January 1900. In all likelihood he would have been taken down for treatment at a dressing station, like a good number of those wounded on the Kop (*Thank God We Kept The Flag Flying*, refers). His name is commemorated upon the Memorial.

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| x106 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (8809 Pte. A. Church, 1st Regt. 10th N.Z. Cont.), clasp loose on riband, <i>good very fine</i> | £80-100 |
| x107 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (9394 Pte. W. H. Ellis, 2nd Regt. 10th N.Z. Cont.), clasp loose on riband, <i>good very fine and toned</i>

By profession a labourer from Mackenzie, Ellis served in South Africa from May to June 1902. | £80-100 |
| 108 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (39122 Pte. S. Charlesworth. 130th Coy. Imp: Yeo:), <i>good very fine</i> , together with a South Africa Medal, the reverse exergue engraved '1896' and re-engraved 'S. J. Charlesworth Rgt. R.H.A.' (2) | £140-180 |
| 109 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Relief of Ladysmith (8776 Pte. E. J. Godecharle, R.A.M.C.), the second clasp loose on riband, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £70-90 |
| x110 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (6386 Corpl. N. L. Willoughby, N.Z.M.R. 8th Cont.), <i>very fine</i> | £80-100 |
| x111 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (7330 L. Corpl. J. M. McKenzie, N.Z.M.R. 9th Cont.), <i>very fine</i> | £80-100 |
| 112 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal (4067 Pte. J. Waters, Bedford Regt.), <i>rank, initial and portion of surname officially re-impressed, sometime cleaned, good fine</i> | £40-60 |
| 113 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (7368 Pte. T. Lee. Rl. Dublin Fus.), <i>toned and lightly polished, very fine</i> | £60-80 |
| 114 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (4671 Pr. Sgt. F. Hall. Scottish Rifles), <i>extremely fine</i>

F. Hall served as a Parade Sergeant with the Scottish Rifles during the Boer War; sold with named card envelope of issue for the Medal and the recipient's cap badge.

For family medals, please see Lots 393 and 436. | £80-120 |
| x115 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (7356 Tpr. J. A. Sinclair, N.Z.M.R. 9th Cont.), <i>clasps tailor's copies, lacquered, good very fine</i> | £70-90 |
| 116 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (2372 Pte. T. H. Kempton, 1st Rl. Innis: Fus.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £180-220 |

Thomas Henry Kempton was born at Coagh, Londonderry in 1868 and enlisted in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at Omagh in November 1887. He served with the 1st Battalion during the Boer War, seeing action throughout the campaign to relieve Ladysmith. The Regiment would serve with distinction at the Battle of Pieter's Hill, when Kempton's Battalion were charged with what later became known as 'Inniskilling Hill' on 23 February 1900. Having made three desperate storming attacks up the hill to dislodge the dug-in Boers, the Battalion scrambled over the sparse terrain to a false crest near the summit. Moving forward into the breach, a survivor said:

'There was no enemy to see and nothing to fire at. All we had to do was to lie as close to the ground as we could, watch the bullets pitting the earth round us and wonder whose turn it would be to be hit next.'

Kempton would be one of those who was hit. The men did what they could to gain some cover, but on the craggy hill, it was next to impossible. Further attacks were beaten off as the Officers attempted to re-organise for one final charge.



The action at 'Inniskilling Hill', 23 February 1900

It was to be in vain, as the Boers could not be moved. Command of the Battalion changed hands four times in the space of 24 hours and soon after dawn the order to retreat was given. Of the original strength of 512, 60 were killed in action, 168 were wounded and 24 were missing. Lieutenant E. T. Inkson, the Medical Officer, was awarded the Victoria Cross; sold with copied research.

- 117 *'It is scarcely necessary for me to allude at any length to the work done by 'Q' Battery during the present war. You are not likely to forget the Sannah's Post affair, when the little force to which we were attached was completely surprised in the early hours of the morning. As at Kushab, in 1857, the effectiveness of the fire of the guns, and the heroism and steadiness shown by all ranks of the battery, helped in no small degree to extricate the force from the dangerous position in which it was placed'.*

Lord Roberts' speech upon presenting Medals to 'Q' Battery at Woolwich on 13 January 1902.

The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Bombardier J. Stoddart, 'Q' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, who was severely wounded and subsequently entered in the V.C. ballot

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, three clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (10083 Bomb. J. Stoddart, Q, B., R.H.A.), *minor official correction to number, suspension post a little bent, very fine*

£500-700

Joseph Stoddart was born at Elswick, Newcastle in 1871. A horsekeeper by trade, he enlisted in the Royal Horse Artillery in June 1895 and was promoted Bombardier in April 1899. Stoddart served with 'Q' Battery in South Africa, being severely wounded at Sannah's Post. During De Wet's ambush of General Broadwood's Brigade at Korn Spruit (Sannah's Post) on 31 March 1900, 'Q' Battery Royal Horse Artillery behaved with great gallantry and managed to save four of its guns from an apparently hopeless situation. The conduct of the battery was praised by Brigadier-General Broadwood in his report on the action. As a result of that report, Lord Roberts took the unusual step of ordering the Battery to ballot for the Victoria Cross, to choose one officer, one non-commissioned officer, one gunner and one driver to receive the coveted award, there being no other fair way to choose four from so many who performed so heroically on that day. As a result, Major Edmund John Phipps-Hornby, Sergeant Charles Edward Haydon Parker, Gunner Isaac Lodge, and Driver Horace Henry Glascock were each awarded the Victoria Cross.

Invalided home on 11 June 1900, Stoddart went on to serve in China, November 1900 to October 1901 (Medal). Having been promoted Sergeant on 10 March 1904 and posted to 'P' Battery, he was discharged in June 1913, whilst also in receipt of his L.S. & G.C.; sold with copied service record and research.

'I passed through successive lines of dead Tyneside Scots lying as regularly as if on parade.'

An unknown Corporal describes the carnage of La Boisselle on the Somme.

The poignant Boer War pair awarded to Major A. G. Niven, 21st Battalion (2nd Tyneside Scottish) Northumberland Fusiliers, late East Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action whilst second-in-command of his Battalion on the first day of the Battle of the Somme

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut. A. G. Niven. E. Lanc: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. A. G. Niven. E. Lanc. Regt.), *good very fine* (2)

£300-400

Allan Graham Niven was born at Chiddington, Buckinghamshire in June 1878, the son of Commander Oswald Baylis Niven, Royal Navy. Having travelled in the Far East for a number of years, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, 8 January 1900, and served with the Regiment in South Africa. He was promoted Lieutenant on 4 January 1901.

Somme - 'The Glory Hole'



Major Niven and fellow officers of the Tyneside Scottish

Commissioned Captain in the 2nd Tyneside Scottish on 18 November 1914, Niven served with his Battalion in France from January 1916. Serving with the 34th Division, the Battle of the Somme was the first occasion on which the Battalion went into action. Situated astride the Albert-Baupame Road and opposite La Boisselle, Niven would find himself second-in-command of the Battalion as the commander was killed before the Battle even began. Having seen the huge 'Y-Sap' and 'Lochnagar' mines explode, the Battalion were piped into 'The Glory Hole' at 7.28am. Crossing the first German trench, they soon found themselves taking huge casualties but making gains. They took the Sausage and Scots Redoubts. Private Tommy Easton, one of Niven's soldiers said:

'Your concentration is on self-preservation and you are only interested in what is ahead of you. You can't stop to give succour to pals; you've got to press on.

People fell on all sides - blown up - but we just persevered, the wire was reasonably destroyed and we tumbled into the first German trench we came to.'

On the trenches, an unknown Corporal stated:

'The Huns fought desperately and we had a tough job clearing them out. They simply crushed us with machine-gun fire. It was real red blistering hell hot and make no mistake.'

Having advanced to 'Mash Valley', where No-Man's Land was 750 yards wide, successive attacks were beaten off time and time again. By the close of play, the Regiment had 1,647 killed in action. All four Battalion commanders were killed in action, with Niven being amongst those cut down. Niven, who was aged 38, has no known grave and is commemorated upon the Thiepval and Malacca Memorials and the Singapore Cenotaph; sold with copied *MIC* and research.

x119	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal (1033 Pte. A. West, 4th N. Z'land R.R.), <i>good very fine</i>	£180-220
	An engine driver by profession, West must have been a member of an early N.Z. Contingent to have served in the Rhodesia operations of October 1899 to May 1900. He subsequently returned to South Africa as a member of the 10th Contingent and was entitled to the two dated clasps. He listed his sister, F. C. West of Christchurch (later Dunedin), as his next of kin.	
120	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (6186 Pte. C. Parker. E. Lanc: Regt.), <i>polished, very fine</i>	£60-80
121	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (367 Serjt: W. Beeson. E. Lanc: Regt.), <i>minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine</i>	£160-180
	W. Beeson died of disease at Johannesburg, on 9 September 1900.	
122	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3284 Pte. W. H. Orrell, 1st L.N. Lanc. Regt.), <i>polished, nearly very fine</i>	£80-100
x123	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (5096 Tpr. R. Moody, 8-N.Z.M.R.), a later impressed issue, <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
	Robert Moody , a labourer from Lower Hutt, served in 'A' Squadron of the 8th New Zealand Mounted Rifles, 8th Contingent. He listed his father, Robert John Moody of Castlemain, Victoria, Australia, and a friend, William Hickey of Courtney Place, Wellington, New Zealand, as his next of kin.	
124	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, South Africa 1901 (Serjt: G. Ryan. Brabant's Horse.), <i>very fine</i>	£140-180
	Provenance: Sotheby's, July 1982.	
125	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (11950 Dr: A. Green. A.S.C.), <i>very fine</i>	£80-100
126	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (9621 Pte. G. Kennedy, 45th Coy. Imp. Yeo.), dated clasp with unofficial rivets, <i>somewhat slack suspension post, very fine</i>	£140-180
	The recipient - a soldier of the 45th (Irish Hunt) Company - was taken P.O.W. by the Boers after the disaster which befel the 13th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry at Lindley on 31 May 1900.	
127	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (5730 Pte. C. Hudson. Suffolk Regt.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£80-120
	C. Hudson went on to become a Colour-Sergeant in the 4th (Territorial) Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment, receiving the T.F.E.M., with regimental number 1; sold with copied roll confirmation.	
128	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (6423 Pte. J. Carroll. Yorks: Regt.), neat pawnbroker's mark prior to naming, <i>very fine</i>	£80-100
129	Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Capt: G. Carlyon, S. Lanc: Rgt.), <i>very fine</i>	£240-280
	Geoffrey Carlyon was born at Catewell, Torquay in 1869 and educated at Charterhouse and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the South Lancashire Regiment in October 1890, he served with the Regiment in South Africa. Carlyon was present at the Relief of Ladysmith, including the operations of 17-24 January 1900 and went into action at Spion Kop. He later shared in the operations of 5-7 February 1900 and was in action at Vaal Krantz, before being on the Tugela Heights, 14-27 February 1900. Promoted Major in October 1910, he retired in April 1912 but was recalled and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel. Having twice commanded the 7th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, he is noted as having served with the North Russian Expeditionary Force during 1918 (entitled 1915 Star trio). He settled in East Africa after the War, and died on 12 May 1935; sold with copied <i>MIC</i> and research.	

'Twice in less than 23 years, Natal was saved from invasion by the gallant stand made by two small, vastly outnumbered detachments of British soldiers: the first was at Rorke's Drift in 1879 and the second at Itala in 1901.'

M. C. Carter's *Itala - Monument to Valour*, refers (South African Military History Society Journal, June 1971).

The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Private J. Brownson, 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was twice wounded during the Boer War, latterly severely during the epic stand in the defence of Fort Itala on 26 September 1901, whilst attached to the Volunteer Division, Mounted Infantry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (4776 Pte. J. Brownson, Lanc: Fus:), *good very fine*

£300-400

J. Brownson was wounded for the first time at Vryheid on 10 December 1900. On that day, the Mounted Infantry of the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers stood firm when the garrison was attacked over the course of two days. The Boers were driven off with the loss of 100 killed or wounded whilst the Fusiliers suffered 10 casualties.

Recovered from his wounds, Brownson would again be wounded, on this occasion severely during the defence of Fort Itala, 26 September 1901. M. C. Carter gives a fine account of the defence:

'Early in September that year, Louis Botha, Commandant General of the Boer Republican Forces, started gathering together the biggest raiding Commando of the guerilla war. With the arrival of the Spring rains, he made ready to move South.

His Commando of picked, tough, fighting men had come from Bethal and South Middelburg; from Ermelo, Carolina and Standerton, and numbered almost a thousand. Across a cold, rain-swept veld, they silently set out from Blaaukop, near Ermelo in the Eastern Transvaal, to begin the second Boer invasion of the Colony of Natal.

The cold rivulets of water ran off their hats and over hunched shoulders. It soaked into ragged and patched jackets and dripped off their noses and sodden beards. Their laps formed cold pools in their saddles, and bodies frozen and wet were chafed by the constant roll of the horses.

Despite the weather, there was an air of excitement among this motley throng, for the long desolate winter months of planning and preparation were past. At last they were on the move. The essential pasture for their horses was now assured, and they became a powerful far-ranging fighting force.

Louis Botha, his brother Chris at his side, headed the biggest raiding Commando in this spring revival of Boer activity. They rode south-east, through Piet-Retief, avoiding the few British outposts and columns along their route, all the time gathering more men. Commandos from Wakkerstroom, Piet Retief, Utrecht and Vryheid eventually swelled their ranks to over 2000 mounted men.

Botha's plan was to invade Northern Natal, disrupt British control to the limit, then cut south to enter the Cape Colony and ultimately join forces with Smuts who had already succeeded in getting into the Cape with his small force. An ambitious, but not impossible plan.

British columns sent to catch him got bogged down in the quagmires that passed for roads. Botha with no wheeled transport, was much better off. Using pack animals for carrying supplies, he averaged 10 miles a day with ease, the British barely three. By September 17th he had reached the Blood River Poort, also known as Spieshoek, about 15 miles west of Vryheid, there to await the Vryheid Commando under his brother-in-law, Cherry Emmett.

British Intelligence reports on Botha's movements were sketchy. At Dundee, Capt Herbert Gough, with orders for a routine patrol to intercept and escort a convoy of empty British wagons from Vryheid, only had information several days old. To his knowledge Botha was at least 20 miles away.

Gough's Mounted Infantry, totalling 585 men with the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles under Lieut.-Col. H. K. (Bimbash) Stewart, a pretty rough crowd of irregulars, reached de Jager's Drift on the Buffalo River on 16th September. Next day, grey, wet and miserable, his advance patrol reported a group of about 300 Boers about five miles beyond the Blood River at Scheepersnek. By 2 p.m. Gough was in a position to attack. The Boers, meantime, moving north to the Blood River Poort, could with skill, be approached on a converging path by the British, who in turn could remain concealed behind the long low north ridge of the Rooikoppies.



The gallant defence of Fort Itala

Leaving Stewart and the J.M.I. to guard his transport, Gough impetuously rode forward, certain of his surprise. The Boers, oblivious of their peril, had off-saddled at the foot of the hills. Gough had cornered them.

To complete the attack, his force had to cover a mile of open ground. This the British did at the gallop, fanning out with two field guns bringing up the rear.

The first volley seemed to panic the unsuspecting Boers, when to Gough's horror, the main bulk of Botha's force burst out of the Poort. Crossing his front at full gallop, they wheeled to their right, enveloping and rolling up Gough's flank against the mountain. Others, climbing over the ledges of the Western hill, poured a deadly plunging fire on the hapless mounted infantry. In 10 minutes it was all over. Forty-four killed and wounded and 241 prisoners were the price of Gough's impetuosity. Stewart, following some miles behind, was lucky to save the transport and get back to de Jager's Drift intact. Botha's men were jubilant. The way south now clear, they re-equipped themselves with British rifles, ammunition, horses, boots and trousers and released their prisoners next day to find their way to Vryheid, sore-footed and trouserless.

Meanwhile the foul weather continued to hamper British columns, while swollen rivers delayed Botha. His horses were in poor condition and the sodden ground made heavy going. Unable to force the pace, British garrisons were able to thwart his attempts to cross the Buffalo River into Natal at both Vant's Drift and Rorke's Drift.

Moving further and further south in what was then still the Transvaal, Botha reached Babanango Kop on the 24th. From here his path was guarded by two small fortified posts at Itala and Fort Prospect. Beyond these lay Melmoth, Eshowe and the Indian Ocean. The necessity to take these two posts is highly debatable as they could easily have been by-passed. For Botha to protect his communications was a fallacy as he had none. Stores he needed and fresh horses, too, but despite these requirements the two posts seemed, in all probability, to offer another easy victory.

By now the weather had cleared. From his look-out on the top of Babanango, the rolling green hills of Zululand stretched south to the horizon. To his left Dingaan's kraal where Piet Retief and his party had been slain 60 odd years before, could be seen in the distance. To his right he could clearly see Isandhlwana, 'the little hand', where nearly 1500 British troops, 900 of them white, had been massacred by Cetewayo's impis 22 years earlier. In front lay Itala, a commanding height, eight miles to the South.

Through his fieldglasses he could see the British camp at the base. Further to the left, atop a smooth green dome of a hill, he could make out Fort Prospect. The distance between these two points was 14 miles. He could easily slip through.

But Botha needed time to revive his horses, and another victory like Blood River Poort would slow the British columns bearing in on him. His spies reported that the two outposts were weak and undermanned, and that they should fall to him without difficulty, so he made ready to attack.

Since the battle of Allemansnek, 15 months earlier, Natal had been out of the conflict zone. For the people of this British Colony the war was far away. They were now more concerned with their local elections than with activity against stubborn, unconquerable, Commandos. They could hardly have been less interested in Louis Botha's Commando and the peril facing them.

Six months earlier a detachment from the 5th Mounted Infantry Division had been posted to Nkandhla as a frontier guard. They also provided the garrison at Fort Prospect, a strong point half-way to Melmoth right on the border road. The sum total of their forces was about 400 men.

It was a backwater of the war. Life was pleasant and easy for the troops who made their mark with the local farmers and their families. Their Commanding Officer was an Irishman, Major A. J. Chapman, of the Dublin Fusiliers. Chapman was a clean-cut, professional soldier. At 38 he was Botha's junior by three months, campaign-hardened like his men, with nearly two years of arduous toughening in the mould of veld warfare behind them. Unlike many of his fellow-officers of that period, Chapman was astute, wide-awake and extremely capable, as he had already proved in his successful defence of Utrecht.

Early in September he decided to move his Nkandhla garrison forward to a new post at the foot of Itala almost at the apex of the Transvaal's southern enclave.

The treeless summit of Itala, over 4800 feet high, slopes gently down to its base in the east, 1400 feet below, along a ridge over a mile in length. This ridge terminates in a narrow, steep spur at the bottom, concealing the outpost site below from the summit. Possession of this spur was the key to the British position. From a cursory examination it appeared a weak position, but in fact it was not so.

On the 23rd September, news first reached Chapman, indicating that he was in the path of Botha's southern thrust, and from then on his able corps of scouts, under Mr. Gordon Collins, kept him acquainted with his ever-increasing danger. He must fight if attacked, but only great skill and courage could save his small garrison of 220 if they were not to go the way of Gough. Fort Prospect, under Capt. Rowley of the Dorset Regiment, had 148 men manning a strong barbed-wire enclosed position. Rowley had already distinguished himself when he had led the victorious bayonet charge at Allemansnek.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 25th, Chapman drew 80 men from Prospect to bolster the defences at Itala, for his scouts informed him to expect an attack that night. The men worked feverishly with spades and picks, digging trenches about 4.5 feet deep, skilfully laid in the trees at the wooded outpost site. Each trench was to cover those adjacent to it with flank fire. On the north side, a natural rock wall put the defenders on a platform overlooking all approaching ground. The Achilles heel of the position, the rock spur above the camp, was sanged (stone walled) right across, and a machine-gun set up to fire upwards to Itala. Two 15-pounder field guns firing shrapnel were also positioned below the spur.

At dusk Chapman despatched Lieuts. Lefroy and Kane to the summit with 80 men. Chapman, however, was not going to fall into the trap of defending a mountain top as the British had done so tragically before. Lefroy's party was to be merely a warming reception. Furthermore in the dusk their move had gone unnoticed from Babanango Kop.

At the same time Botha despatched 1800 of his men, keeping back only about 200. These divided into three groups. 600 under Chris Botha made for the summit of Itala; 800 under Opperman, Potgieter and Scholtz went by a different route to encircle the base camp and 400 under Emmett and Grobbelaar were to attack Fort Prospect. Full moon was two nights away and the clear night was lit from dusk to near dawn. Crouching cold and stiff amongst the rocks at the summit, the small British detachment watched and silently waited. Towards midnight the approaching sounds of the Boers could be heard. Soon a large body of men, about 600 in all, could clearly be seen approaching in the moonlight.

At 100 yards the first British volley crashed out. Though caught, stunned and shattered the Boers recovered quickly. Scurrying forward from rock to rock, Chris Botha's men soon worked their way in and around their adversaries. Fighting was hard and bloody and soon weight of numbers began to tell. The small British force was too small to contain the attack. Kane died shouting that there would be no surrender and with him fell many others including Lefroy shot through the stomach, arm, leg and chin.



In half-an-hour the summit was in Boer hands. Those British who still survived uncaptured retreated down the way they had ascended, fighting back all the way until they were safe behind the sangared spur. They numbered a pathetic 14.

In the meantime the outpost had been surrounded and very heavy rifle fire was poured in from all sides. The Boers charged right up to the trenches, firing as they ran, only to be driven back at bayonet point. These veteran British troops had not experienced such ferocious attacking on such a scale at any time throughout the war. The Boers seemed possessed of a heroic madness which, but for the remarkably stubborn defence, would have carried all before it. The rifle fire from the trenches was like a curtain of lead beating down everything in its path.

The full fury of the first attack lasted five hours, the defences of the outpost being strained to the limit. Casualties on both sides were high, but Chapman could least afford them for he had already lost 66 of the 80 men in his summit reception party - over 20 per cent of the garrison.

By first light around 6 a.m., all firing had ceased and the attack seemed to have spent itself. Dr. Fielding, the British Medical Officer, decided that he must go to the summit to attend to the wounded there. He, an orderly and two bearers left the sangars on the spur with a truce flag, but to his surprise, as he reached a wide hollow 600 yards up the ridge, he found a large body of Boers about to resume the attack. Fielding was immediately made prisoner but released and allowed to go on as soon as Commandant Opperman appeared. Fielding's work that day saved many lives on both sides.

Almost immediately the attack was resumed more violently than before. The gunners, who had gallantly manned the two 15-pounders during the night, were too exposed now and were soon shot down. The guns ceased firing. The machine gun on the spur became hopelessly jammed and the battle now resolved into Lee-Metford against Lee-Metford, for the Boers were by now nearly all equipped with captured rifles. The Burghers, with the edge on marksmanship, were technically at an advantage.

A tornado of lead enveloped the post. Bullets screamed and howled, the ground rapidly became covered with a shower of broken branches and chopped leaves, the screams and groans of stricken men and of the pathetic unprotected horses filled the air; dust and earth flew in all directions and the constant ear-shattering crash of hundreds of rifles made a sound to match all the thunderbolts of hell, as the Boers tried to batter the defences to pieces with rifle fire. No cover could withstand this inferno, and men fell thick and fast, yet each attack melted away under the galling return cross-fire of the defenders.



The memorial at Fort Itala

The position was reaching a stalemate and a battle of attrition developed. By now, Louis Botha, realising the importance of the sangared spur ordered that it be taken at all costs. This was an almost impossible task, for 600 yards of absolutely coverless ground had to be crossed. The troops behind the sangars were no mean shots themselves and blew each new attack to pieces before it got far.

Meanwhile ammunition was getting very scarce on the spur and every effort to get boxes of cartridges up by man or mule failed, all being shot down from behind on that exposed suicidal face.

In desperation Chapman called for volunteers. Several surviving artillery men came forward. The first two away were both shot down on the fire-swept slope. Dashing out, heedless of danger, went Driver F. G. Bradley to return eventually with both wounded men; then gathering an ammunition box he forced his way up the ridge to the spur.

This feat he repeated, as though he bore a charmed life. For this act he was later awarded the Victoria Cross.

By late afternoon, after 17 hours of heavy, unrelenting, attack, both sides were exhausted. Chapman's force had taken a fearful toll of the attacking Commando, but they had suffered 81 killed and wounded and lost a further 40 as prisoners. This was nearly half his total strength. The troops, bleary-eyed, with hands burned, shoulders raw and faces scorched, their ammunition nearly exhausted, could hardly be expected to withstand another concerted attack. They were ready but hardly able.

Chapman himself, shot through the right leg, waited and listened as the Boer fire slackened and died away. After an hour he sent out scouts who returned with the heartening news that Botha's men were drawing off.

Gathering his stores onto wagons, Chapman decided to fall back on Nkandhla. Leaving a small unarmed party to assist with the wounded, he pulled out at 9 p.m. and, completely exhausted, he and his men limped into Nkandhla at 4 a.m. on the 27th September. Soon after this Fielding returned to the camp and took charge.

For Emmett and Grobelaar their attack on Fort Prospect had been even less successful. Shrouded in mist, Prospect was forewarned of the attack by the firing coming from Itala. At 4.30 a.m. a blast of rifle fire shattered the night air, as an outpost discovered a large party of Boers attempting to cut the barbed wire on the perimeter. Shooting was fast and furious for a while and soon the Boers drew off. Although Capt. Rowley had only 80 men, Fort Prospect was basically very strong, with stone redoubts, cleverly laid out trenches, a machine gun, and the lot surrounded by barbed wire. A second Boer attack before dawn was no more successful than the first, and thereafter they contented themselves with long range rifle-fire until they decided to withdraw about 4 p.m. The Boers lost about 60 men here, the British one killed and nine wounded. Rowley himself had a lucky escape when a bullet pierced his helmet, and grazed his forehead, but inflicted no other damage.

At Itala the British losses were 22 killed and 59 wounded. In addition six native servants died and four were wounded.

The Boer losses, as might be expected were much heavier. Early tallies stated that 332 bodies had been buried, but this figure was later corrected to 128. In addition 21 others were buried at the laager site at Gelykwater, making a total of 149 dead. These included two of Botha's best Commandants, Scholtz and Potgieter. Opperman too was wounded. At Prospect 40 Burghers were buried. There were estimated to be about 280 wounded.

The tragedy of the horses at Itala cannot go unmentioned, for there, devoid of protection except for a small stone building into which a few were crammed, out of 300, 153 died, 40 were wounded and 30 disappeared. In addition 82 draft mules were killed and four wounded.

At Itala the British artillery fired 63 shells and the troops 70 040 rounds of rifle ammunition. The true fury of this defence can be gauged by comparison with the Battle of Kambula which was the most expensive and the key battle of the Zulu war, and where the 2000 British troops fired 66 400 rounds.

By nightfall on the 27th, Botha's advance had been checked. His frontal attacks against fortified positions had failed. His casualties were severe and his ammunition stocks almost done.

Neither Itala nor Prospect has changed much in 70 years. There are still a few bullet-holed sheets to be seen in the iron roof of the old house at Itala, and at Prospect several of the trenches are still over six feet deep. The British graves are still marked, but are now neglected, and the Boer graves, long unmarked, have now disappeared, except for the few beautifully tended at Gelykwater farm.

On the summit of Itala stands an impressive stone monument, erected by the people of Eshowe and the local district as a token of gratitude to those heroic defenders who gave their lives in defence of Natal at Itala and Fort Prospect.'

Brownson was also entitled to the King's South Africa Medal & 2 clasps; sold with copied research.

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|------|---|----------|
| 131 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901 (7171 Pte. F. Hughes, Vol. Coy. S. Lanc: Regt.), <i>unofficial rivets, edge bruising, fair to fine</i> | £60-80 |
| 132 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6405 Pte. J. Mitchell. E. Lanc: Regt.), <i>minor contact marks, claw re-pinned, very fine</i> | £70-90 |
| x133 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3643 Pte. J. McKay, N. Zealand M.R.), <i>officially re-impressed naming, edge bruising and polished, fine</i> | £60-80 |
| | The recipient's service number indicates service in the 6th N.Z. Contingent. | |
| 134 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (76962 Gnr: H. Richards, R.F.A.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £140-180 |
| 135 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (2599 Pte. J. Vaughan. S. Lanc: Regt.), <i>date clasp a contemporary tailor's copy, very fine</i> | £70-90 |

- 136 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**2443 Pte. E. Connolly. S. Lanc: Regt.**), *pawnbroker's mark to rim at 1 o'clock, unofficial rivets between state and date clasps, good very fine* £80-120
- 137 King's South Africa 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**3904 Cpl: Tprr: G. E. Nuttall. 5th Drgn. Gds.**), *heavy wear overall, thus fine, nonetheless the naming intact and scarce to rank* £40-60
- 138 King's South Africa 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**9958 Pte. J. Howells. Welsh Regt.**), *very fine* £40-60
- 139 King's South Africa 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**2864 Pte. J. Brazier. Essex Regt.**), *contact marks, nearly very fine* £50-70
- x140 China 1900, no clasp (**S. H. Buckingham, Lg. Sto. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Pique**), *edge bruising, very fine* £120-160
- x141 China 1900, no clasp, bronze issue (**Sec 25 Dooly Bearer Kappu Ramaiah 5th Infy H Contgt**), *nearly extremely fine* £70-90
- 142 The Africa General Service Medal awarded to Captain H. W. Fletcher, East Lancashire Regiment, attached King's African Rifles, who died as a result of blackwater fever whilst attempting to save the lives of suffering brother Officers on an elephant shooting expedition in 1906



- Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (Capt: H. W. O. Fletcher. E. Lanc: Regt. & K. A. Rif:), *very fine* £140-180

Henry William Fletcher was born in 1868, the son of Reverend J. J. K. Fletcher, Rector of Whittlebury, Northampton. Having been commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the East Lancashire Regiment, he was attached to the 4th (Uganda) Battalion, King's African Rifles in August 1896. Promoted Captain on 25 May 1902, he served as a Company Commander during the Somaliland operations. With fellow Officers of the King's African Rifles, Fletcher was present for an elephant shooting expedition around Nimule during May 1906. When three of their party began suffering from blackwater fever, he had attempted to assist those taken ill, but himself caught the fever and died on 24 May 1906, aged just 38 (*Northampton Mercury*, 1 June 1906 and *Clifton Society*, 7 June 1906 refer); sold with copied research.

143	Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22737268 Pte. K. J. Andrews. Buffs.), <i>very fine</i>	£40-60
144	Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Tpr: R. R. Rowe, Natal Police.), <i>light contact marks, nearly very fine</i>	£120-160
145	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (6899 Pte. J. Galway. 1st Bt. M. Fus.), <i>minor traces of verdigris, otherwise good very fine</i>	£40-60
146	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (90627 B.Q.M.S. P. Thomas No. 3. Mtn. B. R.G.A.), <i>light pitting, slight contact wear over rank, very fine</i>	£60-80
147	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Capt. C. A. Jones, S. Lan. R.), <i>official correction to rank, good very fine</i>	£70-90

Charles Aubrey Jones, who was born in 1881, served with the South Lancashire Regiment as a Lieutenant in the Cape during the Boer War (Queen's Medal & clasp) and was on 'special duty' for the Delhi Durbar. Transferred to the Indian Ordnance Department during the Great War (entitled to BWM), he was re-commissioned into his parent Regiment on 21 March 1918 and served as a Captain during the Afghanistan operations.

Retired with a gratuity of £1,100 in 1921, Jones soon took to criminality. He was jailed for six months at the Old Bailey in March 1926 as a result of fraud and obtaining goods under false pretences. As reported in the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, he had obtained '...copies of Burke's Peerage and credit from various West End firms.' Just one book was recovered and this was found in a Bond Street shop. It was cited that '...a violent liking for the peerage' and the fact he had to help his ill wife '...get money for an operation, and sold his medals' before turning to fraud.

His second stay, this time for 18 months at His Majesty's pleasure was under a similar charge, at the Old Bailey in January 1932. Having changed his name via deed poll to Aubrey Wrottesley, he posed as Major Wrottesley of Wrottesley Hall, Wolverhampton and obtained credit in the West End until a local called his bluff (*Western Daily Press*, 20 January 1932 refers); sold with copied MIC and research.

148	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (8245 Pte. G. Collins, 2 Bn. Som. L.I.), <i>very fine</i>	£30-50
149	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (9282 Pte. A. A. Wood, S. Lan. R.), <i>contact marks, nearly very fine</i>	£30-50
150	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (9468 Pte. R. Thomas, S. Lan. R.), <i>good very fine</i>	£30-50
151	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (37924 Pte. J. M. B. Williamson. S. Lan. R.), <i>number, rank and first initial officially corrected, very fine</i>	£30-50
152	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (3949579 Pte. W. T. Warren. Welch R.), <i>good very fine</i>	£30-40

153 *Family group:*

'It was a very brave thing to do, as he must have realised the great risk he ran, as he knew other people had been hit already. He was not ordered to go out and there was absolutely no need for him to go. It was his bravery and desire to help his wounded comrade that made him do it.'

'There is a very unfair order in the Army that says, if a man is killed he cannot get any decoration except the Victoria Cross, otherwise your son would certainly have received the Military Medal.'

Captain H. Lyle to the mother of Private Murphy on his gallant death.

The poignant India General Service Medal awarded to Fusilier B. P. Murphy, Royal Welch Fusiliers, who was killed in action while attempting to save a wounded comrade in Waziristan

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (2731111 Fsr. B. P. Murphy. R. W. Fus.), *very fine*

Four: **Private F. J. Murphy, King's Liverpool Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals 1914-18 (229468 Pte. F. J. Murphy. L'pool R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine* (5)

£280-320



Barney Murphy with his mother; original included

Barney P. Murphy, Francis Murphy's younger brother, served on the North-West Frontier of India as a Private in 'A' Company, 1st Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers. The battalion sailed for India on 26 November 1921.

The Waziris were the largest frontier tribe, dominating the area between the Tochi and Gomal rivers. The landscape here was so barren that Waziris existed through banditry, robbing travellers and pillaging villages. The most feared Waziri clan were the Mahsuds, who raided the North-West Frontier with impunity before escaping to their mountain hideaways.

On 5 February 1922 the 1st Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers were protecting a detachment of Royal Engineers who were constructing a picquet below a feature called Split Hill, near the Tibetan border. A horde of Mahsuds descended on the small British force. The story is taken up by Captain H. Lyle, an officer of 'A' Company, in a letter he wrote to Murphy's mother on 4 October:

'I was commanding a platoon of 'A' Coy. on the 5th February, during the fight in which your son was killed, and I will do my best to tell you all about it.

On the 5th February the whole Battalion was protecting some engineers who were making a picquet. 'A' Coy. was the front company, and had to occupy a long ridge in advance of the other companies. Nos II & IV Platoons were in front, and Nos III & I in reserve behind. As you very likely know, your son was in No. I Platoon.

The two platoons in front were very heavily fired at all day, and about 2 p.m. they retired from the most advanced positions and only held half the ridge. As the Mahsuds were coming closer through the thick under-growth, No. III Platoon was called up to help the other two. This left only your son's platoon in reserve.

By this time it was about 3 p.m. and everything had gone quite well. The picquet had been built and we were expecting to be able to retire back to camp at any minute. But at the last moment a most unfortunate thing happened.

The Company Sergeant-Major was wounded while crossing a very exposed piece of ground. His runner immediately rushed out to try and bring the C.S.M. in, but he got badly wounded himself. Then another man tried to crawl out to them but was wounded twice.

The Mahsuds then started to try and crawl up to the wounded men to get their rifles, and to stop them No. 1 Platoon was brought up to re-inforce the other platoons. As they came up Sgt. Jones who was commanding No. 1 Platoon asked what had happened. I told him there were wounded men lying out in front and we couldn't get them in. Directly they heard me saying this, your son and another man called Owens took off their equipment and rushed over the top of a ridge.

Directly they appeared over the top of the hill the enemy opened a heavy fire on them, but they managed to reach Company Sergeant-Major Grindely. Owens took him by the shoulders and your son by the legs. As they lifted up the wounded man your son was hit about three times almost at once. He was killed instantly and really couldn't have suffered any pain. Owens managed to get back to cover somehow.

It was a very brave thing to do as he must have realised the great risk he ran, as he knew the other people had been hit already. He was not ordered to go out and there was absolutely no need for him to go. It was his bravery and desire to help his wounded comrades, that made him do it.

For doing the same thing in that fight four men in 'A' Company got the Military Medal for bravery. There is a very unfair order in the Army that says, if a man is killed he cannot get any decoration except the Victoria Cross, otherwise your son would certainly have received the Military Medal.'

Murphy was 18 years old and is buried in the Makin Military Cemetery, Pakistan, besides being commemorated in Wrexham Parish Church.

Francis Murphy was the son of Mrs. Murphy of Longstone, Coombe Hill, East Grinstead, Sussex, England. He served as a Private with 'A' Company, 2/10th (Scottish) Battalion, The King's Liverpool Regiment. Part of 172 Brigade, 57th (2nd West Lancashire) Division, the Battalion arrived in France in February 1917 and fought at Second Arras (9 April - 16 May), the longest advance made by the Allies since trench warfare began. The Battalion sustained heavy casualties during the German Spring Offensive, and was absorbed into the 1/10th on 30 April 1918. Murphy served in the Labour Corps for the remainder of the Great War; sold with copied *M.I.C.*

Sold with an emotive family archive, including:

(i)

The original handwritten letter from Captain H. Lyle to Mrs. Murphy, dated 4 October 1922.

(ii)

Period photographs of Francis and Barney Murphy alongside their mother.

(iii)

Photographs of Wrexham Parish Church, showing Barney Murphy's name on the brass memorial plaque.

(iv)

A telegram sent to Mrs. Murphy by the Commanding Officer of 1st Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers, describing the memorial plaque at Wrexham. Dated 1 April 1924.

154	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (6006562 Pte. E, McGrath, Essex R.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£30-50
155	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (6006692 Pte. J. Woodhouse. Essex R.), <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
156	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (6007960 Pte. W. Wooders. Essex R.), <i>edge bruising, very fine</i>	£30-50

- 157 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**4030196 Pte. W. Jenkins, K.S.L.I.**), *toned, good very fine* £30-50
- 158 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**31307 Dvr. Iqbal Khan. 16 Mtn Bty.**), *good very fine* £20-30
- 159 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**12240 Nk. Budi Balab, Bengal S. & M.**), *contact marks, nearly very fine* £20-30
- 160 1914 Star, with *copy* clasp (**9519 Pte. J. Nagle, R. Ir: Regt**), *nearly very fine* £30-50
John Nagle served in France from 13 August 1914 and is noted as a Prisoner of War: sold with copied *MIC*.
- 161 1914-15 Star (**3-1984 Pte. P. Sainty, Essex R.**), *nearly very fine* £20-30
Phillip Sainty served with the 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment in France from 11 December 1914. He was discharged on 2 November 1917 no longer physically fit for war service, and is also entitled to a Silver War Badge; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 162 The British War Medal awarded to Gunner T. Twigg, Royal Garrison Artillery, a member of 78 Company who were present in putting down the Singapore Mutiny in February 1915
British War Medal 1914-20 (129318 Gnr. T. Twigg. R.A.), *extremely fine* £40-60
Thomas Twigg was a native of Birmingham and served with 78 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, which was based at Singapore from 1 July 1913.
At 3.30 p.m., 15 February 1915, 815 members of the 5th Light Infantry, Indian Army and 100 men of the Malay State Guides mutined in central Singapore. They initially broke barracks, firing upon five British Officers and killing three of them, before the surviving two could raise arms to force them off. Around 100 moved onto the Tanglin Barracks where 309 German prisoners were held, including some off the *Emden*. They killed the guards and attempted to persuade the Germans to assist - who refused on the grounds of dishonour. Other mutineers went on a killing spree at Keppel Harbour and Pasir Panjang, where the white women and children were rowed out to boats as protection. A radio message was sent to India and any allied warship for help.
In the meantime, the mutineers were laying siege to the bungalow of the commander, Colonel Martin, which was effectively blocking the way into Singapore Town. The Colonel and some men held out all night until they were relieved at daybreak by armed volunteers and civilians. On Wednesday 17th February, the French cruiser *Montcalm* and smaller Russian and Japanese warships arrived. They landed Marines who immediately advanced on the mutineers.
After five days, the final mutineers were rounded up on 20 February. 51 people were killed, including Gunner J. Barry, one of Twigg's comrades of 78 Company. It led to the compulsory military training of all Britons aged 18-55 in Singapore. Confirmed as sole entitlement; sold with the named card box and envelope of issue and copied *MIC*.
- 163 *Family group:*
The poignant British War Medal awarded to Captain E. W. Bowyer-Bower, 59 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, late 3rd East Surrey Regiment, who was killed in action on 19 March 1917 flying an R.E.8. in the skies above Saint-Leger, France, the twentieth victim of the famed ace Werner Voss of *Jasta 2*
British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. E. W. Bowyer-Bower.), *nearly extremely fine*
The British War Medal awarded to Captain T. Bowyer-Bower, Royal Engineers, who, by an amazing coincidence, discovered the unmarked graves of '...two unknown Captains of the Royal Flying Corps'; he would exhume the bodies to identify his only son
British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. T. Bowyer-Bower.), *nearly extremely fine*, both housed together in fitted box, *lid detached but present* (2) £400-500



Eldred Wolferstan Bowyer-Bower was born in June 1894 at Johannesburg, South Africa, the only son of Captain Thomas Bowyer-Bower and a scion of a Dorset family, The Bowers of Iwerne. Returning to England with his family, young Eldred was educated at Wootton Court, Canterbury and Haileybury.

Off to War

As war loomed, Eldred attended the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment on 15 August 1914. He served on the Western Front from 30 April 1915, reinforcing the 1st Battalion who had been ravaged during the capture and defence of Hill 60.

Skyward - journey's end

Following over a year in the trenches, Bowyer-Bower transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, gaining his Aviators' Certificate (No. 3814) on 14 November 1916. After formal pilot training, he was appointed flying officer and was posted to 59 Squadron in France. *Under the Guns of the German Aces* takes up the story:

'On 18 March 1917, Lt. Werner Voss shot down in flames a B.E.2c of No. 8 Squadron, R.F.C., flown by 2nd Lieutenant Charles R. Dougal and 2nd Lieutenant Sydney Harryman, over Neuville, France. Ten minutes later on the same sortie, he followed this victory with another, shooting down Captain Guy Stafford Thorne and 2nd Lieutenant Philip Edward Hislop van Baerle over Boyelles.

For Voss, these accounted for his 18th and 19th 'kills' and therefore the next, hoped for, victory - the 20th - suddenly assumed a disproportionate importance; for twenty victories was the 'yardstick,' or quantitative criteria for the award of the Order Pour le Merite - otherwise known as the Blue Max!

The next morning 59 Squadron sent two R.E.8's on a morning patrol in the vicinity of St Leger. The first machine, A4165, crewed by Captain E. W. Bowyer-Bower and 2nd Lieutenant E. Elgey, was delegated to reconnaissance work, whilst the other, A4168, manned by Captain C. P. Bartie and Lieutenant F. H. Wilson, was to act as escort.

At this stage of the war, direct escorts for Corps aircraft were not provided; the strategy was that scout squadrons were put up in general areas where Corps machines were working so that they would be on hand and available if the enemy attempted an interception; such a 'hit and miss' strategy left the reconnaissance aircraft extremely vulnerable, hence why, on this occasion, 59 Squadron with their brand new R.E.8's had designated one of their own to watch over the reconnaissance machine; however, despite such forward thinking, in the face of two seasoned German 'aces', it would make little difference.

At 9.30 am. Werner Voss, in the company of another *Jasta 2* pilot, Otto Bernert, dropped onto the two R.F.C. machines and both were sent down in quick time. Bernert shooting down the escort - his eighth victory - while Voss disposed of the reconnaissance machine; three of the R.F.C. men were killed, including Bowyer-Bower.'

Bowyer-Bower's machine fell some six miles behind the German lines near Croisilles. He was just 22 years old and was buried in an unmarked grave with his Observer.

Thomas Bowyer-Bower was born in 1862 in Madras, India, and worked as a civil mining engineer. He served as a Captain in the Royal Engineers on the Western Front from 1915. By sheer coincidence he was serving under the very skies that his son had been shot down from during 1917. News reached him of the death of his son, shortly before the British advance. Again *Under the Guns of the German Aces*:

'One day, his men came across a grave marked by a cross made from pieces of a wrecked aeroplane. Someone had carefully marked the cross in pencil, "Two unknown captains (*sic*) of the Royal Flying Corps".'

It is impossible to imagine his emotions as Thomas Bowyer-Bower coolly sought the appropriate permission to exhume the bodies.

When the grave was opened, the father was able to identify the son.'

As a result his only son Eldred is buried alongside his Observer, 2nd Lieutenant Eric Elgey in Mory Abbey Military Cemetery, France, with the inscription 'Glorious and Only Son. August 1914 - March 1917. Sui Devotio.' His commanding officer wrote soon after:

'Your son was a magnificent fellow, universally liked by all the fellows in the squadron, and I was myself particularly attached to him. He is a very great loss to us and we all feel it very much indeed...'

Thomas died from war injuries in April 1926, undoubtedly having never recovered from the death of his son.

x164	British War Medal 1914-20, bronze (278 A. Caruna, Maltese L.C.), <i>re-pinned suspension claw and severe edge bruising, good fine</i>	£40-60
	Andrea Caruna – or Caruana; sold with copied medal roll extract.	
165	Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (Charles Williams); Special Constabulary Long Service, G.V.I.R. (John Steele), <i>the last gilded, very fine (2)</i>	£20-30
166	Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (D/SSX 837975. W. Whitcombe. Ord. Smn. R.N.), <i>good very fine</i>	£600-800
167	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6009191 Pte. C. V. Bright. Essex. R.), <i>good very fine</i>	£30-50
168	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6009714 Pte. W. H. Kenward. Essex. R.), <i>traces of verdigris, otherwise good very fine</i>	£30-50
169	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (22155255 Pte. S. D. Houghton. R.A.O.C.), <i>contact marks and edge wear, nearly very fine</i>	£30-50

- 170 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (**Major G. Herbert. S. Lan. R.**), *official correction to rank, very fine* £80-120
- Garrett Herbert** was born on 31 October 1907. Having served in the ranks for 13 years he received a permanent commission in the South Lancashire Regiment in August 1938. Advanced Captain two months later he was promoted Major in July 1946.
- 171 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (**22436390 Pte. A. Corbridge. Manch**), in named card box of issue, *toned, nearly extremely fine* £50-70
- 172 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (**6009600 Pte. S. G. Wheeler. Essex. R.**), *traces of verdigris, otherwise good very fine* £30-50
- 173 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (**588393 SAC A G Curle RAF**), *officially re-impressed naming and erasure of the word 'Replacement', very fine* £20-30
- 174 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**23379602 Pte. R. R. Evans. R.M.P.**), *very fine* £30-50
- 175 **The General Service Medal awarded to 2nd Lieutenant W. Young, West Yorkshire Regiment, who would surely have been involved in 'The Moorhouse Affair', the search for a brother Subaltern, kidnapped from the streets of Port Said and who died in captivity**



The funeral of 2nd Lieutenant A. Moorhouse

General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (2/Lt. W. Young. W. Yorks.), mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine*, together with the recipient's cap badge

£120-150

W. Young was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the West Yorkshire Regiment on 6 October 1956 and served in Egypt during the Suez Crisis. He would have surely known 2nd Lieutenant A. Moorhouse, a fellow National Serviceman who landed at Port Said following the 7 November 1956 ceasefire. Moorhouse had led a raid on the premises of a Dentist which resulted in the arrest of 7 Egyptian Commandos on 10 December 1956 and returned to the scene the following day. On this occasion he was in plain clothes and without support. The locals soon identified him, took his pistol, manhandled him from his Land Rover and drove off with him in an unknown civilian car. Young would surely have assisted in the house-to-house search which resulted. The United Nations stepped in to try and assist, but it was all in vain. Colonel C. Banks, a Member of Parliament and former colleague of President Nasser, arrived in Egypt to arrange a meeting. Nasser told him on Christmas Eve 1954 that Moorhouse died of suffocation whilst held captive.

His body was returned for a Military burial at Lawnswood Cemetery, Leeds, where six fellow officers acted as pall-bearers.

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| 176 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (23462586 Pte. B. C. Knell. Buffs.), <i>edge bruise, otherwise good very fine</i> | £100-120 |
| 177 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (23220079 Cfn. G. W. Grundy. REME.), <i>edge bruise over number, otherwise very fine</i> | £60-80 |
| 178 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (22433634 Cpl. J. M. McNamara. R.A.P.C.), <i>good very fine</i> | £60-80 |
| 179 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (9159 Pte Ahmed Moh'd Audhali. A.P.L.), <i>edge bruising and contact marks, fine</i>
Aden Protectorate Levies. | £80-100 |
| 180 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (2285 Gundi. H. H. Audhali. F.G.), <i>good very fine</i>
Federal (National) Guard. | £80-100 |
| 181 | General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Canal Zone, Arabian Peninsula (19040321 Pte. A. Peters. Camerons.), <i>good very fine</i> | £180-220 |
| x182 | India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (142 L-Naik Suleman Shah, 1-10 Baluch. R.), <i>very fine</i> | £20-30 |
| 183 | Defence Medal 1939-45, in its original card forwarding box addressed to 'Miss I. G. I. Noble, 'Marisbel', 49 Seagate Road, Hunstanton, Norfolk', with related Home Secretary and Norfolk County Council forwarding slips; together with another identical, in its original card forwarding box addressed to 'Mr. J. W. Shearing, 12 Clement Street, Salford 5, Lancs.', together with Home Secretary forwarding slip, <i>extremely fine (2)</i>

Iris Gwendoline Ida Noble was born in Spalding, Lincolnshire in 1905, where her father, Frederick, was a coach maker; her mother was Sarah Jane Noble. Iris was the Manager of a Cleaners and Dyers shop but to help in the war effort she joined the Voluntary Aid Detachment (V.A.D.). The Royal Red Cross Society trained the V.A.D. in first aid - and much besides - and its members first came to prominence for looking after returning members of the B.E.F. at the time of Dunkirk. Iris Noble died a spinster in King's Lynn, Norfolk in 1989.

John W. Shearing was born in Salford, Lincolnshire on 29 December 1905, the son of Henry and Lillie Shearing. In 1927 he married Florence Osborne and they had one daughter also called Florence. During the war he lived at 12 Clement Street, Salford and worked as a 'Heavy Goods Driver/Mechanic'. To qualify for his Defence Medal he must also have served for three years in a civilian unit such as the Home Guard or National Fire Service. | £20-30 |
| 184 | Korea 1950-53 (22247489 Pte. R. B. Harding, R.M.P.), <i>good very fine</i>
A National Serviceman who joined the R.M.P. in late 1950 or early 1951.

The Royal Military Police - always known as 'The Red Caps' - were granted their 'Royal' prefix in 1946. In the Korean War the R.M.P. formed two Sections - 27 Brigade Provost Section and 28 Brigade Provost Section. Constantly employed on vital traffic duty in the Combat Zones, the Corps won two B.E.M.s and ten M.I.D.s. One of its ranks, Staff-Sergeant D. R. Kinnear, R.M.P., was killed on 5 August 1951. | £100-120 |
| 185 | Korea 1950-53 (22615805 Pte. P. Rasmussen, R.M.P.), <i>good very fine</i>
A National Serviceman who joined the R.M.P. in the second half of 1951 or in early 1952. | £100-120 |
| 186 | Korea 1950-53 (22619297 Pte. J. Chalmers, R.M.P.), <i>good very fine</i>
A National Serviceman who joined the R.M.P. in the second half of 1951 or in early 1952. | £100-120 |
| 187 | General Service 1962-2007, E.I.R., 1 clasp, Borneo (21151541 Spr. Budhiman Gurung. Gurkha Engrs.), <i>light edge bruising, nearly very fine</i> | £30-50 |

- 188 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (**M1933088 Jnr. Tech. C. Smith. R.A.F.**), *edge bruise, very fine* £30-50
- 189 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (**23673030 Cpl. J. Hindle. Lan. R. (PWV)**), *nearly extremely fine* £60-80
- 190 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (**RM. 19022 W. C. Arnott. Mnc. R.M.**), *nearly extremely fine* £60-80
- 191 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (**067934 A. W. Hale. N.A.M. 1. R.N.**), *nearly extremely fine* £70-90
- 192 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24482326 Pte J Doggart UDR**), *pawnbroker's mark to rim, very fine* £30-50
- 193 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24218037 Cpl. R. J. Abdy RMP.**), *very fine* £30-50
- 194 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (**24184296 Cpl M J Moloney RMP**), *mounted on pin as worn, very fine* £30-50
- 195 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia (**23232806 Cpl. H. Blaylock. Lan. R. (PWV)**), *nearly extremely fine* £60-80
- 196 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia (**23868056 Pte. B. C. E. Murrells. 1 E. Anglian.**), *unofficial retaining rod between clasps, good very fine* £80-120
- 197 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**PO/Stwd B Conlon RFA Olma**), *extremely fine* £350-400
 Commissioned in April 1966, the R.F.A. *Olma* was the third and final of the three Ol-Class 'Fast Fleet Tankers' of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary. She left for the South Atlantic as part of the second wave of ships and was primarily used to fuel the carrier battle group.
- 198 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**MEM (M) 1 D P Goodwin D180821B NP 1810**), *nearly extremely fine* £400-500
D. P. Goodwin served as Marine Engineer Mechanic (1st Class) with Naval Party 1810, commanded by Captain P. Badcock. Between 12-16 April 1982 the Swedish M.V. *Stena Seaspread*, a North Sea oil rig support vessel, was adapted to transport Naval Party 1810 to the Falkland Islands. Designed for a crew of 30, the vessel was crammed with 120 engineers including Goodwin.
Stena Seaspread arrived at South Georgia on 8 May, Badcock ordering his men to search scrap metal dumps for plates and girders. These were to prove invaluable when the ship arrived in San Carlos, West Falklands, on 16 May. Naval Party 1810 repaired ships damaged in battle, despite lacking dockyard facilities. Several ships which might otherwise have withdrawn from the war were repaired by Badcock's team. These included the destroyer H.M.S. *Glasgow*, hit by a bomb that passed through her engine room and damaged the fuel systems, the frigate H.M.S. *Brilliant*, whose weapons systems Naval Party 1810 repaired while under fire from the Argentine air force's Exocet missiles, and H.M.S. *Argonaut*, a frigate whose boilers the engineers repaired while two unexploded bombs, lodged in her Seacat magazine, were defused. Badcock was appointed C.B.E. for his services.
- 199 **A scarce South Atlantic Medal awarded to Medical Assistant L. P. Aldridge, Royal Navy, a member of Naval Party 1830 who served in the hospital ship *Uganda***
 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**MA L P Aldridge D 1653690 NP 1830**), *good very fine* £500-600
 As a member of Naval Party 1830, Aldridge served in the hospital ship *Uganda* from April to August 1982. The ship's medical staff carried out over 500 surgical operations and treated 730 casualties, among them the grievously wounded Robert Lawrence, M.C., Scots Guards, who was not allowed to sleep for more than a few minutes at a time in case he slipped into a coma. Nonetheless, Lawrence awoke from a nightmare on one occasion and to found himself attempting to strangle one of the *Uganda's* medical team; see *When the Fighting is Over*.



The hospital ship *Uganda* – a.k.a. ‘Mother Hen’ - down South

Called away from her role as a passenger liner, *Uganda* underwent a three-day refit at Gibraltar in April 1982, where she was equipped with a helicopter platform, fittings for replenishment at sea, satellite communications and wards and operating theatres. In accordance with the Geneva Convention she was painted white, with eight red crosses, two on each side of the hull, one facing forward on the bridge superstructure, one on the upper deck visible from the air, and one on either side of her funnel.

In the same month, a team of 136 medical staff including 12 doctors, operating theatre staff and 40 members of the Queen Alexandra’s Royal Naval Nursing Service, left Portsmouth to join her, taking large quantities of medical supplies with them. Aldridge was among their number.

Uganda received her first casualties on 12 May, wounded men from the Type 42 destroyer H.M.S. *Sheffield* and, by the end of the month, following the action at Goose Green, her medical staff were caring for 132 men. She operated under the call sign ‘Mother Hen’ between ‘Red Cross Box 2’ – at position 50°50’S 58°40’W - and Middle Bay, transferring those who were well enough to three converted survey ships for passage to Montevideo.

Uganda also co-ordinated the movements of the three British and three Argentine ambulance ships *Almirante Irizar*, *Bah’a Para’so* and *Puerto Deseado*; she rendezvoused with the latter on four occasions.

By 10 July her role as a hospital ship was over and the crew held a party for 92 Falkland children more in keeping with her peacetime role. Three days later she went back to Grantham Sound, to embark the men of the 7th Duke of Edinburgh’s Own Gurkha Rifles and their equipment, before sailing for the UK on 18 July.

She arrived at Southampton on 9 August 1982, 113 days after she had sailed to join the Task Force. In that period she had sailed 26,150 miles, consumed 4,700 tons of fuel, received more than 1,000 helicopter landings on her flight deck and 3,111 personnel had been transferred to or from her.

For a special B.B.C. report on the *Uganda*’s return to Southampton, see:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e6FowyYMokg>

Sold by Order of the Recipient

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| 200 | <p>South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (A. Legg), <i>nearly extremely fine</i>, mounted on pin as worn and in card box of issue</p> <p>Alan Legg served aboard the S.S. <i>Canberra</i> during the Falklands War; sold with the related miniature dress medal, riband bar and copied ship's orders.</p> | £500-600 |
| 201 | <p>Gulf 1990-91, <i>copy</i> clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (AB (EW) M E J Snell D212368J RN), <i>very fine</i></p> <p>Together with the recipient's Saudi Arabian Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991 and Kuwaiti Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991.</p> | £40-60 |
| 202 | <p>Iraq 2003, no clasp (25067857 Pte D M Hopley RRW), <i>nearly extremely fine</i></p> | £80-120 |



Darren Mark Hopley was born 1976 at Pontypool, Wales and was educated at Fairwater High School. A talented footballer, he is understood to have played for Cardiff City before enlisting in the Royal Regiment of Wales in 1997. Hopley would see active service during Operation Telic; sold with a copied portrait photograph and research.



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MEDALS FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE TERRY SOLE - PART I:**AWARDS FOR SOUTH AFRICA 1834-53 AND 1877-79****INTRODUCTION**

Historically, the policing of Imperial frontiers frequently involved the raising and deployment of 'local levies' - as they were often called in the 19th century British Empire. Such units were generally recruited from settlers who inhabited the terrain to be policed and trusted aborigines who derived benefit and status from their specialist knowledge of the terrain and culture of the relevant border area. This practice was used throughout the Roman empire and, in modern history, by the Austrians in the Balkans, the French in North Africa and the Russians on the borders of their growing 19th century empire. While the British had first recruited such units in 18th century Highland Scotland, the growth of Empire necessitated their raising wherever Britain needed to defend its inexorably extending Imperial frontiers.

This remarkable and important collection of medals relating to colonial conflicts in southern Africa in the mid- to late 19th century demonstrates not only how such local units were needed to supplement British regular forces but also how their method of waging war was wholly suited to the campaigns in which they were deployed.

Although it was not until the South African War of 1899-1902 that the term 'Mounted Infantry' gained widespread currency, aided by Kipling's poem 'M.I.' (1901), British units of mounted infantry - drawn from regular infantry battalions - had been periodically deployed in Cape Colony since the early 19th century. Inspired by 17th century dragoons - infantrymen trained and equipped to move and to fight both mounted and on foot - and by Boer commandos, 'Mounted Infantry' was the arm of choice when local forces were raised for the wars in the eastern Cape from the 1850s.

As well as the Zulu War of 1879 and other contemporary frontier-based rebellions, there were nine other wars, once called 'the Kaffir Wars' but now known as the Cape Frontier or Xhosa Wars. These were waged between 1779 and 1879 against the Xhosa people, who fought to defend their lands and cattle against encroachment and appropriation by Boers and British settlers. In the first three, the Xhosa were opposed by Boer commandos; in the remaining six, the Xhosa's enemies were British regular and locally raised forces. The South Africa Medal 1834-53 was instituted in the latter year for award to those involved in what was, to the British, the 'Third Kaffir War' but which was, in reality, the Eighth Frontier War, 1850-53. The medal's terms of award were subsequently ante-dated to cover the First (Sixth) and Second (Seventh) 'Kaffir Wars' of 1834-35 and 1846-47 respectively. The Fourth and Fifth Frontier Wars of 1811-12 and 1818-19 did not merit a campaign medal.

The most well-known of the local regiments and, significantly, the most well-represented in this fine collection, was the Cape Mounted Riflemen (or Rifles). Initially raised from the native infantry component of the Cape Corps in 1827, the regiment gradually became more European in composition - as the medals in this collection indicate. It was actively engaged in the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wars and was, as its name suggests, mounted infantry; disbanded in 1870, it was re-raised from the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police in 1878.

By 1877, British settlement in Cape Colony was well-established. As a result, the character of the colony's armed forces had almost completely changed from being that of 'local levies' to that of citizen volunteers. This change had been perceptible by the early 1850s but became marked in the 1860s, with the Cape's volunteer regiments coming closely to replicate the contemporary Rifle Volunteers of Great Britain in their composition, armament and uniforms. By 1861, there were 37 volunteer corps in Cape Town and its vicinity, with several in the eastern Cape. Many of these units, as the South Africa Medals 1877-79 in this collection amply demonstrate, volunteered to fight in the Ninth and last Frontier War of 1877-78; several were raised specifically for it. Many also served in the Zulu War of 1879, in the Northern Border War of 1878-79 and in Basotholand during 1880-81. The very varied nature of their raising, their composition and their fighting experience and qualities are extensively explored in the notes that accompany the individual medals and to which little more could be added. It is, however, a mark of the quality of some of the units that they remained in existence long after the conflicts for which they were raised, gaining fame and glory playing their part in the armed forces of South Africa in two world wars.

Collections such as that to which this is an Introduction will be familiar to the modern experienced medal collector: tightly focussed on particular campaigns and their medals, meticulously selected and extensively researched - one might almost say 'curated'. This collection is a monument to its creator and a model for all collectors.

THE SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL 1834-1853

The Royal Navy and Royal Marines

- x203 South Africa 1834-53 (**W. Reid. Private. R.M.**), *lightly engraved pawn broker's mark by suspension claw, edge nicks, very fine* £240-280
- William Read** is recorded as serving aboard H.M.S. *Castor* during the campaign of 1850-53. During that period Her Majesty's Ships *Castor*, *Dee*, *Hermes*, *Rhadamanthus* and *Styx* were all heavily employed in conveying troops, ammunition and stores from one side of the Cape to the other, and the crews were exposed to great danger in landing soldiers, horses and equipment through the heavy surf.
- It is likely that Marines from H.M.S. *Castor* were put ashore at the base on the Buffalo to keep open communications between the Army and the Squadron; now named East London, it was fortified and used for commissariat stores; please note the difference in the spelling of the recipient's surname versus the medal roll entry.
- x204 South Africa 1834-53 (**W. Red. Cooper.**), *replacement - and defective - suspension, heavily polished, fair* £80-120
- William Red** served as Cooper aboard H.M.S. *Castor*.
- x205 South Africa 1834-53 (**John Riddett. Actg. Boatswain 2nd. Class.**), *polished, nearly very fine* £240-280
- John Riddett** served aboard H.M.S. *Castor* and H.M.S. *Hermes*. The latter was actively engaged from the onset of the Third War and had conveyed Sir Harry Smith to the frontier in his attempt to avert the uprising of December 1850.



- x206 Three: **Boatswain's Mate S. Cuer, Royal Navy**
- China 1840-42 (Stephen Cuer, H.M.S. *Blonde*); South Africa 1834-53 (S. Cuer, Boatswain's Mate); Baltic 1855, unnamed as issued, *edge bruising, otherwise generally very fine and a rare combination of awards* (3) £700-900
- Stephen Cuer** served as a Boatswain's Mate in H.M.S. *Styx* during the Third War. A force of 25 Marines was landed from *Styx* for service ashore and Chief Seyolo was conveyed by her as a prisoner to Cape Town in November 1852.

Staff

x207 South Africa 1834-53 (**H. B. Ramsbottom, Acting A.D.C.**), *minor edge bruise, very fine and toned* £400-500

Henry Batson Ramsbottom was born in July 1821 and obtained an Ensigncy in the 4th (King's Own) Regiment in October 1840. Having then purchased a Lieutenancy in June 1844, he witnessed active service as an Acting A.D.C. in South Africa during the Third War (Medal). He later transferred to the 99th Foot and died in camp, before Sebastopol, on 4 January 1855. In the following month, the *Reading Mercury* reported:

'Lieutenant Ramsbottom, reported to have been recently suffocated in his tent by charcoal fumes, was well known in Windsor and much respected. He was son of James Ramsbottom, Esq., nephew of the late John Ramsbottom, Esq., late banker and representative of Windsor in Parliament, and nephew of Mrs. Riley, of Forest Hill.'

The Royal Artillery

Five different companies of the Royal Artillery saw service in the three Wars. At the outbreak of the First War the 8th Co. 8th Battalion comprised the only artillerymen stationed in South Africa. Serving under Captain J. S. Bastard at Cape Town and later Grahamstown, they were subsequently reinforced in number with 50 men from the 75th Regiment.

During 1835 they saw little action and the only fatal casualty was an unfortunate Corporal who fell to his death from a cliff. The 8th/8th tour of duty in the Cape lasted until December 1841.

x208 South Africa 1834-53 (**Srjt. A. Denning. Rl. Arty.**), *contact marks, edge bruising and polished, good fine* £220-260

Alexander Denning served in the 8th Co., 8th Battalion R.A., and is recorded on the roll as serving during the First War.

The Royal Engineers

The expertise of the Royal Engineers was rarely tested during service in South Africa. The Corps was employed mostly upon routine peacetime operations of surveying, road making, camp construction and bridge building.

However, there were exceptions: The 9th Company went to the Cape from Mauritius in August 1845 and over the following eight years saw more action than most infantry units; on 23 April 1846, 50 men of the 9th Company under Lieutenant Bouchier repulsed a night attack on their encampment near Fort Brown at the Great Fish River and killed 30 of their assailants. A short while later, ten Sappers of the 10th Company under Lieutenant Owen built a bridge across the Fish River to reopen communications with Fort Peddie, whilst Lieutenant Stokes and six men participated in Sir Peregrine Maitland's attack on the Amatolas.

However, the bloodiest single action for the Corps occurred on 12 June 1852. Second Captain Hampden Moody, with 34 N.C.O.s and men of the 9th Company left Grahams Town to escort nine wagons to Fort Beaufort, and on a hill near the Koonap River the convoy was ambushed by rebel Hottentots. Four of the advance guard were killed by the first volley and with women and children to protect, the soldiers fought from wagon to wagon. With seven men, one woman and a youth killed and nine wounded, the survivors withdrew to a nearby ruined house and held their attackers at bay until the sounds of firing eventually attracted assistance.

x209 South Africa 1834-53 (... **J. Frampton. Rl. Engineers.**), *suspension claw re-affixed, rank erased, edge bruising and acid cleaned, thus fair to fine* £80-120

John Frampton served as a 2nd Corporal with the 9th and 10th Companies, Royal Engineers, during the Second and Third Wars.

x210 South Africa 1834-53 (**R. Wolfe. Royal Engrs. Dept. Grahamstown.**), *'Royal' privately - and neatly - engraved, minor edge nicks, nearly very fine* £180-220

Royal Sappers & Miners

- x211 South Africa 1834-53 (**J. Tosh. Rl. Sapsr.& Minrs.**), *contact marks, good fine* £240-280
James Tosh served with the 17th Company, Royal Sappers and Miners, in the Third War; please note difference in surname spelling versus medal roll entry.

The 7th (The Princess Royal's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards

The Regiment arrived at the Cape in 1843. Within a short period of time it was noted that heavy cavalry was a branch of the army ill-suited for the local terrain; Dragoon trappings were much too cumbersome for the little Cape horses and it was foreseen that the troopers might be employed as mounted infantry armed with rifles from the 60th Regiment. Loading a rifle on horseback was a difficult exercise however, and before the horses had been fully trained, the Regiment was called upon.

At the Battle of Guanga, having just burnt Chief Stock's Kraal to the ground, a raiding column under Somerset containing two squadrons of Dragoon Guards, unexpectedly found a considerable body of the enemy on the march under Chief Seyolo. Over-confident, the natives were in open country and the British commander was quick to seize his opportunity. After artillery had not altogether successfully played upon the enemy, the 7th D.G. led the only cavalry charge of the war. Wielding their heavy sabres the Dragoons scattered the enemy and the carbines of the following Cape Mounted Riflemen completed the task.

- x212 South Africa 1834-53 (**Lieut. P. Thompson, 7th. Dgn. Gds.**), *contact marks, edge nicks and polished, nearly very fine* £400-500



Pearson Scott Thompson was appointed a Cornet in the 7th Dragoon Guards in August 1842 and was advanced to Lieutenant in June 1844. It was in this capacity that he witnessed active service in South Africa against the insurgent Boers in 1845 and in the Second War of 1846-47 (Medal). He was present at the Battle of Guanga, where the 7th D.G. suffered the loss of one officer killed and had 11 wounded, versus a loss to the enemy of some 400 warriors.

He was subsequently appointed a Captain in the 14th Light Dragoons and saw further action in the Indian Mutiny in the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose, including the siege and capture of Jhansi in 1858. He also commanded the cavalry the capture of the fort of Loharri and was present at the capture of Koonch and in the various skirmishes leading to the capture of Calpee, including the action at Galowlie; commanded the left wing of the 14th Hussars at the action of Morar and the engagements on the heights before Kotakesera and Gwalior, prior to the capture of the latter fort and city. He subsequently distinguished himself as C.O. of a field detachment for three months in Bundelcund, where he was present in a successful attack against a superior body of rebels at Gorotha. He was thanked by the Governor of Bombay and twice mentioned in despatches, in addition to being given the Brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel (Medal & clasp).

Thompson - who attained the rank of Colonel in the 14th Hussars in January 1867 - commanded the regiment from 1864-1875 and was appointed C.B. (*London Gazette* 2 June 1869, refers). He attained the rank of Major-General in October 1877 but died at Beverley, Yorkshire in the following year; he is recorded as author of *The Story of the Regiment*.

x213 South Africa 1834-53 (**Cornet J. T. Cramer, 7th. Dragn. Gds.**), *bent suspension post, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £350-400

John Thomas Cramer was born in March 1820, the younger son of John Cramer of Rathmore, Co. Cork; the family was 'of great antiquity, and came originally from Germany, one of its ancestors, Colonel Tobias Kramer, being Governor at the siege of Ostend.' Young John studied law at Trinity College, Dublin and, although called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1842, he opted for a Cornetcy in the 7th Dragoon Guards in December 1843.

He was subsequently present in operations against the insurgent Boers in South Africa in 1845, in addition to the Second War of 1846-47, when he had his horse shot in the affair at Trompeter's Drift, while commanding the rear-guard (Medal). He was advanced to Lieutenant in March 1847.

Returning to Ireland in the 1850s, Cramer resided at Ballindinisk, near Kinsale, Co. Cork. and served as a J.P.

The 12th (The Prince of Wales's) Royal Regiment of Lancers

The regiment journeyed to South Africa as reinforcements in 1851, where it faced similar problems to the Dragoons in respect to the small Cape horses; weapons too were hardly ideal for the warfare which faced them, contemporary sources stating the men's lances became useful ridgepoles when makeshift tents were required. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Pole ordered all officers to carry carbines or rifles while his advanced guards used double barrelled carbines.

The Lancers helped to successfully clear the Waterkloof stronghold, but two squadrons were badly mauled in November 1852 when they moved against the Basuto chief Mosesh:

'Suddenly they were charged by a host of Basuto horsemen who had been concealed in dead ground. Tottenham and the men acting as rear-guard were enveloped by the enemy. Many were cut down, for in close work nine-foot lances were no match for assegais and light axes which could be used as swords or throwing weapons.'

Besides the Lancers lost with Tottenham, several men under Captain Oakes and a troop of the Cape Mounted Rifles were cut off early in the action. Desperate riding saved most ranks but some rode into a morass and were butchered. In total, 27 N.C.O.s and men of the 12th were killed.

x214 South Africa 1834-53 (**Capt. John W. Fox, 12th. Lancers.**), *edge bruising, otherwise very fine and toned* £400-500

John Wilson Fox was born in 1825 and was educated at Eton and Brasenose College, Oxford. Gaining appointment as a Cornet in the 12th Lancers in May 1846, purchased a Lieutenancy in the following year and was present in operations in the Third War in South Africa (Medal). He purchased a Captaincy in July 1850 but sold his commission in 1854. A wealthy landowner, he resided at Statham Lodge, Warrington and Girsby House, Lincolnshire.

x215 South Africa 1834-53 (**W. ... itcher. 12th. Lancers.**), *broken suspension, partial name loss as a consequence of edge bruising, polished, fair to fine* £80-120

Walter Pitcher is recorded on the roll as having served in the Third War.

x216 Four: Colonel E. Pole, 12th Lancers



South Africa 1834-53 (Lieut. Col. E. Pole, 12th Lancers); Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Colonel Edwd. Pole, 12th Rl. Rt. Lancers), engraved naming; Turkey, Order of Medjidie, 5th Class breast badge, silver, gold and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian die, *Hunt & Roskell* striking, original ribbands and *Hunt & Roskell* ribband buckles for wearing, *very fine and better* (4)

£800-1,000

Edward Pole was appointed to a Cornetcy in the 12th Lancers in July 1825. His subsequent appointments were to Lieutenant in September 1826; Captain in November 1831; Major in July 1844 and Lieutenant-Colonel in March 1847.

Actively employed during the Third War in South Africa, he commanded the cavalry and artillery during Somerset's expedition beyond the Kei in December 1851 and, in the following year, commanded several columns and patrols (Medal).

He subsequently served in the Crimea from May 1855, and was present at the capture of Tehorgoun, the battle of Tehernaya, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol; and at Eupatoria with the Light Cavalry Brigade (Medal & clasp; 5th Class Medjidie and Turkish Medal).

Pole, who was advanced to Colonel in November 1854, was placed on half-pay March 1861.

The 2nd (The Queen's Royal) Regiment

Six service companies of the Queen's embarked from Ireland for the Cape in June 1851. Setting out in three contingents, many of the men experienced harrowing journeys, not least those embarked in the *Birkenhead*; the smallest contingent in the *Sumner* experienced a fire and did not reach East London until September 1851.

In early September, 180 officers and men of the 2nd, with supporting detachments from other regiments, were sent to patrol the Committee's Hill; finding themselves confronted by a large body of warriors, they were forced to extend in skirmishing order and the whole patrol was gradually brought into action. A heavy fusillade from the enemy concealed in clumps of trees and the bush caused numerous casualties, including three mortally wounded, the men eventually being forced to withdraw.

Within a week, the 2nd found themselves sweeping along the line of the Fish River, attempting to clear out the rebels. According to Gordon Everson's published roll, 'In the desperate fighting which followed, Oldham and 24 men of the 2nd were killed and 23 other ranks wounded before the 6th Regiment came to their aid and they were extracted.'

The regiment continued to find themselves in the thick of the action; before the end of the year they took part in operations in the Kroome and Waterkloof mountains, and also been engaged in the expedition against Kreli in January 1852. This was followed with a further expedition against Mosesh. Following the conclusion of the campaign, the 2nd saw a further eight years' service in the Cape before being embarked for China in 1860.

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| x217 | South Africa 1834-53 (Color Serjt. Geo. Davis, 2nd Regt.), <i>suspension claw re-affixed, contact marks and edge nicks, fine or better</i> | £140-180 |
| | George Davis served in the Third War in South Africa. | |

The 6th (Royal Warwickshire) Regiment

The Regiment, comprising 244 officers and men at the outbreak of the Third War, provided most of the infantry for the force which moved out of Fort Cox to try and capture Chief Sandili on 24 December 1850. The column came under heavy attack in the Boomah Pass, ten men being killed and five wounded, before the remainder fought their way through to Keiskamma Hoek.

The Regiment particularly distinguished itself on 9 December 1851, by storming an enemy strong point with the bayonet; the round of minor raids and skirmishing continued until the last of the chiefs submitted in 1853 and the Warwicks could justifiably claim that no regiment had been more heavily employed during the war.

According to one eye-witness, their appearance bore witness to much hard service. They had 'long beards; red coats patched with leather, canvas and cloth of all colours; straw hats, wideawakes and tattered trousers while their broken boots revealed stocking-less feet.'

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| x218 | South Africa 1834-53 (S. Mc. Cauley. 6th. Regt.), <i>suspension slack, heavily polished, contact marks and edge bruising, fair to fine</i> | £120-150 |
| | Samuel McCauley served in the Second and Third Wars. | |

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| x219 | Pair: Captain J. Dawson, 6th Regiment | |
| | South Africa 1834-53 (Lieut. John Dawson, 6th Regt.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Capt. J. Dawson, 1st Bn. 6th Regt.), <i>minor contact marks, better than very fine (2)</i> | £500-600 |
| | John Dawson was appointed to a Cornetcy in the 6th Regiment in May 1852, direct from the ranks; he had earlier served in the Second War in South Africa 1846-47. | |

He subsequently served in the Third War 1850-53, including the operations in the Fish River, Amatolas, and both the Transkei Expeditions, on the latter of which he acted as Adjutant. He was advanced to Lieutenant in June 1854 and was placed on half-pay as a Captain after the Indian Mutiny.

The 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment

The Regiment disembarked at Port Elizabeth on 24 August 1851. Attached to Somerset's force, five companies of the 12th found themselves attacking enemy strongholds in the Waterkloof and searching the territories of rebel chiefs Stock, Tola and Seyola; during that time the men marched nearly 1000 miles, killed 124 of the enemy and captured some 1500 cattle, losing two men killed and one badly wounded. Patrols thereafter continued apace, including a clash with a party of Hottentots near Jantjies Kraal resulting in the deaths of 18 of the enemy and two casualties amongst the 12th. Five years later, the Battalion was embarked for England.

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| x220 | South Africa 1834-53 (Chas. Hutton. 12th. Regt.), <i>lightly polished, minor edge nicks, otherwise nearly very fine</i> | £280-320 |
| | Charles Hutton is recorded on the roll as having served in the Third War. | |

The 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment

The Regiment embarked at Cork and reached Cape Town on 18 August 1835. Initially acting as peacekeepers between the Boers and native tribes in Natal, the Regiment bore much of the responsibility to stem the tide of enemy incursions as they invaded the settlements following their victory against Hare in June 1846. With Lieutenant-Colonel Montague Johnstone in Command, there was a fruitless attempt to surround Kreli, but the wily chief surrendered before any serious fighting and the troops returned home through country badly burned up through drought; similar pressure led to the surrender of Sandili. Thereafter the Regiment were continually employed in patrolling, until its return to Gravesend, England, in April 1848.

x221 South Africa 1834-53 (**Lieut.& Adj. B. Midgley, 27th. Regt.**), *scratches to obverse by Queen's head, otherwise very fine*

£400-500

Benjamin Midgley was appointed an Ensign in the 27th Regiment in December 1837 and gained advancement to Lieutenant in April 1841. He was present in operations in South Africa during the Second War (Medal) and was promoted to Captain in August 1852, shortly before taking up appointment as Adjutant of the King's Own 3rd Regiment of Staffordshire Militia.

The 43rd (Monmouthshire) Regiment

The Regiment disembarked at East London on 17 December 1851, where it was quickly given instruction on the principles of bush fighting; it had taken a long time for the lesson to be learned that shining brasses, pipe clay and parade ground drills would not help to subdue their enemies.

Seeing early service in the field, five companies joined with the 73rd upon a raid into the Amatolas on 27 January; ambushed in a pass near Baillies Grove, Surgeon Davidson was killed. Further casualties would follow whilst scouring the forests of Fullers Hoek and Hermann's Kloof, and in a brisk fight prompted by a cattle raid near Mount MacThomas, where Captain Gore was felled. Interestingly, despite a growing list of casualties from skirmishes, perhaps the greatest loss to the Battalion in a single event was caused not by the warriors of Sandili, but by an extraordinary thunderstorm which struck camp at Keiskamma Hoek; lightning exploded an ammunition store killing two men and injuring nineteen. The 43rd stayed on in the Cape after the close of the Third War, before embarking for Madras and for service in the Mutiny

x222 South Africa 1834-53 (**T. Roberts. 43rd. Regt.**), *contact marks and polished, thus good fine*

£180-220

Thomas Roberts is recorded on the roll as having served in the Third War.

The 45th (Nottinghamshire) Regiment

The Regiment saw active service on the frontier and was part of the force under Captain Hogg of the 7th Dragoon Guards who moved against chiefs Mapona and Mapaisa in a three -day operation that captured over 3000 cattle and killed several of the enemy. In January 1847 the 45th helped to destroy Chief Foto's kraal, but as 'British Kaffaria' began to boil over once more in 1850, the Regiment would face a sterner test; on 20 December a Corporal and three men were sent out to escort some sheep, but when they did not return 12 more men of the 45th were ordered out to look for them. All were massacred. At this time Sir Harry Smith was blockaded at Fort Cox, and when Somerset with men from the 45th attempted to relieve him, they were driven back to Fort Hare with the loss of 20 killed and 15 wounded. After a good deal of skirmishing and hard marching the district was eventually subdued.

x223 South Africa 1834-53 (**Serjt. G. Hallett. 45th. Regt.**), *very fine*

£280-320

George Hallett served with the Reserve Battalion during the war of 1846-7 and during the Third War.

The 60th (The King's Royal Rifle) Regiment

The Regiment arrived off East London on 27 September 1851, but so heavy was the surf that the heavily seasick troops were unable to disembark until 3 October. Initially involved in cattle raiding and crop destruction, in March 1852 the Regiment was part of Michel's Brigade under Sir Harry Smith which struck out at Iron Mountain in the Waterkloof. The 60th led the frontal attack which carried the mountain with the loss of one killed and one wounded. Further action would occur at the Wolf's Den, followed by a sharp skirmish at the foot of the Amatolas. Thereafter returning to patrolling and crop destruction, the 60th would eventually be split into various detachments and placed on roadbuilding and infrastructure duties.

- x224 South Africa 1834-53 (**Capt. Geo. W. Bligh, 2nd. Bn. 60th. Rifles**), *loose suspension claw, onetime harshly - acid? - cleaned, polished, contact marks, otherwise good fine* £300-350

George Waldegrave Bligh was born in 1824 and was appointed an Ensign in the 60th Rifles in March 1841. Advanced to Lieutenant in July 1844 and to Captain in the summer of 1849, he was subsequently actively employed in South Africa, including the operation beyond the Kei from December 1851 (Medal). Bligh retired in April 1858 and died at Farnham, Surrey in 1894.

The 72nd (The Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders) Regiment

The Regiment had been in South Africa since 1828 and were garrisoned at Cape Town at the commencement of hostilities. Their early role involved bringing in missionaries, traders and settlers to the comparative safety of Fort Willshire. Subsequently, the Highlanders found themselves in more dangerous situations; with three companies of Provisionals, Captain Murray and 100 men of the 72nd were sent to intercept 600 men under Chief Tyalie who settled upon a high and rugged cliff later called Murray's Kranzt. The troops scaled the heights under a shower of spears and stones and had several men wounded before the natives fled. The Regiment continued to harass the enemy until the war's end, constructing a series of forts to consolidate their position.

- x225 South Africa 1834-53 (**Lieut. L. X. Leslie. 72nd. Regt.**), *an official replacement issue, circa 1880, engraved in sloping capitals, very fine* £200-300

Lewis Xavier Leslie was appointed an Ensign in the 16th Foot in December 1813 and served in the campaign in Canada in the following year.

Having then been advanced to Lieutenant in July 1824 - and exchanged to a number of regiments - he witnessed active service in South Africa with the 72nd Regiment, when he served in the First War and was employed in the operations of June and July 1835. At the time, the men were involved in erecting Fort Beresford, Fort Murray and Fort Coke. During July and August the enemy made desperate efforts and during an attack on Fort Wellington the regiment had a man killed. Forays under chiefs Tyalie and Macomo continued until the peace treaty was ratified, however the 72nd were gradually relieved by the 75th and were able to return to Cape Town towards the end of 1835 (Medal).

Leslie was placed on half-pay at the end of 1840 but appears to have held a Captaincy in the 97th Regiment before taking final retirement in November 1851.

The 73rd (The Perthshire) Regiment

- x226 South Africa 1834-53, no clasp (**Capt. G. Burne. 73rd Regt.**), *contact marks, edge bruising and polished, nearly very fine* £380-420

Godfrey James Burne was purchased an Ensigncy in the 73rd (The Perthshire) Regiment in May 1845 and was advanced to Lieutenant in May 1848 and to Captain in April 1851. Present in South Africa during the Third War, he participated in the operations on the Amatolas Fish River, Waterkloof and in the Transkei expeditions (Medal). He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in November 1864

The 74th (Highland) Regiment

The Regiment arrived at Algoa Bay in March 1851. As a consequence of a similarity between the Lamont tartan and tortoiseshell colouring, the locals called the men of the 74th 'the tortoises', a name they grew to like. Consequently, the regiment began its campaign more suitably equipped for guerrilla warfare than any other regular unit.

In early June the Regiment took part in the Amatola operations and in assaulting Victoria Heights, when it lost three men killed and suffered several wounded; the enemy took up the fight in the forest and several days were spent scouring the bush. In September, Major George R. Fordyce led his men on an attack on Macomp's stronghold; the heights were scaled without difficulty but the enemy then gathered in such numbers that they threatened to over-run the advanced guard of the 74th and it was decided to withdraw down the steep, winding pass. As the troops descended, the enemy swarmed from the thick forest and for a while it was every man for himself. During the savage fighting that ensued, the Highlanders lost one officer killed and 14 men wounded; not the least lamented was their German bandmaster who was dragged off alive and cruelly tortured to death.

x227 South Africa 1834-53 (**Armr. Serjt. R. Mc.Kenzie. 74th. Regt.**), *edge bruising and polished, good fine*

£240-280

Robert McKenzie is recorded on the roll as having served in the Third War.

The 75th Regiment

The Regiment arrived at the Cape as a regular infantry unit in August 1830. Originally charged to bring in isolated groups of settlers, men of the 75th and 72nd Regiments attacked and destroyed the Kraal of Chief Eno, and then marched upon the Kraals of Chiefs Tyali and Macomo. Pursing the enemy through tangled thickets, the men of the 75th were engaged on prolonged intelligence gathering missions and numerous skirmishes; interestingly, so long had they been in the field - and subject to the harsh climate and restricted diet - that many men began to suffer from scurvy. The Regiment returned home in July 1843.

x228 South Africa 1834-53 (**J. Metters. 75th. Regt.**), *edge bruise, contact marks and polished, nearly very fine*

£220-260

John Metters is recorded on the roll as serving in the First War.

The 90th (Perthshire Volunteers) Regiment

The Regiment arrived in Simon's Bay on 3 April 1846, stepping immediately into the operations of the Second War; their first duty was to recover the body of a volunteer officer killed a few miles from the town on the day of their arrival.

Initially used as an escort for supply columns, they were then used to harass the enemy across the Keiskamma River until the principal chiefs surrendered.

Perhaps lesser known, the 90th Regiment had experienced one of the most challenging journeys to and from England; outward bound, the *Maria Somes* had all but been lost in a storm which cost many lives, whilst on the return voyage, the *Thunderbolt* went aground and eventually had to be abandoned.

x229 South Africa 1834-53 (**W. Kellett. 90th. Regt.**), *severe edge bruising and scratches over initial, otherwise nearly very fine*

£220-260

William Kellett is recorded on the roll as serving in the Second War.

The 91st (Argyllshire) Regiment

The 1st Battalion was sent to the Cape of Good Hope from St Helena in 1839 and took part in a punitive expedition against Chief Tola who had been stealing settlers' cattle. On 22 May 1846, sixty men of the 91st came under heavy attack whilst escorting supply wagons between Fort Peddie and Trompeter's Drift; most of the wagons had to be abandoned to the Kaffirs.

A Reserve Battalion was formed in April 1842 and joined the 1st Battalion at Grahamstown. After considerable inactivity, the 91st suddenly found themselves in the heat of the action, indeed on 16 April 1846 they were in very real danger of being overwhelmed, losing six men killed and wounded when fighting their way through the woods of the Amatola Hock. Emboldened by their successes the Kaffirs poured down upon the colonists and the 91st, scattered along the various outposts, suffered a number of men killed and wounded; when troops again entered the Amatolas, they came across the remains of an Argyll who had been tortured and burned to death tied to the wheels of a wagon.

- x230 South Africa 1834-53 (Corpl. Jas. Hutton, 91st. Regt.), *minor edge nicks and contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine* £220-260
- James Hutton is recorded on the roll as serving in the Third War.

- x231 Pair: Lieutenant O. Fitzgerald, 87th Regiment, late 91st Regiment



South Africa 1834-53 (Ensign O. Fitzgerald, 91st Regt.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Lieut. O. Fitzgerald, 87th Regt.), *note surname spelling on last, better than very fine* (2)

£500-600

Ormond Fitzgerald was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 91st Regiment in January 1843 and witnessed active service in South Africa, where he is recorded as having distinguished himself on an expedition against Chief Mampassa in October 1847 (Medal). Having then been advanced to Lieutenant in the same year, he transferred to the 87th Regiment and was present in operations during the Indian Mutiny (Medal). Fitzgerald retired soon afterwards.

The 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade

The Battalion sailed from Dover on 2 January 1852. The journey proved almost as disastrous as that experienced by the men aboard the ill-fated *Birkenhead*, the overcrowded ship encountering severe gales and fire, before limping into Simon's Bay two months after it had set out.

Appointed to General Somerset's 1st Brigade, the Riflemen arrived in time to join the Waterkloof expedition, recording four casualties. In May and June, skirmishes accounted for two killed and seven wounded, whilst on 24 July the Battalion, under Buller's command, attacked the enemy at Mundell's Kranze; arms and ammunition were destroyed and horses and cattle captured. The Regiment saw out the war scouring the gorges for fugitive rebels and in bitter fighting against the Basutos on and around the mountain of Berea. It returned to England in October 1853 before being committed to the Crimea.

x232 South Africa 1834-53 (Chas. Catchpole, 1st. Bn. Rifle Bde.), *suspension claw neatly re-affixed, very fine*

£280-320

Charles Catchpole is recorded on the roll as having served during the Third War. He is also recorded as having 'Died'.

x233 Three: Private W. King, Rifle Brigade



South Africa 1834-53 (W. King, 1st Bn. Rifle Bde.); Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (No. 1722 William King, R. B.), depot impressed naming, in part restored by engraved details as a consequence of bruising; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian die, unnamed as issued, *the first two with re-affixed suspension claws, edge bruising, contact marks and polished, thus fine or better* (3)

£400-500

William King served in the Second and Third Wars in South Africa.

Medical Staff

The Cape of Good Hope was one of the healthier stations for British troops, but the wars on the frontier imposed considerable strain on medical services. Regimental surgeons could usually provide adequate care for their charges, but there were an insufficient number of doctors to serve with the Colonial Forces and Native Levies; as a result, early in 1851, attempts were made to recruit civilian doctors who were prepared to expose themselves to the discomforts and hazards of the frontier.

- x234 South Africa 1834-53 (**Staff Surgn. 2nd. Class W. Sall, M.D.**), *light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine and toned* £350-400

William Sall was born at Wigan on 1 September 1817, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Sall, late of the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies. Appointed an Assistant Surgeon on the Staff in May 1839, young William went on to enjoy a spate of regimental postings, among them the 95th Foot in November 1842, the 13th Dragoons in June 1843, the 5th Fusiliers in July 1847 and the 93rd Highlanders in March 1849.

He was appointed Staff Surgeon 2nd Class during his subsequent spell of active service in South Africa in the Third War and was one of just 17 medical practitioners entitled to the Medal for that campaign.

Sall gained advancement to Staff Surgeon 1st Class - afterwards Surgeon Major - in July 1855 and finally retired with the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals in October 1867. He died at Fulham, London in November 1884.

The Commissariat

A forerunner of the Royal Corps of Transport, the Commissariat was responsible for providing and paying for everything necessary for the subsistence and transport of an army

- x235 South Africa 1834-53 (**B. C. White. Clerk.**), *very fine* £180-220

THE COLONIALS



- x236 Sir Harry Smith's Medal for Gallantry 1851 (**John Keiberg**), engraved naming, fitted with riveted claw and bar suspension and old engraved riband buckle for wearing, *edge bruising and a little polished, otherwise very fine and rare* £1,800-2,200

31 such medals are believed to have been awarded and, of the 22 known surviving examples, 11 are unnamed; this suggests that they were issued thus.

When the war started in December 1850, Sir Harry Smith was Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape. Early in the campaign he was blockaded in Fort Cox, inland from King Williams Town, by Gaikas under Chief Sandilli. Attempts to relieve the fort were unsuccessful and the future of the beleaguered garrison appeared bleak. But there were wider issues than the survival of the garrison itself. The war had just started, and the fact that the Governor was being cooped up was adversely affecting the Colony's morale and could only result in the defection of additional tribes.

Sir Harry therefore decided to make a break for it, and, escorted by about 250 men of the Cape Mounted Riflemen - a unit which at that time was predominantly Cape coloured - succeeded in getting through enemy lines, and reached King Williams Town in safety. The story goes that he was so impressed by the showing of the C.M.R. on this side, and by other feats of the Cape Colonial troops during the campaign, that before he was replaced by Sir George Cathcart in April, 1852, he decided to show his high regard for the men under his command by awarding a special medal.

The Cape Mounted Rifles

Designated as such from 1828, the C.M.R. grew out of a corps of Hottentot scouts employed to assist in policing the frontier. The men were horsed, armed, equipped and subsisted, but not paid. Principally used for skirmishing and scouting, C.M.R. companies armed with short double-barrelled carbines were ideal for close fighting whether on horseback or afoot.

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| x237 | South Africa 1834-53 (Lieut. C. E. Phillpotts, Cape Md. Rifles.), <i>suspension claw re-affixed, good very fine</i> | £380-420 |
| | Charles Edward Phillpotts was appointed an Ensign in the Cape Mounted Rifles in February 1844. Having then witnessed active service in South Africa during the Second War (Medal), he appears to have resigned his commission as a Lieutenant in about 1853. | |
| x238 | South Africa 1834-53 (Corpl. J. Ashcroft. Cape Md. Rifles.), <i>heavily polished and lacquered, edge bruising, fair</i> | £120-140 |
| | John Ashcroft is recorded on the roll as serving during the Third War. He saw all his campaign service on attachment to the 91st Regiment. | |
| x239 | South Africa 1834-53 (Alexr. Ferguson. Cape Md. Riflemen.), <i>contact marks, edge bruising and polished, good fine</i> | £160-200 |
| | Alexander Ferguson is recorded on the roll as serving during the Third War. He saw all his campaign service on attachment to the 74th Regiment. | |
| x240 | South Africa 1834-53 (J. Kilbride. Cape Md. Riflemen.), <i>polished, nearly very fine and toned</i> | £180-220 |
| | James Kilbride is recorded on the roll as serving during the Third War. He saw all his campaign service on attachment to the 91st Regiment. | |
| x241 | South Africa 1834-53 (W. McCabe. Cape Md. Riflemen.), <i>on contemporary wearing pin, polished, nearly very fine</i> | £180-220 |
| | William McCabe is recorded on the roll as serving during the Third War. He also served on attachment to the 12th Regiment. | |
| x242 | <i>Family group:</i>

Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Albuhera, Vittoria (J. Grimes, 3rd Dgn. Gds.), <i>one or two minor edge bruises, good very fine</i>

Pair: Colour-Sergeant J. Grimes, Cape Mounted Riflemen

South Africa 1834-53 (Colr. Serjt. J. Grimes, Cape Md. Riflemen); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. small letter reverse (Cr. Serjt. Jno. Grimes, 27th Octr. 1858), this last with old re-engraved naming, with matching engraved riband buckles for wearing, <i>edge bruise to first, otherwise better than very fine</i> (3) | |
| | J. Grimes served with the Reserve Battalion of the 45th Regiment in the Second War, prior to service in the Cape Mounted Riflemen in the Third War. | |

THE SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL 1877-1879

The Royal Navy

- x243 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**E. Moore. Baker, H.M.S. "Euphrates."**), *suspension claw tightened, good very fine and toned* £180-220
- E. Moore** is recorded as one of two Bakers aboard H.M.S. *Euphrates*, 261 Medals were issued to her crew, all of them without clasp.
- x244 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**D. Hutchens, Blk. Smith's. Crew, H.M.S "Active"**), on contemporary wearing pin, *edge bruise, good very fine* £60-80
- D. Hutchens** appears to be the only recipient recorded with the rate of Blacksmith's Crew aboard H.M.S. *Active*; 409 Medals were issued to her crew, 183 of them without clasp.



(enlarged)

- x245 South Africa 1877-79 (**C Share P O 1st Cl H.M.S. "Forrester"**), naming partly legible, medal disc only, the obverse professionally - and attractively - enamelled, brooch-mounted with wearing pin to reverse £80-120
- C. Share** is recorded as serving as Petty Officer 1st Class aboard H.M.S. *Forester*; 76 Medals were issued to her crew, all of them with the '1879' clasp.

BRITISH ARMY

The Royal Artillery

Commanded by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. A. Harness, C.B., N Battery of 5th Brigade, R.A. formed part of Glyn's Column of the army of invasion in January 1879, and comprised 130 men of all ranks, with six guns, 73 horses, 36 mules and six mule-carts, with transport wagons. In the disastrous encounter with the enemy at Isandhlwana, the Battery lost Brevet Major Stuart Smith and 61 men, together with two guns, 24 horses, 30 mules and 534 rounds of ammunition. The Battery re-crossed the Buffalo River with the remains of the column on 23 January and remained at Rorke's Drift until the 25th, before proceeding to Helpmekaar where it remained until 17 April; during this time considerable sickness prevailed.

Proceeding to Dundee, the Battery formed part of Newdigate's Division and took part in garrison duties. Leaving the guns at Fort George under the command of an officer, with the dismounted men, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, with approximately 35 mounted men and officers, took part in the search for the Zulu King. The Column was shortly afterwards broken up and the Battery proceeded to the Transvaal.

273 Medals were issued to members of the Battery, 132 of them with the '1879' clasp.

x246

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (3992. **Gunr. M. Conroy. 5th Bde. R.A.**), *polished, nearly very fine*

£300-350

M. Conroy is confirmed as having served in 'N' Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

The 1st King's Dragoon Guards

When stationed at Aldershot, on 12 February 1879, the King's Dragoon Guards received a sudden order for service in South Africa. With as little delay as practicable, they were brought up to war strength by volunteers from other corps and the transfer of horses; on 27 February the left wing embarked at Southampton under the command of Major Marter, in the hired transport *Spain*; the right wing, with Headquarters, followed the next day under Colonel Alexander in the *Egypt*.

Both ships arrived at Durban on 8 April, the men marching to Pietermaritzburg and then on to Dundee where they were joined by the 17th Lancers. On 19 April both regiments began marching towards Rorke's Drift, arriving at the battleground of Isandhlwana two days later; here they attempted to identify and bury the bodies of those who perished almost three months previously.

Engaged in reconnaissance for a time thereafter, on 6 June the K.D.G's were involved in a particularly savage exchange at Erzungayan: The Zulus were found strongly posted in a wood which was intersected with dongas, and in front of which was a line of four large kraals and from here they poured a heavy fusillade upon men under the command of Colonel Buller and those of the 17th Lancers under Colonel Lowe. Seeing this, and fearing the Zulus might rush out upon the horses, the K.D.G's formed up on the flank and right rear of the 17th; the Zulus however remained completely concealed in the wood, and General Marshall had little choice but to give the order to retire. Realising their opportunity and following in skirmishing order, the Dragoon's had barely crossed the Upoko, in which there were quicksands, when a brisk fire was opened upon them.

Thereafter, the regiment was employed on regular reconnaissance and skirmishing duties, using Fort Newdigate as a staging post; in these raids scores of native villages were destroyed. On the night of 7 August 1879, a detachment marched to Emptonjaneni, twelve miles distant from Ulundi. In the night a fearful storm of wind and rain smashed into the camp and continued until 11 a.m. the next morning. Lightning strikes, shock and the sheer ferocity of the weather left 360 transport bullocks dead in the camp, with approximately 90 more being discovered dead in the surrounding bushes.

On 18 August Major Marter marched with a squadron of K.D.G's under orders to establish a chain of outposts to St. Paul's, 40 miles distant, and to keep up communications throughout the line by patrolling day and night, in order to prevent the King from breaking across. The men subsequently joined Clarke's Column and on 27 August the expedition commenced which resulted in the capture of the King.

719 Medals were issued to the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, 641 of them with the '1879' clasp.

x247 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Lieut: R. T. G. Lowry, 1st. Dragn. Gds.**), *polished, very fine and toned* £800-1,000

Robert Thomas Graves Lowry was born in 1857 and was educated at Eton and Oxford. Appointed to a Cornetcy in the 1st (The King's) Dragoon Guards in February 1878, he was advanced to Lieutenant in the course of his service in South Africa at the time of the Zulu War in the following year (Medal & clasp). He is also believed to have witnessed active service in the First Anglo-Boer War.

Lowry was finally placed on the Retired List as a Lieutenant-Colonel in June 1890 and, as reported in the *Mid-Ulster Mail* in October 1947, he died at his residence - Pomeroy House, Co. Tyrone - in the same month. He had latterly acted as a D.L. and J.P., was a former High Sheriff of the county, and served as a Sub-District Commandant of the Ulster Special Constabulary. The Colonel was otherwise noted for his 'keen interest in political and local government affairs' and was for many years Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of County Tyrone.

The 3rd East Kent Regiment

During the summer of 1878, the Headquarters and five companies of the 3rd Regiment "The Buffs", which had previously been stationed at Pietermaritzburg, were scattered over a wide area at various strategically important positions in Natal. Reinforced by further companies of the regiment from Mauritius, their first orders resulted in the construction of the earthwork which was subsequently known as Fort Pearson.

By January 1879 the regiment numbered over 800 men, and from the 4th to the 12th they assisted the Naval Brigade in completing the arrangements made for the crossing of the Tugela by Pearson's Column, of which the regiment now formed part. Under the command of Colonel Parnell, two companies of the Buffs destroyed the military kraal at Ginghilovo and then engaged the enemy in the neighbourhood of the Inyezane River. Two men of the regiment were killed and five wounded.

Following the disaster at Isandhlwana, the regiment found itself on defensive duties forming part of the garrisons at Fort Tenedos and Etshowe; six companies at the latter held strong against an enemy siege, but not without loss; two popular officers and seven N.C.O.s and men died during the blockade and no fewer than one officer and 35 N.C.O.s and men were returned on the sick-list issued on 1 April 1879.

Eventually relieved, the regiment took part in the Battle of Ginghilovo and then, as part of Crealock's Division, embarked on a series of varied 'harassing duties'. Throughout the succeeding months, the men further suffered heavily from sickness. In late July, orders were received to return to Natal and in November the Battalion was embarked at Durban for the Straits Settlement.

1011 Medals were issued to 2/3rd Regiment, 892 of them with the clasp '1879'.

x248 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**986. Pte. T. Suckling. 2-3rd. Foot.**), *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £500-600

The 2/4th Regiment

The 2nd Battalion, 4th 'King's Own Royal' Regiment, received orders at the North Camp, Aldershot, in the first week of December 1878 to proceed to Natal on active service. Embarked in the transports *Dunrobin Castle* and *Teuton* on the 10 and 13 December respectively, the Battalion arrived at Cape Town in early January 1879. United once again after a long voyage, the men marched to Pietermaritzburg, and from there, upon receipt of the news of the disaster at Isandhlwana, on to Helpmakaar.

The companies of the Battalion were subsequently distributed in reserve over a wide area of country, including the Utrecht district, Potgreter's Farm, Luneberg, Balte's Spruit and Conference Hill. Following the Battle of Ulundi, the men were relieved by those of the 24th Regiment, and proceeded to the Transvaal; on 8 September, Colonel Bray, with three companies of the regiment, assisted by the Frontier Light Horse and a detachment of Engineers, blew up the caves known as Umbellini's, in the neighbourhood of the Intombi River. Manyanyoba, the independent chief who had long given great trouble, then surrendered.

On 8 February 1880, the Battalion embarked for Bombay, leaving two companies behind to assist with the defence of the frontier.

999 Medals were issued to 2/4th Regiment, 971 of them with the '1879' clasp.

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| x249 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Qr. Mr. H. Rowland, 2/4th. Foot), <i>better than very fine</i>
Harry Rowland later transferred to the Gloucestershire Regiment and was appointed Hon. Lieutenant. | £600-800 |
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| x250 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1936, Cr. Sergt. W. Ledsham, 1/4th. Foot), with contemporary silk ribbon and silver buckle, <i>lightly polished, edge bruise over the 'sh' of surname, very fine</i>
W. Ledsham is recorded on the roll as having served in the 2nd Battalion, rather than in the 1st Battalion. | £500-600 |
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1/13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry Regiment

Prior to the outbreak of the Zulu War, the 1st Battalion, 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry, was engaged in operations against Sekukuni on the Transvaal border but, as war became imminent, it was moved south and formed part of Wood's Column, with which it remained throughout all operations.

On 2 January 1879 the Column left Utrecht and reached the Blood River two days later. Having left two companies of men under Major Leet at the fortified outpost of Balte's Spruit, the Column crossed into enemy territory and constructed a fort at Tinta's Drift on the White Umvolosi; two further companies were left to garrison under Major Moysey, and the Battalion then moved on towards Zunguin Nek. It was here that the enemy was met in force on the 24th and defeated with loss.

On 27 March a patrol of mounted men and natives were sent out towards Zlobane, the Native Irregulars under the command of Major Leet; such was the latter's gallantry in the retreat which ensued after the encounter with the enemy that he was awarded the Victoria Cross and promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

At the Battle of Kambula the 13th gallantly checked the enemy at the right rear of the laager. According to *The South African Campaign of 1879*, 'Captains Evans and Fowne's companies were posted in Leet's redoubt, the fire from which made great havoc throughout the engagement. When the attack slackened, two companies of the 13th, under Captains Thurlow and Waddy, moving to the right front of the cattle laager, did great execution amongst the retreating Zulus, who were closely followed up and cut to pieces by the Mounted Corps.' During this engagement, two officers were severely wounded, six men of the regiment were killed and nineteen more were wounded.

Not long after, at the Battle of Ulundi, the 13th occupied the right of the square, within 30 yards of which numbers of the enemy's dead were subsequently found. As before, casualties were significant, with Lieutenant Pardoe killed, together with two ranks, and eleven more wounded.

After a wet and trying march, the Battalion arrived at Durban and embarked for England aboard H.M.S. *Euphrates*, arriving home on 18 September, after 4 years and 9 months of service in South Africa.

1033 Medals were issued to the 1/13th Regiment, 688 of them with the '1878-9' clasp.

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| x251 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (2062. Pte. J. Hill. 1/13th. Foot.), <i>suspension claw tightened, officially re-engraved naming, very fine</i> | £200-300 |
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The 2/21st Regiment

The 2nd Battalion, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers was stationed at the Curragh Camp when on 12 February 1879 it received orders to proceed to Natal. About 300 volunteers from other regiments in Ireland were sent to the Battalion to bring it up to strength for active service.

On 22 February the men embarked at Queenstown in the hired transport *City of Paris*; it would not be a smooth journey. Whilst entering St. Simon's Bay the vessel struck on the Roman Rock and was severely damaged, so much so that the troops were hastily transferred to H.M.S. *Tamar*. On reaching Durban on 23 March, the Battalion marched via Pietermaritzburg to Ladysmith and on to Dundee.

Detailed to Newdigate's Division, the Battalion was involved in the construction of Fort Ayr and joined with the K.D.G's and 17th Lancers in their forays into Zulu territory. At the battle of Ulundi, the regiment formed a portion of the right of the hollow square and, according to *The South African Campaign of 1879*, 'with the 58th, bore the brunt of the first desperate onslaught of the enemy, large numbers of whom got to within thirty yards of the line before the galling and destructive fire which was poured into them could stay their advance.'

On the break-up of the Division, the Battalion proceeded to the Transvaal.

1015 Medals were issued to the 2/21st Regiment, 862 of them with the '1879' clasp.

x252

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (2061. Pte. L. B. Barnett. 2-21st Foot.), *better than very fine and toned*

£1,000-1,200

L. B. Barnett was severely wounded in the action at Sekukini's Kraal on 28 November 1879.

The 58th Regiment

The 58th 'Rutlandshire' Regiment was stationed at Grand Shaft Barracks, Dover, when, on 11 February 1879, it received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed on active service to South Africa. Embarked at Portsmouth in the hired transport *Russia*, the men arrived at Durban on 4 April and proceeded via Pietermaritzburg and Ladysmith to Landman's Drift.

Aided by the 5th Brigade R.A., the men set to work constructing Fort Whitehead at Koppie Allein. Using this fort and Fort Evelyn as staging posts, the Regiment conducted numerous reconnaissance missions and on 3 July a water picquet of the 58th was fired upon by Zulus concealed behind rocks, within a mile of the White Umvolosi. This action lasted for approximately three hours and one man was wounded.

Four companies of the Regiment were engaged at the battle of Ulundi; Lance-Corporal Tomkinson was killed and 13 others wounded. In Regimental Orders dated 4 July, Colonel Whitehead congratulated the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, on the coolness exhibited by them when under fire; General Newdigate thanked the regiment for its gallant behaviour during the action.

After Ulundi the regiment commenced building Fort Victoria and returned to garrison duties.

1034 Medals were issued to the 58th Regiment, 689 of them with the '1879' clasp.

x253

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1518. Corpl. W. Phillips, 58th. Foot.), with small shield and loop attached below clasp for wear as a watch fob, *consequent wear overall, polished, fine*

£80-100

The 80th Regiment

The 80th Regiment - 'Staffordshire Volunteers' - were scattered over a wide extent of territory in the Transvaal and Natal in 1878. According to *The South African Campaign of 1879*, they 'performed distinguished service in the first Sekukuni campaign.'

1239 Medals issued to the 80th Regiment, 294 of them with the '1878' clasp and 626 of them with the '1878-9' clasp.

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| x254 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (1609 Pte. H. Burtenshaw. 80th. Foot.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £300-350 |
| x255 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (1286. Pte. T. Fitzmorris, 80th. Foot), <i>contact marks and edge bruising, thus fine or better</i> | £400-500 |

The 94th Regiment

The 94th Regiment was stationed at Aldershot when a sudden order was received on 12 February 1879, directing it to Natal. All officers and men were recalled at once, with a further 350 volunteers joining to bring the Regiment to war strength. The men embarked from Southampton aboard the S.S. *China* and arrived at Durban on 2 April.

Forming part of Newdigate's Division, the 94th formed at advance post at Conference Hill, where they built two forts and a stone laager under the direction of officers from the Royal Engineers.

At the battle of Ulundi, the 94th was the only regiment in Newdigate's Division that had six companies present; in the engagement, two of its men were killed and one officer and eighteen men were wounded. Following Ulundi, the Regiment retired to Entonjaneni and subsequently assisted in disarming the Zulus and dismantling Sekukini's stronghold. It also bore the grim duty of burying those who fell at the Zlobane on 28 March.

992 Medals were issued to the 94th Regiment, 948 of them with the '1879' clasp.



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| x256 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (2367. Pte. J. McCormack. 94th. Foot.), with additional tailor's clasp, 'Standerton', above which has been affixed a silver plaque and crown, engraved 'Boer War, 1880-1, Killed, Bronker's Spruit, Pte. J. McCormack, 94th Foot,' the letter 'e' of 'Boer' with an overlapping 'a', <i>good very fine</i> | £800-1,000 |
| x257 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (991. Pte. P. Cosgrove. 94th Foot.), <i>cleaned, very fine</i> | £500-600 |
| x258 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1835. Pte. Jos. Williams. 94th. Foot.), <i>good very fine and toned</i> | £500-600 |

Medical Staff

x259 Pair: Brigadier Surgeon H. Lamb, Army Medical Department



New Zealand 1845-66, undated (Assist. Surgn. Henry Lamb, Staff); South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (Surgn. Maj. H. Lamb, A.M. Dept.), *very fine or better* (2)

£600-700

Henry Lamb was born at Youghal, Co. Cork on 16 January 1838 and entered the Army Medical Department as an Assistant Surgeon in October 1860. He subsequently witnessed active service in New Zealand in the period 1863-65 (Medal) and was advanced to Surgeon Major in November 1875. It was in the same rank that he served in the Zulu War in 1879 (Medal). Lamb was placed on the Retired List as a Brigadier Surgeon in May 1881 and died at Shirley on 2 August 1902.

x260 Three: Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. O'M. Martin, Army Medical Department

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Surgn. Maj. J. W. O'M. Martin, M.B., A.M.D.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Surgn. Maj. J. W. O'M. Martin, M.B., Med. Staff); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *better than very fine* (3)

£800-1,000

Joseph Walter O'Malley Martin was born in September 1846 and entered the Army Medical Department as an Assistant Surgeon in April 1871. He subsequently witnessed active service in the Zulu War in 1879 (Medal & clasp), in addition to being present in operations in the First Anglo-Boer War 1880-81, when he served at Wakerstroom. He was afterwards present in the Suakin operations of 1885 (Medal & clasp; Khedive's Star).

Martin was placed on the Retired List as a Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel in September 1891 and died in Dublin on 16 September 1895.

x261 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Civil Practr. Palmer.), *suspension claw tightened, edge bruising and heavily polished, fine*

£200-300

Imperial Commissariat Department

x262 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (Driv: J. Johar, Imperial Comst.), *crudely re-affixed suspension, edge bruising, good fine*

£160-200

COLONIAL UNITS

Albany Rangers

The Albany and Grahamstown men are amongst the earliest volunteers under the British regime. In 1860, the Rangers - or Grahamstown Light Horse - had a dismounted detachment and a total strength of 150 men. The mounted men served in the War of 1877, under Captain Minto.

52 Medals were awarded to the Albany Rangers, 47 of them with the '1877-8' clasp.

x263 Three: Private J. E. Hayton, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, late Albany Rangers and Lieutenant, Nesbitt's Horse



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Corpl. J. E. Hayton, Albany Rangers.); Cape of Good Hope 1880-97, 2 clasps, Transkei, Basutoland (Lieut. J. E. Hayton.. Nesbitt's L. Hse.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (2615 Pte. J. E. Hayton. Th' Croft's M.I.), *the first with official correction to unit and edge bruise, otherwise generally very fine and a rare combination of awards* (3)

£800-1,000

Barkly Rangers

Raised in 1878 in Barkly West District, near Kimberley, for the campaigns in Bechuanaland or the Northern Border War. The Rangers saw action in Commandant Ford's column in July 1878, including an engagement at Takoon at the month's end; see *The History of the Battles and Adventures of the British, the Boers, and the Zulus, etc. in Southern Africa, from the time of Pharaoh Necho to 1888*, by D. C. F. Moodie.

64 Medals were awarded to the Barkly Rangers, all of them with the '1878' clasp.

x264 SSouth Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Sergt. P. F. Windson, Barkly Rangs.), *lacquered, edge bruise, good very fine*

£300-350

Baker's Horse

Raised in 1878, the corps was disbanded at the close of hostilities, but was re-established at Port Elizabeth on the commencement of the Zulu War of 1879. As part of Colonel Wood's Column, under Redvers Buller, this famous mounted contingent was most notably engaged at Inhlobane on 28 March 1879, when the unit had eight of its number killed and two seriously wounded.

219 Medals were awarded to Baker's Horse, 202 of them with the '1879' clasp.

x265	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Lieut. G. Addie, Bakers Horse.), in period fitted white metal and leather case, the lid impressed with gilt initials 'G. A.', <i>minor edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine and toned</i>	£700-900
x266	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tpr. F. Behrens. Bakers Horse.), <i>officially re-engraved naming, edge bruising and contact marks, good fine</i>	£180-220

Bettington's Horse

Raised as No. 3 Troop of the Natal Horse at Rorke's Drift in February 1879, the unit was formed from the officers and non-commissioned officers of the disbanded 3rd Regiment of the Natal Native Contingent. The Natal Horse comprised of three troops: No. 1 Troop under Captain de Burgh, No. 2 Troop under Captain Cooke and No. 3 Troop under Captain Bettington. The first two Troops were sent to join Crealock's 1st Division on the coast and No. 3 troop moved up to Utrecht and became part of the 2nd Division. Henceforth, it became 'Bettington's Horse'.

Claude Albemarle Bettington had grown up in New Zealand, working as an ostler and keeping a livery stable before coming to South Africa in 1872. Rapidly promoted, he took leave of the 1st/1st Regiment of the Natal Native Contingent in April 1879, when he took charge of Bettington's Horse. The corps was originally involved in patrols on both sides of the Buffalo River, the *Times of Natal* detailing one such adventure:

'On Tuesday, Captain Bettington and about eighty men crossed the Buffalo, and patrolled to Baltee's Spruit; then down past John Uys' house on Conference Hill, down the Blood River; after bivouacking there for the night, they crossed the Blood River at Bemba's kop, and patrolled up to the range of hills to the east; they there saw a few natives and started in pursuit, but they got away leaving their kraals, however, unprotected. The patrol burned these, and then moved off eastwards to another range, and bivouacked there for the night.'

The arrival of the Prince Imperial

The 1st of April witnessed the arrival in Durban of yet another volunteer. A man small of stature, wearing the uniform of a Lieutenant of artillery, in his pocket a letter from the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army requesting that all possible assistance be given to the bearer. The young man was Napoleon Eugene Louis John Joseph Bonaparte, the Prince Imperial of France. Chelmsford placed the Prince as an aide-de-camp on his staff.

Within days it was clear that the Prince was a concern to Chelmsford; described as being rather impulsive and an extrovert, the Prince had never been shy, and his exuberance nearly got the better of him when he struck off after a small party of Zulu. In a letter to his wife, Chelmsford wrote:

'The Prince Imperial went out on a reconnaissance a few days ago and nearly came to grief. I shall not let him out of my sight again if I can help it.'

With both Chelmsford and Buller much concerned by their having to care for the Prince, a solution was found with his allocation to Colonel Richard Harrison; under orders to reconnoitre and map the route for the coming second invasion of Zululand, Harrison welcomed the Prince, adept as he was at reading a compass, map-making and writing reports.

First Blood

On 18 May, Colonel Harrison, the Prince Imperial, Captain Carey, Captain Bettington and approximately 25 men consisting of Bettington's Horse and Basutos, crossed the Blood River and proceeded to the south-east spur of Itelezi. At daybreak on the 19th, having failed to liaise with 300 men and Colonel Buller, this small force marched for the Incqutu to pick up a road. On approaching the ascent leading to a large kraal, approximately 60 Zulus, 11 mounted and the rest on foot, lined the top of the rocks on their left and right front, and opened fire on the little party, which fire was vigorously returned.

Captain Bettington rode straight up to them, the Prince behaving with utmost coolness and evidently relishing the opportunity of first hand action. The road was steep and covered in boulders; Bettington succeeded in taking the position, killing two Zulus, wounding one, driving the rest away, and capturing seven of their horses which they abandoned. Among the spoils of the kraal lay many curious relics of Isandhlwana; a saddle of Colonel Black, 2-24th; empty boxes of Martini-Henry and an artillery forge bellows.

After breakfast, Colonel Harrison and Captain Bettington went to the top ridge alone on a small reconnoitre; they saw three Zulus about 100 yards off, two armed with guns and one with an assegai. Colonel Harrison was unarmed, but Bettington held a revolver and galloped up to them. They, thinking he was unarmed let him get within ten yards and came up to him. He called out, raised his revolver, and the first two chambers missed fire; with one Zulu aiming at him from behind a tree at about fifteen yards, fortunately the third chamber proved honest and Bettington shot him. The other two fled down a rocky cliff.

Following such adventures, it is clear that the Prince felt free and unencumbered by his position and new-found freedom under Captain Bettington.

Death of the Prince Imperial

On Saturday 31 May, the Prince approached Colonel Harrison requesting if he could go out on patrol on the following day, to the ground the column would reach on the day of invasion; as that ground would be covered by mounted patrols of the marching column, Harrison was not unduly concerned so long as at least half a dozen of Bettington's Horse accompanied, under Bettington himself, together with six mounted Basutos.

However, Bettington had other orders and Harrison had to come up with someone else to command the patrol; Lieutenant Jahleel Brenton Carey approached him having heard of the intended patrol and asked if he could accompany the Prince as he wanted to verify certain points on a map which he was working on. Harrison, delighted at the offer, accepted.

At eight o'clock the next morning, Carey rode over to the cavalry lines and returned with six men personally selected by Bettington. The Basuto Scouts had been instructed to join them within the hour, but shortly after nine, the Prince announced: "Let's start. Leave orders for the Basutos to follow." There were no objections and the small party moved off. Carey, not sure what to do, was advised 'Do not interfere with the Prince,' and from that moment, the Prince regarded himself as in command of the party.

Just after noon, on a hill above the river, Carey completed his map and the Prince made a sketch of the surrounding countryside. The Prince then led his party down to some huts by the river where the men could get washed and some water to cook a meal; entering a small kraal, the men dismounted and a fire was lit for the brewing of coffee. At half past three, having rested and allowed the horses to graze, Carey suggested that they saddle up, to which the Prince relied: "Let us take another ten minutes". Suddenly, the Zulu guide appeared and Corporal Jim Grubb interpreting, announced that he had seen a Zulu come over the hill. The Prince called out "Prepare to Mount," but if the order to mount was ever uttered, it was drowned out by the crash of rifle fire as 30 or more Zulu burst from the long grass. Frightened, the horses reared and stampeded. The Prince, hanging on to a frightened horse, attempted to vault into the saddle, but the strain was more than a holster strap could take and it gave way. With horse off, the Prince staggered to his feet and drawing his revolver with his left hand, having hurt the right in the fall, he turned to face the enemy. In only seconds, he went down, mortally wounded, and the Zulu crowded over him, their assegais doing their deadly work.

As part of the invading force Bettington's Horse was involved in a large number of further skirmishes and took part in the Battle of Ulundi. The only battle casualties suffered by the unit were Troopers Abel and Rogers, who died with the Prince alongside the cattle kraal.

Originally 60 strong, by the end of hostilities the regiment has increased to 112 men. The regiment was disbanded at Durban in October 1879.

68 Medals were awarded to Bettington's Horse, 63 of them with the '1879' clasp.

Bolotwa Volunteers

A little-known unit of Europeans, the Bolotwa Volunteers were awarded 18 Medals, all of them with the '1878' clasp.

- | | | |
|------|--|----------|
| x268 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Copl. C. Howse. Bolotwa Vol:), <i>official correction to unit, edge bruise, nearly very fine</i> | £300-350 |
|------|--|----------|
- According to the published roll, and as stated above, Corporal Howse was entitled to the clasp for '1878'.

Border Horse

The Border Horse was raised originally as Weatherley's Horse, after its Colonel, Frederick Augustus Weatherley. On the death of his father-in-law, Weatherley inherited a large sum of money, the majority of which he invested in the recently formed Transvaal Gold Mining Company Limited. The company was formed in London after the discovery of gold on the farm Eerstelling in the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (later to become the Transvaal). The mine failed to flourish and on being told that it was about to be shut down, Weatherley decided towards the end of 1875 to go to South Africa to see if it could be rescued; first resident in Pretoria, thereafter Eerstelling in early 1876, he took charge as Managing Director. With one eye on mineral rights over Government land in Zoutpansberg, Weatherley joined President Burger's Force as a staff officer, and then was appointed by Chelmsford, much in need of mounted troops, to raise one hundred and fifty Volunteers; the public became aware of the formation of the regiment with the appearance of an advertisement placed in the *Transvaal Argus and Commercial Gazette* on 20 November 1878.

Colonel Weatherley and 38 of his men would fall at Inhlobane on 28 March 1879. Sprawled on top of his body lay that of his 14-year-old son, Rupert, who was serving under him as a Sub Lieutenant. When last seen, the Colonel was 'supporting his son on one arm, while with the other he was slashing right and left furiously at the Zulu around them.'

This famous mounted contingent was heavily engaged at Kambula the next day, and at Sekukini's Town in the following November.

246 Medals were issued to the Border Horse, 58 of them without clasp and 158 with the '1879' clasp.

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|------|---|----------|
| x269 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Sergt. J. Murray. Border Horse.), <i>good very fine</i> | £400-500 |
| x270 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-[8]-9 (F. Sjt: C. Mc. Gonigal. Border H.), clasp loose on riband with the '8' of the dates struck out, <i>officially impressed but later naming, very fine</i> | £80-120 |
- The published roll states that the Medal was re-issued on 27 June 1914.

Bowker's Rovers

Raised in Graaff-Reinet and Somerset East districts by Commandant B. E. Bowker for the Ninth War of 1877.

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|------|---|--------------|
| x271 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877 (Corpl. T. Kelly. Bowkers Rovers.), <i>suspension re-affixed, official correction to unit, contact marks and edge bruising, good fine and rare</i> | £1,000-1,200 |
|------|---|--------------|
- Approximately 165 '1877' clasps were issued in total - the advance against the Galekas did not commence until late September 1877, hence the rarity of this single year clasp.

Buffalo Volunteer Rifles

The parent corps of the Kaffrarian Rifles raised in East London, Cape in 1876 with a strength of two companies. Led by Colonel Brabant and Captains Nettleton and Von Linsigen, the unit were disbanded after service in the operations in September 1880.

- | | | |
|------|---|----------|
| x272 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. G. Wicks, No.1. Co. Buffalo Vol: Rifles), <i>very fine</i> | £300-350 |
|------|---|----------|

x273 Pair: Lieutenant G. A. King, Landrey's Light Horse, late Buffalo Volunteer Rifles

South Africa 1877-79, one clasp, 1877-8 (Q. M. Sergt. G. A. King, Buffalo. Vol: Rif:); Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (Lieut. G. A. King. Landrey's L. Hse.), *good very fine and toned* (2)

£600-800

Burgher Rifles

x274 Three: Trooper P. A. M. Cox, Natal Mounted Rifles, late Burgher Rifles



South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (Pte. P. A. M. Cox. P. M. Burg Rifles.), the engraved initials 'P.A.M.' privately added; Queen's South Africa 1889-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (402 Tpr: P. A. Cox. Natal M.R.); Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service, E.VII.R. (Tpr. P. A. M. Cox N.M.R.), *nearly very fine or better and a rare combination of awards* (3)

£400-500

Cape (Mounted) Yeomanry

The 1st and 2nd Cape (Mounted) Yeomanry were raised originally as a mobile striking force for service on the Eastern Frontier. The C.M.Y. greatly distinguished itself at the storming and capture of Moirosi's Stronghold on 8 April 1879, an action in which the Corps sustained a number of casualties.

307 Medals were awarded to the 1st Cape (Mounted) Yeomanry, 282 of them with the '1879' clasp

x275 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tpr. Th: Opitz 1st Cape Yeory.), *light surface scratches from cleaning, very fine*

£400-500

x276 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tpr. C. G. Marshall, 1st. Cape Yeory.), *good very fine*

£400-500

Diamond Fields' Horse

Originally known as the Dutoitspan Hussars, 291 men of the Diamond Fields Horse served under Captain Warren in the Ninth and Northern Border Wars. A contingent of 101 men under Captain Stewart served against Sekukuni in 1878. The unit was merged with the Kimberley Regiment in 1899 but served as a mounted unit to the close of hostilities, when amalgamation took place.

305 Medals were awarded to the Diamond Fields' Horse, 156 of them with the '1877-8' clasp.

x277 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Tpr. T. Peel. Diamond Fds. Horse**), *very fine* £300-350

Durban Mounted Reserve

37 Medals were awarded to the Durban Mounted Reserve, all of them without clasp.

x278 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**Lieut. G. Brunton. Dn. Md. Reserve.**), 'Reserve' officially re-engraved, *good very fine* £250-300

Durban Mounted Rifles

Raised in 1875, the D.M.R. accompanied Colonel Pearson's Southern Force in the invasion of Zululand in 1879.

72 Medals were awarded to the Durban Mounted Rifles, all of them with the '1879' clasp.

x279 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Tr. Snell. Dn. Md. Rifles.**), *bent suspension post and tightened claw, edge bruise and wear to obverse high relief, otherwise nearly very fine* £380-420

x280 Pair: **Conductor F. W. Allison, Army Service Corps, late Durban Mounted Rifles**
South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tr. Allison, Dn. Md. Rifles.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Condr: F. W. Alison. A.S.C.), please note the difference in surname spelling, *the first with re-pinned suspension claw and heavily polished, thus fair, the second with traces of erasure before and after naming details, good fine and a rare combination of awards* (2) £300-400

Durban Volunteer Artillery

Raised in 1870 to serve alongside the Durban Rifle Guard, the corps was employed on local defence duties during the Zulu War of 1879.

52 Medals were awarded to the Durban Volunteer Artillery, all of them without clasp.

x281 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**Batty. Sergt. Parfitt. Dn. Volr. Arty.**), *very fine* £180-220

x282 Pair: **Gunner Guillan, Durban Volunteer Artillery**
South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (Gunr. Guillan. Dn. Vol Arty.); an ornate Royal Durban Artillery Merit Medal, by *Ottley*, silver, mounted upon Indian Mutiny-style suspension, the obverse depicting four gunners and a gun, the reverse engraved in upright sans serif capitals 'Royal Durban Artillery, 1879', 38mm, *edge bruising to the last, otherwise very fine or better* (2) £300-350

Ferreira's Horse

Raised by Colonel Ignatius Ferreira at Pretoria during the first British occupation of the Transvaal, this distinguished body was subsequently employed against the Sekukuni in June 1878. In the Zulu War of the following year, it served under Redvers Buller in Colonel Wood's Column and sustained a number of casualties at Sekukini's Stronghold on 28 November 1879.

201 Medals were awarded to Ferreira's Horse, 60 of them with the '1878' clasp and 100 of them with the '1879' clasp.

x283 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (**Tpr. F. Kingswood. Ferreira's Horse.**), *scratches to obverse, edge bruising and polished, thus fine* £180-220

x284 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Troopr. T. Gravett, Ferreira's Horse.**), *officially re-engraved naming, very fine* £180-220

Frontier Light Horse

Raised by Lieutenant F. Carrington at King Williams Town, Cape Colony, in 1877. Command soon passed to Major Redvers Buller, K.R.R.C., under whom the F.L.H. served in the final stages of the Ninth War, suffering casualties. In July 1878, the unit, 276 of all ranks, marched from King Williams Town to Pietermaritzburg in Natal, and from there to Sekukuniland in the Transvaal. During September and October the corps saw service against the Sekukini, and in November returned to Natal and fought through the Zulu War of 1879 with Wood's Column.

At Hlobane on 28 March 1879, the F.L.H. acted as the rear-guard during the withdrawal and subsequently lost nearly 20% of the 156 all ranks engaged. Their Commanding Officer was killed and was succeeded by Captain C. D'Arcy, who on reconnaissance with Sergeant O'Toole would both go on to win the Victoria Cross. The unit was armed with Martini-Henry carbines with a short sword bayonet.

478 Medals were awarded to the Frontier Light Horse, 83 of them with the '1877-8-9' clasp.

x285	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (34. Tpr. H. R. Jones. Frontr. L. Horse.), <i>good very fine</i>	£500-600
x286	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (44. Tpr. J. F. Murphy. Frontr. L. Horse.), <i>good very fine</i>	£500-600

Frontier Mounted Rifles

In 1876, Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Hutchinson raised a unit in Cathcart District, in the Eastern Province, with the title of the Cathcart Mounted Rifles, with a strength of 80; by the following year that strength had increased to 250 men. The unit was re-titled the Frontier Mounted Rifles in 1878.

295 Medals were awarded to the Frontier Mounted Riflemen, 261 of them with the '1877-8' clasp.

x287	Pair: Private J. Allen, Frontier Carbineers, late Frontier Mounted Rifles	
	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. J. Allen. Frontier M.R.); Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Transkei (Pte. J. Allen. Fron. Carabrs), <i>the first an official duplicate issue with impressed naming, good very fine</i> (2)	£300-400
	Just 9 such Cape of Good Hope General Service Medals with clasp 'Transkei' issued.	

The published roll states that the recipient was awarded a duplicate Medal on 9 September 1917.

Griqualand West Constabulary

Created in 1878 in response to the Northern Border War, the Griqualand West Constabulary received 64 Medals, all of them with the '1878' clasp.

x288	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Pte. G. Wollfer. Griqualand W. Constaby.), <i>good very fine</i>	£300-350
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Isipingo Mounted Rifles

Raised near Durban in 1879, the I.M.R. served on the Zululand frontier with a strength of 40 men. They were commanded by Captain Dering Stainbank and armed with the Swinburne-Henry carbine. At the close of the Zulu War, most of the members transferred to the Alexandra Mounted Rifles, and the corps ceased to exist.

40 Medals were awarded to Isipingo Mounted Rifles, 39 of them without clasp.

x289	South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (Tr. W. Smith. Isipingo Md. Rifles.), <i>good very fine</i>	£350-400
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Kaffrarian Volunteers

Raised in July 1870 at King Williams Town, the unit originally numbered 173 men. It remained in existence until September 1880 and 131 of its men served under Commandant Lonsdale in the Ninth War in 1877-78.

135 Medals were awarded to Kaffrarian Volunteers, 132 of them with the '1877-8' clasp.

x290 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Serg. J. Tweedie. Kaffrarian Vols.**), *extremely fine* £300-350

Keiskama Hoek Burgher Force

Two units of the Keiskama Hoek Burgher Force and Volunteer Infantry served in the Ninth War of 1877-78.

41 Medals were awarded to the Keiskama Hoek Burgher Force, all of them with the '1877-8' clasp.

x291 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Pte. W. Kobus. Keiskama Hoek Bghr. Force.**), *good very fine* £300-350

Keiskama Hoek Volunteers

This small unit went on to serve with the H.Q. Column in Basutoland in 1881. It was awarded just 20 Medals, all of them with the '1877-8' clasp.

x292 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Tpr. C. Kobus Keiskama Hoek Vols.**), *edge bruise, good very fine* £300-350

Komgha Fingo Levy

The Komgha Fingos were loyal warriors of the Eastern Province. They were awarded 103 Medals, all of them with the '1878' clasp.

x293 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (**Corpl. Soldad. Kongha Fingo Levy.**), *good very fine* £300-350

Lonsdale's Horse

Raised by Commandant R. La T. Lonsdale, late of the 74th Regiment, for service in the Zulu War of 1879, the unit accompanied the Relief Column sent to Eshowe.

93 Medals were awarded to Lonsdale's Horse, 79 of them with the '1879' clasp.

x294 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Tpr. T. Baldwin, Lonsdales Horse**), *good very fine and lightly toned* £400-500

Maritzburg Rifles

Raised in 1861 as the Pietermaritzburg Volunteer Rifle Corps, from 1868 they were known as the Maritzburg Rifles. One of three infantry regiments formed in Natal, the other two being the New Germany Rifles and the Royal Durban Rifles, the Maritzburg Rifles under Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable C. B. H. Mitchell, R.M.L.I., numbered 107 men and were tasked with defending Pietermaritzburg; this they achieved by the creation of an enormous laager, encompassing several city blocks, inclusive of complex barricades, blocked doors, shuttered windows and carefully placed loopholes.

Besides building this urban fortress, they were looked upon by the people as the backbone of the home defence. Fortunately, the Zulus never entered Natal but the Maritzburg Rifles did come to prominence for acting as the guard of honour to the body of the Prince Imperial of France, when it arrived at Maritzburg, *en route* to Durban.

x295 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**Pte. T. T. Harburn. Maritzburg Rifles**), *a late or duplicate issue with officially impressed naming, edge bruising and polished, good fine* £80-120

The published roll states that the recipient served in the Pietermaritzburg Rifles, which unit was awarded 108 Medals, all of them without clasp. Perhaps he also served at one point in the Maritzburg Rifles.

Natal Hussars

Raised by Major Eastwood in 1863, the N.H. was amalgamated with the Greytown Mounted Rifles in the same year. Even so, the overall strength of the contingent employed in the Zulu War of 1879, when it accompanied the Southern Force under Colonel Pearson, remained minimal.

40 Medals were awarded to the Natal Hussars, all of them with the '1879' clasp.

x296 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Tr. Kohler Natal Husrs.**), *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £400-500

Natal Mounted Police

Raised by Major Dartnell in 1874, the N.M.P. was never given the same opportunities as the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police, later Cape Mounted Riflemen, and the unit always had difficulty in trying to obtain proper arms and equipment. Nonetheless, it always attracted a 'very good class of recruit', and in 1877, when Shepstone annexed the Transvaal, a 25-strong N.M.P. contingent acted as his sole escort. Moreover, of those men who served in the Zulu War of 1879, over 30 of them lost their lives at Isandhlwana.

256 Medals were awarded to the Natal Mounted Police, 167 of them with the '1879' clasp.

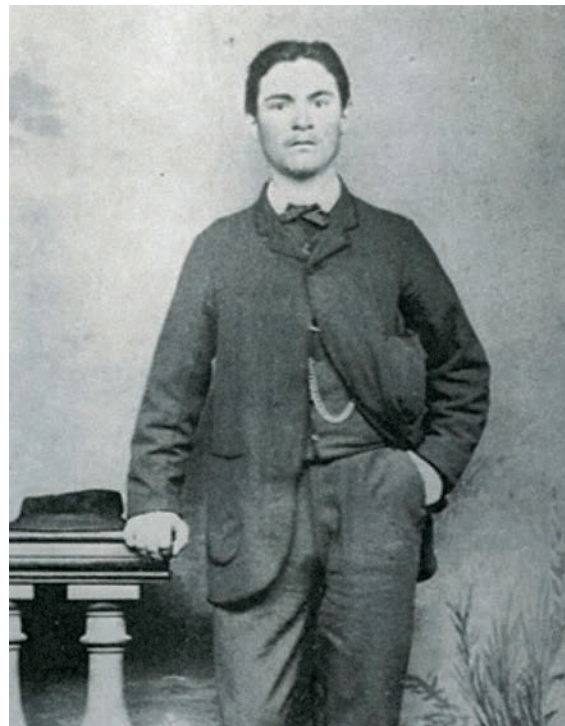
x297 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Tr. R. Richardson. Natal Md. Police.**), *scratch across cheek of Queen's bust, minor edge nicks, very fine and toned* £400-500

Natal Carbineers

Raised originally in Pietermaritzburg in 1855, this famous corps employed a small contingent during the Zulu War of 1879, most memorably at Isandhlwana where over 20 of its men were slain.

75 Medals were awarded to the Natal Carbineers, all of them with the '1879' clasp.

x298 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Qr. Mr. London, Natal Carbineers.**), *harshly - perhaps acid - cleaned, with consequent erosion to surfaces, thus fair* £1,800-2,200



William London was killed in action at Isandhlwana on 22 January 1879. He appears in various accounts of the action, some of them of an eye-witness nature. Trooper Sparks of the Natal Mounted Police is quoted in Saul David's *Zulu: the Heroism and Tragedy of the Zulu War of 1879*:

'I noticed Quarter-Master London of the Natal Carbineers opening one of these [ammunition] boxes and he was killed by a bullet wound in the head while doing so.'

London had earlier been with the Carbineers at Cetchwayo's coronation and was present at Bushman's Pass during the Langalibalele Rebellion. By profession a book seller from Pietermaritzburg, he left a widow and three children.

Natal Native Contingent

The Natal Native Contingent was formed by the G.O.C. for the Zulu War of 1879 from Natal Natives under white officers and N.C.O.s. The men carried native arms with 10 per cent rifles. The original three regiments of seven battalions in all were reduced to five battalions after Isandhlwana, many of the N.C.O.s going to Lonsdale's Horse. In some battalions a few men were mounted and were used as scouts. According to Major G. Tylden in *The Armed Forces of South Africa*, 'The fighting value of the men was very low.' Coloured hatbands were the only uniform issued. Corporal Schiess of the 3rd Regiment, won the V.C. at Rorke's Drift, whilst the future General Lukin, Commander of the S.A. Brigade in France in 1916, also served in the contingent.

100 Medals were awarded to the Natal Native Contingent, 8 of them with '1877-8-9' clasp and 46 of them with the '1879' clasp.

x299 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (**Capt: A. J. F. Mackintosh, Natal Native Contgt.**), *the clasp a tailor's copy, traces of erasure before rank and wear to naming from heavy polishing, fine* £200-300

x300 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Lieut: R. D'Ombraïn, 1st. Nat: Nat: Contgt.**), *very fine* £800-1,200

Robert D'Ombraïn committed suicide on 8 April 1879. His story is the subject of an article by Keith Smith - 'The Lonely Grave at Kranskop' - which appear on the *Victorian Wars Forum*:

'This paper owes its origin to a visit I made to Natal in 2004, one of whose objectives was to visit Fort Cherry, which stands high on a hillside near Kranskop in KwaZulu-Natal. The farm manager whom I met, and on whose property the fort lies, took me to see the farm's owner, then engaged in tending another property. After a brief chat he took me to see something else of interest nearby. In the midst of waving sugar cane, a small unplanted area conceals a little-known grave. A quite new headstone, erected by the owner to replace one which had been damaged by time and other causes, reads simply:

ROBERT D'OMBRAIN
LIEUT. N.N.C. DIED
8TH APRIL 1879

Together with the nearby overgrown outline of an earthen Fort Cherry, this is all that remains of the presence of the 1st Regiment of the Natal Native Contingent (N.N.C.) during the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879.

From January to September 1879, the area was the centre of great activity and excitement. On the farm of W. H. F. D'Almaine, on the Greytown side of Kranskop village, Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Durnford, R.E. first set up the headquarters of his Second Column, preparatory to the first invasion of Zululand by the forces of Lord Chelmsford. Kranskop lies close to the Thukela River, then the border between Natal and Zululand. There was a river-crossing at Kranskop known as Middle Drift, hence the presence of the N.N.C. regiment.

Unlike the other two N.N.C. regiments, the 1st Regiment N.N.C. consisted of three battalions. The 1st Battalion was led by Commandant Alexander Nixon Montgomery, a restless man with a quick temper. Born in Ireland, he had been a Captain (by purchase) in the 7th Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) and after resigning his commission had emigrated to Natal some years earlier. The other two battalions were under the command of Major Henry Mortimer Bengough and Captain Charles Edward le Mesurier Cherry, both special service officers of the British Army on assignment to the South African command.

Captain Geoffery Barton, also a special service officer from the 7th Regiment, was appointed as Durnford's Staff Officer. Born in February 1844, Barton joined the regiment in 1862. While Montgomery had been serving as a captain with the regiment Barton was still only a Lieutenant and was Adjutant in 1870. They were thus well known to each other. At the commencement of the Zulu War the three Commandants were of similar ages: Montgomery and Cherry were both 39 and Bengough was 41 years old. At 35, Barton was the youngest of the four men.

In addition to Durnford's 1st Regiment N.N.C., there was also to be found there two squadrons (six troops) of the Natal Native Mounted Contingent led by Captain William Barton and Captain G. Ayliff. There was also a rocket battery commanded by Brevet Major Francis Broadfoot Russell, R.A., the only British unit in the column.

In the first Local General Order of 1879, the appointment of a number of officers to the 1st Regiment N.N.C. was announced. Among those assigned to the 1st Battalion were 'R. D. Ombrain, A. Hornby, from 26 December, 1878.' Robert D'Ombrain had also emigrated from England, arriving in Natal in July 1877. He quickly contacted a friend of his family, Captain Montgomery, who had a property called 'Ismont' in Mid-Illovu, not far from Pietermaritzburg. Montgomery at that time was a Justice of the Peace for the district. With Montgomery as a sponsor, D'Ombrain applied for a position with the Natal government and awaited the result of his application. With the approach of war, it was certainly Montgomery's influence which enabled the young D'Ombrain to be appointed to his N.N.C. battalion instead.

Montgomery had already been the subject of public attention. In 1878 one of his house guests, Robert Huskisson Marr, found himself in impecunious circumstances and, beset by his creditors, attempted to take his life by cutting his own throat. Robert D'Ombrain, also a house guest at the time, was a witness at the subsequent magistrate's enquiry. Marr was not prosecuted for his offence and even managed to outlive his host.

On 10 January Durnford led out the 1st and 2nd Battalions N.N.C., five of the six troops of the N.N.M.C. and Russell's rocket battery. These were left at Sandspruit while Durnford, receiving fresh orders from Lord Chelmsford after riding up to Rorke's Drift, returned to Kranskop with seven companies of the 1st Battalion, leaving the remaining three behind. These were combined into two over-size companies under two Captains, the third Captain having remained at Kranskop as paymaster.

On 17 January, Durnford left Kranskop for the last time, riding to Sandspruit. There he left Bengough's 2nd Battalion and took the remainder of his force on to Rorke's Drift, arriving on the 20th, the same day that Lord Chelmsford and the 3rd Column marched out for Isandhlwana. Captain Geoffery Barton, his Staff Officer, was left at Kranskop in command of the troops remaining there. They were the 1st and 3rd Battalions, under Montgomery and Cherry, and the last troop of the Mounted Contingent, Jantze's Horse under Captain Ayliff.

The remainder of the 1st and the under-manned 3rd Battalions whiled away their time at Kranskop. Montgomery displayed his unpleasant nature by indulging in arguments with both his commanding officer and Captain Cherry:

'Captain Montgomery calls in sometimes - he did yesterday and told me of a dispute with Captain Cherry. He is always getting into them and was with Barton too, when he was here.'

Montgomery and Barton may have formed a dislike for each other during their service together in England. Perhaps more likely, Montgomery resented the fact that Barton, his junior in both years and, in Montgomery's mind, rank, should now be placed in command of him.

On the other hand, Jonathan Eustace Fannin, Special Border Agent for Umvoti County and based at Kranskop, became very friendly with Cherry, for whom he had an increasing affection:

'I have not told you much about Capt. Cherry. I like him exceedingly-a thorough soldier and gentleman. We get on splendidly - he what you call 'jumps' with me always, does anything I recommend.

The more I see of Capt. C., the more I like him, a perfect Gentleman, a thorough Soldier, has seen a lot of the world - he is not very clever but is capital company.'

After receiving news of the disaster at Isandhlwana on 22 January, an added sense of urgency pervaded the N.N.C. camp and Captain Cherry commenced construction of a fort on the summit of a nearby hill which was to bear his name. The extremely wet summer had caused the Thukela river to run in full spate and there was little chance of any Zulu incursion by that route. In February, Captain Geoffrey Barton was given command of the Greytown district, and Cherry, being senior by virtue of his being a serving British officer, assumed the command at Kranskop.

As summer eased into autumn, the urgency waned and boredom set in. The restless and energetic Montgomery arranged a 'sport's day' on 12 February in which the officers and men of the regiment competed in various events. In accordance with the mores of the day, Africans and white men did not compete in the same event. He even arranged for himself and a group of friends to climb the previously inaccessible Kranskop itself, and proved his success by lighting a fire on the summit, to the astonishment of observers.

The most consistent activity of both officers and men to relieve their ennui was the consumption of alcohol. They gained a reputation for drunkenness and the medical officer was so frequently inebriated that he could not attend to his patients and was reported for his excesses. Paul Thompson suggests that so crapulous were the white officers (and presumably the N.C.Os) of the regiment that the officers on occasion drank until their company was obnoxious. The ditch around the fort was filled with broken bottle glass - ostensibly a defensive measure.

In late March and early April 1879, the two battalions engaged in 'demonstrations' along the border in support of Lord Chelmsford's relief of Eshowe, involving several sallies across the Thukela, but, other than this brief diversion, boredom still prevailed. It was in this atmosphere that Lieutenant D'Ombraïn took his own life on 8 April. Captain Cherry convened a court of enquiry on the same day. Its findings were so unacceptable that Cherry then convened a second enquiry on 16 April at which a number of officers gave evidence.

Civil Surgeon John R. Ryley stated that he had seen D'Ombraïn on the afternoon of the 6th, when he presented with what D'Ombraïn referred to as the results of 'a glass too much & that he felt nervous & out of sorts'. Ryley thought it might have been 'incipient delirium tremens' but there were none of its symptoms and he finally treated it as 'drunkard's dyspepsia' by prescribing a laxative. The Lieutenant declined to be admitted to the nearby tented hospital.

On Monday 7 April, D'Ombraïn's friend Lieutenant George Hornby, whose brother Arthur had been appointed to the battalion in the same General Order as D'Ombraïn, returned from leave and visited his sick friend in his tent. Robert said that he was feeling much better and remembered little of the previous day. Hornby gave him a book before he left.

Later that same day the medical officer visited him again, found that the aperient had not had any effect and that Robert had had a sleepless night. He went away and returned later, requiring a Corporal Wood to give him an injection and a sedative.

Lieutenant Grantham gave evidence that he had visited Robert several times on both the Sunday and Monday (6 and 7 April) and that he had noticed nothing untoward. D'Ombraïn's servant, Cherabanya, reported that he had been ordered by his master not to go too far away as he might be wanted at any time; his master had taken nothing but a little toast and some beef tea.

On Tuesday the 8th, Grantham again visited him about 10 a.m., D'Ombraïn asking him what the African soldiers nearby were saying about him. Grantham replied that they were not talking about him, to which Robert responded that he 'must be a little light-headed'. Shortly after Grantham had left, Civil Surgeon Ryley and Corporal Wood visited him, and again D'Ombraïn reported having slept badly and had taken neither his food or beef tea. Ryley reported that D'Ombraïn had looked gloomy and 'had a morbid fear of his brother officers knowing the cause of his illness'. Again, Ryley urged him to go to the hospital, but D'Ombraïn declined until evening, lest he be seen by anyone. He also ordered that Corporal Wood and another assistant return to care for him during the afternoon, and for Cherabanya to make more beef tea and not to leave him. Ryley later sent Wood back to administer a draft of the sedative chloral hydrate.

About 11 a.m., George Hornby, Grantham and Hornby's brother Arthur visited and noticed nothing unusual. Grantham and Arthur Hornby left after some thirty minutes but George remained behind smoking. He reported that the conversation was rather curious, saying that D'Ombraïn made some odd statements, although he had given little thought to them at the time. On one or two occasions Robert rose from his bed and left the tent for brief periods, and on returning to the tent after one of these excursions, told George that 'they were coming'. When asked who was coming Robert simply repeated his statement. On another occasion Robert said that 'there was only one woman that had ever threatened him', which Hornby dismissed as 'irrelevant to the conversation at the time and I did not think much of it'. He then left, intending to return later in the day.

Some time later, reported as noon by Ryley and 1.30 p.m. by George Hornby, both men were in their tents when they heard a shot. Hornby, whose tent was next to that of D'Ombraïn, immediately went to it and found that Robert had shot himself. Hornby then went to report the incident to his superiors. When Ryley, accompanied by Montgomery, who had been with him when the shot was heard, arrived, they found the body on a bed opposite his litter. He had fired his rifle into his mouth, pulling the trigger with his feet by means of a riding crop placed horizontally through the trigger guard. The bullet had broken his jaw, smashed his skull and then ripped through the fabric of the tent.

At the second court of enquiry Hornby deposed that he had 'known the deceased for more than a year, and from my knowledge of him consider him incapable of taking his own life, in his proper senses'. Ryley said that D'Ombraïn might have been 'labouring under some delusion' at the time he had fired the shot but he [Ryley] had 'failed to detect any sign of insanity during life.' The board of enquiry did not 'consider that any blame is attached to the Senior Medical officer but regrets that Lieutenants Hornby and Grantham did not report the result of their interviews to him, but think that they showed no culpable negligence in not so doing.'

The incident was duly, if incorrectly, reported by J. Eustace Fannin in one of his many letters to his wife Ethie:

'One of the officers of Native Contingent who had D. Tremens shot himself yesterday in the hospital tent here. He was buried by Capt. Montgomery in the afternoon.'

Whilst Victorian sensibilities precluded the explicit mention of sexual matters or even inclinations, it does seem that Commandant Montgomery had a proclivity for the company of young men. This is amply demonstrated by his relationship with Marr and D'Ombraïn, both of whom lived at his house. He also cultivated a friendship with George and Arthur Hornby. The extent to which Montgomery's friendships were innocent, however, merely reflecting the close relationships enjoyed by the men of that time, cannot be known and it may be unjust to attach any darker meaning to them.

If indebtedness was apparently the cause of Marr's failed suicide, we have no real clue as to the reason for D'Ombraïn's successful attempt. In a later paper, we will also discover that Montgomery had an even more overt, and aggressive, appetite for young ladies. But that episode must wait for a while.'

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|------|---|----------|
| x301 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tpr. J. V. Carroll. Natal. Nat: Contgt.), <i>clasp part sprung from carriage on right hand side, minor contact marks, very fine</i> | £400-500 |
|------|---|----------|

Native Levies

The Native Levies were specially raised formations for the defence of the Natal Border during a state of emergency. By the close of the war, some 484 individual Colonial officers had served with the Natal Native Contingent, Border Guards, Native Levies and Wood's Irregulars, but a mere handful - just five men - qualified for the Medal with '1879' clasp.

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|------|--|----------|
| x302 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Capt: C. Macrae, Native Levies.), <i>re-affixed suspension and onetime brooch-mounted, good fine</i> | £150-200 |
|------|--|----------|

Natal Light Horse

In February 1879, Captain G. Marshall of the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry and Captain T. McDonald were authorised to each raise a troop of mounted men, intended as replacements for the Frontier Light Horse; Marshall set about raising his troop in Durban, whilst McDonald raised his men in Pietermaritzburg. Proceeding to Kampala, it was clear on arrival that the Frontier Light Horse was already at full strength and nobody knew what to do with these new men. Thankfully, common sense prevailed and under the command of Captain W. Whalley, ex-17th Lancers and Papal Zouaves, a new regiment was formed called the Natal Light Horse, with a strength of 138 men.

Initially involved in reconnaissance work, the regiment were heavily engaged at Matzanhlopi Camp on 6 June 1879. The following extract is taken from the *Natal Mercury*:

'Before we arrived at the position selected, the Lancers and Dragoons were seen coming over the ridge, but before we left, a party of Zulus had crept down the donga on the left of Baker's and McDonald's Horse and crept up in the rear through the long grass, and poured in a volley at 30 yards range, and while they were getting in the saddle they got a second one from their wily friends, at about the same distance.'

Under Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, and operating together with Baker's Horse, the Frontier Light Horse, Transvaal Rangers and the 1st Imperial Mounted Infantry, the regiment was involved in further bloody actions:

'Buller's men had the score of Zlobane to settle with the Zulus; and a vengeful fury raged in their hearts because of a spectacle which met their gaze yesterday. In the long grass they found three comrades who had fallen in a reconnaissance the previous day, mangled with fiendish ingenuity, scalped, their noses and right hands cut off, their hearts torn out, and other nameless mutilations.

154 Medals were awarded to the Natal Light Horse, 152 of them with the '1879' clasp.

x303

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Sergt. H. Molyneux. Nat: L. Horse.**), *scratches to 't' of rank and end of surname, edge bruise, otherwise nearly very fine*

£300-350

Newcastle Mounted Rifles



Newcastle Mounted Riflemen, including Trooper Simpson

Established in October 1875, the Newcastle Mounted Rifles was another regiment in the style of the day: small by British standards, normal for Natal, but properly constituted. The unit was commanded by Captain Charles Robert Bradstreet; something of a rolling stone, he had joined the civil service and had been sent up to Newcastle as Assistant Magistrate, later resident Magistrate.

With war looming, Bradstreet had his hands full. The licentious soldiers were giving continual trouble and bar brawls were a daily occurrence. The remount officers came in to protest that the farmers were fleecing them, demanding exorbitant prices for a horse. Boer farmers rode in to complain about cattle thieving and native servants came to complain about ill treatment by their masters. To top it all, the Newcastle Mounted Rifles were rather thin on the ground with a muster of only 20. By the time they were called out on active service on 25 November 1878, on reaching their assembly point, Helpmekaar, the regiment numbered 30 with 8 to follow.

As part of the central or No. 3 Column, the Newcastle Mounted Rifles crossed the Buffalo River as part of the invading force and on 12 January took part in the battle of Sihayo's kraal. Until the 20th when the column advanced on Isandhlwana, they carried out patrols and kept a lookout for any Zulu warriors.

On the morning of 21 January the entire column was in camp; following Chelmsford's order of the previous day, two separate parties moved out to reconnoitre to the east. As many of the mounted colonials as possible were required for these duties and all - with the exception of those needed for vidette and outpost duty, and those who were not well or whose horses were not fit - therefore moved out with the reconnoitring force. Just 15 men of the Newcastle Mounted Rifles remained in camp.

Of these men left behind, Bradstreet and seven others were killed in action having retreated into the dry river bed in front of the camp. According to the *Natal Mercury* of 27 January 1879, 'The last that was seen of poor Bradstreet was in a crowd of Zulus, fighting vigorously with sword, his ammunition all expended.' Caught in the mad stampede to get free of Zulu warriors, now washing their spears in the blood of men and animals, seven men of the Newcastle Mounted Rifles escaped by making their way back to the Buffalo River and reaching the safety of the Natal bank.

The remaining men, together with those of the Buffalo Border Guard, remained at Fort Pine until they were finally dismissed. The Newcastle Mounted Rifles arrived in their home town on 8 August and were disbanded shortly thereafter.

38 Medals were awarded to the Newcastle Mounted Rifles, 37 of them with the '1879' clasp.

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|------|---|----------|
| x304 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tr. Simpson. Newcastle Md. Rifles.), <i>reverse of clasp onetime brooch-mounted, with consequent traces of restoration, scratches to obverse and edge and wear to obverse high relief, thus good fine or better</i> | £150-200 |
| | Frederick Simpson is recorded as a Storekeeper, Newcastle; a photograph of the recipient appears in <i>For God, Queen & Colony</i> , page 366. | |

One Star Diamond Contingent

169 Medals were awarded to the One Star Diamond Contingent, all bar one of them with the clasp '1878'.

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|------|---|----------|
| x305 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Capt: W. Ward. One Star Diamd. Contgt.), <i>good very fine and toned</i> | £400-500 |
| x306 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Tpr. J. J. Jones. One Star Diamd. Contgt.), <i>good very fine and toned</i> | £300-350 |

Royal Durban Rifles

Originally formed on 24 May 1854, the Royal Durban Rifles were gazetted as the Durban Volunteer Guard on 27 January 1855, with a strength of 120. In the years that followed, the D.V.G. became all but defunct, but in 1873 it was renamed the 'Royal Durban Rifles'. After the defeat at Isandhlwana a parade of volunteers in Durban was ordered for 24 January; among those attending were the Durban Mounted Reserve, the Royal Durban Rifles and the Durban Volunteer Artillery. At the parade, the three corps were tasked to protect Durban from possible invasion by the Zulu.

The following report referring to the Royal Durban Rifles appeared in the *Natal Mercury*:

'The following order has been issued to the Royal Dublin Rifles, the members of which corps assembled under Captain McNeil, who was accompanied by Lieutenant Nolan, at the time named: "In compliance with instructions received, the corps will assemble on the Market-square at 2 p.m. tomorrow (Sunday), the 26th in marching order, to proceed to the Umgeni, there to be encamped until further orders. Wm. Randles, Captain commanding." '

They were in full marching order, and numbered about eighty:

'After a good deal of shaking hands, &c., many of the volunteers having been accompanied by their sweethearts, the heavily laden train moved off.'

After approximately seven weeks camped at the Zingari cricket ground, the fear of Natal being invaded by the Zulu had lessened to such an extent that both the Royal Durban Rifles and the Durban Volunteer Artillery were recalled home. Dismissed to their homes, they remained on duty until the end of the war.

102 Medals were awarded to the Royal Durban Rifles, all of them without clasp.

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|------|---|----------|
| x307 | South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (Pte. C. Willis. Rl. Dn. Rifles.), <i>minor wear to obverse high relief, very fine and dark toned</i> | £160-200 |
|------|---|----------|

Sansom's Horse

Born in 1828, James Sansom was the son of George Sansom and his wife Dorothy, members of Calton's party from Nottinghamshire, who settled originally near Bathurst in the early 1820s. He saw service in the Frontier Wars of 1846 and 1851-53, and in common with many of the young men who had rallied to the Colours, was rewarded by the grant of a farm in the new territory.

A condition attached to the grant of a farm and actually written into the title deeds of his property, Hopewell, when ownership was registered in 1864, was that all able-bodied men were required to hold themselves in readiness to defend the nearby Frontier in event of war; James Sansom evidently accepted the responsibility of leadership in this matter and formed his own volunteer detachment which became known as Sansom's Horse and met once a month for target practice.

On 9 October 1877, a force consisting mainly of Sansom's Horse was encamped at Springs, about six miles on the Transkei side of the Great Kei, south-east of the present Kei bridge. Early that morning, while most of the men were still asleep, the camp was heavily attacked by a large force of Galekas. Captain Sansom ordered his men to stand fast and immediately sent a dispatch rider for reinforcements. Some of the young recruits were close to panic, but Sansom rallied them and coolly set about arranging the defence of the camp.

The battle continued until after midday, but by the time that reinforcements had arrived the Galekas had withdrawn leaving many dead in their wake. Sansom's Horse had two men wounded. Subsequently the Cape Colonial Forces under Commandant C. D. Griffith drove Kreli and the Galekas over the Bashee River into Bomvanaland. The Cape Government came to the mistaken conclusion that the war was over and the volunteers - including Sansom's Horse - were allowed to return to their homes before Christmas 1877.

76 Medals were awarded to Sansom's Horse, 75 of them with the '1877-8' clasp.

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|------|---|----------|
| x308 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. W. Kavanagh. Sansom's Horse.), <i>two deep edge cuts and worn overall from probable ex-brooch-mounting, polished, fine</i> | £150-200 |
|------|---|----------|

Stanger Mounted Rifles

Raised in 1875, the S.M.R. survived until 1887 when the corps was amalgamated with the Victoria Mounted Rifles. A small contingent served with the Southern Force under Colonel Pearson at the start of the Zulu War in 1879, by which stage the men were equipped with Swinburne Henry rifles. This weapon, manufactured by the Abingdon Gun Works, traded upon its external similarity to the British service rifle but was in effect a patent circumvention with a different but more fragile action. Perhaps its only advantage was an external cocking lever, but it did at least take the standard Martini Henry cartridge thus simplifying supply.

The unit was issued with just 55 Medals were awarded to the Stanger Mounted Rifles, all bar one of them with the '1879' clasp.

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|------|---|----------|
| x309 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Qr. Mr. Knox, Stanger Md. Rifles.), <i>the clasp a tailor's copy and loose on riband, very fine</i> | £300-350 |
|------|---|----------|

Transvaal Mounted Rifles

Raised by an ex-12th Lancer, Captain MacCaulay, for the 1879 Zulu War, this Native Corps sustained a number of casualties in the attack on Sekukini's Stronghold on 28 November 1879.

161 Medals were awarded to the Transvaal Mounted Rifles, 158 of them with the '1879' clasp.

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|------|---|----------|
| x310 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Troopr. K. Boshof, Transvl. Mtd. Rifles.), <i>lightly polished, otherwise very fine</i> | £300-350 |
|------|---|----------|

Transvaal Rangers

Raised in April 1878 and commanded by Captain Pieter Johannes Raaf, formerly in command of 84 men known as 'Raaf's Rangers', the Transvaal Rangers consisted of approximately 60 European volunteers, supported by 148 men of the Transvaal Mounted Rifles. They were created in an attempt to maintain the numerical strength of the volunteer corps in the face of numerous resignations - and the return of the Diamond Fields Horse to Kimberley - and to make a stand against Sekukini and his allies. Seeing an eventful war, the Transvaal Rangers were heavily engaged at Hlobane on 28 March 1879 and took part in the hunt for Cetchwayo as part of Baker Russell's Column. They were disbanded in September 1879.

243 Medals were awarded to the Transvaal Rangers, 101 of them with the '1878' clasp and 122 with the '1879' clasp.

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|------|---|----------|
| x311 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Lieut. W. E. Few. Transvaal Rangs.), <i>edge bruising and contact marks, good fine</i> | £400-500 |
| x312 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Qr. Mr. Sgt. T. W. Perrott. Transvaal Rangs.), <i>scratches to obverse, edge bruising and polished, good fine</i> | £240-280 |

Utrecht Native Levies

In late 1877 the tiny village of Utrecht had become the *de facto* seat of the Transvaal administration. As it had become the focus around which discussions of a contentious boundary had escalated into open hostility, and seized upon as a pretext for war, Utrecht became an important focus for the prosecution of these hostilities; Utrecht was one of the five starting points and it was here that Lord Chelmsford posted Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Wood, V.C., to command a body of men capable of bearing arms.

In May 1879 a reorganisation of Wood's Irregulars took place. This local corps, with a strength of approximately 485 and led by Commandant White, would be reduced from 12 officers to six; which left some six officers unemployed. This led to an absurd situation with the entry of a new force into the field of war. This force, paid by neither the Imperial authorities, nor the Natal Government, were freelance soldiers and their only reward was what could be looted.

Within a short period of time, the authorities realised their mistake when looting began to afford a better standard of living than legitimate service, as taken up by a contemporary earlier press release:

'Utrecht,
13th April 1879.

It is reported that the Wakkerstroom Free Lancers are picking up lots of loot about the Assegai River, which pays better than legitimate engagements under Colonel Wood with irregulars.'

The officers left without employment were recruited again and soon had Henderson's Native Contingent up and ready for service. The name was taken from James William Henderson, in Command.

Initially, and much to their consternation, these men were just ignored and left without orders. However, it wasn't long before they were reusing the experience gained from previous looting expeditions to retake 61 head of cattle and 103 sheep from the Zulus. A month later, James Henderson's 'Free Lancers' as they were accorded in the press, moved to besiege Manyanyoba's Caves at the Entombe.

As they appeared to fare better than the Irregulars, it was not long before more native volunteers were attempting to join Henderson's Free Lancers. This brought them to the attention of the Imperial Military Authorities and, after lengthy negotiations, all of Henderson's men were signed on as Irregulars and the corps was renamed the Utrecht Native Levies. Under Henderson, with a core of good officers, the unit became part of Colonel Villiers Northern Border Force and served until Manyanyoba and his people surrendered.

Just six Medals awarded to the Utrecht Native Levies, all of them with the '1879' clasp.

- x313 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Capt. S. P. Henderson, Utrecht. N. Levs.**), *note first initial, contact marks and polished, good fine* £600-800
- Lawrence P. Henderson** was one of five officers - and the only interpreter - to be recorded as serving with the Utrecht Native Levies.

Victoria Mounted Rifles

Raised in 1862 from a Troop of the Royal Durban Rangers, the V.M.R. sent a detachment to Cetewayo's Coronation in 1873. Returning to Zululand under different circumstances in 1879, the Corps formed part of the Southern Column in the early stages of the War.

50 Medals were awarded to the Victoria Mounted Rifles, all of them with the '1879' clasp.

- x314 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Tr. J. C. Blaney, Victoria Md Rifles**), *very fine and toned* £400-500

Volunteer Transport Service

- x315 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Condr. E. W. Finch. Volr. Transpt. Service.**), *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £400-500

Weenen Yeomanry

Raised originally in 1873, the corps was eventually amalgamated into the Natal Carbineers. Just 19 Medals were awarded to the Weenen Yeomanry, all of them with the '1879' clasp.

- x316 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Tr. Griffin. Weenen Yeomry.**), *polished, very fine* £400-500

Levy Leaders

- x317 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**Levy Leader Mr. A. B. Dawson.**), *very fine* £250-300
- x318 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**Levy Leader Mr. L. Johnston.**), *better than very fine* £250-300

Miniature dress medals

- x319 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878, *good very fine and toned* £20-30
- x320 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879, on *Spink & Son, London* wearing pin, *polished, contact marks, nearly very fine* £30-50

End of Morning Session

Afternoon Session commencing at 2.30 p.m.

CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

x321 Three: Private Christopher Lindert, 1st Hussars, King's German Legion



Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse (Christoph Lindert, 1st Hussars K.G.L.); Waterloo 1815 (Christoph Lindert, 1st Reg. Hussars K.G.L.) fitted with original steel clip and replacement silver bar suspension, naming a little weak in parts; Hanoverian Medal for the King's German Legion 1841, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better* (3)

£2,200-2,500

Christopher Lindert was born at Geirhausen, Prussia. He is first traced on the muster rolls for the 2nd Light Dragoons on 25 October 1805, as a Private or Trooper. He served in the campaign of 1807 in Sweden and Denmark, including the siege of Copenhagen, and afterwards in the Peninsula from 1810, initially with the 2nd Hussars (formerly Dragoons), with whom he was present at the battle of Barrosa but did not claim the clasp. Lindert subsequently transferred to the 1st Hussars K.G.L. by order of the Marquis of Wellington on 25 April 1813 and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in Spain and France, and in Flanders in 1815, including the battle of Waterloo. He served until 24 February 1816 when the regiment was disbanded at Hannover; sold with copied research.

322 Pair: Sergeant W. Russ, 82nd Foot

Military General Service 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes (William Russ, Serjt. 82nd. Foot); Army L.S. & G.C., W.IV.R. (William Russ, Serjeant 82nd Regiment. 1832.) fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension, *edge bruising, particularly to the L.S. & G.C., very fine* (2)

£1,400-1,800

Provenance:
Elson Collection, Glendining's, September 1963.

Nine 7-clasp Medals to the 82nd Foot.

William Russ was born at Bath in 1794. Having enlisted in the 40th Foot in 1802 he went on to see nearly 30 years with the Colours, with his Chelsea Out-Pension Register stating he held the rank of Sergeant for the last seven years of his career, having also served in India for 12 years. Russ was discharged as a result of a hernia in July 1832 (T.N.A. WO 23/3, refers) and retired to Winchester, Hampshire. Reports suggest he became a wine merchant at Great Minister Street, '....supplying only wines and spirits of the first class, of which he has a large stock, both in bottle and in bond.' Russ died in 1855 (*Hampshire Chronicle*, 7 July 1855 refers). The premises continue to serve libations to this day, as The Old Vine pub and hotel. The establishment's website includes an extensive history of the Old Vine's past history, including mention of Russ's occupation:

'The property seems to have been occupied by both William Russ and William Henry Godden, although Godden had left by 1841 when William Russ, aged 45 and his wife Susan, aged 40, were in residence. Their sons William, 12, and Edwin, 9, were away on Census night, but their daughter Harriet 7, and son Percy 5 were at home. They employed three servants. Susan died in January 1842 without leaving a Will. William applied to the ecclesiastical court for administration of his wife's estate (£600), which was granted in February 1847 by the Bishop of Winchester. William was a successful wine merchant, and built up the business over the next ten years, employing three house servants and a wine cellar man in 1851. His sons William, 22, and Edwin, 19, and his daughter Harriet, 17, were at home. In July 1854 William Russ, Junior and company established 'The Winchester Steam Brewery' in order to supply families with ales and porter at moderate prices. In June 1855, William Russ died aged 61 at home. Strangely his servant aged 28, who had served him for 14 years died a month later. The following month Edwin Russ (aged 23) announced that he was succeeding to his father's wine and spirit business at Great Minster street.'

323

Pair: **Lieutenant J. Campbell, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (J. Campbell, Lieut. R.N.), upon original riband and with wearing loop; St. Jean d'Acre 1840, silver, pierced with dual ring suspension, *good very fine* (2) £1,000-1,200

James Campbell appears to be a scion of Clan Campbell, of Taymouth Castle, who entered the Royal Naval College Dartmouth in February 1821 and embarked H.M.S. *Briton* as Midshipman on the South American Station in December 1822. Having passed his examination, he joined *Tweed* as a Mate at the Cape of Good Hope. Appointed Acting Lieutenant in August 1830 on the *Maidstone*, he was confirmed Lieutenant in December 1830. Having returned to England, he joined *Bellerophon* in August 1836 and would serve in her for the operations off Syria before being invalided in April 1841.

Campbell appears to have returned home for an appointment at Taymouth Castle, for he is doubly mentioned and presented during the Royal Visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to Scotland in 1842. The *Caledonian Mercury*, 10 September, recalls the arrival:

'The Royal salute was fired from the Fort, a striking edifice situated on the hill opposite the Castle, and which on this occasion was under the command of Lieutenant J. Campbell, R.N.'

Having enjoyed the stay, the Queen and her Prince were given a boating tour of Loch Tay, with Campbell, once again in attendance:

'The Loch Tay barge by the same builder as the Royal Barge followed, which was steered by Lieutenant J. Campbell, R.N., who wore on his breast the honoured symbol of his gallantry at Acre in which engagement he acted as Third Lieutenant of the *Bellerophon*. In this barge were the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Earls of Morton and Liverpool and Lord Belhaven.'

Sold with copied research and newspaper extracts.

323A

A scarce First China War and Crimea War Bluejacket's pair awarded to Able Seaman G. H. Mould, Royal Navy

China 1840-42 (George H. Mould, H.M.S. *North Star*); Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (G. H. Mould, A.B.), original ribands, officially impressed naming, *good very fine or better and toned* (2) £600-800

George Henry Mould was born at Codford, Wiltshire on 5 July 1825 and entered the Royal Navy as a boy rating in H.M.S. *North Star* in September 1841. He remained similarly employed until September 1846, a period of service embracing his participation in the First China War (Medal) and the New Zealand operations of 1845-46 (Medal); the whereabouts of the latter award remains unknown.

North Star arrived in New Zealand with the officers and men of the 58th Regiment in March 1845 and operated in the Bay of Islands during the 'Flagstaff War' between 11 March 1845 and 11 January 1846. Among other actions, *North Star* bombarded Pomare II's Pa on the coast in the Bay of Islands on 28 March 1845 and contributed to the Naval Brigade that supported the 58th Regiment in the action at Ohaewai on 3 May 1845; the colonial forces were repulsed by the Maori warriors with serious loss. From 27 December 1845 to 11 January 1846, *North Star* assisted the army at the siege of Ruapekepa Pa and once again landed Bluejackets.

Mould next served as an Ordinary Seaman and Able Seaman in *Naiad* (1846-47), *Juno* (1847-49) and *Scourge* (1849-52), prior to joining the *London* in January 1853. It was in this capacity that he was landed in the Crimea for services before Sebastopol (Medal & clasp). He returned home to an appointment in *Excellent* in January 1856 and, with the brief exception of a few months in the *Cumberland* in 1857, remained similarly employed until joining the *Nile* as a Yeoman of the Signals in February 1860. He finally 'came ashore' in the summer of 1865, having latterly returned to *Excellent*; sold with copied continuous service certificates and medal roll verification.

324 **A scarce Maharajpooor and Sutlej campaign pair to Sergeant Charles Sturgeon, 16th Lancers, who was wounded in one of the regiment's celebrated charges at Aliwal**

Maharajpooor Star 1843 (Corpl. Charles Sturgeon, H.M. 16th Lancers), fitted with riveted back strap and contemporary silver bar suspension; Sutlej 1845-46, for Aliwal (Serjt. Chas. Sturgeon, 16th Lancers), *very fine and better* (2)

£700-900

Charles Sturgeon was born in the Parish of St John's, Westminster, and enlisted on 12 August 1833. He appears to have been present at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee in July 1839, being noted as entitled to Prize Money for that campaign on the pay lists. Certainly he was present at the battle of Maharajpooor in December 1843 (Star).



The 16th Lancers at Aliwal

Next actively employed in the 2nd Sikh War, he was wounded at the battle of Aliwal in one of the 16th Lancers' celebrated charges. The regiment sustained casualties of 59 killed and 83 wounded, more than a quarter of the total losses suffered that day. Sturgeon was lucky to be rescued by a fellow cavalryman, as related in *The Memoirs of Sergeant Pearman* of the 3rd Light Dragoons:

'I ran and picked up a man named Wise, shot in the leg, and put him on our gun carriage. I then ran and picked up Sergeant Stearger (*sic*), shot in the neck, and put him on the gun carriage with Wise. These two men belonged to the 16th Lancers.'

When the survivors of the 16th Lancers were paraded after the battle, it was observed that the red and white pennants of their lances were so coated with dry blood that they appeared to be starched.

Sergeant Sturgeon died in India on 30 December 1846, most likely from the wounds he received at Aliwal; sold with copied research.

325

A classic Victorian cavalry group of four awarded to Private J. Wharton, 9th Lancers

Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon, no clasp (John Wharton, 9th Lancers); Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Chilianwala (J. Wharton, 9th Lancers); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 3 clasps, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow, Delhi (John Wharton, 9th Lancers); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (1349 John Wharton, 9th Lancers), *the Punjab Medal with severe edge bruising and contact wear, thus fair, the Sutlej Medal likewise worn and thus fine, the Mutiny Medal nearly very fine and the L.S. & G.C. good very fine* (4)

£1,200-1,500

John Wharton was born in Brigham, near Cockermouth, Cumbria and enlisted in the 9th Lancers at Maidstone, Kent in July 1843, aged 22 years. Embarked for India, he quickly saw action at the battle of Sobraon (Medal), followed by participation in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the battles of Goojerat and Chilianwala (Medal & 2 clasps). He was subsequently extensively engaged in the Indian Mutiny, from the actions at Delhi through to the final Lucknow operations (Medal & 3 clasps).

Wharton was discharged in October 1867, aged 46 years; sold with copied discharge papers which confirm his entitlement to the above Medals & clasps.

326

Pair: Inspector of Musketry J. F. Bergin, 40th Foot

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated (511 Corpl. J. F. Bergin. 40th Foot); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (511 Sgt. I. of M. J. F. Bergin, 40th Foot), *heavily polished, fair to fine, nonetheless scarce to rank* (2)

£340-380

From 1857-83, each British Line Regiment Battalion would have an Instructor of Musketry as an Officer appointment, usually lasting from 3-5 years in length.

327

A well-documented Crimean War group of three awarded to Corporal W. Shuttleworth, 55th Foot

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (William Shuttleworth 2081 ... egt.), depot impressed naming, *regimental detail lost as a result of edge bruising*; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (2081 Corpl. W. Shuttleworth, 55th Foot); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian die, unnamed, together with a pair of silver star-shaped sporting awards and his related regimental badges, *crown detached from one of the later and the Crimea Medal with contact wear, in addition to bruising, thus good fine or better* (Lot)

£600-700

William Shuttleworth was born at Nuneaton, Warwickshire and enlisted in the 55th Foot in September 1844, aged 17 years.

It is clear from his letters home - see below - that he was on one occasion hospitalised at Varna and that his brother, presumably also of the 55th Foot, died during the Crimea campaign. By March 1855, Shuttleworth described duty in the trenches before Sebastopol as getting 'harder than it used to be'. He was advanced to Corporal in December 1855 and was finally discharged in December 1867.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising letters from the recipient to his wife, dated 8 September 1854 at 'Camp, Varna', 25 March 1855 at 'Camp before Sebastopol' and 8 May 1856 at 'Camp near Sebastopol'; his Parchment Certificate of Discharge, dated 4 November 1867 and Chelsea Hospital Out-Pensioner's certificate, dated 6 May 1868; and baptism certificates for his four children, dating from the 1850s and 1860s.

328

A well-presented Crimea Medal pair awarded to Captain E. F. Twysden, 55th Regiment

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Lieut. E. F. Twysden, 55th Foot), contemporarily engraved with additional inscription to left and right of naming, 'Presented by Her Majesty in Person, 18th May 1855', *file marks by suspension claw and the Inkermann clasp an old tailor's copy with adapted side-carriage*; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian die, *Hunt & Roskell* striking (Capt. E. F. Twysden, 55th Regt.), contemporarily engraved naming, together with a pair of related miniature dress medals and Daguerreotype portrait photograph, in gilt glazed frame, the whole contained in an old velvet-lined fitted leather case, both medals worn from *Hunt & Roskell* riband buckles, with gold reverse pins, *the first with edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine, the second good very fine* (Lot)

£1,200-1,500



327 - reduced



328 - reduced

Edmund Fortescue Twysden was born at Brixham, Devon on 8 August 1832, the son of the Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth Twysden. He obtained an Ensigncy in the 55th Regiment in June 1853 and was advanced to Lieutenant - without purchase - in September 1854.

He subsequently witnessed active service in the Crimea, where he was present at the battle of Alma and in the operations before Sebastopol (Medal & 2 clasps; Turkish Medal); the medal roll has been annotated in respect of his entitlement to the clasp for 'Inkermann', but the amendment is unclear. More certain is the fact Twysden is recorded as having been admitted to the hospital at Scutari in December 1854.

Having been advanced to Captain in the interim, Twysden died at sea aboard the hired transport King Arthur on 19 February 1864, on his way home from India, the cause of his demise being recorded as 'softening of the brain'; sold with a file of copied research, including a fine portrait photograph of the recipient in civilian attire, circa 1860.

Please see Lot 369 for related family awards.

329 Pair: **Private G. Williamson, 82nd Regiment**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (George Williamson. 82nd Regt.), officially re-impressed naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Relief of Lucknow (Geo. Williamson 82nd, Regt.), officially re-impressed naming, *traces of lacquer, very fine* (2)

£300-400

330 Pair: **Private J. Gray, 82nd Regiment**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (No. 3235. Pte. James. Gray. 82nd. Regt. P.W.V.), regimentally impressed naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Jas. Gray. 82nd Regt.), *good very fine* (2)

£280-320

331 Pair: **Colour-Sergeant J. Looscan, Connaught Rangers, late 55th Regiment**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (863 J Looscan H'Ms. 55th Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (862. Cr. Sergt. J. Looscan. Conn: Rang:), *contact marks, generally very fine* (2)

£280-320

James Looscan was born in 1845 at Hollymount, County Mayo. Having previously served with the South Mayo Militia he enlisted in the Army at Preston in August 1863. He was discharged in 1886, having served a total of 22 years 223 days with the Colours; sold with copied service record.

332 Pair: **Kote Duffadar Allahdad Khan, 15th Bengal Cavalry**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (Duffadar Allahdad Khan 15th Bengal Cavy.); Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Kote Duffadar Allahdad Khan 15th Bengal Cavy.), *contact marks, nearly very fine* (2)

£160-200

333 Three: **Rifleman K. Thappa, 2nd Gurkha Regiment**

India General Service 1854-95, 4 clasps, North-West Frontier, Looshai, Chin-Lushai 1889-90, Lushai 1889-92 (Rifleman Kurbeer Thappa 2d. Goorkha Regt.); Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Rifleman Kurbeer Thappa 2nd Goorkha Regt.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (Rifleman Kurbeer Thappa, 2d. Goorkha Regt.), *claw tightened on first, very fine or better* (3)

£400-500

334 Three: **Private A. Rahman, 21st Madras Pioneers**

India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Chin Hills 1892-93 (1561 Pte. Abdool Rhyman 21st Madras Infy.); India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (1561 Pte. Abdul Rahman 21st Madras Pioneers); Indian Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (1561 Sepoy Abdur Rahman 81st Pioneers), *first with plate and unofficial retaining rod between clasps, second with unofficial rivets, rank officially corrected on the third, nearly very fine* (3)

£220-260

Provenance:
Sotheby's, July 1979.

335

'A few minutes before 8 a.m. [on 31 January 1874], the firing began, and soon after, the white smoke was spouting, and the red musketry flashing, amid the dark bush in every direction. Breaking into skirmishing order, at a quick run, the 42nd Highlanders attacked the village [of Amoaful] ... each company of Highlanders threw forward three sections of skirmishers, the fourth sections acting as supports as they advanced against an unseen foe ... It was fortunate, says the 'Daily News' correspondent, that the enemy were using slugs, and not bullets, 'or scarcely a man of the Black Watch would have lived to tell the tale. As it was there were few of the officers who did not receive a scratch.'

Major Baird was severely wounded; Major Macpherson was hit in several places, yet remained under fire propped up on a stick. In a very few minutes 105 Highlanders – nine being officers – were struck during a pause and delay, while it seemed alike impossible to subdue the blinding fire of the Ashantees, and to advance over the marshy ground, and to make at them that rush which was necessary to drive them back.

'There is something very unpleasant about shots that come suddenly out – sometimes singly, sometimes in loud and continually repeated bursts - from places that a moment before gave no indication of human life; but when, in addition to this, the ground became so marshy that, in the movement forward, every step seemed to disclose the position of our men to the perfectly concealed foe, the situation was trying.'

Amid this storm of shot which swept through the bush, shredding away showers of twigs and leaves, lay poor Captain Buckle, of the Engineers – an officer of untiring zeal and energy – expiring with two slugs in the region of his heart. Around him was a group of 42nd men, all more or less wounded, their grey uniforms covered with gouts of blood, while the doctors were hard at work extracting the lacerating slugs, and applying pads and bandages ...'

British Battles on Land and Sea, by James Grant, refers.

A scarce Victorian campaign group of three awarded Quarter-Master Sergeant J. McLean, 42nd Highlanders, who was severely wounded by a gunshot in the face at Amoaful on 31 January 1874



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Drumr. Jas. McLean, 42nd Highlanders); Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (4321 Cr. Serjt. J. McLean, 42nd Highds. 1873-4); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (4321 Serjt. J. McLean, 42nd Foot), mounted for wear from an old ribband buckle bar, the first two with contact marks and edge bruising, and the second with tightened suspension claw, good fine or better, the last very fine and a scarce combination of awards (3)

£1,200-1,500

James McLean was born at Comrie, Perthshire in March 1842 and enlisted in the 42nd Highlanders as a drummer boy in June 1856. He quickly witnessed active service in the Indian Mutiny (Medal).



The 42nd Highlanders advance at Amoaful, 31 January 1874

He subsequently gained steady advancement to the rank of Colour-Sergeant in October 1870, in which rank he served in the Ashantee War of 1873-74. Severely wounded by a gunshot to his face at the battle of Amoaful on 31 January 1874 - he suffered the loss of his right eye - Mclean also received a less serious wound in his left shoulder.

He was transferred to the Royal Perthshire Militia as a Quarter-Master Sergeant in 1875 and was finally discharged to a pension in April 1879, the same year in which he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal; sold with copied service papers and other research.

336 Pair: Colour-Sergeant C. Waller, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment

Abyssinia 1867-68 (199 Cr. Sergt. C. Waller 33rd D.W. Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (1307. Cr. Sgt. W. Waller. W. Rid: R.), engraved naming, *the first with suspension re-affixed, minor edge bruising and light contact marks, very fine, the second better* (2)

£280-320

On 13 April 1868, the 33rd Foot spearheaded the decisive British assault on King Theodore's hill-fortress of Magdala. Under fire, the regiment advanced up a sheer cliff-face and hacked through a defensive abatis of thorn bushes until Magdala's walls were reached. First onto the ramparts were Private Bergin and Drummer Manger: both received the V.C.

337 Pair: Colour-Sergeant G. Lay, East Lancashire Regiment

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (1118. Sergt. G. Lay. 59th. Foot.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (1118. Cr. Sergt. G. Lay. E. Lan: R.), *L.S.G.C. with repaired non-swivel suspension, contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* (2)

£160-200

338 Pair: Private W. Perry, East Lancashire Regiment

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (806. Pte. W. Perry. 59th. Foot.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (332. Pte. W. Perry. E. Lan: R.), *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* (2)

£160-200



Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (Capt. J. J. Money-Simons, 24th Regt. N.I.); Kabul to Kandahar Star (Captt. J. J. Money Simons, 24th Regt. N.I.), official Indian Army-style engraved naming; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (Major J. J. Money Simons, 24th Bl. Infy.), mounted as worn, *good very fine and toned* (3)

£1,200-1,500

John James Money-Simons was born in London on 26 September 1844, the third of seven children of John Simons and his wife, Francesca, née Money.

Having attended the Royal Military College Sandhurst, he purchased an Ensigncy in 81st (Loyal North Lincoln Volunteers) Regiment in January 1867 but immediately transferred to 41st (The Welsh) Regiment, then stationed in Bengal, with which he served for four years. In 1871, he was given the probationary rank of Lieutenant and attached to 24th (Punjab) Bengal Native Infantry as 1st Wing Subaltern; he transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps in 1873 but continued to serve with 24th (Punjab) Bengal Infantry for the remainder of his career. He served as Quarter-Master and Wing Officer between 1875 and 1880, officiating as Adjutant in 1876 and being promoted Captain in January 1879.

During the Second Afghan War 1878-80, he served with the Thull Chotali Field Force and was present at the actions at Jugdulluck and Saidabad as well as on the march from Kabul to Kandahar and the battle for Kandahar; he was mentioned in despatches in May 1880 (Medal & clasp; Star).

In April 1881, at Sutlej in the Punjab, he married Alice, daughter of Francis Drummond. He served as Station Staff Officer at Jullunder between 1883 and 1885 and was appointed Wing Commander in the 24th in 1885. Promotion to Major came in January 1887 and he went home on furlough between 1887 and 1888.

On his return to India, he served with his regiment in the Hazara expedition of 1888 (Medal & clasp), officiating as Second-in-Command 1890-91. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1893, he was attached to 22nd Punjab Infantry in 1894 and commanded 24th Punjab Infantry 1894-97, retiring and returning home in 1897.

After his retirement, Lieutenant-Colonel Money-Simons lived at Glen Alla Ray in Co. Londonderry. His marriage was without surviving issue and his wife died in 1924; he died in Switzerland in June 1930 and was buried in East Sheen cemetery.

- 340 Three: **Gunner J. Reynolds, Royal Artillery**
- Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (14879: Gunr. J. Reynolds. R.A.); Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (5877: Gunr. J. Reynolds. H/1st. Bde. R.A.); Khedive's Star 1882, *contact marks, very fine* (3) £160-200
- x341 Pair: **Private W. Lee, Gordon Highlanders**
- Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb-Tamaai (575 Pte. W. Lee, 1/Gord. Highrs.); Khedive's Star 1882, *virtually no pitting from Star, thus good very fine* (2) £300-350
- Sold with copied medal roll verification.
- 342 Pair: **Driver T. Reed, Royal Horse Artillery**
- Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (4403, Driv: T. Reed, G/B. R.H.A.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *light pitting from Star, very fine* (2) £140-180
- 343 Pair: **Private J. Dempsey, East Lancashire Regiment**
- India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (3413 Pte. J. Dempsey 1st. Bn. E. Lanc: Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (3413 Pte. J. Dempsey. E. Lanc: Regt.), *first very fine, second nearly extremely fine* (2) £180-220
- 344 Four: **Corporal C. Wariner, Military Foot Police, late Royal Sussex Regiment**
- India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (...C. Wariner Ryl. Suss...); British War and Victory Medals (P-221 Cpl. C. Wariner. M.F.P.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R (3941 Bndsmn: C. Wariner. R. Sussex Regt.), *polished throughout, obscuring part of naming to first, fine* (4) £60-80
- C. Wariner** served with the Corps of Military Foot Police during the Great War. Having started the war numbering but a few hundred, they would grow to approximately 25,000 men by the end of 1918. They operated to assist soldiers who had either lost or become detached from their units, besides being well placed to locate deserters and those absent without leave. They often operated under fire and suffered 375 casualties during the war, earning 65 D.C.M.s and 260 M.M.s; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 345 Pair: **Driver F. Din, 5th Bombay Mountain Battery**
- Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (654. Dr. Fazl Din. 5/Bom. Mt. By); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908 (654 Driver Fazl Din 5th Bo: Mn. By:), *nearly extremely fine* (2) £240-280
- 346 Pair: **Major C. L. Veal, Welsh Regiment, late East Surrey Regiment, who bookended a First Class Cricket career between being severely wounded at Paardeberg and twice during the Great War**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paaredeberg, Transvaal (Lieut. C. L. Veal. Welsh Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. C. L. Veal. Welsh Regt.), *first with neatly repaired non-swivel suspension, die flaw at 5 o'clock but not obscuring naming, thus nearly very fine* (2) £300-400
- Provenance:
Sotheby's, March 1982, Lot 295.
- Charles Lewis Veal** was born at Bridgend, Glamorgan in August 1876 and educated at Repton. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the East Surrey Regiment in January 1896, he transferred to the Welsh Regiment and served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa, being severely wounded at the Battle of Paardeberg, 18 February 1900. Veal subsequently joined on attachment the 6th Mounted Infantry Company in December 1900, before rejoining his Regiment in September 1902, duly earning a 'mention' for his services in the campaign (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901, refers). Promoted Captain on 29 November 1904, his soldiering continued alongside a cricket career. This included six First Class appearances for the M.C.C. between 1906-10, with a top score of 41 and appearances for the Army. Veal retired with the rank of Major on 7 June 1913.



Second Innings

Re-joining the Welsh Regiment with the onset of the Great War, Veal served on the Western Front from 4 December 1915 (entitled 1915 Star Trio), being twice wounded at Mametz Wood during 1916 and again 'mentioned' (*London Gazette* 9 January 1917, refers). Transferred to the Officer's Reserve in 1919, he continued an active life. Besides wielding the willow for Thornbury Cricket Club - long associated with W. G. Grace - he was a founder member of the Gloucestershire Gypsies in 1921, as Honorary Secretary. The founders aligned their own with those famous County Amateur Clubs such as The Hampshire Hogs and The Yorkshire Gentlemen. Membership was considered on the fact each gentleman should, besides being of good ability, '....be an acceptable guest in the average country-house.' Veal also rode with the Berkely and Beaufort Hunts and was a keen member of the Royal British Legion. He died at Kensington on 1 June 1929 as is buried at Greatham, Hampshire; sold with copied *MIC*, portrait photograph and research.

x347

Pair: **Driver G. Gosling, Royal Field Artillery, who was severely wounded at Witportenje in May 1901**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (83044 Dr. G. Gosling, 78th Bty. R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (83044 G. Gosling, R.F.A.), *polished, thus good fine or better* (2)

£160-180

George Gosling, who was born in Bethnal Green, enlisted in the Royal Artillery in January 1891, aged 18 years.

Embarked for South Africa as a Driver in 78th Battery, R.F.A., he was severely wounded at Witportenje on 23 May 1901. On that date, one of the Battery's guns, under Major J. H. du B. Travers, ventured out of Ventersdorp to the defence of a convoy which was under attack. His actions - and those of his gallant gunners - saved the day, although our casualties amounted to six killed and 31 wounded.

Gosling was discharged in January 1903; sold with his original parchment Certificate of Discharge.

- 348 Pair: **Sergeant G. A. D. Davies, Royal Field Artillery**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (94050 Cpl. G. A. D. Davies, 82nd Bty: R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (94050 Serjt: G. A. D. Davies. R.F.A.), *very fine* (2) £120-160
- 349 Pair: **Private J. Loyden, South Lancashire Regiment**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (4110 Pte. J. Loyden. S. Lanc: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4110 Pte. J. Loyden. S. Lanc: Regt.), *good very fine* (2) £140-180
- 350 Pair: **Private J. Wesley, Liverpool Regiment**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (5710 Pte. J. Wesley, Liverpool Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5710 Pte. J. Wesley. Liverpool Regt.), *nearly extremely fine* (2) £140-180
- 351 Three: **Private C. E. Maynard, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4482 Pte. C. E. Maynard, 1st L.N. Lanc. Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4482 Pte. C. Maynard. L.N. Lanc. Regt.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse bearing date hallmark 'b' for Alfred Darby, Birmingham 1901, unnamed as issued, lacking top suspension, mounted as worn, *light contact marks and edge bruising, generally very fine* (3) £400-500
- C. E. Maynard** served as a Private with the 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment during the Boer War, initially stationed at Cape Town. On 18 September 1899, one wing of the Battalion was sent north to protect the diamond town of Kimberley, vulnerably situated near the border with the Orange Free State. Declaring war on 11 October, the Boers crossed into Cape Colony and laid siege to Kimberley for four months. As the only regular British regiment in the town, the Loyals were pivotal to its defence.
- 352 Three: **Private H. Kirby, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (9063 Pte. H. Kirby. K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (9063 Pte. H. Kirby. K.R.R.C.); Africa General Service 1902-1956, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (9063 Pte. A. Kirby. K.R.R.C.), *light contact marks overall, very fine* (3) £240-280
- x353 Four: **Sergeant R. J. Ross, New Zealand Veterinary Corps, late South African Constabulary**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3546 Tpr. R. J. Ross, S.A.C.); 1914-15 Star (17/171 Sjt. R. J. Ross, N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (17/171 Sjt. R. J. Ross, N.Z.E.F.), together with N.Z.V.C. badge, *the first with edge bruise, generally very fine* (5) £140-180
- x354 Four: **Sergeant H. A. Emberson, South African Veterinary Corps, late Kitchener's Horse, who was taken P.O.W. near Paardeberg in February 1900**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (3153 Tpr. H. Emberson, Kitchener's Horse); 1914-15 Star (Pte. H. A. Emberson, S.A.V.C.); British War and Bi-lingual Victory Medals (Sjt. H. A. Emberson, S.A.V.C.), mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (4) £160-180
- Harry Alexander Emberson** was taken P.O.W. near Paardeberg on 18 February 1900; he was subsequently released when British troops entered Pretoria. During the Great War, he served as a Sergeant in the South African Veterinary Corps, his postings including Kilindini, Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga. He appears to have returned to the Union in February 1917; sold with copied service record.

355 *'Advancing over open fields, within range of German machine-guns and artillery, British losses were devastating.'*

Military Operations France and Belgium, 1915: Battles of Aubers Ridge, Festubert and Loos, refers.

Four: Lance-Corporal A. Deller, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of Loos, on which occasion Sergeant H. Wells, a Battalion comrade, won the Victoria Cross



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (6422 Pte. A. Deller. Rl: Sussex Regt.); 1914 Star, with copy clasp (6422 Pte. A. Deller. 2/R.Suss:R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-6422 Pte. A. Deller. R. Suss. R.), *nearly very fine* (4)

£140-180

Arthur Deller enlisted in Dublin and served with the Royal Sussex Regiment in France from 12 September 1914. The 2nd Battalion landed in France as part of 2nd Brigade in the 1st Division and took part in the Battle of Mons, Marne and the First Battle of Ypres. In May 1915 they were also heavily engaged at the Battle of Aubers Ridge which, as part of a larger Franco-British offensive, intended to exploit the German diversion of troops to the Eastern Front.

The opening day of the Battle of Loos and subsequent engagements between 25 September and 8 October 1915 proved extremely costly for the Allies. Attempting to halt the stalemate created by the evolution of the trench network, thus restoring a war of movement, the British commenced the largest attack of 1915, supported by a huge artillery barrage and their first use of poison gas; the advance did not go well. In many places British artillery had failed to cut the German wire and where gains were made, such as the capture of the town of Loos-en-Gohelle, supply and communication problems meant that any breakthroughs could not be exploited.

On 28 September 1915 General Rawlinson wrote to Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Bigge, 1st Baron Stamfordham, Private Secretary to the King:

'From what I can ascertain, some of the divisions did actually reach the enemy's trenches, for their bodies can now be seen on the barbed wire.'

48,367 British soldiers were killed or wounded in the main attack on 25 September 1915, including Deller. Incredibly it accounted for 20% of the casualties of the year. Sergeant Harry Wells, a comrade of the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, won the Victoria Cross near Le Routhoire on 25 September 1915, rallying his men up to 15 yards in front of the German wire. Deller is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

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*Family group:*Six: **Driver J. H. Boorman, Royal Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (27846 Dr. J. H. Boorman, R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (27846 Dvr. J. H. Boorman, R.F.A.); 1914 Star (7930 Dvr. J. H. Boorman, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (RFRA-7930 Dvr. J. H. Boorman, R.A.); Defence Medal 1939-45, *both Boer War awards with official corrections to naming and the clasps re-affixed tailor's copies, generally very fine*

Three: **Gunner A. P. R. Boorman, Royal Artillery**

1914 Star (10394 Gnr. A. P. R. Boorman, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (10394 Gnr. A. P. R. Boorman, R.A.), *generally very fine of better* (9)

£200-300

Arthur Paul Rogers Boorman, a native of Barnes, Surrey, was a regular soldier, having enlisted in the Gunners in April 1910. He was discharged from 125 Battery, R.F.A. on account of gas shell poisoning and vascular disease in March 1918, and was awarded the Silver War Badge; sold with an original Home Guard 'Mustering in Emergency' form named to his father, 'Conductor J. H. Boorman, A Coy. 45th London Bn. L.P.T.B.'

357

Five: **Sergeant S. Wright, Essex Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (3313 Cpl. S. Wright, 1st Essex Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3313 Serjt. S. Wright. Essex Regt.); 1914-15 Star (15736 Sjt. S. Wright, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (15736 Sjt. S. Wright, Essex R.), mounted as worn, *edge bruise to first, otherwise nearly very fine* (5)

£180-220

S. Wright served in France with the 11th Battalion, Essex Regiment from 4 October 1915. In 1916 the Battalion saw extensive action at the Battles of Flers-Courcelette on the Somme, the Battle of Morval and the Battle of Transloy. In 1917 they were in action at Hill 70 and at Cambrai, whilst in 1918 the men fought at the Battle of St Quentin, the Battle of Lys and the pursuit to the Selle; after the Armistice, they were selected to join the occupation force and they moved into Germany in mid-December 1918, being based at Bruehl by Christmas Day. Wright was discharged Class 'Z' on 5 July 1919; sold with copied *MIC*.

358

Three: **Petty Officer T. J. Haley, Royal Navy**

China 1900, no clasp (T. J. Haley, Lg. Smn., Nl. Depot Wei-Hai-Wei); British War Medal 1914-20 (163619 T. J. Haley, P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (163619 T. J. Haley, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Mercury), *the second with officially re-impressed naming, contact marks, nearly very fine or better* (3)

£180-220

Thomas John Haley was born in Portsmouth, Hampshire on 7 January 1861 and entered the Royal Navy as an Able Seaman in November 1891, direct from prior service at sea. One of his early seagoing appointments was in H.M.S. *Camperdown* (September 1892-September 1895), in which period she famously collided with - and sunk - H.M.S. *Victoria*.

Haley was subsequently embarked for China in the *Centurion* at the time of the Boxer Rebellion and was landed for service at the Naval Depot at Wei-Hai-Wei (Medal); 99 no-clasp awards to members of the depot.

Advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class in August 1902, he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in December 1906 and was pensioned ashore in October 1913. Having enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve, he was mobilised on the outbreak of hostilities with an appointment at the gunnery establishment *Excellent*. From December 1915, he served at a training unit at Newhaven, Sussex, and he was similarly employed at the time of his death in January 1919.

359

Pair: **Regimental Sergeant-Major W. Cobb, 12th Lancers**

Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (1343. Qr. Mr. Sgt. W. Cobb. 12th Lancers), engraved naming; Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st type (R. S. Mjr W. Cobb. 12-Lrs.), *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£180-220

x360 Three: **Police Constable J. Dempster, Metropolitan Police**

Jubilee 1897, bronze, Metropolitan Police issue (P.C. J. Dempster, E Divn.); Coronation 1902, bronze, Metropolitan Police issue (P.C. J. Dempster, E Divn.); Coronation 1911 (P.C. J. Dempster), *very fine and better* (3)

£70-90

John Dempster was born in Falkirk, Scotland in April 1865 and joined the Metropolitan Police in January 1890. He was a big man for age, weighing in at nearly 12-stone and standing at over six feet. Appointed a P.C. in A Division, he transferred to E Division (Holborn) later in the same year and served for many years at Bow Street Police Station.

His service record notes that he sustained 'a contusion of the bowels in attempting an arrest' and the *Police Review* of November 1896 describes the occasion on which he was presented with a silver pocket watch by the Director of the Larkhill Brewery Company - a reward for having saved the contents of a company collection box that fell from a dray. The presentation was made at Bow Hill Police Station, in the presence of several senior officers and 150 Sergeants and men.

Dempster was finally discharged to a pension in April 1918; sold with copied police records.

x361 Pair: **Police Constable A. Coles, Metropolitan Police**

Coronation 1902, bronze, Metropolitan Police issue (P.C. A. Coles, G Divn.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police issue (P.C. A. Coles), mounted as worn, *very fine or better* (2)

£40-50



Arthur Coles, who was born in Paddington, London, served briefly in the Royal West Surrey Regiment in 1898, before joining the Metropolitan Police. He subsequently served as a P.C. in G Division (Finsbury) and S Division (Hampstead), prior to his retirement in February 1926.

Sold with the recipient's original Army parchment discharge papers and three portrait photographs of him in police uniform.

362 Three: **2nd Lieutenant R. C. L. Pilliner, Royal Field Artillery, who gallantly saved the guns at Le Cateau and was killed in action at Armentieres on 4 November 1914**

1914 Star (2. Lieut: R. C. L. Pilliner. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. R. C. L. Pilliner), *generally good very fine* (3)

£150-200

Rupert Coldrick Laybourne Pilliner served with the 127th Battery, 29th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, arriving in France on 23 August 1914.

On 26 August, after a march of 20 miles, 127 Battery fought a desperate action at Le Cateau. Holding its position for five hours despite heavy shell-fire, the battery was ordered to retreat across an open space of about a mile. Informed of this movement by aeroplane, the Germans shelled 127 Battery and killed numerous horses. 2nd Lieutenant Pilliner calmly directed the retreat, harnessing fresh horses while shells fell around him. For this action he was recommended for the Legion of Honour. The *Western Mail* of 3 October 1914 continues the story:

‘On 27 August, after a night march, the Germans began shelling again at half-past five in the morning, when the battery were breakfasting on porridge. One of the shells smashed the porridge pot after only three spoonfuls had been taken out.’

Pilliner was killed in action when his battery confronted the advancing Germans at Armentieres on 4 November. The eldest son of Mr. A. M. and Mrs. E. M. E. Pilliner of Llanyravon, Newport, Pilliner died aged 23.

There is a memorial to Pilliner in Ponthir Baptist Church, and he is buried at Trois Arbes Cemetery, Steenwerck with the grave reference II.H.1a. On his headstone is the inscription: “THERE IS NO DEATH - RIDE ON”; sold with copied research and a letter from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

- 363 Three: **Lance-Corporal A. C. Hughes, late Private and Bandsman, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment**
- 1914 Star, with *copy* bar (8715 Bndsmn: A. C. Hughes, 2/Notts:& Derby: R); British War and Victory Medals (3715 Pte. A. C. Hughes. Notts.& Derby. R.), *nearly very fine* (3) £40-60
- Arthur Clarence Hughes** arrived in France with the 2nd Battalion, Sherwood Foresters on 8 September 1914 and quickly saw action on the Aisne.
- He was one of a small number of 2nd Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire ‘Old Contemptibles’ to survive the war, the Regiment experiencing significant casualties at Neuve Chapelle and Loos in 1915, closely followed by the Battle of the Somme in 1916, where men of the 2nd Battalion were in action against the Quadrilateral from 13-17 September. In that one month alone, 654 became casualties from this single Battalion; Hughes was discharged on 19 March 1916; copied *MIC* refers.
- 364 Three: **Sergeant A. Glass, Norfolk Regiment, late Border Regiment and East Surrey Regiment**
- 1914 Star, *copy* clasp (L-9107 Pte. A. Glass, 1/E.Surr:R.); British War and Victory Medals (9107 Sgt. A. Glass, E.Surr.R.), *very fine* (3) £50-70
- Alfred Glass** served with the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment from 6 September 1914. He later transferred to the 3rd Battalion, Border Regiment and 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.
- 365 Three: **Private W. Snow, Suffolk Regiment, late Essex Regiment**
- 1914 Star (8825 Pte. W. Snow, 2/Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (8825 Pte. W. Snow, Essex R.), *very fine* (3) £30-50
- William Snow** served with the 2nd Battalion, the Essex Regiment from 22 August 1914. His *MIC* notes entitlement to a Silver War Badge.
- 366 Three: **Private W. Jackson, South Staffordshire Regiment**
- 1914 Star (7104 Pte. W. Jackson. 2/S. Staff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (7104 Pte. W. Jackson. S. Staff. R.), *good very fine* (3) £60-80
- Walter Jackson** sailed from Southampton aboard S.S. *Irrawaddy* and arrived at Le Havre on 12 August 1914.
- Part of 6th Brigade, 2nd Division, the South Staffordshire Regiment surprised a German column at Hautevesnes on 10 September and took over 450 prisoners; the regiment’s own losses were 2 officers wounded, 1 man killed, and 5 wounded.
- The regiment arrived at Ypres on 20 October and occupied reserve positions just north of Wieltje. Three days later it joined the 1st Queen’s in a bid to recapture the forward trenches. The regiment’s War Diary records that ‘A’ and ‘D’ Companies achieved this objective but with heavy losses.

The following day the South Staffs withdrew and 'dug in' on high ground west of Keiberg. They repulsed a succession of German attacks, despite the enemy having broken through the French line to their left, threatening an encirclement. The War Diary records the situation as critical - 'but we held our own.'

Sold with the recipient's copied *MIC*.

367 Three: **Corporal P. Barre, Royal Engineers**

1914 Star (29819 Sapr: P. Barre. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (29819 Cpl. P. Barre: R.E.); Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R (Philip Barre), *good very fine or better* (3)

£80-100

Phillip Barre served in the Postal Section of the Royal Engineers, arriving in France on 3 November 1914. In all likelihood he gained his Imperial Service Medal for postal services after the Great War; sold with copied *MIC*.

x368 Four: **Lieutenant A. Lefevre, Royal Navy, who served in the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Riviera* 1915-17**

1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. Lefevre, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. Lefevre, R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (P.O. 1st Cl., H.M.S. *Conquest*), *this last with one or two edge bruises, otherwise generally good very fine* (4)

£250-300

Alfred Lefevre, who was born in Exeter in 1857, entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in April 1871. Having gained advancement to Petty Officer 1st Class by August 1884, he went on to serve in H.M.S. *Conquest* off the East Coast of Africa 1890-92, in which period members of the ship's company were landed for service in the Witu operations of 1890 - it was during this same commission, in May 1891, that Lefevre was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal. Moreover, in June 1892, he was commissioned as a Gunner, R.N.

By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was serving as a Chief Gunner (T.) in the *Eclipse*, part of the 12th Cruiser Squadron under Rear-Admiral Wemyss in the Dover Patrol - *Eclipse* captured German merchantmen on 10 August and 10 September 1914. Then in May 1915, Lefevre was appointed second-in-command of the aircraft carrier *Riviera*, in which capacity he served until the Spring of 1918, a period that witnessed him celebrating his 60th birthday - and the following seaplane operations:

4 July 1915: Positioned off the Island of Ameland, *Riviera* sent a Short seaplane to the Ems river, where it bombed a flotilla of enemy torpedo boats.

7 September 1915: *Riviera* provided seaplanes for observing a shore bombardment at Ostend by Admiral Bacon's force.

26 January 1916: *Riviera* provided spotting aircraft, using wireless, for the bombardment of German positions near Westende.

20 March 1916: *Riviera* provided seaplanes for the large scale bombing attack on the German seaplane base at Houtlave.

24 September 1916: *Riviera* supported H.M.S. *Terror* in a bombardment of Zeebrugge.

In July 1917, the *Riviera* was withdrawn from the Dover-Dunkirk theatre of operations and lent her support to air operations in the Western Approaches of the Channel.

Departing that ship in the Spring of 1918, Lefevre's final wartime appointment was in the submarine depot ship *Pactolus*; sold with copied research.

369

The Great War campaign group of three awarded to Commander Sir Roger Twysden, Bt., Royal Navy, who distinguished himself under a heavy fire in the destroyer H.M.S. *Petard* at Jutland

In the battle's night action, *Petard* closed to within 600 yards of the German battleships and was caught in their searchlights, and was hit several times at point-blank range, the first such salvo wiping out her 4-inch gun and crew and wrecking the after cabins and killing her surgeon. *Petard's* captain, Lieutenant-Commander E. C. O. Thomson, was awarded the D.S.O., and Twysden, who took over as his No. 1 when Lieutenant C. A. Sperling was killed, was cited for his 'very creditable behaviour': his subsequent promotion to Lieutenant was back-dated to May 1916

1914-15 Star (S. Lt. Sir R. T. Twysden, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. Sir R. T. Twysden, R.N.), contained in an old fitted *Spink & Son* leather case, *very fine and better* (3)

£400-500

Roger Thomas Twysden was born at Newton Abbot, Devon on 24 February 1894, the eldest son of Captain James Stephenson Twysden, R.N., of Churston House, Knightsbridge, and a scion of one of the oldest baronetcies in the land; the 1st Baronet - Sir William Twysden - escorted James VI of Scotland to London to take possession of the Crown.

Young Roger entered the Royal Navy as a cadet in January 1907, attended Osborne and Dartmouth and was appointed Midshipman in September 1911, the same year in which he succeeded his cousin, Sir Louis Twysden, to the family baronetcy.

Soon after the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, he joined H.M.S. *Emperor of India* as a Sub. Lieutenant, in which battleship he served until removing to destroyer *Lizard* in October 1915 and thence, in late May 1916, to the destroyer *Petard*.

He was subsequently present at the Battle of Jutland a few days later, when the *Petard* was credited with sinking the enemy destroyer *V-27* and gaining a torpedo hit on the *Seydlitz*. She also stopped to offer assistance to the badly mauled *Nestor* - whose C.O. Commander Barry Bingham was awarded a V.C. - and picked up 19 survivors from the *Queen Mary*. Finally, in the subsequent night action, she closed to within 600 yards of the German battleships and was caught in their searchlights, and was hit several times at point-blank range, the first such salvo wiping out her 4-inch gun and crew and wrecking the after cabins and killing her surgeon. *Petard's* captain, Lieutenant-Commander E. C. O. Thomson, was awarded the D.S.O., and Twysden, who took over as his No. 1 when Lieutenant C. A. Sperling was killed, was cited for his 'very creditable behaviour': his subsequent promotion to Lieutenant was back-dated to 15 May 1916.

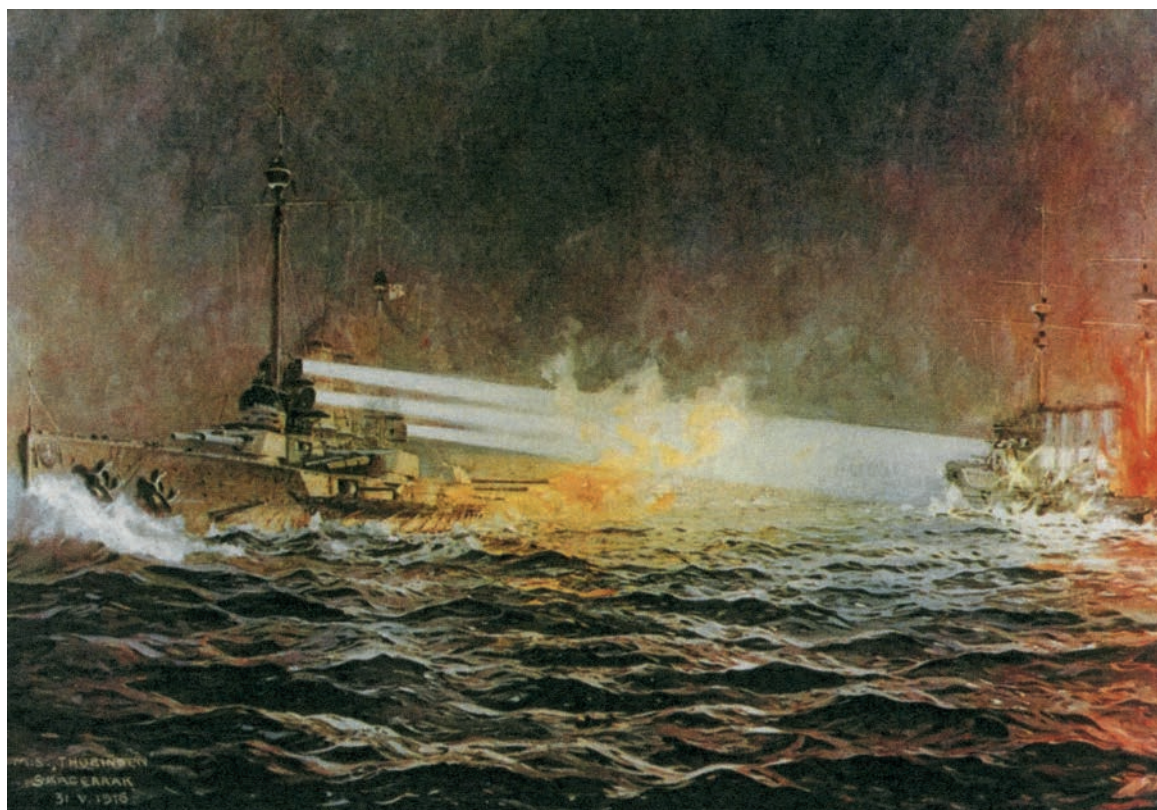
Removing to another destroyer, the *Murray*, in June 1917, and thence to the *Termagant* in November 1917, he lasted but two months in the latter following the arrival of a new captain, Commander A. B. Cunningham (better known as "ABC" and an Admiral of the Fleet to the 1939-45 War vintage). In September 1918, however, he was given his first command, the *P-53*, in which capacity he remained employed until the end of the War, but further active service ensued in the cruiser *Phaeton*, aboard which ship he served in the Baltic against the Bolsheviks in early 1919, and in the *Revenge* in 1920, when the latter was employed on shore bombardment duties in the war between Turkey and Greece.

Twysden was placed on the Retired List in 1922 and was advanced to Commander in that capacity in February 1934. He died at Nea House, Highcliffe, Devon on 23 July 1934 and was buried at sea off Poole.

The Commander had married firstly, in January 1917, Mary Duff Stirling, who was recently divorced from Edward Byrom. The marriage was not a success, the Commander petitioning for divorce on account of her adultery with her first cousin, Patrick Guthrie, in 1925; she in turn described her husband as a mean drunk who had mistreated her. If a wide array of published sources is to be believed, she was herself a heavy drinker, a tomboy who preferred male company - she had an affair with the writer Harry Loab and a fling with a matador, Cayetano Ordonez, whose son Antonio would appear as one of the main characters in Ernest Hemingway's posthumously published *The Dangerous Summer*. Duff Stirling was a close friend of Hemingway and is easily recognisable as 'Brett' in his *The Sun Also Rises*. She was portrayed by Ava Gardner in the 1956 film of the same name, and by Fiona Fullerton in the 1988 miniseries *Hemingway*; sold with a file of copied research. Please see Lot 328 for related family awards; Sir Roger's Baronet's Badge was sold at Dix Noonan Webb on 7 December 2005 (Lot 851).



Commander Sir Roger Twysden, Bt., R.N.



German searchlights pick out another victim at Jutland

- 370 Three: **Leading Seaman C. B. Abbott, Royal Fleet Reserve, late Royal Navy, who was seconded to the Royal Australian Navy during the Great War**
- 1914-15 Star (201006 C. B. Abbott, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (201006 C. B. Abbott, L.S., R.N.), *very fine or better* (3) £40-60
- Charles Bernacoat Abbott** was born at Bideford, Devon on 27 August 1882 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in September 1898. Having then gained advancement to Leading Seaman, he came ashore and enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve in August 1912.
- In the following year he joined the Royal Australian Navy as a Leading Seaman and he subsequently served in H.M.A.S. *Australia* from February 1913 to February 1917, in which period he participated in the operations in German New Guinea in September 1914. Abbott was demobilised in May 1919, when he re-enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve; sold with copied service record.
- 371 Four: **Able Seaman F. J. Groves, Royal Navy**
- 1914-15 Star (218259 F. J. Groves, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (218259 F. J. Groves. A.B. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (218259 Po. B. 8251 F. J. Groves. A.B. R.F.R.), *nearly extremely fine* (4) £70-90
- Frederick George Groves** was born at Lewes, Sussex in July 1886. He enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in 1904 and during the Great War served at *Vernon* before transferring to *Royalist* on 17 January 1917. Serving with the 1st Cruiser Squadron, *Royalist* was converted to carry 74 mines after the Battle of Jutland and was the most prolific ship in her class, laying 1,183 mines in 16 trips. Groves was mentioned in the despatches of 17 May 1918, which no doubt represents valuable services in those operations (*London Gazette*, refers). Demobbed in 1919, Groves was transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve on 27 April 1919; sold with copied service record.
- 372 Eight: **Able Seaman W. Godfrey, Royal Navy**
- 1914-15 Star (J. 2101 W. Godfrey, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 2101 W. Godfrey, A.B., R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *the second with slack suspension claw and the Great War awards polished, thus fine or better, otherwise good very fine* (8) £80-100
- Walter Godfrey** was born at Brentwood, Essex in August 1892 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in July 1905.
- By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was serving as an Able Seaman in the battleship H.M.S. *Dreadnought* and he remained similarly employed until August 1916. *Dreadnought* became the only battleship ever to be credited with purposefully sinking an enemy submarine when, on 18 March 1915, she rammed - and cut in two - the *U-29*, skippered by Otto Weddigen; in his previous command - the *U-9* - Weddigen had torpedoed the *Aboukir*, *Hogue* and *Cressy* in the North Sea in September 1914. Godfrey's subsequent wartime seagoing appointments were in the battleship *Queen Elizabeth* (September 1916-September 1917), and the destroyer *Ulster* (March 1918-September 1919).
- Pensioned ashore in August 1932, Godfrey was mobilised in July 1939, and served as an A.B. (Pensioner) in the armed merchant cruiser *Montclare* from September 1939 to December 1940. He also served in the battleship *Revenge* from March to September 1941. His subsequent wartime appointments remain unknown and he was invalided from the R.N.H. *Sherborne* in December 1944; sold with copied service record.
- 373 *Family group:*
- Three: **Lieutenant C. H. Cunnington, Wiltshire Regiment, attached Machine Gun Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (2 Lieut. C. H. Cunnington, Wilts. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. H. Cunnington), together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered '290888', in (damaged) card boxes of issue, *extremely fine*
- Three: **Lieutenant F. W. B. Cunnington, Army Service Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (2 Lieut. F. W. B. Cunnington, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. F. W. B. Cunnington), in (damaged) card boxes of issue, *extremely fine*

Pair: **Surgeon Lieutenant T. M. Cunnington, Royal Navy, late Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**

British War and Victory Medals (Surg. Lt. T. M. Cunnington, R.N.), in (damaged) card box of issue, *extremely fine* (9)

£300-400

Cecil Henry 'Harry' Cunnington was born on 7 June 1889 and was educated at University London School and University College, London, where he was awarded a scholarship and gained a 1st Class Degree in Geology.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant direct from the O.T.C. in November 1914, he gained an appointment in the 8th Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment in January 1915. He was subsequently embarked as a geological expert on the recommendation of the Geological Survey to the Dardanelles, where he served on attachment to the Royal Engineers in Gallipoli.

On returning to England, Cunnington trained as a machine-gun officer and went to France in 215th Company, M.G.C., in early 1917. As a consequence of ill-health, however, he was invalided home before the year's end and relinquished his commission that October. According to his obituary notice on University College School's Roll of Honour 1914-1918, his illness stemmed from his service in Gallipoli.

Cunnington died on 26 April 1918 and is buried in Hampstead Cemetery; sold with copied research.

Francis William Buckland Cunnington was born on 23 October 1890 and was educated at University College, London, where he graduated in chemistry.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps direct from the O.T.C. in November 1914, he served in the Egyptian Expeditionary Force from August 1915 until the war's end, gaining advancement to Lieutenant in June 1916. Having suffered burns to his hands when a carbide lamp exploded in his quarters at Haifa in September 1919, he was discharged back in England at the year's end.

Sadly, however, his civilian status was short-lived, for he was killed in a motor-cycle accident in 1920; sold with copied research.

Thomas Morley Cunnington, a graduate of University College Hospital, London, was appointed a Surgeon Probationer in the R.N.V.R. in March 1916, in which capacity he served in the destroyer *Melampus* and the sloop *Penstemon*. In April 1917, he was appointed a Temporary Surgeon Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, following which he returned to sea in the cruiser *Isis* (*Surgeons of the Royal Navy in the First World War*, by Simon Eyre, refers).

374 Three: **Bombardier R. E. Franklin, Royal Artillery**

1914-15 Star (M639 Bmbr: R. E. Franklin. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (11639 Bmbr. R. E. Franklin. R. A.), *generally nearly very fine* (3)

£40-60

Reginald E. Franklin arrived in France on 26 September 1915; sold with copied *MIC*.

375 Three: **Acting Sergeant D. Robertson, Royal Engineers, late Seaforth Highlanders**

1914-15 Star (S-2465 Pte. D. Robertson, Seaforth.); British War and Victory Medals (S-2465 A-Sjt. D. Robertson, Seaforth.), *nearly very fine* (3)

£30-50

David Robertson served in France with the Seaforth Highlanders from 4 February 1915 and was discharged on 30 December 1918. His *MIC* notes entitlement to a Silver War Badge.

376 Four: **Corporal J. C. Fielding, Royal Engineers (Waterways & Railways), late West Riding Regiment**

1914-15 Star (1514 Pte. J. C. Fielding, W. Rid. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1514 Cpl. J. C. Fielding, W. Rid. R.); Territory Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (WR - 1768672 Cpl. J. C. Fielding, R.E.), *good very fine or better* (4)

£100-140

John Charles Fielding enlisted as a Corporal in the West Riding Regiment and served in France from 14 April 1915. Transferring to the 3rd West Riding of Yorkshire Field Company, Royal Engineers (Waterways & Railways), he was discharged from the railway troop depot on 3 January 1919. He was eligible for a Silver War Badge and certificate, the badge numbered B82697.

- 377 Three: **Sergeant J. McMorrine, Border Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (5436 Sgt. J. McMorrine. Bord: R.); British War and Victory Medals (5436 A. Sgt. J. McMorrine. Bord. R.), *very fine or better* (3) £60-80
- James McMorrine**, a native of Dock Park Terrace, Dumfries served with the 7th Battalion, Border Regiment in France from 24 July 1915. He was killed in action aged 44 at Ypres on 25 September 1915, and is commemorated on Panel 35 of the Menin Gate Memorial; sold with transmittal letter for his Great War awards and copied *MIC*.
- 378 Three: **Private W. T. Smith, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry**
- 1914-15 Star (3-5977 Pte. W. T. Smith. D. of Corn: L. I.); British War and Victory Medals (3-5977: Pte. W. T. Smith. D. of Corn. L. I.), the last two mounted as worn on a silver brooch bar, hallmarks for *J. W. Tiptaft & Son, Birmingham, 1914, very fine or better* (3) £50-70
- William T. Smith** served with the Special Reserve, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in France from 21 May 1915; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 379 Three: **Trumpeter R. C. Edwards, 1st County of London Yeomanry (Middlesex, Duke of Cambridge's Hussars)**
- 1914-15 Star (2137 Tptr. R. C. Edwards, C. of Lond. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (2137 Pte. R. C. Edwards. 1-Co. of Lond. Y.), *nearly very fine and rare* (3) £50-70
- Rowland C. Edwards** first served in Egypt from 7 May 1915 with the 1st County of London Yeomanry and later as a Private in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and Lancers. The 1st County of London Yeomanry was a volunteer cavalry regiment originally raised in 1797 and based at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, at the start of the Great War. The Regiment served in Gallipoli, Macedonia and during the Palestine Campaign of 1917-18. Edwards was discharged on 15 May 1919; sold with the recipient's identity disc and copied *MIC*.
- 380 Three: **Lance-Corporal, late Drummer, G. A. Ralph, Royal Sussex Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (L-9234 Dmr: G. A. Ralph. R. Suss: R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-9234 Pte. G. A. Ralph. R. Suss. R.), *naming worn in places, contact marks and pitting to second good fine* (3) £50-70
- George A. Ralph** entered the Asiatic theatre of war on 17 August 1915; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 381 Three: **Private C. Lamrock, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers**
- 1914-15 Star (15675 Pte. C. Lawrock, R. Innis: Fus:); British War and Victory Medals (15675 Pte. C. Lamrock, R. Innis. Fus.), note surname spelling, *very fine* (3) £30-50
- Charles Lamrock** served in France from 5 October 1915. His *MIC* notes entitlement to a Silver War Badge.
- 382 Three: **Private E. G. Rawlings, Essex Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (22527 Pte. E. G. Rawlings, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (22527 Pte. E. G. Rawlings, Essex R.), *nearly very fine* (3) £30-50
- E. G. Rawlings** served in the Balkans from 6 September 1915 with the 1st Garrison Essex Regiment, and was discharged class 'Z' on 25 April 1919; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 383 Three: **Private H. Lowe, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, who died at Gallipoli on 15 November 1915, the day on which Winston Churchill resigned from the Cabinet on account of the campaign**
- 1914-15 Star (20181 Pte. H. Lowe, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (20181 Pte. H. Lowe. Essex R.), *nearly very fine* (7) £60-80
- Harry Lowe** was born in Bradshaw, Lancashire, the son of Andrew and Abigail Lowe of Bradshaw Head Farm, Tollington. He arrived at Gallipoli on 19 September 1915 following the disastrous Battle of Krithia Vineyard a month before, where the 1st Essex, as part of the 88th Brigade were effectively destroyed as a fighting force; 50 were killed, 202 were wounded and a further 180 were reported missing.

From September to November a quieter period of stalemate ensued with sniping continuous on both sides; Major A. G. N. Wood, D.S.O., the Battalion Adjutant was killed in such a manner on 30 October. The weather compounded the difficulties, with the heat of September leading to a shortage of drinking water and dysentery soon caused significant reductions in the ranks. Eating became extremely difficult as unburied corpses became bloated and putrid; this corresponded with an explosion in the fly population.

By November, the weather had turned, with heavy rain and then blizzards which caused extensive frostbite and drowning. In *Gallipoli 1915* the account of Sister Anne takes up the story:

‘In that terrible weather, with wind travelling 100 miles an hour, and the rain and sleet, all seems so pitifully hopeless... during those fearful days our thoughts were constantly with the boys of the Peninsula and wondering how they were faring; but little did we realise the sufferings until the wind abated and they began to arrive with their poor feet and hands frostbitten. Thousands have been taken to Alexandria, hundreds, the boys say, were drowned because their feet were so paralysed they could not crawl away safely in time. They endured agonies. Sentries were found dead at their posts, frozen and still clutching their rifles... their fingers were too frozen to pull the trigger. And some we have in hospital are losing both feet, some both hands. It’s all too sad for words, hopelessly sad.’

Lord Kitchener inspected positions at Helles, Anzac and Sulva from 12 to 14 November and quickly recognised that the positions were untenable and the 93,000 men on Gallipoli Peninsula should be evacuated. Lowe died on 15 November 1915 and is buried at Azmak Cemetery, Suvla.

384 **Three: Corporal J. A. Rayne, Seaforth Highlanders, who was killed in action during the desperate final action at Sannaiyat in the attempt to relieve the siege of Kut Al Amara**

1914-15 Star (S-6050 Pte (A.Cpl.) J. A. Rayne, Sea: Highrs); British War and Victory Medals (S-6050 Cpl. J. A. Rayne, Sea. Highrs.), *very fine* (3)

£60-80

James Alexander Rayne was the son of James and Mary Rayne of 38 Dorien Road, Raynes Park, London. He first served briefly with the Seaforth Highlanders in France from 7 October 1915, before being transferred to Mesopotamia. The Highlanders were attached to the Indian Division and the men had a history of close cooperation, not least the attack of 10 March 1915 on the village of Neuve Chapelle. In November 1915 it was decided that Indian and Gurkha troops would be sent to the Middle East Campaign to fight against the Turkish army. It was thought that the troops were more used to the heat of the desert than the rain and the mud of the Western Front; the British Battalions would remain attached to the Indian Division when it was sent overseas.

The Seaforth Highlanders were posted to Mesopotamia in December 1915. At about the same time, the 6th (Poona) Division of the Indian Army, under Major-General Charles Townshend had fallen back to the town of Kut, after retreating from Ctesiphon, hotly pursued by the Ottoman forces of Halil Pasha. They had suffered significant losses and numbered around 11,000 men, many of whom were exhausted and suffering in such a hostile climate. Rather than continue the march downriver towards Basra, General Townshend chose to stay and hold the town; contained within a long river meander, Kut offered a good defensive position but was vulnerable to siege due to the vast distance to Basra where supplies could be garnered.

Once it became clear that the Ottomans had enough forces to lay siege to Kut, Townshend ordered his cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel G. Leachman, D.S.O., to escape south, which it did. He remained in Kut with the infantry, but it wouldn't be long before confusion would exacerbate problems; Townshend wanted to break out and withdraw southwards, but his commander, General Sir John Nixon saw value in tying down the Ottoman troops in a siege. However, when Townshend - inaccurately - reported that only 1 month of food remained, a rescue force was hastily raised, including the Seaforths. It is not clear why such a report was made, indeed contemporary sources state that there was enough food for 4 months, albeit at a reduced level, but the impact of Townshend's report would lead to a series of relief expeditions and three major engagements at the Battle of Sheikh Sa'ad, Battle of Wadi and Battle of Hanna.

Casualties were so high in the initial few months that the 1st Battalion was forced to temporarily amalgamate with the Black Watch on 4 February 1916; British losses at the Battle of Hanna alone amounted to 2700 killed or wounded. An attack on the Dujaila redoubt on 8 March cost a further 4000 casualties, leading to the dismissal of General Aylmer. On 5 April the British captured Fallahiyyeh with heavy losses, and Beit Asia was taken on 17 April; the final effort would be against Sannaiyat and this would prove equally costly, with 1200 casualties taken by British forces. Rayne was killed in action aged 19 on 24 April 1916 and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial.

385

Three: **Lance-Corporal H. Cotterill, 1/8th Liverpool Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme, when his Battalion was 'annihilated' in the desperate third attempt to capture the village of Guillemont in August 1916**

1914-15 Star (3972 Pte. H. Cotterill, L'Pool R.); British War and Victory Medals (3972 Pte. H. Cotterill, L'Pool R.), *very fine* (3)

£70-90

Harry Cotterill was born in Wolverhampton and lived at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire. He enlisted in the 1/8th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment and served in France from 28 June 1915.

The worse single day for casualties in British military history, 1 July 1916 proved a disaster for many of the Battalions of the Liverpool Regiment; grievous losses were experienced by the 1/8th from heavy machine-gun fire during the advance to the Glatz Redoubt and the Battalion's commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Trotter, D.S.O., was killed by a shell on 8 July, who intentionally underestimated his Battalion's casualties of about 500 to avoid the deployment of the brigade reserves.

In reserve, the 1/8th moved from Ivergny to Gezaincourt on 21 July and then on to Fienvillers the next day. They entrained at Candas for Mericourt and from there marched to Meaulte and on to Happy Valley and the trenches east of Trones Wood on 30 July. They attacked along the sunken road at Guillemont on 2 August and were relieved two days later, seeking sanctuary at Bronfay Farm which was the site of a main dressing station for XIV Corps. On 7 August the men once again moved to forward trenches and prepared for a third attempt to capture the village of Guillemont.

In the early hours of 8 August, the 1/5th and 1/8th attacked in conditions that rendered visibility poor. They reached the German front line trenches and entered the village, but their situation deteriorated when the 1/8th's support battalion was driven back by Germans who continued to occupy the front line trenches. Isolated and contained by counter attacks from front, side and rear, the 1/8th were surrounded; losses amounted to 15 killed, 55 wounded and 502 missing. The survivors were relieved the next day by the 1/5th North Lancashire Regiment and returned once more to the dressing station at Bronfay Farm to rest and have their wounds attended.

In his book, *The History of the Great War*, Wilfred Miles notes that the defence of Guillemont was judged by some observers to be the best performance of the war by the German army on the Western Front.

Cotterill was killed in action, aged 21, on 8 August 1916 during the attack and encirclement at Guillemont. He is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial. His next of kin is recorded as his sister, Mrs. Mary Ann Wood, of 38 Downing Street, Liswerry, Newport; sold with Buckingham Palace memorial slip.

386

Three: **Private D. W. Kirkdale, Royal Army Medical Corps**

1914-15 Star (56656 Pte. D. W. Kirkdale, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (56656 Pte. D. W. Kirkaldie, R.A.M.C.), note surname, *good very fine* (3)

£40-60

Daniel Wilkins Kirkdale was born in Larne, Ireland in March 1888. He is noted as having two *MTCs*, one referring to him as Kirkdale and confirming his eligibility for the 1914-15 Star with service in the Balkans from 5 November 1915, and the other recording his surname as Kirkaldie, but both with identical service numbers as a Private in the R.A.M.C. and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

The 1911 census records him as residing at Dublin Street, Kildare. He died on 3 September 1946 in the County Hospital, Chatham, Kent, leaving his Estate of £475.2.3 to his widow Helen Annie, of 13, Queen's Street, Deal.

x387

Three: **Corporal J. W. Arundel, Wiltshire Regiment, who was killed in action at Gallipoli in August 1915**

1914-15 Star (12532 Cpl. J. W. Arundel, Wilts. R.); British War and Victory Medals (12532 Cpl. J. W. Arundel, Wilts. R.), *minor correction to unit on the second, good very fine* (3)

£100-120

John William Arundel was born and lived in Eastbourne and enlisted at Uxbridge, Middlesex. Drafted to the 5th Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, he was killed in action in the assault on Chunuk Bair, Gallipoli, on 10 August 1915. His name is commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

- 388 Three: **Captain W. H. Miller**
- 1914-15 Star (Lieut. W. H. Miller); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. W. H. Miller), *nearly extremely fine* (3) £50-70
- Two men of this name with *MICs*, a Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps and the other in the Punjabis; together with the recipient's mounted group of three miniature dress medals.
- 389 Three: **Private E. G. Perry, South Lancashire Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (16770 Pte. E. G. Perry. S. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (16770 Pte. E. G. Perry. S. Lan. R.), mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (3) £30-50
- Ernest G. Perry** served with the 9th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment in France from 9 September 1915; his *MIC* notes 'Dup. sub. Deleted - 8c'.
- 390 Three: **Private A. H. Hunt, South Lancashire Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (1445 Pte. A. H. Hunt. S. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1445 Pte. A. H. Hunt. S. Lan. R.), mounted as worn, *contact marks overall, nearly very fine* (3) £30-50
- Albert H. Hunt** served with the South Lancashire Regiment in France from 13 February 1915 and was discharged under King's Regulation Paragraph 392 xxi (Termination of period of engagement) on 29 September 1917; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 391 Three: **Private A. L. Kemp, Machine Gun Corps, late South Lancashire Regiment**
- 1914 Star (1465 Pte. A. L. Kemp, S. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1465 Pte. A. L. Kemp. S. Lan. R.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (3) £50-70
- Arthur L. Kemp** served with the South Lancashire Regiment on the Western Front from 12 February 1915 and was later transferred to the Machine Gun Corps; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 392 Three: **Private J. C. Firmin, Army Service Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (SS-14673 Pte. J. C. Firmin. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (SS-14673 Pte. J. C. Firmin. A.S.C.), mounted as worn, *generally very fine* (3) £30-50
- John Charles Firman** served as a Corporal with the Army Service Corps in Gallipoli, arriving in that theatre on 28 September 1915. On 6 October he was reduced to Private for misconduct; sold with related riband bar and copied *MIC*.
- 393 *Family group:*
- Pair: **Sergeant A. T. Hall, 19th Battalion, London Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (2777. Pte. A. T. Hall. 19-Lond. R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (2777 Sjt. A. T. Hall 19-Lond. R.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque in card envelope of issue (Arthur Thomas Hall), *extremely fine*
- Pair: **Private H. R. Hall, 19th Battalion, London Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (613729 Pte. H. R. Hall 19-Lond. R.), *extremely fine* (5) £70-90
- Arthur Thomas Hall** was born in 1892, the son of Arthur Augustus Hall of Thorpedale Road, Finsbury Park. He served with 'A' Company, 19th Battalion, London Regiment in France from 10 March 1916 and was killed in action on 7 April 1916. Hall is buried in the Cabaret-Rouge British Cemetery, Souchez and commemorated upon the regimental memorial at St. Pancras Church; sold with copied *MIC*.
- Horace R. Hall** served with the 19th and 21st Battalions, London Regiment during the Great War, likely alongside his brother; sold with riband bar and copied *MIC*.
- For family medals, please see Lots 114 and 436.

394 Nine: Warrant Officer Class 1 J. Russell, Gordon Highlanders

1914-15 Star (S-2866 L. Sgt. J. Russell, Gord. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (S-2866 Sgt. J. Russell, Gord. Highrs.); France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (2865752 W.O. Cl. 1 J. Russell, Gordons); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., crowned bust (2865752 W.O. Cl. 1 J. Russell, Gordons), *the Great War awards worn and polished overall, fine, the remainder very fine or better* (9)

£250-300

Sold with medal roll verification for the Jubilee and Coronation awards.

395 Five: Major E. S. Farbrother, Indian Army Reserve of Officers (Veterinary Branch)

1914-15 Star (Lieut. E. S. Farbrother. I.A.R.O.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. E. S. Farbrother); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, the first three mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (5)

£100-140

Ernest Samuel Farbrother was born in July 1890 at Leeds, West Yorkshire. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers on 9 July 1915, being promoted Captain before the War's end. His Great War awards were claimed via the India Office in March 1922 and delivered to him at 59 Queen's Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey in May 1922.

A Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, he was re-appointed to the Indian Army Reserve (Veterinary Branch) in February 1926 and promoted Major in April 1936; sold with copied *MIC*.

For the recipient's miniature dress medals, please see Lot 601.

396 'Captain Blackader was not the first of his family to serve his country abroad, an earlier member, Lieutenant-Colonel John Blackader, of the Cameronian Regiment, fought under Marlborough in the wars of Queen Anne, and was later appointed Governor of Stirling Castle; and one hundred years later Henry Home Blackader served with considerable distinction as a Surgeon in the Army at the Battle of Waterloo ...'

His entry on McGill University's Roll of Honour, refers.

A poignant and well-documented Great War group of three awarded to Captain G. H. Blackader, 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada

A prominent architect and a partner of the firm of Barrot, Blackader & Webster, his work included the Canadian Pacific Railway Station in Vancouver, the interior of the Canadian Pacific Railway Station in Montreal and the Théâtre St. Denis in Montreal

Otherwise an officer in the pre-war Militia, he volunteered for service overseas in January 1915 and was seriously wounded at Zillebeke whilst serving as a Company Commander of the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada in June 1916 - evacuated to the 'Daughters of Empire' Hospital in London, he died of his wounds ten weeks later

1914-15 Star (Capt. G. H. Blackader, 42/Can. Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. H. Blackader, together with the recipient's Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R., the reverse officially inscribed, 'Capt. G. H. Blackader', *extremely fine* (4)

£700-900

Gordon Home Blackader was born at Montreal on 12 August 1885, the son of Alexander Blackader, M.D., M.R.C.S. and his wife Kate Elizabeth Skelton.

Architect

Educated at Montreal High School and Malvern College in England, young Gordon returned to McGill University, Montreal to read for a degree in Architecture. Graduating in 1906, he worked for McKim, Mead & White in New York for two years, in which period he became a member of the council of the Beau Arts Architects of New York.

Blackader next departed for Paris to study at the École des Beaux Arts, where he studied for three years and had several of his architectural works exhibited. He received the Première Médaille in June 1911. During this period he also travelled extensively in France, Italy and Germany, sketching and making architectural studies.



Gordon Blackader (1885-1916), architect, artist and soldier



A watercolour of the Ponte Vecchio, Florence, by Blackader; original included

On his return to Canada the firm of Barott, Blackader & Webster was formed, and in that connection he and his partners designed and erected many public buildings, among them being the Head Office Building of the Bank of British North America in Montreal; a branch of the same bank in St. John, New Brunswick; the Canadian Pacific Railway Station in Vancouver; the interior of the Canadian Pacific Railway Station in Montreal and the Théâtre St. Denis in Montreal.

Journey's end

In 1912 Blackader joined the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada and in January 1915 he volunteered for overseas service and was appointed Company Commander in the 42nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada. He sailed with them to France and after 8 months active service was wounded whilst bringing up his company to the support of the frontline trenches during a German attack near Zillebeke on 2 June 1916. He was evacuated to the Daughters of the Empire Hospital, London but died of his wounds on 10 August 1916.

He was interred in the Montreal (Mount Royal) Cemetery, Quebec and left a widow, Kathleen, whom he married in 1912, and a two-year-old daughter. As a permanent memorial to their late son, Dr. and Mrs. Blackader founded a fund for the purchase of architectural books at McGill University, to be known as the Gordon Home Blackader Memorial Library.



A sketch of the 'female form' by Blackader; original included

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's Bachelor of Architecture (1906) and History of Architecture (1906) certificates from McGill University, Montreal and the Province of Quebec Association of Architects Certificate (1912); two sketch books with water-colours on architectural subjects and the female form; three letters to Kathleen (1911, 1915 and undated); reprints (2) of his entry in the British Roll of Honour; a picture and announcement of his death in *The Standard*, Montreal, 2 September 1916; other newspaper cuttings and eight large format, card mounted group photographs of the Royal Highlanders of Canada.

- 397 Three: **Lieutenant C. W. Brownell, King Edward's Horse, late 5th Mounted Rifles**
- 1914-15 Star (Sjt. C. W. Brownell. 5th M.R.); British War and Victory Medals (1344 A. Sjt. C. W. Brownell. K. Edw. H.), *very fine* (3) £70-90
- Charles William Brownell** served initially with the 5th Mounted Rifles (1914-15 Star) before transferring as a Trooper to King Edward's Horse and entering France on 24 April 1916. He received a commission on 22 February 1918; sold with copied *MIC*.
- x398 Three: **Sergeant R. J. Dales, Wellington Infantry Battalion, New Zealand Expeditionary Force, who was wounded at Gallipoli in August 1915**
- 1914-15 Star (10/214 Sjt. R. J. Dales, N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (10/214 Sjt. R. J. Dales, N.Z.E.F.), *generally very fine* (3) £70-90
- Robert Jackson Dales** attested for the New Zealand Expeditionary Force at Masterton in August 1914. Posted as a Signaller Sergeant to the Wellington Infantry Battalion, he was embarked for the Dardanelles, and he was wounded by shrapnel in his left arm in the assault on Chunuk Bair, Gallipoli on 10 August 1915. Evacuated to the U.K. in the *Aquitania*, he was discharged on returning to New Zealand in May 1916; sold with copied attestation and service papers.
- 399 Three: **Sister E. W. Cooke, Territorial Force Nursing Service, who sailed on the maiden voyage of the *Britannic*, before seeing service in Mesopotamia and France, where she was invalided as a result of '...aerial bombing at Etaples'**
- 1914-15 Star (Sister E. W. Cooke. T.F.N.S.); British War and Victory Medals (Sister E. W. Cooke.), *nearly extremely fine* (3) £200-300
- Ethel Winifred Cooke** was born in at Cardiff in September 1879 and enrolled in the Territorial Force Nursing Service on 25 August 1909, whilst living at The Uplands, Newport. Mobilised on 11 August 1914, she served aboard the H.M. Hospital Ship *Britannic* on her maiden voyage to Gallipoli from 22 December 1915. *Britannic* was the sister ship to the ill-fated *Titanic* and sailed to Mudros with a crew of 675, including Cooke among the 101 Nurses. She would be transferred to the 5th Northumberland General Hospital on 17 April 1916, having completed the third voyage of *Britannic* which tragically ended with her loss on 21 November 1916, hitting a mine off Kea, Greece.
- Transferred for service in Mesopotamia between May-November 1916, Cooke would proceed to France in May 1917 for the remainder of the War. Before War's end however, she would come under air attack and be invalided as a result:
- 'She was exposed to aerial bombing at Etaples. She suffered nerve strain, insomnia and debility.'
- Cooke was granted 4 months' leave by the Medical Board in June 1918. Demobilised on 18 March 1919, her final report with the 5th General Hospital, from Major D. M. Haig, Royal Army Medical Corps, stated:
- 'Sister E. W. Cooke joined this Unit 11.8.18 and has had charge of surgical and medical wards. General professional ability good, administrative capacity and power of initiative fair. She is quiet, reliable and punctual and her general conduct has been very satisfactory.'
- Cooke died in December 1934; sold with copied *MIC* and service record.
- 400 Three: **Chauffeur R. B. Summerhill, British Red Cross Society, who died in service**
- 1914-15 Star (R. B. Summerhill, B.R.C.S.); British War and Victory Medals (R. B. Summerhill, B.R.C.S.), *light contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £60-80
- Robert B. Summerhill** served in France from 4 February 1915 and died whilst serving with the British Red Cross Society.

- 401 Pair: **Gunner H. J. Fowler, Royal Marine Artillery, who was wounded in June 1918 in France with the Howitzer Brigade**
- British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 15600 Gr. H. J. Fowler.), *very fine* (2) £30-50
- Henry John Fowler** was born on 25 June 1898 at Newent, Worcester, and enlisted into the Royal Marine Artillery at Bristol on 30 April 1917, giving his occupation as a farm labourer. Initially serving as a Private with the Howitzer Brigade, he was promoted from Gunner 2nd Class to Gunner on 3 January 1918. Wounded in the field on 12 June 1918, he was discharged in September 1919, his character and ability being judged as good and superior; sold with copied service record.
- x402 Four: **Superintendent L. C. Peel, Metropolitan Police, late Royal Navy**
- British War and Victory Medals (M. 21586 L. C. Peel, V.A., R.N.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Police Exemplary Service, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (Ch. Insp. Leonard C. Peel), *good very fine* (4) £80-100
- Leonard Charles Peel** was born at Clapham, London in August 1897 and entered the Royal Navy as a Victualling Assistant in July 1916. Among other wartime appointments, he served in the battleship H.M.S. *Dreadnought* from December 1916 until August 1918.
- Demobilised in June 1919, he joined the Metropolitan Police in September of the same year, when he was appointed a Police Constable in D Division (Marylebone). He gained steady advancement to Chief Inspector and was awarded his Exemplary Service Medal in the summer of 1951, one of the first recipients of the newly instituted award.
- Peel ended his career in the Criminal Investigations Department (C.I.D.) at New Scotland Yard, when he retired as a Superintendent in June 1954, aged 57 years. He died in February 1972; sold with a file of research.
- 403 Pair: **Able Seaman G. Whittaker, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**
- British War and Victory Medals (T.Z. 10778 G. Whittaker, A.B., R.N.V.R.), *generally very fine* (2) £20-30
- George Whittaker** was born at North Bierley, Bradford, Yorkshire on 15 August 1887 and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve as an Ordinary Seaman in July 1916. He subsequently served in defensively armed merchant ships and was demobilised in March 1919; sold with copied service record.
- 404 A notable Great War campaign pair awarded to **Able Seaman R. S. Palferman, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who saw much action as a member of Nelson and Anson Battalions, Royal Naval Division**
- Wounded in the attack on Beaucourt in November - on which occasion Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Freyberg won the V.C. - he was killed in action on the second day of the battle of Canal du Nord in September 1918**
- British War and Victory Medals (W.Z. 1278 R. S. Palferman, A.B. R.N.V.R.), *very fine* (2) £140-180
- Reginald Samuel Palferman** was born on 3 March 1897 and lived at 10 St. John's Road, Swansea, later 149 Manselton Road, Swansea. He was the son of Samuel and Victoria Palferman and a member of St John's Anglican Church, Hafod. A haulier prior to enlistment, he joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 5 June 1915 and was drafted from the 3rd Reserve Battalion to Nelson Battalion, M.E.F., on 5 December. Almost a month later, he was posted to Nelson Battalion at Mudros, too late to be involved in the Gallipoli Campaign which terminated on 9 January 1916; Palferman was next embarked for Marseilles, where he arrived in May 1916.
- The Royal Naval Division - and his Battalion - next participated in the final phase of the Battle of the Somme, advancing on 13 November 1916 along the River Ancre to capture the village of Beaucourt. The objectives of the men of Nelson Battalion, supported by the 2nd Royal Marine Light Infantry, Anson and Drake Battalions, were the second and fourth 'Green' and 'Red' lines. They would 'leap-frog' other units with the aim of securing the road to Beaucourt station and reach the 'final objective'; the land beyond Beaucourt, where they would consolidate their gains.
- The attack was a disaster. The men were already suffering from having reached the assembly area at 9p.m. the night before, and having to lie out in the open in driving rain only 200 yards from the German line until Zero hour at 5.45a.m.. Due to intense shelling prior to the assault, the German trenches had been significantly damaged, but as a result, the attackers became seriously disorientated

meaning that the tactic of leapfrogging could not be employed. A light mist hampered things further. The rolling artillery barrage failed as units became bogged down and separated with significant casualties estimated at 50% occurring in no-man's land before even the first German trench had been captured. Three commanding officers from the Nelson, Drake and Anson Battalions were among the early casualties: Lieutenant Colonel Burge of Nelson Battalion was killed whilst attacking a well-fortified section of the 'Dotted Green Line', and Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Tetley, R.M.L.I., in command of Drake was mortally wounded, thought to be as a result of enfilade machine-gun fire from the left flank. Anson Battalion were more successful and secured the road, but their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders was killed before he had even reached the assembly point.

In difficult circumstances the situation was resolved by Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Freyberg in command of the Hood Battalion who managed to break the German defences with 420 men and the support of a machine-gun from the 189th M.G.C. Beaucourt was finally captured, although what remained was little more than cellars strewn with debris. Lieutenant-Colonel Freyberg was brought back from the village having been twice wounded, once seriously. His cool and capable leadership which had carried the advance a mile into German lines on 13 November, together with the eventual capture of the village, was duly rewarded with the award of the Victoria Cross. Part of the citation for the V.C. to Freyberg offers more detail as to the events as they unravelled:

'Owing to mist and heavy fire of all descriptions, Lieutenant-Colonel Freyberg's command was much disorganised after the capture of the first objective. He personally rallied and reformed his men, including men from other units which had become intermixed. He inspired all with his contempt of danger.'

Had it not been for such inspirational leadership, the attack may well have been a disaster; over 100 officers and 1600 men were killed, with a further 160 officers and 2,377 men wounded. Amongst the Naval Brigades, almost 75% became casualties including Palferman.

The day following the first assault, 14 November 1916, Palferman was admitted to the 1st Canadian General Hospital at Etaples with a severe wound to his lower right leg. He returned home aboard the Hospital Ship *Newhaven* and was admitted to the Northumberland War Hospital two weeks later to recuperate.

The attack had achieved the majority of objectives but at great cost, and the men of the Royal Naval Divisions were extremely critical of their new divisional commanding officer, Major-General Cameron Shute, who had taken over from the wounded Major-General Archibald Paris on 17 October 1916, just prior to the attack; he was replaced at noon on 15 November by Major-General H. B. Williams. It was felt that Shute had an intense dislike for the unconventional 'nautical' traditions of the division and made numerous unpopular attempts to stamp them out; following one particularly critical inspection of the trenches by Shute, an officer of the division, Sub-Lieutenant A. P. Herbert, later to become a famous humorous writer, legal satirist and Member of Parliament for Oxford University, penned a popular poem that summed up the feelings of the men of the Royal Naval Division:

The General inspecting the trenches
Exclaimed with a horrified shout
'I refuse to command a division
Which leaves its excreta about.'

But nobody took any notice
No one was prepared to refute,
That the presence of shit was congenial
Compared to the presence of Shute.

And certain responsible critics
Made haste to reply to his words
Observing that his staff advisors
Consisted entirely of turds.

For shit may be shot at odd corners
And paper supplied there to suit,
But a shit would be shot without mourners
If somebody shot that shit Shute.

Palferman had recovered sufficiently to be taken join the Base Depot, Calais on 28 March and returned to the Nelson Battalion on 2 May. He was admitted to a field ambulance on 3 July 1917 and again on 2 January 1918 suffering from trench foot, severe enough to lead to his admission to the 2nd Canadian General Hospital at Le Treport. Discharged from hospital, he was cross-posted to Anson Battalion on 25 February 1918 before taking leave home to the U.K.; returning to his unit 24 hours overdue, he received a day's field punishment and forfeited 2 day's pay.

Palferman was killed in action on 28 September 1918, the second day of the Battle of the Canal du Nord. He died in La Folie Wood during an attack on the defences of the Hindenburg line; as a result of the surprise achieved over the 1st Prussian Guards Reserve Division and the 3rd German Naval Division, the final road to Cambrai was open.

Initially buried in an isolated grave 20 yards from a road leading from Cambrai, his body was exhumed in 1920 and was reburied in the Moeuvres Communal Cemetery Extension; sold with copied service record and research.

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| x405 | <p>Five: Lieutenant H. L. Jones, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service</p> <p>British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. L. Jones, R.A.F.), in their card boxes of issue, with related Air Ministry slip dated 11 December 1923 and registered envelope; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, in their card forwarding box addressed to the recipient at Ashbourne Road, Liverpool, <i>good very fine and better</i> (5)</p> <p>H. L. Jones appears to have received a commission in the Royal Flying Corps in November 1917, his service record noting he held a Board of Trade certificate for navigation and seamanship. Appointed a Lieutenant for services in Kite Balloons in April 1918, he served in France as a Superintendent of Airships at 12 Balloon Base from October 1918. His subsequent entitlement to the Atlantic Star would suggest he returned to sea in the Merchant Navy after the Great War.</p> | £80-120 |
| 406 | <p>Three: Private 1st Class E. James, Royal Air Force</p> <p>British War and Victory Medals (234982. Pte. 1. E. James. R.A.F.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (Edward James), <i>the last with officially re-impressed naming, otherwise nearly extremely fine</i> (3)</p> <p>Edward James was born in Middlesex in 1883 and was a Postman by trade before serving with the Royal Air Force during the Great War; sold with assorted Royal Air Force buttons and a silver-plate H.M.S. Hood spoon.</p> | £50-70 |
| 407 | <p>Pair: Corporal E. H. Foy, Royal Engineers</p> <p>British War and Victory Medals (139520 Cpl. E. H. Foy. R.E.), with related miniature dress medals, <i>extremely fine</i> (4)</p> | £20-30 |
| 408 | <p>Three: Lieutenant J. E. Phillips, Royal Engineers, Inland Water Transport</p> <p>British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. E. Phillips.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (John E. Phillips), <i>nearly very fine</i> (3)</p> <p>John Ernest Phillips first served in Mesopotamia from 1 December 1916 with the Royal Engineers before transferring to the General List.</p> <p>The Inland Water Transport and Docks Section was originally formed in December 1914 to deal with and develop transport on the canals and waterways of France and Belgium. In 1916 this extended to Mesopotamia and in 1917 the unit served in Egypt and Salonika; during 1917, 465 officers and 1394 men served overseas in Mesopotamia. By the Armistice, they numbered a shade over 1,500 officers; sold with copied <i>MIC</i>.</p> | £40-60 |
| 409 | <p>Three: Private H. Pennington, South Lancashire Regiment</p> <p>British War and Victory Medals (28979. Pte. H. Pennington. S. Lan. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (28979. Pte. H. Pennington, S. Lan. R.), <i>good very fine</i> (3)</p> | £80-120 |
| 410 | <p>Pair: Private G. Haworth, East Lancashire Regiment</p> <p>British War and Victory Medals (201892 Pte. G. Haworth. E. Lan. R.), <i>nearly very fine</i> (2)</p> | £30-50 |

- 411 Pair: **Private J. Warne, Manchester Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (5938 Pte. J. Warne. Manch. R.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (2) £20-30
- 412 Pair: **Private G. Brantingham, Manchester Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (277061 Pte. G. Brantingham. Manch. R.), *stain to obverse of the last, otherwise extremely fine* (2) £20-30
- 413 Pair: **Private G. Stewart, 1/7th Battalion, Essex Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (3078 Pte. G. Stewart, Essex R.), *good very fine* (2) £60-80
- George Stewart** enlisted at Walthamstow and served in the Gallipoli theatre of war from 11 August 1915. On the night of the 17th August, 161 Brigade relieved the 10th (Irish) Division at Kiretch Tepe, the 1/7th Battalion, Essex Regiment, taking over 'Jephson's Post'.
- Intermittent shellfire on these positions caused considerable casualties and the Battalion was relieved less than a week later; a number of the remaining men were moved to the Lala Baba sector and 'Rhododendron Spur,' whilst the rest worked on a new communication trench.
- The Battalion next moved to the Hill 60 sector, described by one of the officers as 'notoriously one of the most unpleasant spots on the peninsula.' It was prepared for an attack to capture the rest of the hill, where opposing trench lines were only 17 yards apart and sappers on both sides were digging mines. The operation was repeatedly postponed, the casualties for the Battalion running at about 50 a month, with a much higher proportion sick in hospital suffering from dysentery, trench foot and other illnesses associated with the campaign.
- Stewart, one such victim, died on 9 October 1915, one of the victims of the daily attrition at Gallipoli prior to the detonation of the British mines. He is buried in the 7th Field Ambulance Cemetery, approximately 190 metres east of the Anzac-Suvla road (entitled to 1914-15 Star); sold with copied *MIC*.
- 414 Pair: **Private B. F. Pratt, 9th (Service) Battalion, Essex Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (54849 Pte. B. F. Pratt. Essex R.), *polished, good fine* (2) £40-60
- B. F. Pratt**, the son of Mr W. F. Pratt of Mistley, Manningtree, Essex, died on 13 October 1918 serving with the Essex Regiment in north-east France.
- The 9th Battalion, Essex Regiment formed at Warley Barracks in Brentwood, Essex, as part of Kitchener's New Army. Made up heavily from farm workers, the Battalion served in France from 1915 and was heavily engaged during the Battle of the Somme.
- The Second Battle of Cambrai took place on 8-10 October 1918. Incorporating 324 tanks, closely supported by infantry and aircraft, the attack was an overwhelming success with light casualties achieved over a short period of time. However, German resistance north-east of the town stiffened and Canadian and British unit were forced to dig in.
- Pratt was killed in action on 13 October 1918 and is buried in the Point du Jour Military Cemetery, France; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 415 Pair: **Private A. Evans, 1/6th Essex Regiment, who died in Palestine on 23 November 1918**
- British War and Victory Medals (43347 Pte. A. E. Evans, Essex R.), *very fine* (2) £40-60
- Alfred Evans** was born in London and lived with his wife at 15 Morton Road, Portway, West Ham. During 1916, his regiment and the 54th Division were brought up to strength and in mid-January 1917 assembled for the opening of the Palestine campaign.
- As soon as they arrived in Egypt, the Essex Regiment were assigned to guarding the coast railway from Alexandria to Da'aba. They then began to cross the Sinai in stages and engaged in the First, Second and Third Battles of Gaza, 1/6th assisting the ANZAC mounted division in the rapid pursuit of Ottoman troops across the desert. At the Battle of Megiddo from 19 to 25 September 1918, Turkish resistance was finally broken, when 161 Brigade secured the Es Zakur line and then managed to form a defensive flank; covered by an overhead barrage from the machine-gun companies, the first line took their objectives successfully with the Essex Regiment in the second line as close support.

By the time the Armistice with Turkey was signed on 30 October 1918, allied troops had entered Beirut. Evans died on 23 November 1918, aged 27 and is buried in the Beirut British War Cemetery: sold with copied *MIC*.

416 Pair: **Private D. J. Langharne, Welsh Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (43771 Pte. D. J. Langharne. Welsh R.), *good very fine* (2) £30-50

Daniel James Langharne lived at 118 Mardy Street, Grangetown, Cardiff. Enlisting on 3 May 1916, he was discharged on 9 February 1919; sold together with his Silver War Badge, officially numbered 'B142071'.

417 Pair: **Private H. Batty, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (G-25573 Pte. H. Batty. The Queen's R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30

Sold with copied *MIC* confirming above entitlement.

418 **The interesting Great War pair awarded to Captain W. F. Strickland, Imperial Camel Corps, late Northamptonshire Regiment, who besides his war service acted as a Military Prosecutor in Egypt and was the inter-War Conservative Member of Parliament for Coventry**

British War and Victory Medals (Captain W. F. Strickland), mounted as worn, *good very fine and worthy of further research* (2) £70-90

William Frederick Strickland was born in February 1880 and educated at Waterloo College, Northampton. He served with the 4th Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment and the Imperial Camel Corps during the Great War before acting as a Military Prosecutor for Wasta, Egypt in 1919. Having resigned his commission in 1930, he served as a Conservative Member of Parliament, 1931-1945. Besides this he held the posts of Governor of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Member of the House of Laity and Director of Morton & Son Ltd. He died at home in Nottingham on 29 November 1954; sold with copied research.

419 Pair: **Rifleman C. H. Harrison, 6th Battalion, London Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles Corps, who was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of Epehy, attempting to capture German outpost positions in front of the Hindenburg line**

British War and Victory Medals (324174 Pte. C. H. Harrison. 6-Lond R.), *nearly very fine* (2) £40-60

Charles H. Harrison was born in Clerkenwell and enlisted in London. He was killed in action on 18 September 1918 during an attack by all three corps of General Rawlinson's Fourth Army, aided by a corps from Sir Julian Byng's Third Army. The British assault was assisted by a creeping barrage involving some 1500 artillery pieces and 300 machine-guns.

Although by no means a large-scale success, Epehy along with Havrincourt and St. Mihiel before it, confirmed German weakness and thus encouraged further Allied action sooner rather than later, rather than enabling the German Army to consolidate their positions.

Harrison is buried in the Bellicourt British Cemetery which is located between Cambrai and St. Quentin, the scene of the pivotal battle a few days later which resulted in the first full breach of the Hindenburg line; sold with copied *MIC*.

420 Pair: **Private E. H. Pearce, The Queen's Own Dorset Yeomanry**

British War and Victory Medals (1772 Pte. E. H. Pearce, Dorset Yeo.), *very fine* (2) £50-70

Edwin H. Pearce served with The Queen's Own Dorset Yeomanry and Corps of Hussars. The former was founded in 1794 as the Dorsetshire Regiment of Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry in response to the growing threat of invasion on the south coast of England during the Napoleonic Wars.

During the Great War the Regiment comprised the 1/1st which was deployed to Egypt and then participated in the Dardanelles Campaign and the Battles of Sari Bar and Scimitar Hill; the 2/1st which employed the Territorials and served in home defence at Woodbridge and Sevenoaks; and the 3/1st which was absorbed into the 2nd Reserve Cavalry Regiment at The Curragh. The Corps of Hussars embraced all the regular cavalry Hussar regiments and some affiliated Yeomanry regiments, such as the Queen's Own Dorset Yeomanry; sold with copied *MIC*.

- 421 Pair: **Private A. E. Woolley, Hertfordshire Yeomanry**
- British War and Victory Medals (2530 Pte. A. E. Woolley, Herts Yeo.), *dark toning to first, nearly very fine* (2) £50-70
- The Hertfordshire Yeomanry first saw action at Gallipoli where they acted as dismounted cavalry through the majority of the campaign. Remaining in theatre until the withdrawal of British and Commonwealth forces, they returned to Egypt in December 1915 before being separated into three constituent squadrons that would go on to serve in Palestine, Egypt and Mesopotamia.
- 422 Pair: **Private A. Hill, Hertfordshire Yeomanry**
- British War and Victory Medals (105618 Pte. A. Hill, Herts. Yeo.), *light contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £50-70
- Confirmed as full entitlement on *MIC*.
- 423 Pair: **Private A. M. Renouf, Royal Guernsey Light Infantry**
- British War and Victory Medals (1201 Pte. A. M. Renouf, R. Guernsey L.I.), *nearly extremely fine* (2) £80-120
- Arthur Renouf** was one of very few men of the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry to survive both the Battle of Cambrai and the Battle of Lys; at the former, the Guernsey's were ordered to hold a little village called Les Rues Vertes on the outskirts of Masnieres on the River Escaut. Hold it they did, twice being almost pushed out by weight of numbers and twice retaking the village at the point of the bayonet. At the end of the Battle of Cambrai, 40% of the Battalion's total strength of 1311 all ranks were killed, wounded or posted missing. After Cambrai, such was the slaughter, that there was a real danger that the R.G.L.I.'s service battalion would be disbanded, there being no more Guernsey lads to fill the ranks.
- During the early part of 1918 they were in the line at Passchendaele where the awful conditions resulted in almost as many casualties as did German fire. The Portuguese Division, new to the line, broke and ran, and 29th Division, including the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry were rushed in to desperately attempt to stem the advance. In the action which followed on 11 April 1918, the vast majority of the Battalion became casualties. Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. De Havilland took into action 20 officers and 483 men but just three days later he was reduced to just 3 officers and 55 other ranks. Eventually, the German attack ran out of steam and the Battalion played a crucial part in stemming the advance, but at a terrible cost; many at home considered it the end of a generation in Guernsey. The island watched on as the casualty returns grew and grew until there was hardly a family that had not suffered.
- 424 Pair: **Lieutenant E. J. Wilkinson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers**
- British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. E. J. Wilkinson.), *light contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £30-50
- 425 Pair: **The Reverend R. Warren, Army Chaplain's Department**
- British War and Victory Medals (Rev. R. Warren.), *very fine* (2) £50-70
- Robert Warren** was educated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A., 1904 & M.A., 1907) and the University of London (1914). He served as Temporary Chaplain to the Forces from 1916 to 1920, before returning to Ireland and residing at Killucan, County Westmeath; sold with copied research.
- 426 Pair: **The Reverend H. Cawley, Canadian Chaplain Service**
- British War and Victory Medals (Hon. Capt. H. Cawley.), *dark toning to first, good very fine and scarce* (2) £60-80
- H. Cawley** studied theology at St. Johns College of the University of Manitoba in 1910. He joined the Canadian Chaplain's Service and served in France from 1917. Post-war he returned home and became Rector of St Alban's Church, Manitoba (*Crockford's*, refers).

- 427 Three: **Lance-Corporal W. G. Hughes, 29th Canadian Infantry**
- British War and Victory Medals (78069 L. Cpl. W. G. Hughes. 29 - Can. Inf.); Defence Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine*, together with related mounted group of three miniature dress medals and cloth rank insignia (6) £40-60
- 428 Pair: **Nursing Sister C. Smith, Territorial Force Nursing Service, who served in Salonika and Constantinople and who was invalided as a result sand fly fever contracted on active service**
- British War and Victory Medals (Sister C. Smith.), *very fine* (2) £80-120
- Caroline Smith** enlisted into the Territorial Force Nursing Service in December 1916 and was called up in February 1917, initially serving at Ford Section of the 4th Southern General Hospital, Devonport. On 12 March 1918 she was placed on readiness to proceed to Salonika with the 64th General Hospital.
- Smith served in Salonika from May 1918 to April 1919, and then at Constantinople until January 1920. A reference from Sidney Browne, Matron-in-Chief, T.F.N.S., dated 6 February 1920, notes:
- ‘Miss Smith has very good professional ability and administrative capacity. She is a very capable sister, and takes the greatest interest in her patients. She is energetic, self-reliant, and punctual in the discharge of her duties. She possesses tact and good judgement and has rendered very good service for three years.’
- Her health began to fail in January, the result of complications associated with the sand fly fever. Notes from the Proceedings of a Medical Board based at Eastern Command further refer to anaemia, headaches, fainting attacks and difficulties breathing, exacerbated following an inoculation for plague. She was evacuated home via Marseilles aboard the *Glengorm Castle*. Following a medical examination at the R.V.H. Netley, she was granted 1 month, determined to be 20% disabled, the illness not being permanent. Rather than return home to Northampton, she wrote a letter to her Matron-in-Chief informing of her decision to retire to Gunnislake in Cornwall, ‘...for change of air.’
- A month later she underwent a second medical examination, the report noting an improvement in health, but ‘...while on leave she states that she has been twice confined to bed with recurrence of Bronchitis with a distinct asthmatic element.’
- Further leave was granted, but she was discharged on 22 April 1920, writing to the Matron-in-Chief on 27 April:
- ‘May I thank you for your kind letter & tell you how truly grateful I am to have been allowed to do the little I have done for our dear lads.’
- She transferred to the 6th Southern General Hospital in 1936 and was discharged for the final time in 1944; sold with copied service record.
- 429 Pair: **Corporal C. F. Hill, East Surrey Regiment**
- India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (200223 Cpl. C. F. Hill. E. Surr. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (200223 Cpl. A Sgt. C. F. Hill 5-E. Surr. R.), *nearly extremely fine* (2) £80-120
- Cyril F. Hill** served on the North-West Frontier during the Great War and was entitled to the British War Medal.
- 430 Six: **Major H. N. Parker, Railway Transport Department, late 12th Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion**
- India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Maj. H. N. Parker, Ry. Trans. Dept.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, Coronation 1937, in card box of issue, *good very fine* (6) £200-300
- Harding Neville Parker** was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, where he played for the Cricket 1st XI alongside his brother in 1909, before winning the King Charles I scholarship to Pembroke College, Oxford later that year. Parker was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 12th Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion on 1 April 1917, before transferring to the Railway Transport Department with whom he saw service on the the North West Frontier (Medal & clasp). It was in May 1919 that he is understood to have been wounded. With the onset of the Second World War, he would be given an emergency commission on 4 March 1942; sold with copied research.

- x431 Four: Gunner E. Plant, Royal Artillery, who was wounded and taken P.O.W. at Cassel in May 1940



India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (1065528 Gnr. E. Plant, R.A.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Belgium, Order of Leopold II, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel, *good very fine* (4)

£80-120

Ernest Plant was born in April 1906 and enlisted in the Royal Artillery in the mid-1920s. Having then seen active service on the North-West Frontier, he was discharged to the Army Reserve. Called-up in August 1939, he joined the B.E.F. and was wounded and captured at Cassel on 28 May 1940. Plant was sent to Stalag VIII B in Germany and was attached to a working camp at Krappitz in the period January 1943 to January 1945; his Belgian decoration requires verification.

- 432 Nine: Private W. Gant, Essex Regiment, late Machine Gun Corps

British War and Victory Medals (30271 Pte. W. Gant, M.G.C.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (5998424 Pte. W. Gant, Essex R.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with thier original card forwarding box; Jubilee 1935; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (5998424 Pte. W. Gant, Essex R.), mounted as worn, *edge bruising to last and light contact marks throughout, very fine* (9)

£140-180

- 433 An interesting campaign group of six to Warrant Officer 2nd Class B. J. Holland, Army Physical Training Corps, late Essex Regiment

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (6007362 Boy B. Holland, Essex R.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these last four impressed 'Boots-style'; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (6007362 W.O. Cl.2 B. J. Holland, A.P.T.C.), mounted as worn, *light contact marks, nearly very fine* (6)

£160-200

Brimley John Holland was born on 28 March 1913 in Woolwich, and enlisted into the Essex Regiment at Warley aged 14 years and nine months and stood at just 5 foot, 3 inches tall. Steadily promoted and in possession of a Second Class educational certificate, he was posted to India in 1930 where he focussed upon first aid duties. Returning to the U.K. following further service in Egypt and the Sudan, he married Ethel Rose Thirkettle and was posted to Aldershot at the outbreak of the Second World War as a qualified First Class instructor of the Army Physical Training Corps. His qualification for the Atlantic Star is likely explained by his service upon a number of troop ships sailing from Glasgow and Liverpool, training the men and maintaining fitness. He left the army in December 1945 and returned home to Shoeburyness: sold with copied service records.

x434

A Desert Rat's Battalion C.O.'s group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel K. Mackessack, Seaforth Highlanders, who commanded the 2nd Battalion at El Alamein - until wounded - and afterwards served as a Military Attache in Washington D.C. 1943-46



India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Capt. K. Mackessack, Seaforth); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; United States of America, Legion of Merit, Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel, mounted as worn, *the first lacquered, very fine and better* (6)

£500-600



Desert conference, Mackessack present

Kenneth Mackessack was born at Ardgye, Elgin on 24 October 1902, the son of George Ross Mackessack. Educated at Rugby and the R.M.C. Sandhurst, where he captained the Cricket XI and played for the Rugby XV, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Seaforth Highlanders in 1923.

He subsequently witnessed active service on the North-West Frontier in 1930-31 (Medal & clasp) and served as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion from 1935 to 1938. Advanced to Major shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, he was embarked for the Middle East and, as an Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, he commanded the 2nd Battalion at the battle of El Alamein. He was wounded and mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 13 January 1944, refers).

On recovering from his wounds, he was appointed a Military Attaché in Washington D.C., in which capacity he served from 1943 until the war's end, gaining appointment to the Officer's grade of the U.S. Legion of Merit (*London Gazette* 19 November 1948, refers).

Placed on the Retired List in 1948, Mackessack returned to Morayshire, where he was Chairman of the T.A. Association (1953-62) and Convenor of Moray County Council. The Colonel also served as D.L. from 1954 and as Vice Lieutenant from 1964; sold with a file of copied research.

435 Pair: **Private A. Bates, 4th Battalion, Prince of Wales's Volunteers**

Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial (3644006 Pte. A. Bates. 4 - P. W. Vols.); Jubilee 1935 (Pte. A. Bates. 4th. P.W.V.), *nearly very fine* (2)

£30-50

436 Three: **Warrant Officer Class I M. A. C. Hall, Royal Army Educational Corps**

Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (7720664 W.O.Cl.1. M. A. C. Hall. A.E.C.), mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£70-90

Marshall Arthur Colling Hall was born in 1892 at Secunderabad, India and enlisted in the Royal Army Educational Corps at Aldershot in July 1912. Promoted Warrant Officer Class I in July 1921, he served on attachment to the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, February 1928-August 1931, 2nd Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, October 1931-January 1932, 1st Battalion, The Black Watch, February 1932-February 1933 and 21 Company, Royal Army Service Corps, February 1933-July 1937. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. without Gratuity on 30 April 1931; sold with Soldier's Service and Pay Book and pair of identity tags.

For family medals, please see Lots 114 and 393.

x437 Six: **Chief Stoker A. J. Jewson, Royal Navy, late King's Royal Rifle Corps, who survived the loss of H.M.S. *Keith* off Le Panne during Operation "Dynamo" in June 1940 and won a mention in despatches in the coastal escort *Kittiwake* in the summer of 1943**

British War and Victory Medals (C-6651 Pte. J. A. Jewson, K.R.R.C.), note initials; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., coinage bust (K. 58398 A. J. Jewson, S.P.O., H.M.S. Ceres), the earlier awards mounted as worn and the 1939-45 awards in their addressed card forwarding box, together with his identity discs, *the British War and Victory Medals with edge bruising and polished, fair to fine, the remainder very fine or better* (6)

£80-100

Alfred James Jewson was born at South Norwood, Surrey in July 1899 and served for nearly two years as a Private in the King's Royal Rifle Corps in the latter half of the Great War.

Having then transferred to the Royal Navy as an Acting Stoker 1st Class in August 1919, he gained steady advancement and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in November 1932.

By the renewal of hostilities in September 1939 he was serving as a Chief Stoker in the destroyer H.M.S. *Keith* and he remained likewise employed until *Keith's* loss off Le Panne during Operation "Dynamo" on 1 June 1940. On that date, she was extensively damaged by enemy aircraft attack, one bomb falling in the aft funnel and exploding in No. 2 boiler room. Three officers and 33 ratings were killed. *Keith* had already lent valuable service off the Hook of Holland and suffered the loss of her captain off Boulogne on 23 May 1940, when engaged by enemy mortar fire whilst embarking British troops.

In December 1940, Jewson joined the coastal escort *Kittiwake*, and he remained similarly employed until June 1945. *Kittiwake* carried out anti-submarine patrols in the North Sea and was closely engaged with German E-Boats on more than one occasion. Jewson was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 2 June 1943, refers) and was released from service in September 1945; sold with the recipient's original parchment Certificate of Service.

438 Six: **Sergeant H. Barnes, Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire Regiment**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5945361 Pte. H. Barnes. Bedfs. & Herst. [sic] R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5945361 Sgt. H. Barnes. Bedfs. & Herts. R.), mounted as worn, *first with minor official correction to number, otherwise good very fine* (6)

£100-140

H. Barnes likely served with the 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire Regiment, as a result of his service in Palestine. The 2nd Battalion formed part of the 10th Infantry Brigade, 4th Infantry Division who were sent to France with the British Expeditionary Force in September 1939 and were evacuated from Dunkirk in 1940. They later saw action in North Africa, Tunisia, Italy and in the liberation of Greece.

x439

Five: **Able Seaman J. L. H. Middleton**, Royal Navy, who, having served in the pre-war Palestine operations and seen action in the destroyer H.M.S. *Kipling* under Flotilla C.O. Lord Mountbatten, was among those lost in the cruiser *Galatea* in the Mediterranean in 1941: hit by two torpedoes, she turned over and sank in three minutes

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-39 (C/JX. 150204 J. L. H. Middleton, A.B., R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (5)

£250-300

John Leonard Horace Middleton was born in Enfield, Middlesex, in March 1920 and enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in August 1936.

In June 1937, he joined the ship's company of the heavy cruiser H.M.S. *Sussex*, in which capacity he was actively employed off Palestine until returning to home waters as an Able Seaman in July 1939 (Medal & clasp).

In December 1939, Middleton joined the recently commissioned destroyer *Kipling*, which ship participated in operations off Norway in April 1940 - on the 17th, she came under heavy and sustained air attack and was badly damaged by two hits.

Service in the 5th Destroyer Flotilla under Mountbatten

In October, repairs completed, *Kipling* was deployed on convoy escort duty in the English Channel; she was then attached to the 5th Destroyer Flotilla at Plymouth. The flotilla was commanded by Captain Lord Mountbatten, who was in *Kipling's* sister-ship *Kelly*. Over the following months she continued to escort convoys, minelayers and cruisers on various operations.

In April 1941 the 5th Flotilla was transferred to the Mediterranean. They proceeded to Gibraltar and formed part of the escort of a convoy bound for Malta. It was the first flotilla to reach Malta for some time and as the destroyers steamed into harbour in line ahead, the battlements of the fortress island were crowded with cheering Maltese. *Kipling* then formed part of 'Force K' which carried out attacks on Axis shipping on the supply lines between Italy and North Africa. The force also carried out a bombardment of Benghazi.

Loss of the Kelly - Kipling to the rescue

On 21 May the flotilla sailed from Malta to take part in the defence of Crete. On the afternoon of the 22nd, *Kelly*, *Kashmir* and *Kipling* carried out a sweep to the north-west of Crete; *Kipling* had to detach, with steering problems, but later re-joined her two sisters. Soon after dawn on the 23rd the three fleeing ships came under air attack, first from high-level bombers, then from a squadron of Stukas. David Thomas's history, *Crete 1941: The Battle at Sea*, takes up the story:

'The Stukas dived almost vertically, ensuring accuracy of bombing, and offering the nose and leading edge of the wings as minimal targets for the gunners. It became the objective of the commanding officers of the destroyers to steer so as to make the Stukas dive steeper and steeper and thus encourage inaccuracies in their bombing.

Despite these tactics, the *Kashmir* was struck by a bomb from the third wave of bombers which caused enormous damage. In a moment it was obvious she was doomed. She started to sink as soon as the bomb blew her open to the sea ... in two minutes, the *Kashmir* had gone. The *Kelly* continued to fight off the aircraft but when she was making 30 knots or more under full starboard rudder, she was hit by a large bomb which exploded aft on X turret. She took on an ever-increasing list to port and finally turned turtle with considerable way on her. She floated upside down for half an hour allowing her survivors to get well clear before she sank. Not content with their victory, many dive bombers then flew low and machine-gunned the survivors struggling helpless in the sea.

Commander A. St. Clair-Ford, commanding the *Kipling*, went to the rescue as soon as there was a lull in the attacks. The rescue was a skilled and dangerous operation.

The *Kipling* lowered all her boats and Carley floats and picked up all the *Kelly's* survivors, including Mountbatten. St. Clair Ford then turned his attention to the *Kashmir's* men. No less than 152 officers and men were picked up, plus Commander King. As each bombing attack developed the *Kipling* abandoned the rescue attempt, put on speed and dodged the bomb loads while fighting off the assailants with her guns ... St. Clair-Ford handled his ship with skill and a high degree of seamanship as he nosed his ship from raft to raft for three hours before every survivor had been pulled aboard. Only then was course set for Alexandria at a speed of 17 knots. It is estimated that during the period from 0820 when the *Kashmir* and the *Kelly* had gone down and the enemy concentrated their attentions on her, till 1300 when she was left in peace, she was attacked by forty bombers which dropped a total of 83 bombs around her. It is a wonder that she emerged from the ordeal unscathed ...

On the morning of Saturday 24th when fifty miles from Alexandria, the *Kipling* finally ran out of fuel and came to a halt. She was unable to make port and the net-layer *Protector* left harbour to fuel her sufficiently for her to make base. When she finally arrived, ships' companies of the Mediterranean Fleet cleared lower deck and cheered her in.'

After being repaired, *Kipling* transferred to 7th Destroyer Flotilla in June and took part in operations against the Vichy French in Syria. She also escorted convoys in the eastern Mediterranean and supported the garrison at Tobruk.

H.M.S. Galatea - journey's end

In September 1941, Middleton removed to the light cruiser *Galatea*.

On the night of 14 December 1941 her squadron was returning to Alexandria after an unsuccessful search for an Italian convoy bound for Benghazi. Throughout the evening *Galatea* was subjected to attacks from German dive-bombers; the attacks lasted for about seven hours. Just before midnight, *Galatea* was struck by two torpedoes, fired by *U-557* in quick succession. The cruiser turned over and sank in three minutes. Captain Sim, 22 officers and 447 ratings were killed. About 100 survivors were picked up by the destroyers *Griffin* and *Hotspur*.

After sinking *Galatea*, *U-557* headed back to the base of the 23rd Flotilla at Salamis. At 21:44 hours on 16 December, whilst to the west of Crete, she was rammed and sunk by the Italian motor torpedo boat *Orione*. There were no survivors.

Middleton was one of *Galatea's* casualties. He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial; sold with a file of copied research.

440 Four: Private R. C. Andrews, 1st Parachute Regiment, Army Air Corps, who was taken P.O.W. at Arnhem in September 1944

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14523788 Pte. R. C. Andrews, A.A.C.), *three digits of number officially corrected on the last, good very fine* (4)

£350-400

The recipient was taken P.O.W. at Arnhem on 25 September 1944.

On Sunday 17 September 1944, 1 PARA jumped onto Renkum Heath, west of Arnhem, with the 1st Airborne Division. During the advance to capture the high ground north of Arnhem, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Dobie, commanding the Battalion, was wounded and taken prisoner. Having sustained severe casualties in the area of Den Brink and the Queen Elizabeth Hospital trying to reach the 2nd Battalion cut-off at the Arnhem Bridge, 1 PARA was forced to retire to the Division perimeter that became besieged at Oosterbeek. Reduced to 100 officers and men they defended with Lonsdale Force, until withdrawing across the Rhine to Driel and then to Nijmegen with the survivors of the 1st Division.

After the war the Battalion was re-constituted in 1946, and affiliated to the Brigade of Guards and served with the 6th Airborne Division in Palestine; sold with copied casualty return entries, which state the recipient's initials as 'R. G.'

- 441 Three: **Fusilier J. Tryer, Lancashire Fusiliers, who died on active service in the first Arakan campaign in 1942**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, in their original card forwarding box, addressed to 'Mrs. Tryer, 10 Hopper Fold Lane, Atherton, Manchester', with related Army Council condolence slip in the name of 'Fus. J. Tryer' and, poignantly, the official telegrams received by his wife, notifying her of her husband's death from Cholera on 30 November 1942, *extremely fine* (3) £40-60
- Joseph Tyrer** was born in Bolton, Lancashire in 1905 and married Rosa Ann Browne in 1933.
- After joining the Army, he was posted to the 10th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers and sailed for India in 1941. He landed in Burma as part of 7th Indian Division to take part in the first Arakan campaign in October 1942, the attempt to capture Akyub Island. It was, according to the Battalion's war diary, extremely hard fighting as the Japanese were prepared for the assault and casualties were high. Tyrer, however, did not die from enemy action but, as the above described telegrams to his wife confirm, of cholera on 30 November 1942.
- Tyrer has no known grave and is commemorated on Panel 9 of the Rangoon War Memorial. His widow, Rosa, continued to live in Atherton, Lancashire and died on 13 November 1981.
- x442 Five: **Engineer Commander S. S. Vincent, D.S.C., Royal Navy**
- 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with Admiralty forwarding slip with handwritten notes, in original card forwarding box addressed to 'Mr. S. S. Vincent, D.S.C., Windwhistle Cottage, Downland, Dolton, Winkleigh, Devon', *good very fine or better* (5) £60-80
- Stanley Samuel Vincent** witnessed active service as an Engineer in the Royal Navy during the Great War and was entitled to the 1914-15 Star, British War Medal and Victory Medal.
- He was awarded the D.S.C. for his subsequent services as an Engineer Commander in the destroyer H.M.S. *Venetia* during operations off the Belgian and French coasts in 1940 (*London Gazette* 27 August 1940, refers). On 23 May 1940, *Venetia* was involved in the evacuation of troops from Boulogne. She came under fire from the captured French batteries and was hit seven times and set ablaze aft. Resultant casualties were high.
- Vincent received his D.S.C. at Buckingham Palace in an investiture held on 22 February 1941.
- x443 Four: **Able Seaman W. Roy, Royal Fleet Reserve, late Royal Navy**
- 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Fleet Reserve, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J. 103507 (CH. B. 23295) W. Roy, A.B., R.F.R.), *good very fine or better* (4) £80-100
- William Roy** was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 6 January 1942, refers) for his services in the destroyer H.M.S. *Hurricane*. In the previous year, *Hurricane* had served as a convoy escort and on anti-submarine patrols, but she was severely damaged during an air raid on Liverpool docks on the night of 7-8 May 1941 – one bomb passed through her hull and detonated underneath her. She underwent major repairs and returned to duty as a flotilla leader in Escort Group B1 in January 1942. It was during just such duties that she was sunk by an acoustic torpedo delivered by the *U-415* on the evening of 24 December 1943; sold with copied research.
- 444 Four: **Able Seaman E. G. Bloss, Royal Navy**
- 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in card box of issue, addressed to 'C/SX 577503 Mr E. G. Bloss, 146 Hornsey Lane, Highgate, London, N6', *good very fine* (4) £40-60
- Eric George Bloss** was born in 1925 and served with the Royal Navy during the Second World War, including being posted to Athens and Lagos; sold with the recipient's cloth rank insignia, riband bars and copied photographs.
- 445 Five: **Petty Officer W. E. R. Seal, Royal Navy**
- 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (C/JX. 152863 W. E. R. Seal, P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R. (JX. 152863 W. E. R. Seal, A./P.O., H.M.S. Alert), *minor official correction to the last, good very fine* (5) £140-180

446 Five: **Petty Officer L. F. E. Rose, Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Burma Star, clasp, Pacific; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (JX. 131499 L. F. E. Rose, P.O., H.M.S. L.S.T. 303), *very fine or better* (5)

£80-100

Leonard Edward Francis Rose was born at St. Pancras, London on 16 April 1912 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in November 1928.

He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in March 1945, while serving as a Petty Officer in the landing craft L.S.T. 303, which ship first saw action in at the Sicily landings. She was likewise engaged in the Anzio landings but Rose would appear to have joined her at the time of the Normandy landings in June 1944. L.S.T. 303 was next actively employed in the invasion of Malaya and ended the war in the 12th Flotilla in the Pacific.

447 Six: **Donkeyman R. Telford, Merchant Navy**

1939-45 Star, Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, with Minster of Transport forwarding slip and in their original card box of issue, addressed to 'Robert Telford, 23 Clovelly Rd., Bexley Heath'; Coronation 1953, in its card box of issue, *extremely fine* (6)

£70-90

Robert Telford, a long-served merchant seaman who was born in Sheffield on 5 October 1896 was, by family repute, twice torpedoed in the 1939-45 War. Official records confirm his campaign medal entitlement as above, together with the award of his Coronation Medal in 1953; sold with original Shipping and Seamen Record Office letter addressed to the recipient, turning down his additional application for the France and Germany Star, dated 23 July 1946.

448 *'Reached Trondheim in conditions of excellent visibility. A smoke screen was in operation over the target and attack was made on D.R. from 500 feet at 0050 hours. Intense and accurate flak was encountered from guns on both sides of the fjord and the aircraft was extensively holed in the fuselage and the tail gunner, Sergeant Clifford, received slight shrapnel wounds in his legs. The aircraft returned safely to base and the wounded gunner was removed to hospital for treatment.'*

No. 10 Squadron's Operational Record Book entry for Halifax II W1058 ZA-L on 28 April 1942, following the unit's gallant attack on the *Tirpitz*.

'The courage and determination shown by your crews in the attacks on the Tirpitz was indeed worthy of immediate and outstanding success. Undismayed by their first experience of the full fury of the defences they returned with undiminished ardour to the charge. Never was more asked and never was more given of outstanding devotion to duty. We shall I hope yet find that their efforts have not been in vain. Be that as it may your crews have set an example unsurpassed in the annals of British Arms.'

A message received by the C.O. of No. 10 Squadron from the Air Officer Commander-in-Chief.

An outstanding Second World War campaign group of five awarded to Sergeant T. W. Thain, Royal Air Force, a long-served Flight Engineer who returned home in flak damaged aircraft at an alarming rate and, on one occasion, on the end of a parachute: most notable of his operations was the low-level strike on the *Tirpitz* on 28 April 1942, when, flat out at 500 feet his mine-laden aircraft - Halifax II W1058 ZA-L of No. 10 Squadron - was badly holed by flak

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *extremely fine* (5)

£550-600

James Woods Thain qualified as a Flight Engineer in July 1941 and was posted to No. 35 Squadron, a Halifax unit operating out of Linton-on-Ouse in October of the same year. A few weeks later, however, he transferred to 10 Squadron at R.A.F. Leeming, another Halifax unit, and it was in this capacity that he flew his first operational sortie - to St. Nazaire - on 9 January 1942.

In the following month he was quickly introduced to the sharp end of enemy flak, his aircraft being hit in an attempt to locate the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* during the Channel Dash and again, two days later, in a sortie against Cologne. Then further drama followed on the night of the 15th, when his Halifax - bereft of fuel after another sortie to St. Nazaire - had to be abandoned by parachute over Yorkshire. The aircraft crashed near Keld at the top of Swaledale but all the crew landed safely.

Tirpitz

In March, No. 10 - and Thain - commenced what would prove to be an extended 'relationship' with the *Tirpitz*, an attempt being made to knock out the German battleship in Aasen Fjord on the 30th. Ten squadron aircraft were ordered to carry out the attack - alongside 35 and 76 Squadrons - the whole armed with specially adapted Mk. XIX spherical mines. The plan was to drop them from around 500 feet next to the enemy battleship. Owing to poor weather, however, none of the attacking force could locate the target and the majority jettisoned their mines in the general vicinity of *Tirpitz's* anchorage.

In April, two further attacks were carried out on the *Tirpitz*, once again mounted by Halifaxes from 10, 35 and 76 Squadrons, in addition to Lancasters from 44 and 97 Squadrons. The first attack took place on the night of 27th-28th, the second on the following night.

Thain flew in the second wave of the second attack, one of seven participating squadron aircraft. As a consequence, he and his fellow aircrew undoubtedly faced the full fury of the enemy, a fact not lost on the occupants of Halifax W1058 ZA 'L', piloted by his regular skipper, Warrant Officer Lloyd. As cited in 10 Squadron's O.R.B., the much holed W1058 ZA 'L' returned to base with a wounded gunner. The cost of the two attacks had been high, the aircraft flown by Wing Commander D. C. T. 'Don' Bennett, 10 Squadron's C.O., among them. He managed to evade capture, reaching the U.K. via Sweden and, as is well-known, establish the formidable Path Finder Force.

Further flak

So far Thain had flown half a dozen sorties, from which he returned in flak damaged aircraft on three occasions and on the end of a parachute on another. In a raid on Hamburg on the night of 3-4 May 1942 - his first outing since the *Tirpitz* - his Halifax was again hit by flak, the port inner engine failing on the return trip: it must have been a pleasant surprise for W./O. Lloyd's crew to return in an undamaged aircraft from their next sortie - to Warnemunde - on the night of the 8th-9th.

Thain participated in three further sorties in May, including the 1,000 Bomber Raid on Cologne on the night of the 30th-31st, in addition to the '1,000' raid on Bremen at the end of June. In the interim, he attacked a target in Paris, his log book noting: 'Hit by flak.'

Tobruk run and Crete

In July, Thain and his crew joined a detachment from 10 Squadron which had been ordered to the Middle East, where it joined up with 227 Squadron at Aqir, Palestine. Known as '10/227', the unit's Halifaxes quickly went operational from advanced landing grounds in Egypt - thus Thain's first trip to Tobruk in the middle of the month.

Between then and the end of November 1942, and latterly as a member of the newly formed 462 (R.A.A.F.) Squadron, he returned to Tobruk on no less than 16 occasions. He also made half a dozen trips to Crete, where Maleme and Heraklion airfields were attacked. Otherwise engaged in direct support of our land forces - thus several outings to attack enemy troops and transport around Mersa Matruh and Solum - he ended his operational tour with a tally of 39 sorties and a total of 280 hours flying time.

Thain returned to the U.K. in early 1943, where he was commissioned and ended the war as Engineer Officer at Woodhall Spa.

Sold with the recipient's original R.A.F. Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book, covering the period May 1941 to March 1945, together with a copy of a typescript memoir by Squadron Leader H. V. Peterson, D.F.C., who flew in the same wave as Thain in the attack on the *Tirpitz* in April 1942.

Additional reference sources:

<http://www.archieraf.co.uk/archie/index.html>

x449 Five: **Flight Lieutenant J. C. Nicholson, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Belgium, Croix de Guerre, with bronze palm, mounted as worn, with their original Air Ministry forwarding slip and card box of issue, addressed to the recipient at 'Cliff End House, St. Nicholas Cliff, Scarborough', *good very fine and better* (5)

£60-80

James Cundell Nicholson was granted an emergency commission as a Pilot Officer in November 1941 and advanced to Flying Officer in late 1942. Transferring to the Equipment Department in October 1943, he was promoted to Flight Lieutenant in September 1945 and was placed on the Retired List in February 1954; the award of the Belgian Croix de Guerre requires verification.

450 '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.'

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.

A rare Second World War Burma 'down the chimney' operations King's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air group awarded to Flight Lieutenant G. B. Webb, Royal Air Force, late Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

A long-served Wireless Operator in Dakotas of No. 31 Squadron, he participated in regular supply drops to Tiddim, Kohima and Imphal, in addition to acting 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*; so, too, in the entry for his pilot - Peter Bray, D.F.C. - in Graham Pitchfork's *Airmen Behind the Medals*

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Flt. Lt. G. B. Webb, R.A.F.), *good very fine* (5)

£300-400

King's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air *London Gazette* 7 September 1945. The original recommendation states:

'This officer had proved himself an exceptional and highly proficient Wireless Operator. He has completed a large number of operational flying hours often flying during the worst monsoon weather. Pilot Officer Webb has achieved some outstanding results and has at all times set an inspiring example by his keenness, courage and devotion to duty.'

George Basil Webb was born at Brotton, near Saltburn, Yorkshire in February 1911 and was educated at Coatham Grammar School, Redcar.

Having served in the Auxiliary Air Force in 1936-38, he was called-up in May 1940, as an A.C. 2 in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, and qualified as an Air Gunner in September 1941. Posted to the Middle East in June 1942 and thence, in October of the same year, to India, he joined No. 60 Squadron, a Blenheim unit. The Squadron was subsequently re-equipped with Hurricanes and Webb, who was re-mustered as a Wireless Operator, joined No. 31 Squadron on the Burma front in October 1943. Thus commenced a protracted period of operational flying in the unit's Dakotas.

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.'

The same source quotes Warrant Officer Colin Lynch - a Navigator in 31 Squadron - who 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.

Webb, who was commissioned Pilot Officer in early 1944, would have played a major part in supplying Orde Wingate's Chindits in Operation "Thursday" in March 1944, No. 31 Squadron flying-in troops, mules and supplies, and evacuating casualties from the temporary airstrips "Aberdeen" and "Broadway".

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, Webb and his fellow aircrew were diverted to the assistance of the gallant defenders of Kohima:

'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).

Peter Bray - onetime Webb's pilot - 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).

Webb remained actively engaged in No. 31's Dakotas until April 1945 and would have participated in further operations in support of the 'race for Rangoon'. He was awarded the King's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air.

Post-war, he obtained a regular commission as a Flight Lieutenant in August 1947 and held an appointment at Air H.Q. Malaya in 1949. Having then joined Coastal Command in late 1953, and served in No. 202 Squadron, he was transferred to the Reserve in May 1955. He died at Wold Newton, Driffield in June 2001; sold with copied research, including the recipient's service record.

451 *Family group:*

The 1939-45 War Medal awarded to Section Officer M. Peacock, Women's Auxiliary Air Force, who died in 1948

War Medal 1939-45, in its original card forwarding box addressed to her mother, 'Mrs. C. Peacock, 2 Springwell Terrace, Sacriston, Durham', with related Under Secretary of State for Air condolence slip in the name of 'Aircraftwoman Second Class M. Peacock', and named and numbered issuance slip, *extremely fine*

The Second World War campaign pair awarded to her brother, John Peacock

Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in their original card forwarding box addressed to 'Mr. J. Peacock, 2 Springwell Terrace, Sacriston, Durban', with related Army Council forwarding slip, *extremely fine* (3)

£20-30

Mary Peacock lived with her parents - John and Catherine Peacock - at Chester Le Street, Durham. In 1940 she joined the W.A.A.F. as 2099689 Aircraftwoman 2nd Class but in 1942 was commissioned to be a War Substantive Section Officer (Admin. and Special Duties). She died in 1948, aged 26. Her War Medal was sent to her Mother Mrs. C. Peacock 2, Springwell Terrace, Sacriston, Durham as her father had already died.

- 452 Four: **H. W. Gilmour, Australian Imperial Forces**
- 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Australia Service Medal 1939-45, all officially impressed 'V195493 H. W. Gilmour', *nearly extremely fine* (4) £40-60
- Harry William Gilmour** was born at Melbourne, Victoria on 21 May 1923 and enlisted for active service during the Second World War at Area 29A, Victoria.
- 453 Pair: **Private L. G. Sheather, Australian Army**
- 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star, both officially impressed 'NX105836 L. G. Sheather', *good very fine*
- War Medal 1939-45 (**93213 D E McDonald**), *contact marks, nearly very fine*
- A mounted group of six miniature dress medals worn by R. Morris, Australian Forces**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australian Service Medal, mounted as worn in this order, the reverse of the mounting bar scratched 'Mr Dickie Morris', *nearly very fine* (9) £30-50
- Leslie George Sheather** was born on 6 December 1920 at Gundagai, New South Wales and enlisted in the Australian Army at Berrima on 15 August 1942. Having served with the Infantry Reinforcements 1st Advance Reinforcement Depot, he was discharged on 21 February 1946.
- Dorrell Elaine McDonald** was born on 11 November 1923 at Sydney, New South Wales and enlisted in the Royal Australian Air Force at Sydney on 5 March 1942. Having served as a Corporal at 7 Stores Depot Toowoomba, she was discharged on 20 February 1945.
- 454 Four: **D. I. Haddon, South African Forces**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, all officially impressed '164755 D. I. Haddon.', *nearly extremely fine* (4) £40-60
- Sold with note stating 'Later correspondent for the *Financial Times* in South Africa.'
- x455 Eight: **Corporal R. H. Moy, Royal Army Service Corps, late Norfolk Regiment**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (S/5772808 Pte.. R. H. Moy, R.A.S.C.); Korea 1950-53 (S/22520603 Cpl. R. H. Moy, R.A.S.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (S/22520603 Cpl. R. H. Moy, R.A.S.C.), *contact marks and edge bruising, very fine and better* (8) £180-220
- The service number S/5772808 was allocated to the Royal Norfolk Regiment and given that the recipient was awarded the Burma Star, it seems likely he served in the 2nd Battalion, which also fought in France and Belgium in 1940, prior to being evacuated from Dunkirk; in Burma it participated in the battle of Kohima.
- Moy subsequently transferred to the Royal Army Service Corps and witnessed active service in Palestine and Korea. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in AO 93 of 1957.
- 456 Seven: **Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. M. 'Tam' Twaddle, King's Own Royal Regiment, late Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), and latterly Commanding Officer of the Royal Hong Kong Regiment**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star, these last two privately engraved, '74374 Major T. A. M. Twaddle'; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; U.N. Korea 1950-54; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., Territorial, reverse dated '1950', *generally very fine or better* (7) £150-200
- Thomas Alton Muir Twaddle**, always known as 'Tam', was born on 7 July 1916 in Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland. His father was William Twaddle and his mother, Barbara Jessie Robertson.
- In March 1938, while working as a Commercial Traveller, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 6th Battalion, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) (T.A.).

Called-up just before the renewal of hostilities, he was embarked for service in the B.E.F. in France in May 1940, when the 6th Battalion, Cameronians formed part of the 52nd (Lowland) Division and participated in the bitter fighting around Cherbourg. Twaddle was among those to be evacuated home.

In January 1941, he transferred to the King's Own Royal Regiment as a war substantive Lieutenant and, shortly after being promoted to the acting rank of Captain in January 1942, he was posted to H.Q. 9th Army, Middle East Command, which controlled all the British and Commonwealth Forces in the Eastern Mediterranean. He then became a G.S.O. 3 at H.Q. 8th Army before moving to the 5th Army in Tunisia and the 2nd Infantry Brigade, which suffered severe casualties at Anzio. In the period February to April 1945, he held the important appointment of Brigade Major in 2nd Infantry Brigade and in recognition of his capabilities was given a place at the Staff College, Camberley.

Following Staff College he was appointed D.A.A. and Q.M.G. H.Q. Burma Command, before returning regular regimental duty in the King's Own Royal Regiment in Trieste and Hong Kong, where he commanded the Support Company. He next served as Brigade Major of an Infantry Brigade in the B.A.O.R. in the period 1949-52, prior to joining the Advance Party of the King's Own in Korea, where he personally led company level practice counter-attacks on positions successfully held by the King's during the conflict; U.N. Korea Medal.

In December 1956, he was appointed G.S.O. 2 (Infantry) at Army H.Q. Ottawa and his final appointment was as Officer Commanding the Royal Hong Kong Regiment. He was placed on the Retired List in November 1961, aged 54, after a distinguished career spanning 33 years.



On retirement Twaddle became 'Mine Host' of the Lyndsay Arms Hotel in Crawford, Lanarkshire, and renamed it 'THE CAMERONIAN HOTEL' where, as his regimental obituarist noted, 'Members of the Regiment past and present were always made most welcome'. He died in there in 1970; sold with three original photographs and copied research.

457 Five: **Colour-Sergeant R. G. Braddick, Royal Fusiliers**

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Near East, Arabian Peninsula (14571321. C. Sgt. R. G. Braddick. R. F.), mounted as worn, *contact marks, very fine* (5)

£140-180

458 **A good Second World War and Korean War group of four awarded to Corporal I. E. Bell, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who was taken P.O.W. in the 7th Argylls' epic action at Franleu on the Somme in June 1940, prior to seeing further action with the Dukes on the 'Hook' in Korea**

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (4274541 Cpl. I. E. Bell, D.W.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4)

£250-300

Ivan Eric Bell was born at Acomb, Hexham, Northumberland on 12 December 1920. A keen footballer - he played for the Acomb Welfare Football Club - he was called-up in 1939 and joined the 7th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers. This was a Machine Gun Battalion and one of its detachments, including Bell, was seconded to the 7th Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.

As part of 153 Brigade, 51st Highland Division, the Battalion went into action against the Germans just south of the River Somme but it was pushed back to the village of Franleu on 5 June 1940. Here,



Soldiers of the 7th Argylls prepare for action – France 1940

over the next 48 hours, the Argylls fought an epic battle against far superior numbers, relevant sources confirming how 'a machine-gun section [Bell's] from the Northumberland Fusiliers were particularly successful'. At length, however, mounting casualties - and shortage of ammunition - led to inevitable capitulation. By the close of battle on 7 June, the Argylls had suffered losses of 23 officers and 500 other ranks killed or wounded. Owing to the lack of medical facilities, little could be done for the wounded - among them Bell - but the padre, Rev. D. MacInnes, did noble work in the cellar at Battalion H.Q., which had been converted into a regimental aid post. For full details of this epic action, see:

http://51hd.co.uk/accounts/7th_argylls_at_franleu

Bell was transported by cattle truck and eventually ended up at Lamsdorf Camp in Poland. It was a difficult time for his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Bell of 11 Orchard Avenue, Acomb, for they had been told he was 'Missing' and it was a further five months before they received a letter to confirm that he was safe - 'Although wounded, I am in a prison camp and progressing favourably'. Following his liberation, he was released to the Army Reserve in August 1945.

Among those unfortunate Second World War veterans to be recalled on the advent of hostilities in Korea, Bell served in the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment and was present at the famous battle of the Hook.

He died in Northumberland in 1978, aged 57; sold with copied research, including local newspaper reports

- 459 Pair: **Signaller D. M. Goldsworthy, Royal Navy**
Korea 1950-53 (D/JX.712395 D. M. Goldsworthy Sig. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (2) £80-120
- 460 Pair: **Private D. Ford, Welch Regiment**
Korea 1950-53 (22447659 Pte. D. Ford. Welch.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *edge bruise to first, nearly very fine* (2) £80-120
The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Welch Regiment amalgamated in June 1948 and moved to Sobraon Barracks at Colchester in October 1950; the men were then deployed in November 1951 to Korea as part of the 29th British Infantry Brigade in the 1st Commonwealth Division.
- 461 **A Korea War casualty's pair awarded to Private B. L. Jackson, Gloucestershire Regiment, who was wounded in the famous action at Imjin in April 1951 and subsequently died in captivity**



Korea 1950-53 (14054860 Pte. B. L. Jackson, Glosters); U.N. Korea 1950-54, with gilt framed section of blue riband representative of U.S.A. Presidential unit citation, *extremely fine* (3) £1,200-1,500

Bernard Louis Jackson - a member of 'A' Company - was wounded and taken P.O.W. at Imjin on 24 April 1951. He subsequently died in captivity on 4 July 1951 and is buried at the U.N. Memorial Cemetery, Pusan.

THE ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES AND THE 'BATTLE OF HAPPY VALLEY'

The Battle at Chaegunghyon - known as the Battle of Happy Valley - was the most ferocious and famous battle fought by the 1st Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifle in the Korean War. On the 3 January 1951, the Chinese Army, as part of their Fifth Offensive, made a concentrated attack on the Irishmen with the aim of breaking through the Allied Army and moving south to Seoul. The fighting lasted over 24 hours and involved close-quarter combat with machine-gun, hand grenades and bayonet. Losses were heavy with 157 men killed, wounded or captured. Majors H. M. Griffin and J. K. Shaw were awarded the D.S.O., 2nd Lieutenants H. Houston Shaw and Mervyn McCord the M.C. and Sergeants H. A. Campbell and D. Cooke the M.M.; McCord was a famous Irishman who subsequently commanded the Ulster Defence Regiment.



The Battalion's heroic stand was recognised by the U.N. Commander and by the Battle Honour 'SEOUL'. A memorial was subsequently erected on the battlefield to the memory of those who fell at Chaegunghyon. It was later transported back to Ireland in H.M.S. Belfast and re-erected at the Royal Ulster Rifles barracks in Ballymena, Co. Antrim. These barracks were closed in March 2008 and, following a request from the British Korean Veterans' Association, Belfast City Council gave permission for the memorial to be relocated to the grounds of the City Hall, near the cenotaph.

- 462 Pair: **Rifleman J. Vance, Royal Ulster Rifles**
Korea 1950-53 (19049339 Rfn. J. Vance, R.U.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine or better* (2) £160-180
- 463 Pair: **Rifleman F. W. Newell, Royal Ulster Rifles**
Korea 1950-53 (22511823 Rfn. F. W. Newell, R.U.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *slack suspension, edge bruising and acid cleaned, thus fine* (2) £100-120
- 464 Pair: **Private F. C. Lawrence, Royal Irish Fusiliers, late Royal Ulster Rifles**
U.N. Korea 1950-54; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22910832 Fus. F. C. Lawrence. R. Ir. F.), mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (2) £150-200
Provenance:
Acquired from the recipient's widow.

Frederic Charles Lawrence was born on 5 June 1932 at Fulham, London. The son of Richard and Ethel, who lived at 30 More Park Road, Frederic was educated at Halford Road School, St. Mark's College, Chelsea and The Hammersmith School of Building. Having finished his education to take up an engineering apprenticeship he undertook National Service until June 1953.

Having wanted to see the world during his service and having previously served in the Sea Cadets, Lawrence had hoped in vain to join the Royal Navy. Instead he was advised by the Recruiting Officer:

‘If you wish to see the world, enlist in an Irish Regiment, they travel!’

He did just that and enlisted into the Royal Ulster Rifles. Having completed basic training in Ireland, he soon found himself posted to Charlottenburg, West Germany as part of the British Army of the Rhine. Besides patrolling as part of ‘The Berlin Brigade’ in November 1953, Lawrence would see himself on guard at Spandau Prison, guests at that time including Rudolph Hess. Whilst in Berlin, Lawrence’s career met a junction. He found himself transferred to ‘B’ Company, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, who themselves were being brought up to strength to be deployed to Korea. He served on the Korean Peninsula on Garrison duties after the armistice of 15 July 1953 - thus not entitled to the Queen’s Medal. Lawrence’s fondest memories whilst as the Company Store Keeper were the ‘... daily tot of rum and Mars bar during the bitterly cold winter.’

Having enjoyed 10 days’ rest and recuperation in Tokyo, together with \$10 and 3 condoms courtesy of the American Army, Lawrence was returned to Korea. The 1st Battalion next sailed in January 1955 aboard the S.S. *Devonshire* to East Africa, via Hong Kong and Singapore, landing at Port Kilindini on the *Empire Fowey*. Serving as part of the 49th Brigade, ‘B’ Company were based at Kundu Kuhinge and took part in Operation “Dante” besides other terrorist patrols. Returning to the United Kingdom in 1955, Lawrence was discharged in August 1955, his papers stating:

‘A quiet mannered man, completely honest and trustworthy. He is clean in appearance and works well with the minimum of supervision.’

Living in Walthamstow he later became Chief Mechanical Engineer for the Greater London Council and was made a Freeman of the City of London in October 1983. A keen Mason, Lawrence died on 19 May 1995 and was cremated at Putney Vale, the service being attended by several hundred family, friends and comrades; sold together with the named boxed of issue for the GSM, two gilt and enamel Masonic awards in card boxes of issue, the recipient’s cap Badge and caubeen, housed in a folder with detailed copied research and first-hand accounts and photographs from which this biographical note has been sourced.

465

The impressive campaign group of three awarded to Marine R. A. Gooch, Royal Marines, one of ‘The Chosin Few’ who served with 41 (Independent) Commando during the Korean War, a hard-fought unit which gave valuable service in the ‘Hellfire Valley’ at the Battle of Chosin River and had the rare distinction of earning both the United States and South Korean Presidential Unit Citation, besides seeing varied service across a further four conflicts

Naval General Service 1915-62, G.V.I.R., 4 clasps, Malaya, Canal Zone, Cyprus, Near East (PO/X. 6542 R. A. Gooch Mne. R.M.), clasps neatly rivetted with small screws in this order; Korea 1950-53 (PO/X. 6542 R. A. Gooch Mne. R.M.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted court-style as worn and surmounted with United States Presidential Unit Citation (Marine Corps) and South Korean Presidential Unit Citation, *very fine* (3)

£800-1,000

R. A. Gooch enlisted in the Royal Marines following the end of the Second World War. Serving in 3 Commando Brigade, Gooch would have undertaken extensive training with his unit in Hong Kong. Based at Victoria and Kowloon from July 1949, it carried out defensive operations and amphibious landings up into the New Territories whilst on internal security duties. By May 1950, with the onset of the Malayan Emergency the unit was swiftly dispatched - together with a Squadron of 4th Hussars and 22 Special Air Service - to penetrate into guerilla-filled territory in northern Perak, being based at Ipoh.

Korea - ‘Half commando’

In August 1950, following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, Admiral C. T. Joy, Commander United Nations Naval Forces, suggested the British provide a small, specialist and highly skilled force capable of raiding the coasts. A few days later - on 18 August - No. 41 Commando was reformed under Major D. B. Drysdale, but it would total just 300 men - ‘half a commando’. Gooch was among the new intake and joined the Commando at Camp McGill, Yokosuka, where the men were issued with American arms and underwent intense familiarisation and training before entering the fray.



Two of the 'Chosin Few' at work

Opening shots - raiders

The unit went operational on 12-13 September when it assisted in the Inchon landings, offering beach reconnaissance from H.M.S. *Whitesand Bay*. Under the command of Lieutenant D. G. Pound, the men of 'Pound Force' were attached to the United States Army Special Operations Company.

They were subsequently employed for three daring raids to cut railways along the north-eastern coast, 67 troops being landed at Chongjin on 2 October from the American submarine *Perch*. With the torpedo tubes removed, *Perch* took the troops close in to coast before they boarded 10 inflatable boats to lay anti-tank mines to blow sections of vital coastal railway. They suffered the first casualty of the War, with Marine P. E. Jones losing his life, but the cause was a success overall.

Subsequent - similarly daring - raids in the following days saw the Commandos being landed from the U.S.S. *Wantuck*, again to blow tunnels, bridges and lines. Returning to Japan at the end of the month, the men gained valuable time to re-group and undertook training on the slopes of Mount Fuiyama.

Hellfire Valley

Having re-joined the United States X Corps, consisting 1 Marine Corps and 7th Cavalry, the Americans landed on the north-east coast. They pushed toward the Chosin Reservoir in late November 1950, crossing the 38th Parallel which in turn resulted in the Chinese Army entering the War. By 25 November, two American Regiments had reached the east side of the reservoir and intended to push north to the Chinese border. 1 Marine Corps were posted on the main supply route, from Hagaru and Koto-ri. Little did they know that a full-scale Chinese offensive was about to break. That very night Chinese attacks came along the entire 30 mile stretch they held and the further 70 miles to the coast. By the morning they held three isolated perimeters, at Yudam-ni, Hagaru and Koto-ri. The 235 men of 41 Commando, Royal Marines arrived at Koto-ri, the furthest south, on 28 November, initially in a reconnaissance role. This was soon out of the question, since mere survival was the only option.

On the morning of 29 November, 'Task Force Drysdale' was mustered. Under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Drysdale, it numbered 922 men and 141 vehicles, having been bolstered by U.S. Marines and Infantry. The mission was simple: reach Hagaru and reinforce. There was no time to feed the men before they marched off and they soon met resistance, just 4 miles north of Koto-ri. What was to follow was remarkable, the Task Force coming under constant and destructive attack for the following 17 hours. They were ambushed as soon as they reached 'Hellfire Valley' above the Changjin River. A phosphorous bomb obliterated the ammunition vehicle, splitting the rear of the convoy and dropping a number of American Infantry who thought better than to continue. In bitter temperatures, the casualty rate was over a third that night. Commandos and U.S. Marines fought side by side along the road, with the commander being wounded on the way. A number were forced to surrender but 556 made it through. Gooch was one of the lucky ones.

'The Chosin Few'

Having reached the surrounded Hagaru, the plan was for the reinforcements to rest up and then assist in the withdrawal through enemy country. It was not to be, for 32 of 'B' Company were sent to take a hill on the entrance to Hagaru that very same day. They did eventually set out on 6 December, with some 15,000 men on the road back to Koto-ri, once again in dreadful weather. It was summed up well by the Divisional Commander:

'Gentlemen, we are not retreating. We are merely advancing in another direction.'

Having marched for 38 hours to reach Koto-ri, 41 Commando were sent into a snowstorm to patrol around the surrounding high ground on 8 December, only to be called in to march with the 5th U.S. Marine Column to the Hungnam Bridgehead. They finally reached the port on 10 December and were embarked with 22,000 U.S. Marines to Pusan.

During those few short weeks, the men of 41 Commando had played a vital role in the retreat. They had suffered losses of 13 killed and 39 wounded, with another 27 posted as missing - almost a third of the force. Gooch and his fellow Marines are to this day are referred to as 'The Chosin Few'.

Drysdale and his men would return to Korea before war's end, but only from its base in Japan on raids. The crowning glory would have to be the Sonjin Raid on 7 April 1951, on which occasion the entire unit streamed ashore at 8 a.m. to demolish coastal railways. With fire cover from U.S.S. *Saint Paul*, no casualties were taken and the raid was expertly executed.

The unit was awarded the United States Presidential Unit Citation in 1953, but regulations precluded foreign units receiving the award. This was changed in 1957 and Prince Philip duly accepted the distinction as Captain-General. It was the first time since the Defence of Legations that British and American Marines had fought side by side. The South Korean Presidential Unit Citation was also subsequently issued.

Further service

Gooch would subsequently see active service in the Canal Zone, Cyprus and during Operation "Musketeer". For the latter he is recorded as having served at Brigade Headquarters, likely in the role of Driver. It would appear that Gooch also served at onetime aboard the Royal Yacht *Britannia*, possibly in a musical capacity; sold together with Royal Marine cap, shoulder and arm insignia and badges, *Britannia* badge and housed in a file of copied research.

For the recipient's miniature dress awards, please see Lot 603.

466 Four: **Corporal P. Daly, Royal Irish Fusiliers, late Parachute Regiment**

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Canal Zone (14446172 Fus. P. Daly. R. Ir. F.), *second clasp a tailor's copy and loose on riband*; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (14446172 Cpl. P. Daly. R. Ir. F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (4)

£240-280

Patrick Daly was born in Northern Ireland in 1926. An Apprentice Painter by trade, he enlisted in the General Service Corps at Belfast on 24 March 1944 (Medal) before transferring to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers on 2 November 1944. He would see active service in Palestine from 16 September 1945-4 April 1948 (Medal & clasp), with the 2nd Battalion being a part of the 9th Independent Brigade. On returning home for leave, his application to join the Parachute Regiment was accepted on 19 May, having qualified as a parachutist at R.A.F. Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire. Serving in West Germany, December 1948-September 1949, Daly would also serve in the Canal Zone with the Middle Eastern Land Forces. The 16 Parachute Brigade Group landed at Cyprus aboard *Triumph* and *Warrior* in June 1951 before moving to Egypt in the Autumn until April 1952. On returning home, Daly transferred back to the Royal Irish Fusiliers in August 1953.

Despatched to Korea from 14 May 1954-7 January 1955 (Medal), the Royal Irish Fusiliers would go direct to East Africa in January 1955. Landing at Mombassa aboard the *Empire Fowey* the Regiment was assigned the area of West Abedare's and the Rift Valley. They spent their time hunting terrorist bandits in the Kinangops and forests, including Operation "Dante", July 1955 (Medal). Having completed his 12 years' service, Daly was discharged on 23 March 1956. He had served for over half of that time on overseas postings and one assesment states:

'A first class, well disciplined soldier. He is industrious, self reliant, honest and trustworthy. Has a good sense of humour and is quite a sportsman. Possessed boundless energy. A good round reliable man.'

Sold with the named card boxes of issue for the named Medals, an Order of Buffaloes Badge, gilt and enamel, reverse inscribed, 'Bro. Patrick Daly, initiated 7.10.53, Faugh-a-Ballagh Lodge', two Certificates of Service, Parachute wings and cloth badges, all housed in a file of copied research.

467 Pair: **Corporal L. Gatt, Army Catering Corps, late Prince of Wales's Own**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (23658915 Pte. L. Gatt. P.W.O.); Campaign Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (23658915 Cpl. L. Gatt. ACC.), *good very fine* (2)

£140-180

468 Pair: **Corporal A. R. A. Best, Royal Armoured Corps (R.A.C.)**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (19036388 Cpl. A. R. A. Best. RAC.); U.N. Medal, UNFICYP riband, mounted court-style as worn, *very fine* (2)

£120-140

Arthur R. A. Best was born in Lambeth, London in March 1929 and enlisted in the R.A.C. in 1946.

x469 Pair: **Major W. G. Patterson, Life Guards**

General Service 1918-62, E.I.I.R., one clasp, Arabian Peninsula (Lt. W. G. Patterson. L.G.); United Nations Medal for Cyprus, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine and scarce to rank and Regiment* (2)

£600-800



William Garry Patterson was born at Newbury in 1932. Commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Life Guards on 28 April 1951, he was advanced to Lieutenant on 24 March 1956.

The Life Guards served in the Arabian Peninsula during the 1957-59 Jebel-Akhdar War (Medal & clasp), reaching Aden on 4 September 1958. Equipped with Ferret Mk. II and Saladin armoured cars, they formed part of a small British force sent to assist 22 S.A.S. under Major John Watts. Britain had pledged to support the Sultan of Muscat's attempts to subdue an Egyptian-inspired nationalist uprising led by the Iman of Oman. Vital to British interests was the oil-rich Buraimi Oasis, owned by the Sultan but threatened by the rebels. On 25 January 1959, Watts' force launched a highly successfully attack on rebel forces in the Jebel Akhdar mountains, defeating the insurgency. Patterson was promoted to Temporary Captain on 9 March, and Captain on 24 March 1960.

Cyprus was meanwhile plagued by conflict between the Greek and Turkish communities. In 1959, the British government installed the Greek Orthodox Archbishop Makarios as President of an independent republic within the Commonwealth. The British retained military bases at Episkopi, Dhekelia and R.A.F. Akrotiri, and hammered out a constitution for the new republic that protected minority rights. The Turkish minority were still unhappy with this outcome, and over Christmas 1963 they attacked Greek settlements. Makarios called for a Commonwealth Peace-Keeping Force. Patterson commanded 'C' Squadron, Life Guards during the Cyprus campaign (Medal). Comprising 90 men with 22 Ferrets and 8 Land Rovers, 'C' Squadron flew the 2,000 miles from England to Nicosia in R.A.F. Beverlys and Argosys, arriving on 28 January 1964. Initially based at Camp Elizabeth with 16 Independent Parachute Brigade, the squadron moved to suppress an uprising in the north of the island and detached a troop to protect a Turkish orphanage in Nicosia. (*Challengers & Chargers*, refers)

'C' Squadron came under heavy fire while attempting to keep the roads open around Nicosia. This was imperative humanitarian work, as many Turkish villagers were in danger of starving. Both sides became hostile towards the Peace-Keepers. Corporal of Horse King had to return fire with his Browning when attacked by Turkish irregulars, while 2nd Lieutenant Law had an entire Sterling magazine fired at him by a Greek. Corporal of Horse Harding was held up at pistol-point by another Greek, who jumped onto the engine-deck of his Ferret. A photograph of this incident was seized upon by British journalists; it led to the electrification of Ferrets' hulls. The Life Guards returned home in August, after a gruelling tour.

Having served on a posting with the Ministry of Defence during 1965-66 and advanced to Major in 24 March 1967, Patterson retired the following month.

Postscript

Patterson married Hon. Sarah Monson, daughter of the 10th Baron Monson at St. Peter's, Eaton Square in June 1958. The marriage, which included a guard of honour, was covered in *The Sketch*. Their first daughter would marry Leopold Graf von Bismarck, whilst the third married the 6th Baron Rayleigh. He married for the second time, to Hon. Fiona Corbett, daughter of the 2nd Baron Rowallan in 1974, with issue of one son. Major Patterson died on 11 June 2010; sold with copied photographs and research.

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Four: Rifleman R. Mason, Royal Green Jackets



General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (23835755 Rfn. R. Mason. 1 Green. Jackets.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (23835755 Rfn. R. Mason. 1 Green. Jackets.), unofficial rivets; U.N. Cyprus; Malaya, Pingat Jasa Malaysia, mounted court-style for display, *very fine* (4)

£200-240

Richard Mason enlisted in the Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry in 1958, shortly before their amalgamation to form the Green Jackets Brigade. Having initially served at home, he was deployed to the Far East with 'B' Company aboard the S.S. *Nevassa*, arriving at Penang in April 1962. Over the course of the following years, he would see active service across the region. Interestingly, when the order for mobilisation came to Penang in December 1962, in order to put down the Brunei revolt, Mason was one of 4 Riflemen who managed to miss the train to Singapore. They thankfully made it in time to board H.M.S. *Tiger* which took them up to Brunei and into action. The Green Jackets served with the 99th Gurkha Infantry Brigade, completing three tours in total. He would see further active service in Borneo, Western Sarawak and Cyprus, besides West Germany and Canada. Having been discharged in 1969, Mason had worn three different cap Badges in his 12 years' service; sold with cap badges, unit cloth badges and housed within a file of copied research.

471 Pair: **Bombardier S. Parnell, Royal Artillery**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (19046391 Sgt. S. Parnell, R.A.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Malay Peninsula, Borneo (19046391 Bmdr. S. Parnell, R.A.), mounted as worn, *edge bruising, generally very fine* (2)

£80-120

472 Three: **Major (Matron) J. S. Smith, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps**



Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (Capt J S Smith QARANC); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; Jubilee 2002, mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine*, together with the recipient's Kuwait Liberation Medal 1991, 4th Class and Saudi Arabian Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991 (5)

£280-320



Janet Stirling Smith is understood to have served at the Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot before being commissioned Lieutenant (Sister) on 19 February 1990. She served at 32 Field Hospital, British Military Hospital Hanover, Germany before deploying to the Gulf War in October 1990, during which time she was promoted Captain (Senior Sister). Having returned from the Gulf, Smith served at King Edward's Military Hospital in the Falkland Islands in February before again seeing active service in Bosnia. Promoted Major (Matron) on 1 June 2000, she retired on 18 May 2004 and died on 16 March 2008; sold with named card box of issue for Jubilee 2012, QARANC badges, rank slides and housed in a file of copied research.

- 473 Pair: **Squadron Quarter-Master Sergeant C. D. Whitehouse, Royal Mercian & Lancastrian Yeomanry, late Queen's Own Mercian Yeomanry & Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry**

NATO Medal 1994, Former Yugoslavia; Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., Territorial, with Second Award Bar (24358760 Sgt C. D. Whitehouse QOMY), mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine and scarce rank* (2)

£140-180

Christopher D. Whitehouse enlisted in the Territorial Army around 1976, serving with the Queen's Own Mercian Yeomanry at the rank of Sergeant by the time of earning his Territorial Efficiency Medal. He subsequently saw active service in Bosnia, presumably with 'A' Squadron, Royal Mercian & Lancastrian Yeomanry. They served with the Queen's Royal Irish Hussars as part of the 2nd Canadian Multi National Brigade. Such was the service they provided that the unit won a 'Canadian Forces Unit Commendation', the first overseas commendation to a British unit; sold with three regimental badges and a set of Sergeant's chevrons, housed in a folder of copied research.

- 474 Four: **Corporal D. W. J. Falconer, Worcestershire & Sherwood Foresters Regiment**

United Nations, Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia, with silver number '2' affixed to riband; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25029892 Cpl D W J Falconer WFR); Jubilee 2002, mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine* (4)

£140-180



Falconer and comrades

D. W. J. Falconer likely enlisted in the Worcestershire & Sherwood Foresters in 1994 upon the Regiment's return from Northern Ireland. Having served for around ten years in isolated stations, it was assigned to form part of the Mechanised Brigade, 56 Armoured Infantry Battalion. In this role as part of the Allied Command Europe Rapid Reaction Corps, the unit was the first British one to use the Warrior tank. With initial training complete, Falconer served with 'B' Company before serving an operational tour in Bosnia, May-December 1996. Besides his three tours in Bosnia, Falconer was a talented sportsman. He was part of the team at the International Austrian Patrol Competition, Linz, 25-27 November 1998, placing 3rd from 9 British teams and 31st of 62 teams overall (*Firm & Forester* May 1999, refers).

Further training in Brunei and Belize completed, Falconer served in the 'Close Observation Platoon' for a tour of Northern Ireland during 1991, after which he was posted to the Infantry Training Course. He is understood to have been discharged in early 2003; sold with named card box of issue for the Jubilee 2012, regimental badges and unit patches all housed in a file of copied research.



475 Three: **Able Seaman (Radar Operator) D. P. T. Beckett, Royal Navy**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Gulf (AB (R) D P T Beckett D187173D RN); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (AB (R) D P T Beckett D187173D RN), mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine*

£140-180

Sold with a Royal Navy badge, the recipient's rank identification insignia and housed in a file of copied research.

476 Pair: **Private A. Whitehead, Royal Mercian & Lancastrian Yeomanry**

Operational Service Medal 2000, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (24953939 Pte A Whitehead RMLY); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, ISAF, mounted court-style as worn, *minor edge wear, good very fine* (2)

£200-250

A. Whitehead served as a Warrior driver with the Royal Mercian & Lancastrian Yeomanry, formerly 'B' Squadron, Shropshire Yeomanry. The Regiment is made up of four Sabre Squadrons and a detachment comprising a Reconnaissance Troop and a Command Troop.

Affiliated to the Scots Dragoons Guards, approximately 120 Officers and men of the Regiment served as part of 16 Air Assault Brigade with 2 Para during the Herrick VIII tour, with Whitehead ending the tour with the word 'Warrior' tattooed on his arm in Afghan script; sold with named boxes of issue, three cloth badges and a file of copied research.

477 Pair: **Flying Officer W. G. James, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve**

Cadet Forces Long Service, E.II.R. (Fg. Off. W. G. James. R.A.F.V.R. (T)); Jubilee 2012, *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£70-90

THE W.S.P.U. 'HUNGER STRIKE' MEDAL AWARDED TO MRS L. M. METGE

CELEBRATING A CENTENARY (1918-2018)

'The happiest people I have known have been those who gave themselves no concern about their own souls, but did their uttermost to mitigate the miseries of others.'

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902), a leading figure of the women's rights movement.

This year marks the 100th Anniversary of a number of important events, high on the list being the foundation of the Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918 and the signing of the Armistice on 11 November 1918. Yet another landmark event took place in November 1918: the signing of the Qualification of Women Act on the 21st.

It had been the Great Reform Act of 1832 and the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 that effectively barred women from voting. Their cause had been supported, albeit in a very informal manner, from the start but no real headway was achieved over the coming decades. It took until the 1860s for the first societies to generate discussion into the role of women in civil affairs. One of them, the Kensington Society, was founded in 1865, and numbered Barbara Leigh Smith Bodichon (1827-1891) among its early members. But subsequent attempts to gather signatures in support of amendments to the Acts of Parliament came to no avail.

Until 1903, the women's movement was purely focussed upon working towards change through the constitution. This would quickly change with the arrival of the Women's Social and Political Union (W.S.P.U.) on the scene, when the suffragist was replaced with the suffragette. The faction - controlled by the powerful Pankhurst sisters - mobilised supporters on large marches. Whilst the political sphere generally approved of women's right to vote, the Liberals saw no future in the Act and blocked any vote in the House. Militancy grew.

Soon the Union had three arms in which they might promote the cause:

- Civil Disobedience
- Destruction of Public Property
- Arson or Bombings

In Northern Ireland, Lilian Margaret Metge, the grand-daughter and widow of Members of Parliament, proved to be a particularly keen exponent of the W.S.P.U.'s chosen path, notching up what might be termed a 'home run' after participating in all of the above activities. In fact, as leader of 'The Brutes' in Ireland, she is rightly accepted as one of, if not the most active militant Irish suffragette in history.

Just such activities put the Suffragettes firmly in the public eye; the movement was spreading, and fast, propelled forward by mass marches. Arrests were occurring on a daily basis and resultant hunger strikes added to the publicity, so much so that the Government passed the highly unpopular 'Cat and Mouse' Act of 1913; this the year in which Emily Davison was killed, after throwing herself at the King's horse on Derby Day. Then in March 1914 Mary Richardson slashed the Rokeby Venus and Mrs. Pankhurst led a march to the gates of Buckingham Palace on 21 May - only to face a police baton and see 67 of her supporters arrested, Lilian Metge among them.

With the outbreak of World War One, the struggle was officially ceded on 14 August 1914. Many suffragettes subsequently lent valuable service at home and abroad. Nonetheless, the true road to equality was not finally paved until 1928, with the introduction of the Equality of the Representation of the People Act.

In this, the 100th Anniversary year of that Act, we are pleased to offer the rare 'Medal of Valour' awarded to Lilian Metge, likely one of the last such awards ever made by the W.S.P.U.

478 *'Gentlemen, I know what it is. There is one law for women and another for men. A woman could not get justice here. I'm going home.'*

A forthright Lilian Metge speaks her mind in the dock at Lisburn Courthouse, 8 August 1914.

The historically important Women's Social and Political Union Medal for Valour awarded to Mrs. Lilian Metge, a veteran of the 21 May 1914 march to the gates of Buckingham Palace

It was, however, her subsequent part as a ringleader of 'The Brutes' back in Ireland that gained her lasting notoriety: they bombed Lisburn Cathedral on 31 July 1914. But for the cessation of Suffragette activities in the following month, her resultant incarceration - and hunger strike - may have been of longer duration

Women's Social and Political Union Medal for Valour, silver, 22mm, the obverse inscribed 'Hunger Strike', the reverse inscribed 'Lilian Margaret Metge', hallmarks for Birmingham 1914, the suspension bar engraved, 'August 10th 1914', upper brooch bar inscribed 'For Valour', the reverse with maker's name '*Toye, 57 Theobalds, Rd. London*', with original silk ribbon, generally good very fine and excessively rare, housed in an old *H. T. Lamb, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London* purple leather case

£8,000-10,000

Provenance:

Acquired by the present owner during the 1980s.

Lilian Margaret Metge was born in 1870, the daughter of Richard Grubb of Cahir Abbey, County Tipperary and Killeaton House, County Antrim. Her grandfather was Jonathan Richardson of Glenmore, Liberal Member of Parliament for Lisburn, 1857-63, and she was the second wife of Captain Robert Henry Metge, who died in 1900, having himself been the Member of Parliament for Meath.

Described as a 'tall, straight-backed and stern' woman, Metge appears to have become increasingly involved in the women's movement following the loss of her husband. The suffrage movement in England was essentially represented by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (N.U.W.S.S.), the constitutional arm, and the Women's Social and Political Union (W.S.P.U.), the militant arm. In Ireland, the Irish Women's Franchise League (I.W.F.L.) was founded in 1908 by Hanna Sheehy Skeffington and acted mainly through its publication, *The Irish Citizen*. An attempt was subsequently made to unite the movement in Ulster, thus a joining of forces with the Irish Women's Suffrage Federation (I.W.S.F.). The latter had been formed by Metge and L. A. Wallington in 1910; Metge onetime served as President and Secretary of Federation.

By 1912, Metge - 'an active and able agitator' - was becoming the leading voice of Irish suffrage, representing the I.W.S.F. at the International Women's Congress at Budapest and regularly reporting for *The Irish Citizen*. In April 1914, however, she resigned her membership of both the Lisburn Suffrage Society and I.W.S.F., for she had been joined in Ireland by Dorothy Evans of the W.S.P.U. and intended to play a more militant role. That intention was perhaps echoed in her parting words to the I.W.S.F.:

'I have never done a militant act but whatever the future may hold the only possible dishonour would be in having seen the vision yet turned back.'

Metge was subsequently among the 200-strong W.S.P.U. deputation of the W.S.P.U. that attempted to charge Buckingham Palace on 21 May 1914. Kate Fry, a witness to the events, wrote in her diary:

'In the afternoon I went to Buckingham Palace to see the Women's deputation - led by Mrs. Pankhurst which went to try and see the King. It was simply awful - oh! Those poor pathetic women - dresses half torn off - hair down, hats off, covered with mud and paint and some dragged along looking in the greatest agony.'

But the wonderful courage of it all. One man led along - collar torn off - face streaming with blood - he had gone to protect them. Fancy not arresting them until they got into that state. It is the most wicked and futile persecution because they know we have got to have 'Votes' - and to think they have got us to this state - some women thinking it necessary and right to do the most awful burnings etc. in order to bring the question forward.

Oh what a pass to come to in a so-called civilised country. I shall never forget those poor dear women.





The walk to the dock

The attitude of the crowd was detestable - cheering the police and only out to see the sport. Just groups of women here and there sympathising, as I was. I saw Mrs Merivale Mayer, Miss Bessie Hatton and a good many women I knew by sight. I stayed until there was nothing more to be seen. The crowds were kept moving principally by the aid of a homely water cart. It was very awful.

Mrs. Pankhurst herself was arrested at the gates of the Palace. I did not see her but she must have passed quite close to me. I went to Victoria and had some tea and tried to get cool, but I felt very sick. The King could have done something to prevent it all being so horrible - he isn't much of a man.'

Metge was one of 67 who were arrested on that day, no doubt having faced Police batons by the gates of the Palace. Her resolve was far from broken: 'I see now how militants are made.'

In July she was again arrested, back in Belfast for the trial of Evans and Muir, during which Metge was caught smashing windows at the courthouse. Evans herself was imprisoned and went onto hunger strike, being discharged on medical grounds to the care of Metge and other friends on 26 July 1914.

A bigger plan had clearly been afoot for some time, for their most infamous act took place in the very early hours of 31 July. *The Ulster Echo* takes up the story:

'Shortly after two o'clock this morning an explosion occurred in the Church of Ireland Cathedral, Lisburn, wrecking a large stained glass window and tearing a hole in the floor. The Police, attracted by the noise discovered a quantity of Suffragette literature. A later message states that directly underneath the large stained-glass window of the church a fairly large hole was discovered, while on the ground were fragments of masonry and broken glass scattered about. Each section of the window, from the sill to the top, bore evidence of the shock. The window is believed to be at least 300 years old.'

Soon after Metge - together with Evans, Carson and Wickham - was arrested on suspicion of the crime. None gave a statement having been charged and cautioned. A mob had gathered outside her house on Seymour Street, hurling both abuse and missiles when the leader of 'The Brutes' and her three accomplices were arrested. With a special court convened at Lisburn Courthouse on 8 August the women used the classic W.S.P.U. tactics to undermine the proceedings. Between them they attempted to filibuster, spoke over the prosecutor and charged the dock. It was a farce. Metge repeatedly called for the entire case to be dismissed, on one occasion attempting to leave the courtroom, before having to be restrained:

'Gentlemen, I know what it is. There is one law for women and another for men. A woman could not get justice here. I'm going home.'

She did not, for the evidence against them was compelling and clear. Footprints in mud and dew led from the Cathedral to Metge's house. When the house was raided, the four suffragettes were fast asleep, with wet overcoats and muddy boots hanging out to dry. Fuse matches were in their pockets and a fine silk handkerchief was at the scene. Hugh Kirkwood, keeper of Kirkwood's Hardwares recounted at the trial that Metge had visited some months before, claiming to want to buy a new stove. She was dismissed from his store having wanted to 'buy some dynamite to blow up a tree in the garden.'

It would appear that whilst under arrest during the trial, Metge went on her Hunger Strike, with the Medal bearing the date '10 August 1914'. With war being declared on 4 August, the trial continued until 12 August, when the Home Secretary called a truce and remitted all suffragette sentences and the unconditional release off all those on trial. Emmeline Pankhurst called for the cessation of all militant activity by the W.S.P.U. on 14 August 1914.

Metge remained a member of the W.S.P.U. and continued to write for *The Irish Citizen*. She settled in south Dublin, died in 1954 and is buried in Deansgrange Cemetery.

AWARDS FOR GALLANT OR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

479

'May 1st [1940] dawned ominously fine and clear. In the bright sunshine the thawing snow sparked. It was a breathtaking vision of spring beauty, had there been anyone to appreciate it. Instead, with daylight the Stukas were back to make all hideous as they snarled down out of the blue sky. The anti-aircraft ships Calcutta and Auckland were the centre of their attention as they lay off the town of Aandalsnes. With steadily increasing fury the attacks continued all day. By 4 in the afternoon, when a big formation of Stukas made a most determined effort to eliminate them in an attack lasting for half an hour, their ammunition was nearly exhausted. Though both ships were still whole at the end of it, prudence as well as peremptory orders from the C.-in-C. made a withdrawal necessary. The ships were to be preserved for the vital operations impending ...'

Narvik, by Captain Donald McIntyre, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., refers.

A fine Second World War Norway 1940 operations D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Acting Leading Seaman A. F. J. Simcox, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallantry under relentless air attack in H.M.S. *Auckland*



Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (J. 107397 A. F. J. Simcox, A./L.S., H.M.S. *Auckland*); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J. 107397 A. F. J. Simcox, A./L.S., H.M.S. *Excellent*), *one or two edge bruises, generally very fine and better* (7)

£800-1,000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 25 June 1940:

'For courage and resource in operations on the Norwegian coast.'

Albert Fredrick Joel Simcox was born at Portsmouth, Hampshire on 22 December 1907 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in June 1923.

An Able Seaman serving in the sloop H.M.S. *Auckland* on the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, he remained similarly employed until September 1940, and gained appointment to Acting Leading Seaman in the same period. It was in this capacity that he won his D.S.M. for courage and resource in operations on the Norwegian coast during Operation "Sickle" in 1940, when, under relentless air attack, *Auckland* lent valuable service in landing and evacuating our marines and troops.

Her first such outing was during Operation "Primrose", when she landed a party of marines at Alesund on 17 April. Next assigned to A.A. duties, *Auckland* came under continuous air attack in making her way up a fjord to Namsos to relieve the destroyer *Nubian*. Her arrival - undamaged - has been described as miraculous. A few days later - and having been damaged by a bomb hit on the 20th

- she returned to the U.K. to replenish her ammunition. Back on station on A.A. duties off Aandalsnes by the 30th, and as cited above, she came under relentless air attack from Stukas on the following day. Nonetheless, she assisted in the ongoing embarkation of troops and was in fact the last ship to depart the embattled harbour on the 3rd.

Following a spell at the gunnery establishment *Excellent*, where he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in January 1941, Simcox joined H.M.S. *Rockingham* in the following month and was still serving in her at the year's end; *Rockingham*, a U.S. lend-lease destroyer, was assigned to the 1st and 8th Escort Groups for convoy work in the Atlantic. Simcox's subsequent wartime appointments remain unknown and he finally came ashore as a Petty Officer in May 1953. He was later a licensed victualler in Plymouth; sold with copied research.

480 **A Second War D.S.M. group of five awarded to Chief Engineman G. Christians, Royal Navy**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (Ch. Engmn. G. Christians. Lt/Kx. 109929), officially engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. Oak Leaf, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5)

£600-800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 April 1945.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 16 January 1945.

Gerard Christians, a native of Edinburgh was serving as Chief Engineman aboard the minesweeper *BYMS-2188* at the time of winning the above distinctions. Commanded by Skipper R. E. Hannaford, R.N.R., *2188* was commissioned in March 1943 and originally operated out of Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland.



BYMS-2188: she lent valuable service off the French and Dutch coasts 1944-45

Recalled to the U.K. for the Normandy landings, she lent valuable service off Utah beach and, as per Christians's 'mention', off Cherbourg in early July 1944; two minesweepers were lost in the latter operations. His subsequent award of the D.S.M. reflected equally hazardous mine work clearance off Holland in the period October-November 1944, and in similar operations to clear the estuary of the Scheldt.

- 481 An impressive post-war B.E.M. group of eight awarded to Chief Engine Room Artificer L. B. Woodcock, Royal Navy



British Empire Medal, E.I.R., Military Division (E.R.A. 2 Lawrence B. Woodcock, C/MX. 66087); 1949-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (C/MX. 66087 L. B. Woodcock, B.E.M., C.E.R.A., R.N.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (MX. 66087 L. B. Woodcock, C.E.R.A., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.I.R., with Second Award Bar (MX. 66087 L. B. Woodcock, B.E.M., A./C.E.R.A., H.M.S. Caledonia), *one or two severe edge bruises, otherwise generally very fine or better* (8)

£400-500

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1954.

Lawrence Bernard Woodcock was awarded his B.E.M. in respect of services in H.M.S. *Pincher*, a fisheries protection vessel.

- 482 A scarce Victorian M.S.M. pair awarded to Drum Major J. Willis, 40th Regiment, whose presentation pocket-watch and Account Book accompany the medals

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1860 to 1864 (3348 J. Willis, 40th Regt.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R. (3348. Drum Major. J. Willis. Late 40th. Foot), *the first polished, nearly very fine, the second good very fine* (2)

£800-1,000

John Willis was born in 1840 at Drinagh, County Cork, Ireland. He enlisted in the 40th Regiment at Cork aged 14, and at this point stood at 4 feet 6 inches. Appointed Drummer in January 1855, he landed with the Regiment in New Zealand in July 1860 and did not return to England until September 1866. Promoted Drum Major in October 1870, he was awarded his M.S.M. and an annuity of £10 in 1883. His discharge papers state he had served '...in the Australian Colonies (4 years), New Zealand (6 years) and the West Indies (6 years)'.

Sold with the recipient's pocket-watch, by *Dent, 61 Strand & 34 Royal Exchange, London*, 47mm, silver case with hallmarks for London 1878. Numbered '39800' upon the white enamel face, reverse of the movement attractively engraved 'Presented by the Sergeants of the 40th Regt. to Drum Major John Willis as a small token of their esteem on his leaving for discharge after a service of nearly 25 years. Dum Dum. E1. October 1878.' Housed in an old travel pouch; vellum-bound British Army Account Book spanning his career.

- 483 The Basutoland 1879 operations replica V.C. group worn by Private F. Fitzpatrick, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, late 94th Regiment and Connaught Rangers, including his original Queen's South Africa Medal: according to his great-niece - who was charged with polishing his medals - he wore these very same awards during the course of his civilian employment as a G.P.O. doorkeeper in Glasgow

Decorated for his gallant part in rescuing a wounded officer in the attack on Sekukini's Town on 28 November 1879, he was himself seriously wounded - and taken prisoner - at Bronkhurst Spruit in the First Anglo-Boer War in 1881, the same occasion on which his original V.C. was lost: that Cross was subsequently recovered and returned to the War Office but, as related by M. J. Crook in the *Evolution of the Victoria Cross*, Fitzpatrick had already been issued with an official replacement and 'no attempt was made to exchange this' for the original

Falling on hard times in Malta after taking his discharge in 1888, Fitzpatrick sold his V.C. and South Africa Medal, clasp 1879, and they next appeared in the famous Jourdain Collection in 1906. Here then, following further active service in the Boer War, tangible evidence of his replica V.C. having been worn with pride over many years



Victoria Cross, the reverse of the suspension bar engraved, 'Private Francis Fitzpatrick, 94th Foot', and the reverse centre of the Cross engraved, '28th Novr. 1879', a late 19th century copy; South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Pte. Francis Fitzpatrick, 94th Foot), contemporarily renamed, with additional 'V.C.' inscribed in Gothic script; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (5268 Pte. F. Fitzpatrick, V.C., A. & S. Highrs.), 'V.C.' officially inscribed in Gothic script, mounted as worn, contact marks and polished, generally good fine (3)

£7,000-9,000

Provenance:

M. J. Crook's *Evolution of the Victoria Cross* states:

'The [Fitzpatrick's] V.C. was lost in action against the Boers at Bronker's Spruit, for which reason it was replaced in June 1881 at public expense. Oddly enough, the original Cross was subsequently found, being returned to the War Office in August 1881, but it appears that no attempt was made to exchange this for the replacement Cross then in Fitzpatrick's possession.'

A Victoria Cross and South Africa Medal, clasp 1879, purchased by Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. N. Jourdain at Sotheby's for £42 in 1906, today reside in the collection of the National Army Museum, Chelsea, London.

The replica V.C. and South Africa Medal, clasp, 1879, and original Boer War Medal, as described above, were worn by Fitzpatrick from the early 1900s up until his death in 1933, when he bequeathed them to the first member of his family to serve in the armed forces. Some confusion reigns as to who that was - probably a great nephew - but more certain is the fact that they were sold to a dealer, Joseph Kavanagh of Smithfield, Belfast, in November 1950.

He, in turn, sold them to Alderman Malcolm Mercer, who loaned them to the Belfast Museum. Resultant newspaper reports reached Lieutenant-Colonel Jourdain, who argued that the awards in question - excluding the Queen's South Africa Medal - were replicas. The Alderman, having obtained a professional opinion as to authenticity, was disappointed to learn that the Colonel's suspicions were correct. As a consequence, he withdrew the awards from the Belfast Museum and obtained a refund from Mr. Kavanagh.

V.C. *London Gazette* 23 February 1880. The joint citation states:

'In recognition of their gallant conduct during the attack on Sekukini's Town on 28 November last, in carrying out of action Lieutenant Dewar, 1st Dragoon Guards, when badly wounded. At the time when he received his wound, Lieutenant Dewar had with him only Private Flawn and Fitzpatrick, and six of the Native Contingent, and, being incapable of moving without assistance, the natives proceeded to carry him down the hill, when about 30 of the enemy appeared in pursuit about 40 yards in the rear, whereupon the men of the Native Contingent deserted Lieutenant Dewar, who must have been killed but for the devoted gallantry of Privates Flawn and Fitzpatrick, who carried him alternately, one covering the retreat and firing on the enemy.'



Francis Fitzpatrick was born at Clontibret, Co. Monaghan, Ireland in 1859, the son of James and Margaret Fitzpatrick, and enlisted in the 94th Regiment at Newry in 1876.

Embarked for South Africa, and following the end of the Zulu War, he was actively engaged in the operations of the Basuto War in November-December 1879 and, as cited above, was awarded the V.C. for his gallant rescue of Lieutenant Dewar of the 1st Dragoon Guards in the attack on Sekukini's Town. The Basuto Chief's stronghold was considered impregnable, but his warriors faced formidable odds, Sir Garnet Wolseley having assembled a sizeable force of Imperial and Colonial



Sekukini's Town, 28 November 1879: Fitzpatrick and Flawn rescue Lieutenant Dewar of the 1st Dragoon Guards

troops. Aside from the regulars of the 21st, 80th and 94th Regiments, Sekukini was up against 800 Colonial troops and several thousand native levies. At 6 a.m. on 28 November 1879, Wolseley launched a three-pronged attack, with Fitzpatrick and the 94th taking the centre:

‘The infantrymen with fixed bayonets charged. Thousands of knees pounding in unison had the sound of a roaring surf. It seemed in harmony with the fusillades, the screams and yells, and the skirls of pipers - the very breath of the battle. The pipers stood at the foot of the hill beating the ground with their feet while playing with fiendish energy ...’

It took three hours - at a cost of British casualties of 13 killed and 35 wounded - for the stronghold to be overrun.

Both Fitzpatrick and Flawn were presented with their V.C.s by Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Anstruther, commanding the 94th Regiment, at Lydenburg in the Transvaal on 17 September 1880.

Both, too, went on to see action at Bronkhurst Spruit in the First Anglo-Boer War in 1881, where they were taken prisoner. Fitzpatrick was wounded and left for dead and, it is said, had his V.C. taken by another soldier on the same occasion. He was issued with an official replacement in June 1881, about the time the 94th Regiment was re-mustered as the 2nd Battalion of the Connaught Rangers.

Fitzpatrick, who returned to England in 1882, subsequently transferred to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and was discharged in May 1888. At the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War, after he is said to have fallen on hard times working as a groom in Malta, he enlisted in the 3rd Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, and saw further active service in Cape Colony (Medal & 2 clasps).

Fitzpatrick, who had married Esther (nee Breen), a Glasgow girl, settled in the city on taking his discharge in 1902 and found employment as a Post Office doorkeeper. He died at 49 Blythwood Street, Glasgow on 13 July 1933, aged 74 years, and was buried in an unmarked grave at Kentigern's Cemetery.

'Remember, men, the eyes of Lancashire are watching you today!'

The battle cry of Lieutenant-Colonel W. MacCarthy O'Leary, commanding officer of the South Lancashire Regiment, before the decisive attack on Pieter's Hill on 27 February 1900

An impressive Boer War D.S.O. group of three awarded to Colonel R. H. Dempster-Hall, 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, who assumed command of the Battalion on the death of the gallant O'Leary at Pieter's Hill and led them throughout the remainder of the War

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Lt. Col. R. H. Hall, D.S.O., S. Lanc: R.); King's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. Col. R. H. Hall, D.S.O., S. Lanc: R.), mounted cavalry-style as worn, *good very fine*

£1,800-2,200

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901.

Reginald Hawkins Hall-Dempster was born in March 1854, son of Captain Henry Hall, 1st Madras Light Cavalry. Educated at Wellington and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Hall was



commissioned Lieutenant in the South Lancashire Regiment in November 1873. Having served as Adjutant from January 1883-January 1888, he was promoted Captain, July 1883 and Major, March 1893.

Boer War - Command on Pieter's Hill

Hall landed in the Cape aboard the *Canada* on 20 December 1899, as second-in-command of the 1st Battalion to Lieutenant-Colonel William MacCarthy O'Leary. Present for the operations towards the Relief of Ladysmith, 17-24 January 1900, including Spion Kop and afterwards at Vaal Kranz, the decisive action on 27 February would see Hall take command of the Battalion.

In one of the final battles required to clear the path to Ladysmith, Conan Doyle takes up the story in *The Great Boer War*:

'Of the three Boer hills which had to be taken the nearest was now in the hands of the British. The furthest was that on which the Irish Brigade was still crouching, ready at any moment for a final spring which would take them over the few hundred yards which separated them from the trenches.

Between the two intervened a central hill, as yet untouched. Could we carry this the while position would be ours. Now for the final effort! Turn every gun upon it, the guns of Monte Christo, the guns of Hlangwane! Turn every rifle upon it - the rifles of Barton's men, the rifles of Hart's men, the carbines of the distant cavalry! Scalp its crown with the machine-gun fire!

And now up with you, Lancashire men, Norcott's men! The summit or a glorious death, for beyond that hill your suffering comrades are waiting for you! Put every bullet and every man and all of fire and spirit that you are worth into this last hour; for if you fail now you have failed forever, and if you win, then when your hairs are white your blood will still run warm when you think of that morning's work. The long drama had drawn to an end, and one short day's work is to show what that end was to be.

But there was never a doubt of it. Hardly for one instant did the advance waver at any point of its extended line. It was the supreme instant of the Natal campaign, as, wave after wave, the long long lines of infantry went shimmering up the hill.

'Remember, men, the eyes of Lancashire are watching you,' cried the gallant MacCarthy O'Leary. The old 40th swept on, but his dead body marked the way which they had taken.'

So it was, at the point just short of victory that the command passed to Hall. He was to be commanding officer for the victory which Buller sent the telegraphic dispatch on 28 February stating 'The main position was magnificently carried out by the South Lancashire's about sunset.'

Hall would command the Battalion until March 1901 and again from November 1901-May 1902. Awarded the D.S.O., which was sent from London to Lord Roberts in South Africa and presented by Lieutenant-General Littleton at Newcastle on 28 April 1902, Hall was also thrice 'mentioned' (*London Gazette* 8 February & 10 September 1901, 29 July 1902, refer). Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 10 February 1904, he retired with the rank of Colonel on 3 August the same year, donating the famous painting of the Battle at Pieter's Hill by Private J. A. Lamb to the regiment. The painting to this day resides with The Duke of Lancaster's Regiment, Lancashire Infantry Museum, Preston. He assumed the name Dempster-Hall in 1918 via deed poll from his cousin, Miss Helen Hawkins-Dempster of Dunnichen. J.P. for County Forfar and a keen shot and golfer, Hall-Dempster died on 17 May 1922; sold with copied research.

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An impressive and unique C.I.E., O.B.E. group of six to Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Bayley, 15th Lancers, late Scottish Rifles, a long-served Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governors of India and the only recipient of the A.G.S. for his Regiment

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 3rd type neck badge, gold and enamel, in *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.), Military Division, Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1917; Kaisar-I-Hind, E.VII.R., 2nd class, silver, complete with top suspension brooch, *this with pin removed to facilitate mounting*; Order of St. John, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (Capt. E. C. Bayley. 15th Lancers.); Delhi Durbar 1911, these last five mounted court-style as worn, *generally good very fine* (6)

£1,600-1,800

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 12 December 1911.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 30 May 1919.

Edward Charles Bayley was born at Edinburgh in December 1867, fourth son of George Bayley, a Writer to the Signet. Educated privately and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles in 1887. Transferred to the 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), Indian Army in 1890, he was appointed Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh in 1899, a position he held for a further two years. He earned the rare accolade of a unique A.G.S. with clasp 'Somaliland 1902-04' to the 15th Lancers before reverting to be appointed Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in 1907. Whilst holding this post he would be awarded the C.I.E. (1911), Kaisar-I-Hind (1910) and Delhi Durbar Medal.



Bayley was awarded the O.B.E. on the conclusion of the Great War and retired in 1920, having held his position of Private Secretary for 13 years. A keen shot and golfer, he died on 26 April 1924 and is buried in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh.

Sold by Order of the Recipient's Daughter

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'Livens was the typical inventor. His equipment as one remembers it was an old club blazer with numerous pockets out of which explosives of all kinds, fuses, wire and gadgets would emerge and hey presto! the most surprising detonation would occur in disconcerting places.'

'On one occasion he brushed aside all opposition at Victoria Station and filled a Pullman car with miles of rubber pipes and boxes of heavy gun-metal castings, and on reaching Boulogne he telegraphed the Quartermaster-General personally for the immediate supply of 20 lorries - which he got!

'Who is the damned man Livens? a furious voice asked me on the telephone; and when supplying the soft answer I could not help thinking that there was a lot more trouble to come.'

Sir Donald Banks and Major-General Foulkes share their memories.

The historically important Great War D.S.O., M.C. group of five awarded to Captain W. H. Livens, Royal Engineers, who was always 'fertile in new ideas' and made ground-breaking advances in chemical warfare

Initially assigned a clerical role, his 'inventive genius' came to the fore when disastrous mishandling of gas at the battle of Loos inspired him to develop safer and more accurate chemical weapons, services for which he was twice decorated and thrice mentioned in despatches

Chief among them was his gas-firing 'Livens Projector', a weapon comprised of a mortar firing gas canisters. Combining the advantages of gas clouds and gas shells, it proved decisive at La Boisselle and Messines Ridge and was subsequently taken up by military forces throughout the world

Livens' most notorious invention, however, was his 'Flame Projector', one of which was recently the subject of a detailed excavation led by the historian Peter Barton. A fearsome presence on the Western Front, the giant flamethrower proved to be pivotal to British success in the Mametz sector during the Battle of the Somme



Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, in *Garrard & Co., 24 Albemarle St.* case of issue; Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved, 'Capt. W. H. Livens. M.C. R.E. Loos. Sept. 25th & 27th 1915'; 1914-15 Star (Capt. W. H. Livens. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. W. H. Livens. R.E.), *the obverse centre of the D.S.O. a little loose, generally good very fine or better* (5)

£3,000-4,000



Livens – always ‘fertile in new ideas’ – with his oil and gas projector: it was taken up by military forces across the globe

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

M.C. *London Gazette* 11 January 1916.

William Howard Livens was born in March 1889 at Lincoln, the only son of Frederick Howard Livens, J.P. Educated at Oundle School and Christ's College, Cambridge, he became Captain of the Cambridge Rifle Team. A crack shot, he broke several records in competitions against Oxford and won the Bargrave Dean Challenge Cup Silver Medal. He graduated with a B.Sc. in Engineering and, after a spell as Assistant Editor for *Country Life*, began training as a civil engineer. The 1911 Census records him living in London at No. 4 The Avenue, West Ealing.

'Bullseye'

Livens applied for a commission in the Royal Engineers on 4 August 1914, the day Britain declared war on Germany. Commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 30 September, he was assigned a clerical role at Chatham with the Motorcycle Signalling Section. His experience of target shooting gave him an early advantage, as Dr. Edward Hindle's obituary recounts:

'When he paraded for instruction in revolver shooting the sergeant in charge, not knowing his reputation as a shot, carefully explained to him how to load his weapon and take aim and the details of firing. The supposed tyro was then told to fire 10 rounds at the target and after each shot the sergeant kept repeating sympathetically: 'Sorry, Sir, you're not yet on the target.' After the 10 shots had been fired Livens mildly suggested a closer look at the target and all 10 shots had hit the inner bull!'

Eye for an Eye

On 7 May 1915, R.M.S. *Lusitania* was sunk off the Irish coast by a German U-Boat with the loss of 1,198 passengers and crew, including 128 neutral Americans. The atrocity had a profound effect on Livens: Major-General Charles Foulkes, later his commanding officer, attributed Livens' subsequent experiments with chemical weapons to his disgust at the *Lusitania's* sinking (Foulkes 1934, 169). Livens vowed to kill 1,198 German soldiers, a number equal to the civilian deaths on board *Lusitania*.

His vengeful ambitions may also have sprung from the Germans' first use of poison gas at the Second Battle of Ypres, on 22 April. A flagrant breach of Article IV of the 1899 Hague Convention, it drove Livens to anger. He would undoubtedly have agreed with Lieutenant-General Ferguson, Commander of II Corps, who summed up the British response to gas attacks:

'It is a cowardly form of warfare which does not commend itself to me or other English soldiers ... We cannot win this war unless we kill or incapacitate more of our enemies than they do of us, and if this can only be done by our copying the enemy in his choice of weapons, we must not refuse to do so.'

Hoping to break the deadlock of trench warfare, Allied commanders spent the summer of 1915 planning an offensive at Loos. On 6 September, a commanders' conference headed by Lord Haig ruled that poison gas would form part of the British attack, planned for 25 September. On the morning of the attack, Haig sent his A.D.C. to the front line and instructed him to test the wind direction by lighting a cigarette. Once the wind proved favourable, chlorine gas was released from cylinders positioned just in front of the British trenches. The resultant noxious cloud drifted towards German lines and the attack began. Then the wind changed direction, with calamitous results.

Clearly, a safer and more reliable method of employing gas had to be found. British artillery experimented with gas-filled shells; while these were more accurate, the amount of gas they released on impact was negligible. What was needed was a means of 'projecting' into a precise area the highest possible concentration of gas. To this end and on his own initiative, Livens began experiments. He fitted out makeshift laboratories at his Chatham barracks and made designs in his bedroom. Using vacant land by the Thames Estuary as a firing range, he began developing flamethrowers and mortars for projecting oil and gas.

Command - 'Z' Company

After Loos, Livens evolved ways of making the existing system of delivering gas more efficient. He introduced long rubber hoses which could be fitted to gas cylinders, thereby allowing the gas to be released at an optimum location. He developed manifolds to connect four cylinders to a single hose.

Major-General Foulkes of the Royal Engineers was impressed by Livens, regarding him as a 'go-getter'. Livens' inventive zeal often bordered on the fanatical, as Foulkes later recounted:

'On one occasion he brushed aside all opposition at Victoria Station and filled a Pullman car with miles of rubber pipes and boxes of heavy gun-metal castings, and on reaching Boulogne he telegraphed the Quartermaster-General personally for the immediate supply of 20 lorries which he got! "Who is the damned man Livens?" a furious voice asked me on the telephone; and when supplying the soft answer I could not help thinking that there was a lot more trouble to come.'

In late 1915 Livens was put in charge of 'Z' Company, Royal Engineers, a special unit tasked with developing Britain's answer to the German flamethrower recently deployed on the Western front. For these services he was to receive a mention in despatches and the Military Cross (*London Gazette*, 1 & 11 January 1916).

With his father's assistance, Livens conceived a pipe 56 feet long and 14 inches in diameter with fuel tanks connected to it. This apparatus could be concealed in a shallow sap beneath no-man's-land and brought within yards of enemy trenches. The pipe terminated in a small nozzle hidden beneath the ground, which before an attack was pushed upwards through the earth by a hydraulic jack and pointed at the enemy. At the desired moment, piston-driven compressed gas was forced into the fuel chamber, pushing fuel along the pipe. As the fuel spewed out from the surface nozzle it was set ablaze by the 'Igniting Torch', a gas generator filled with a mixture one part calcium carbide and two parts calcium phosphide. If this failed, Livens recommended that a man with a 'torch' consisting of a can filled with burning cotton waste could stand beneath the nozzle and ignite the oil jet as it passed over his head! Either way the effect was utterly terrifying, as period photographs testify.

Manufactured entirely in Lincoln on the premises of *Ruston, Proctor & Co.*, the 'Livens Flame Projector' went from drawing board to the Western Front in just 25 weeks. Livens wrote a comprehensive manual for his invention, in which he states: 'The projector is most effective when placed so that the head rises through the earth about 40 to 50 metres from the strong point to be attacked. At this distance the sweep of fire is sufficient to render untenable enemy trenches and works on a front of about 100 metres and for a depth behind the front line of about 60 metres.'

The effective range of Livens' weapon thus exceeded 100 metres, and with a fuel capacity of 1,090 litres it fired three 10-second bursts or 'shots'. Livens found that adding diesel to the fuel mixture made it stick to anything it touched. Diesel's other advantage was that it kept burning long after the initial discharge, causing the enemy maximum discomfort. Livens designed the surface nozzle so that it swivelled left and right, raking German trenches in all directions. It was very much a psychological weapon, as the historian Peter Barton has observed:

'The idea was to fill the enemy with terror. It was a weapon, not of mass destruction, but of mass terror, pure and simple. The idea was to force the Germans to keep their heads down long enough for your infantry to cross no-man's-land. They were meant to scare the Germans. It didn't kill that many people. The idea was just to make them so frightened of this horrific thing.'

Four Livens Flame Projectors were employed on 1 July 1916, the first day of the Battle of the Somme. 'Z' Company had spent the previous months perfecting them and practising drills, each Projector requiring a crew of seven men. Royal Engineers tunnelling companies had dug the inclines and saps in which the Projectors were assembled, and by 1 July everything was ready. War Diaries of the Royal Engineers record that on 28 June, a German shell struck one of the inclines to Sap 14, burying the Projector within. It was this Projector which 'Time Team' discovered in 2010 (see 'Time Team' Special 42 (2011) - The Somme's Secret Weapon). Another Projector was also destroyed by shell-fire prior to the battle.

Nevertheless, at 07:30 on 1 July the two remaining Projectors opened-up on the German lines around Mametz. They did not disappoint. Taken completely by surprise, those German soldiers who survived the inferno were forced down into their concrete dugouts. As Livens calculated, each Projector neutralised an area of the German front 100 metres wide, allowing British infantry to cross no-man's-land with very few casualties. Dazed German soldiers emerged from their dugouts to find trenches full of British troops. In marked contrast to the rest of the Somme Offensive, the Allies made rapid progress in the Mametz sector and gained several miles.

As Livens' invention depended on a static front, it became redundant the moment the British line advanced beyond its nozzle: this lack of mobility ran counter to Allied hopes of restoring a war of movement, and ultimately led to the weapon's abandonment. It was rather ironic given that Livens' 'static' weapon had enabled a rapid and successful advance, but Livens was by no means perturbed. He simply moved on to his next invention.



‘Z’ Company operatives and Livens’s famous flamethrower in action

The Livens Oil and Gas Projector

One day during the Somme Offensive, 'Z' Company attacked a well-entrenched party of Germans. When grenades proved unsuccessful in shifting them, Livens threw two 5-gallon oil drums. So effective was the burning oil that Captain H. G. L. Strange wondered whether a container carrying flame to the enemy might be more effective than a complex flamethrower. Livens reflected on the incident, and went on to develop a simple mortar that could throw a 3-gallon oil drum which burst on landing. Major-General Foulkes later wrote:

'[Livens] did this by throwing it out of extemporised mortars which consisted of the ordinary steel containers in which his oil was received ... The mortars were buried in the ground in rows, almost touching each other and with only the muzzles visible above the surface, and in this manner they were set in the required direction ... The drums were filled with oil and cotton-waste, and they were opened up and contents were lighted and scattered by charges of gun-cotton fixed to the surface and detonated through lengths of time fuse which were lighted by the flash from the black powder propellant charge.'

Eighty of Livens' new weapons were used at La Boisselle on 25 July 1916 to support the Australian attack on Pozières. The weapon proved highly successful, and General Gough ordered Livens to produce more. Developed into the 'Livens Oil and Gas Projector', it became known simply as the 'Livens Projector'. A simple tube closed by a hemisphere at one end, it could be buried into the ground at a 45-degree angle with the muzzle pointing towards the enemy. Small and inexpensive, hundreds of these mortars could be lined up in a vast battery in front of the Allied trenches.

In August 1916, Livens modified the weapon to fire canisters of poison gas. This was tried at Thiepval in September 1916 and at Beaumont-Hamel in November. When the canisters burst on impact they delivered a far higher concentration of noxious gas than the 'gas cloud' at Loos, and in a far more precise and targeted manner than was possible by simply opening a row of canisters. Livens' system was much safer for its operators and was not affected by changes in wind direction. For solving these problems Livens received his second mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 4 January 1917, refers).

Though its initial range was only 200 yards, 'Z' Company developed longer mortars capable of reaching 350 and even 1,400 yards. The 1,400-yard version was electrically triggered, enabling its operator to fire it from behind Allied lines using an electric cable. This innovation made it possible to fire thousands of Livens Projectors at once, surprising the Germans and creating a dense gas cloud. Over 6,000 of these new Livens Projectors were fired at Messines Ridge in June 1917, their horrifying impact revealed in this German battlefield report (Spiers 1986, 25):

'The enemy has combined in this new process the advantages of gas clouds and gas shells. The density is equal to that of gas clouds, and the surprise effect of shell fire is also obtained ... Our losses have been serious up to now, as [the enemy] has succeeded, in the majority of cases, in surprising us, and masks have often been put on too late.'

New versions continued to be produced in British munitions factories, their maximum range finally reaching 2,800 yards. The Livens Projector became a standard item of weaponry for British and Empire battalions on the Western Front; total production by the Allies exceeded 150,000 units.

Livens' remarkable contribution to the Allied war effort was recognised with a third mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 11 December 1917, refers) and the award of the Distinguished Service Order in the 1918 New Year's Honours List.

The Livens Oil and Gas Projector was adopted throughout the world. In war-torn 1920s China, Chang Tso-lin, Governor of Manchuria, defeated his rival Feng Yu-hsiang by effectively deploying Livens Projectors. The weapon remained in the British army's arsenal right up to 1940.

Other Weapons

In late 1916, Livens relinquished command of 'Z' Company to become a liaison officer between the Special Brigade of the Royal Engineers, commanded by Major-General Foulkes, and the Ministry of Munitions. He held this post for the last two years of the war.

Foulkes wrote that Livens 'was always full of ideas'. He made several attempts at cutting barbed wire with explosives. He experimented with firing an orange box full of explosives from a hole in the ground in the manner of a fougasse.



Liven's famous gas and oil projector, setting it up in the field and the end result

Since the explosives invariably detonated in mid-air, the experiment failed. Livens tried again by firing explosives from a modified Livens Projector; Major-General Foulkes later recalled:

‘After the shoot, as the spectators approached the target area to observe the effect that had been produced Livens noticed that one drum containing 100lb of ammonal had failed to explode, and he called out ‘Back everybody’ as he led a hasty retreat. I think he considered this the highlight of his military career - the occasion when he barked out an order to an Army Commander (Gough) and was promptly obeyed!’

Livens frequently put himself at great risk and showed no lack of courage during experimental work. Once, while testing a service gas mask against hydrogen sulphide, the gas penetrated immediately. Livens was knocked unconscious but quickly recovered.

After the War

Demobilised on 11 April 1919, Livens continued to acquire fame through his remarkable inventions. In 1920 he applied to the Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors and received an award of £500 for his work on flamethrowers and £4,000 for the Livens Projector and its ammunition.

In 1924, Livens invented an electrically-powered domestic dishwasher. Complete with a front door for loading, a wire rack to hold crockery and a rotating sprayer, Livens’ dishwasher was remarkably modern. Family tradition holds that when his prototype was tried by the family maidservant, she burst into tears as water flooded across the floor. The dishwasher was promptly discarded.

In 1940, when the Germans threatened to invade Britain, Livens joined a team of inventors at the newly-formed Petroleum Warfare Department directed by Sir Donald Banks. Banks said of Livens:

‘[He] was the typical inventor. His equipment as one remembers it was an old club blazer with numerous pockets out of which explosives of all kinds, fuses, wire and gadgets would emerge and hey presto! the most surprising detonation would occur in disconcerting places.’

The ‘blazer’ to which Banks refers would be that of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, of which Livens was an avid member for many years. Inspired by the Livens Projector, the Department evolved a type of mine comprising a 40-gallon steel drum filled with petrol with an electrically detonated propellant charge. Known as a fougasse, this would be dug into a roadside and covered with a camouflage net. The Ammonal-based propellant charge would be detonated as the enemy approached, shooting a flame 60 yards in length. Tens of thousands of flame fougasse drums were deployed, particularly in Normandy, and the weapon remains in army field manuals to this day.

Livens married Elizabeth Price while on leave in 1916, and they had three daughters. Elizabeth died in 1945 and he remarried in 1947.

A keen Spiritualist, Livens was honorary Vice-President of the Spiritualist Association of Great Britain and a great friend of Lord Dowding, who shared the same interests. He died in Hampstead on 1 February 1964. A week later his remains were cremated at Golders Green Crematorium.

The vendors related a great number of humorous and unpublishable tales to the cataloguer, among the former the fact that Ruston & Hornsby - the firm which manufactured Livens Flame Projectors - merged with the German company Siemens in 2003.

Livens’ awards were stolen in a burglary in 1969. Despite replacement campaign medals being issued, several years later the originals were anonymously returned to Livens’ family; the official duplicate campaign awards are included.

Also sold with a comprehensive archive and related awards, comprising:

(i)
Shooting Awards (3): C.U.O.T.C. ‘Lea Medal’ (W. H. Livens Christ’s Coll. 1909.), in Munsey & Co. box of issue; C.U.O.T.C. ‘Long Range Cup’ Medal (W. H. Livens. Christ’s Coll: 1910 Score 205-Possible 225), in *Elkington & Co., 22 Regent St.* box of issue; N.R.A. Bargrave Deane Challenge Cup Silver Medal, in *Elkington & Co., 22 Regent St.* box of issue, with enclosed score card.

(ii)
A copy of Livens’ English-Russian bi-lingual Manual for the Livens Flame Projector, with full diagrams of its component parts.



William Livens, D.S.O., M.C. (1889-1964), sporting his much-loved Royal Thames Yacht Club blazer

(iii)

15 remarkable postcards showing the Livens Projector at various battles during the Great War, and 14 Great War aerial photographs of sections of the front line at Vimy Ridge, wrapped in a handwritten 'key' and enclosed in an official envelope marked 'On His Majesty's Service'.

(iv)

An extensive album containing photographs of Livens Projectors at various stages of their development; 13 assorted photographs of Livens, the Livens Projector, and Ruston & Hornsby; 6 family photographs, including one of Livens' wedding at St. Clement Danes, enclosed in an attractive envelope marked 'Kind Thoughts'.

(v)

Three obituaries of Livens copied from various newspapers, written by Sir Harold Hartley (The Times, 5 February 1964), Major-General C. H. Foulkes, and Dr. Edward Hindle.

Recommended viewing:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a2pGoz4ZDgE> (*Time Team Special 42*)

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Spiers, E., *Chemical Warfare* (Hong Kong, 1986).

x487

A Great War D.C.M., M.M. pair awarded to Company Quarter-Master Sergeant L. H. Colbran, Royal Army Service Corps

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (M2-079630 C.Q.M. Sjt: L. H. Colbran. A.S.C.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (M2-079630 C.Q.M. Sjt: L. H. Colbran. A.S.C.), *light edge bruising, good very fine* (2)

£600-800

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

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while in charge of a heavy artillery ration dump during an enemy attack. When ordered to burn his dump, he said he would rather wait to the last minute, and remained for three days under heavy shell fire, and succeeded in getting all ordnance and other stores away. He issued what rations he had to troops, who, but for him, would have gone without food.’

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 July 1918.

Lionel Hyde Colbran was born at Bournemouth, Hampshire in 1877. A Motor Driver living in Manor Park, Essex, he enlisted in the Royal Army Service Corps on 24 April 1915 and served in France from 31 March 1916 (entitled to Pair), before being invalided home on 1 December 1916. Having been advanced Company Quarter-Master Sergeant by July 1917, he also gained a ‘mention’ (*London Gazette*, 26 December 1917, refers) before being discharged on 12 June 1919. Prior to his discharge, Colbran was injured at Brussels in April 1919, the result of:

‘...taking weight of a trap door on his raised hand’.

Sold with copied service papers and other research.

488

A landmark ‘Retreat from Mons’ D.C.M. group of six awarded to Captain W. Harrison, South Lancashire Regiment, the Regiment’s first D.C.M. of the War and the only such award for 1914

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (7656 Sjt: W. Harrison. 2/S. Lanc: Regt.); 1914 Star, with slide-on clasp (7656 Sjt: W. Harrison. 2/S. Lanc: Regt.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (7656 Sjt. W. Harrison. S. Lan. Regt.); Defence Medal 1939-45 (Captain W. Harrison. D.C.M.), impressed ‘Boots-style’ naming; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. 1st issue (3644312 W.O.II. W. Harrison. P. W. Vols.), mounted as worn, *heavy contact marks, nearly very fine* (6)

£1,000-1,200

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 17 December 1914:

‘At Mons, on 24th August, finding he could not work his machine-gun under cover, he placed it exposed on the parapet, and worked it single handed under heavy fire.’

William Harrison served with the 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment during the Great War. Having been mobilised at Tidworth, the Battalion formed part of the 7th Brigade, 3rd Division and moved to Southampton on 13 August. Arriving at Le Havre on the S.S. *Lapwing* on 14 August 1914, they moved through the lines and billeted at a railway station on 22 August. Moved forward to Ciply on 23 August, they took up defensive positions on a low ridge between Ciply and Frameries, being assisted by Belgian civilians to dig in for what would be their first engagement of the war. Little did they know, they were facing an advance from an entire German Division the next morning. Captain von Brandis, 24th (Brandenburg) Division takes up the story in *Military Operations - France and Belgium 1914*:

‘Our artillery is to prepare the assault. A continuous stream of gun and howitzer shell thunders out, hurtling and howling over our heads, and bursting in dust and smoke on the edge of the village [Frameries]. No human beings could possibly live there. At 7am six companies of the regiment advance to the attack. We remain impatiently in reserve.

If we thought that the English had been shelled enough to be storm-ripe, we were fairly mistaken. They met us with well-aimed fire.’

It was exactly that resolve displayed by Harrison, who gamely took to the open to beat off the advance. Whilst British troops fell back all around under the immense weight of an attack by an entire German division, the South Lancashires gave fight. *Military Operations - France & Belgium 1914* further states:

'The 7th Brigade held on...the South Lancashire were enfiladed by machine-guns from the slag-heaps about Frameries and lost between two and three hundred men before this Brigade was also withdrawn towards Genly.'

Bivouacking 3 miles west of St. Waast, they came under attack again at Caudry on 25 August, holding their line for as long as possible, '...suffering severely' before withdrawing to Vermand. The Battalion suffered 5 officers and 149 other ranks killed, with 7 officers and 301 other ranks wounded or missing. Besides his D.C.M., Harrison duly added a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 19 October 1914, refers).

The Battalion remained on the Western Front for the remainder of the war, with Private W. Ratcliffe earning the Victoria Cross at the Battle of Messines. Harrison was advanced to Warrant Officer and appears to have been given a commission for home duties during the Second World War; sold with copied *MIC* and research.

- 489 A 'machine-gun section leader's' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant R. Crouch, Machine Gun Corps, late South Lancashire Regiment



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (142268 Sgt. R. Crouch. 19/M.G.C.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (6224 Pte. R. Crouch. S. Lanc: Regt.); 1914 Star, with clasp (6224 Pte. R. Crouch. 2/S. Lan: R.); British War and Victory Medals (6224 Sgt. R. Crouch. S. Lan. R.), *generally very fine* (5)

£700-900

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 30 October 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in charge of a section. During a counter-attack by the infantry he led his guns forward through a heavy barrage and placed them on the exposed flank of the required position. During a subsequent attack by the enemy on this position he covered the withdrawal of the infantry with his guns and killed many of the enemy, and when compelled to withdraw himself he skilfully withdrew his guns and at once got them into action again. He showed great courage and initiative.'

Robert Crouch, a native of St. Helens, served with the 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment in France from 24 August 1914 and would have joined the Battalion to assist in their gallant retreat from Mons. He subsequently transferred to the Machine Gun Corps, serving with the 19th Battalion; sold with copied *MIC*.

- 490 **A poignant Salonika operations D.C.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant W. Flynn, Pioneer Corps, late Company Sergeant Major, South Lancashire Regiment, who was killed aged 52 as a result of a landmine during an air raid over Scotland**
- Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (3479 C. S. Mjr: W. Flynn. 9/S. Lan: R.); 1914-15 Star (3479 Sjt. W. Flynn. S. Lan: R.); British War and Victory Medals, *copy* M.I.D. oak leaf (3479 W. O. Cl. 2. W. Flynn. S. Lan. R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *suspension a little loose on the third, edge bruising, very fine* (6) £600-800
- D.C.M. *London Gazette* 21 October 1918:
- ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During active operations he invariably displayed the utmost courage and coolness and by his untiring efforts he had brought the company to which he is attached to a high standard of fighting efficiency.’
- William Flynn** was born in 1889 at Wigan. He served with the 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment in France from 18 March 1915 and later in Salonika, during which campaign he was awarded the D.C.M. and a ‘mention’ (*London Gazette* 11 June 1918, refers).
- Costly trade*
- Demobbed on 15 February 1919, Flynn returned to the fold with the onset of the Second World War. He is known to have enlisted in the Pioneer Corps in Scotland. His wikipedia page ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Flynn_\(British_Army_soldier\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Flynn_(British_Army_soldier))) takes up the story of his tragic death:
- ‘The night [13 February 1941] Billy died he was supposed to be off duty, but had swapped with a friend who wanted to go out that night. Thus it was whilst he was on guard duty that night a German plane dropped a landmine.’
- 491 **A Great War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Warrant Officer Class II J. Wood, 8th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery**
- Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (24530 Sjt: J. Wood. 8/Sg: Bty: R.G.A.); 1914 Star, with clasp (24530 Cpl. J. Wood. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (24530 W. O. Cl. 2 J. Wood. R.A.), mounted as worn, *light contact marks overall, good very fine* (4) £500-600
- D.C.M. *Edinburgh Gazette* 14 March 1916:
- ‘For conspicuous gallantry on several occasions as telephonist, notably on one occasion when he went out fearlessly under a heavy fire to repair telephone lines which had been cut by shellfire.’
- John Wood** served on the Western Front from 14 October 1914; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 492 **A Great War M.M. and Bar awarded to Sergeant H. McLaughlin, Royal Field Artillery**
- Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (661267 Sjt: H. McLaughlin. 376/By: R.F.A.), *extremely fine* £300-400
- M.M. *London Gazette* 19 March 1918.
- M.M. Second Award Bar *Edinburgh Gazette* 16 September 1918.
- Hugh McLaughlin**, a native of Parkhead, Glasgow, served in France as a Sergeant with 376th Battery, Royal Field Artillery; sold with copied *MIC* showing entitlement to a Pair.
- 493 **A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant A. E. Ainsworth, 10th (Service) Battalion, Essex Regiment, likely an award for services during the Battle of the Somme**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (13421 Sjt. A. E. Ainsworth. Essex R.); 1914-15 Star (13421 Cpl. A. E. Ainsworth, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (13421 Sjt. A. E. Ainsworth, Essex R.), mounted as worn, *light contact marks, very fine* (4) £300-400
- M.M. *London Gazette* 10 November 1916.

Alfred Ernest Ainsworth served with the Essex Regiment in France from 25 July 1915. The 10th Battalion were heavily engaged from 7.30a.m. on 1 July 1916, moving forward from Carnoy to attack south-west of Montauban. Battalion historians Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Banks and Captain R. A. Chell noted that ‘...the blowing of Casino Point mine filled the air with debris, injuring some of the men’.

They then assaulted Pommiers Redoubt and moved forward into Caterpillar Wood. Rested at the casualty clearing station at Bronfay farm on 7 July, the Battalion was back in action at Delville Wood on 19-21 July and then served at Thiepval in late September, fighting on the eastern side of the village and occupying Zollern trench. Ainsworth was later transferred to the Depot and was entitled to the Silver War Badge.

- 494 **A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Lance-Corporal C. Ashford, 1st Essex Regiment, likely an award for storming trenches and assisting at the capture of key villages during the Somme offensive**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (8587 L.Cpl. C. Ashford, 1/Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (8587 Cpl. C. Ashford, Essex R.), *very fine and better* (3)

£240-280

M.M. *London Gazette* 6 January 1917.

C. Ashford landed at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915 (entitled to 1914-15 Star), the first day of the campaign, and would have been part of the 1st Battalion's assault on Hill 138. Under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey Faussett, they managed to capture the objective and make a small foothold, but the cost was high, with 3 officers and 15 other ranks killed and a further 8 officers and 87 other ranks injured. From then on, it was slow going with small gains under heavy fire; the Regiment were transferred to Suvla Bay after a mauling on 5 August 1915, before finally leaving the peninsula with the rest of the allied forces.

At the Battle of the Somme, the 1st Battalion suffered over 200 casualties at Beaumont-Hamel on 1 July 1916. Many men did not get any further than the British wire. On 27 July the Regiment transferred to the Ypres sector, arriving at Saleux on 7 October and from there marching to Corbie and later, Longueau. Via the Pommiers Redoubt, the men took up positions north of Delville Wood on 10 October and then took over the front line trenches on the outskirts of Gueudecourt the next day. On 12 October they attacked to the north of the village, storming with the Newfoundlanders a section of Hilt Trench; some men made it even further to Grease Trench. On capturing their objectives, the Essex were relieved and returned to Bernafay Wood, before being posted to the line north of Flers on 26 October, Mametz on 30 October, Sandpit Camp on 15 November and Trones Wood three days later.

Ashford later transferred to the Northamptonshire Regiment and Labour Corps; sold with copied *MIC*.

- 495 **A Great War M.M. awarded to Private G. Marsden, Royal Lancaster Regiment**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (9595 Pte. G. Marsden. 1/R. Lanc: R.), *polished, nearly very fine*

£180-220

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

George Marsden served with the 1st Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment (King's Own) on the Western Front from 23 August 1914 and appears to have been lucky indeed to escape with his life from the Battle of Le Cateau - the Battalion took over 400 casualties in a single 2-minute machine gun burst (entitled 1914 Star Trio). In summer 1916, the Battalion attacked Beaumont-Hamel and Serre on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, taking heavy casualties. As a result few made the German trenches and the Battalion was withdrawn to the Elles Square support trenches. The date of the Gazette for this award suggests Marsden was decorated for his service in the period. He subsequently transferred to the 2/1st North Somerset Yeomanry from 18 July 1917; sold with copied *MIC*.

- x496 **A Great War M.M. awarded to Sergeant E. Hampton, Lancashire Fusiliers**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (280350 Sgt: E. Hampton. 1/7 Lanc: Fus: - T.F.), *very fine* £160-200
- M.M. *London Gazette* 19 March 1918.
- Ernest Hampton** served with the 1/7th Lancashire Fusiliers in Gallipoli from 5 May 1915. Hampton would have landed from the S.S. *Nile* at 'W' Beach, Cape Helles and immediately found himself in the thick of the action, for the unit were called to assist in the repeated attempts to take Gurkha Bluff. When the call to leave the Dardanelles finally came for the Battalion on 27 December, casualties totalled 7 Officers and 242 other ranks. Having spend 1916 in Egypt, the order to the Western Front came, and the Battalion saw action around Ypres, during the Spring Offensive, notably at Bapaume and finally during the final 'Hundred Days'. Having ended the war around Ferrière and Les Trieux, Hampton was demobilised on 17 February 1919; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 497 **A Great War M.S.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant H. Melton, Labour Corps, late Royal Fusiliers**
- 1914-15 Star (3845. Pte. H. Melton. R. Fus); British War and Victory Medals (3845 A. Sgt. H. Melton. R. Fus.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (408161 Pte- A, Sgt- H. Melton. Lab. C.), *good very fine* (4) £140-180
- Henry Melton**, a native of Chelsea, served with the Royal Fusiliers in France from 1 September 1915 before serving with the 866th Area Employment Company, Labour Corps, with whom he was awarded the M.S.M. on 16 October 1919 (*London Gazette*, refers); sold with copied *MIC*.
- 498 **A Great War M.S.M. group of six awarded to Major Quarter-Master W. A. Okes-Voysey, 1/4th (Prince of Wales's Volunteers) Battalion South Lancashire Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (2739 Sgt. W. A. O. Voysey, S. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals, M.ID. Oak Leaves (2. Lieut. W. A. Oakes-Voysey.); Jubilee 1935; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st Issue (2739. Sgt: W. A. O. Voysey. 1/4 S. Lan: R. - T.F.); Territorial Decoration, G..V.R., silver and silver-gilt, with integral top riband bar, mounted as worn, *light contact marks, very fine or better* (6) £240-280
- William Annesley Okes-Voysey** was born in 1881 at Stourcombe, Lawhitton, Cornwall. Serving in France as a Serjeant from 13 February 1915 with the South Lancashire Regiment, he was awarded the M.S.M., likely an award for valuable service with the 1/4th (Prince of Wales's Volunteers) Battalion on the Somme (*London Gazette* 18 October 1916 refers). The Battalion served with distinction in August 1916 - 2nd Lieutenant G. G. Coutry won the Victoria Cross.
- Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 17 August 1917, Okes-Voysey added a mention before War's end (*London Gazette* 25 May 1918 refers). Promoted Lieutenant Quarter-Master on 30 May 1921, he was retired in the rank of Major Quarter-Master on 21 September 1937 and died at Warrington, Lancashire on Boxing Day 1947; sold with copied *MIC* and research.
- 499 **An outstanding Great War M.S.M. and Serbian Bravery Medal group of ten awarded to Corporal M. W. Connor, Simla Rifles, late Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and South Lancashire Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (8503 Pte. M. Connor, S. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (8503 Pte. M. Connor. S. Lan. R.); War Medal 1939-45; Delhi Durbar 1911 (8503 Pte. M. Connor. S. Lan. R.), regimentally impressed naming; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (27755 Pte. M. W. Connor. 1/Oxf: & Buck: L.I.); Volunteer Force Long Service, G.V.R. (Cpl. M. W. Connor, Simla R. (A.F.I.)); **Serbia**, Kingdom, Oblitch Bravery Medal, silvered bronze, mounted court-style as worn, *the last with replacement loop, contact marks overall, nearly very fine, a most unusual and likely unqiue combination of awards* (10) £500-700
- M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 March 1919 (Mesopotamia).
- Serbia, Oblitch Bravery Medal, Bronze *London Gazette* 15 February 1917.



Lot 499 - reduced



Lot 500 - reduced

Michael W. Connor, a native of Liverpool, served with the South Lancashire Regiment in Mesopotamia from 15 October 1915. He earned the Serbian Bravery Medal in silver - one of 313 such awards for the Great War - before transferring to the Staff of the Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. In this capacity he earned a 'mention' for service whilst in Mesopotamia (*London Gazette* 12 January 1920). He sometime thereafter settled in India and joined the Simla Rifles; sold with copied *MIC* and confirmation of awards.

500

An impressive M.S.M. group of eight to Warrant Officer 1st Class W. C. Withers, Royal Scots Fusiliers, late Worcester Regiment, a long served Bandmaster and renowned march composer

British War and Victory Medals (13232 Pte. W. C. Withers, Worc R.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (5239500 W. O. Cl.I. W. C. Withers, R. S. Fus.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937; Army L.S. & G.C. (5239500 W. O. Cl.I. W. C. Withers, R. S. Fus.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R. (5239500 W. O. Cl.I. W. C. Withers, R. S. Fus.), mounted as worn, *light contact marks, the naming to the Great War awards feint, otherwise nearly very fine* (8)

£240-280

William Charles Withers served as Bandmaster to the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, from 1923-38 and the 2nd Battalion from 1938-39. He took over from William Gidney who had taken the 1st Battalion Band through the war years (<http://military-bands.co.uk/rscots.html>, refers).

An extremely talented musician and Associate of the Royal College of Music, 'Bill' Withers was well known in military circles as a march composer, though his tendency to sell off his works to less able writers meant that his name was less familiar to the general public. In later years, he was employed as senior instrument storeman at Kneller Hall, but made his reputation in the glory days between the wars, playing summer seasons in seaside resorts and parks.

x501

A Second World War North-West Europe operations O.B.E. attributed to Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Hildred, Royal Army Ordnance Corps

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt, the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Lt. Col. W. A. Hildred', *nearly extremely fine*

£70-90

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 24 January 1946. The original recommendation states:

'This Officer joined 14/16 Army Ordnance Deopt in September 1944 from HQ 21 Army Group where he had already done excellent work. He took over No.1 M.T. Stores Sub Depot from an Officer who had given signs of being unable to carry the considerable load which the depot was then handling.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hildred quickly re-organised and revitalised Sub-Depot and inspired Officers and men to such extent that they were quickly able to carry out there work in maintaining the Armies and Lines of Communications with M.T. stores over the lengthening Lines of Communications. Subsequently in October 1944 this Officer was promoted Acting Lieutenant-Coloel and appointed the DC00 of the Depot. He was then responsible for the technical working for the whole depot and for co-ordinating the operational issues for forward areas and for dealing with the many difficulties which were hampering the movement of stores. The cheerfulness and efficiency of this Officer during the appalling conditions with which the depot were faced during the winter months encouraged the other Officers and men to such an extent that apparently insurmountable difficulties were overcome and the forward troops were supplied with their requirements at all times.

Since February 1945 when the heavy load was taken from 14 Army Ordnance Depot, Lieutenant-Colonel Hildred has maintained his very high standard of organisation during the bulk clearance of R.M.A., and the outstanding devotion to duty, which he has displayed throughout, has never flagged.'

William Albert Hildred served with the Royal Army Ordnance Corps during the Second World War and also received a mention in the despatches (*London Gazette*, 9 August 1945, refers).

- 502 A fine Second World War Normandy immediate M.C. group of eight awarded to Major J. M. Webb, Canadian Army, late Royal Welch Fusiliers and onetime attached Warwickshire Regiment



Military Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1944'; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; United Nations Emergency Force Medal 1956-57; Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal, E.I.I.R.; Canadian Forces Decoration, E.I.I.R. (Capt. J. M. Webb), mounted as worn, *generally very fine* (8)

£1,200-1,500

M.C. *London Gazette* 21 December 1944. Then original recommendation for an immediate award states:

'Lieutenant Webb, Platoon Commander of 'C' Platoon, was attached to 'D' Company in the re-organisation phase after the attack on Le Quai and Cuillerville on 18-19 July 1944. During the morning and afternoon of the 19th, he was perpetually out with parties amongst the ruined houses in the Company area, clearing the buildings and shooting any snipers. This was each time a dangerous and risky business.

In the evening the Company was attacked by two enemy Tiger tanks, followed by infantry. The tanks started by blasting the ruined houses in which some of the Company had their positions. Lieutenant Webb, with complete disregard for risk, went to each house, withdrew the occupants and re-organised them against the counter-attack. The enemy tanks were followed by some 60 infantry. Lieutenant Webb took these on and the counter-attack was completely broken up, this officer himself accounting for six of the enemy. His example of leadership and devotion to duty were superb throughout the whole of this operation.'

John Martin Webb was granted an emergency commission in the 6th Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers in May 1943. He remained likewise employed in the U.K. until June 1944, when he was attached to the 2nd Battalion, Warwickshire Regiment and embarked for France. It was in the latter capacity that he won his M.C. for the above cited deeds at Cuillerville, near Caen, in the following month.

Webb emigrated to Canada after the war and attained the rank of Major in the Canadian Army. The Canadians made a significant contribution to the United Nations Emergency Force sent to police the border between Israel and Egypt after the Sinai campaign of 1956, a role described as being 'completely without glamour'. Webb died on 1 September 2001.

503

A fine Second World War B.E.F. 1940 operations D.C.M. group of eight awarded to Major T. G. Williams, Army Cadet Force, late Royal Scots Fusiliers and Cameronians, who post-war won a mention in despatches for his services in Malaya



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R. (3129046 Sgt. T. G. Williams, R.S. Fus.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R., with M.I.D. oak leaf (3129046 W.O. Cl. 2 T. G. Williams, D.C.M., Cameronians), *generally very fine or better* (8)

£3,800-4,200

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 27 August 1940. The original recommendation states:

‘In recognition for his services during 27-28 May 1940 on the Ypres-Comines Canal. This Sergeant was under my personal observation on many occasions under heavy enemy fire and was always noted to keep cool and use his brains. At about 9 a.m. on the morning of 28 May I took this N.C.O. in a carrier from Brigade H.Q. to try and establish contact with my Battalion H.Q., we were unable to get nearer than the St Eloi X Roads on account of an enemy anti-tank weapon. At this point we found troops in the ditch unable to move as small arms fire was coming from three sides. I ordered Sergeant Williams to drive the carrier to a covered position and dismount the Bren gun and engage the enemy on one front. He carried out my orders with perfect coolness and courage. On engaging the enemy with Bren gun fire the enemy fire from the rear ceased and the troops in the ditch managed to retire. It is for this action in conjunction with continuous reports of coolness and courage that I recommend this N.C.O. for the D.C.M.’

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 April 1951 (Malaya).

Thomas Garton Williams – a Yorkshireman by birth – enlisted in the Royal Scots Fusiliers in August 1933. Gaining steady advancement to Sergeant, he served in the B.E.F. in the period October 1939 to June 1940 and was awarded his D.C.M. for the above cited deeds on the Ypres-Comines canal at the end of May. The Battalion War Diary for 28 May 1940 states:

‘09:00 hours: The Battalion L.O. and Sergeant Williams of the Carrier Platoon tried to contact Battalion H.Q. in a carrier but were unable to get within two miles of it as the enemy had installed a form of anti-tank weapon in a house at St Eloi cross roads. The enemy infantry had passed right through the battalion area. About 160 men were found in the ditch near the St. Eloi cross roads, unable to proceed, owing to the heavy enemy fire from three sides. The carrier was taken into action and a couple of magazines fired at the most visible of the enemy. For some unknown reason enemy fire ceased and the 160 men in the ditch were enabled to make a dash out of their ditch into the cover of some woods from where they were able to withdraw.’

Williams went on to see further action in the Madagascar operations in 1942, in addition to North Africa, Italy and North-West Europe in 1944-45.

He transferred to the Cameronians at Trieste in November 1949 and was serving as a Warrant Officer Class 2 at the time of winning his 'mention' in Malaya for services in the 1st Battalion for the period July to December 1950 (*London Gazette* 27 April 1951, refers).

Appointed to a commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in February 1968, Williams ended his long and distinguished career as a Major in the Lanarkshire Army Cadet Force.

Sold with the recipient's original Certificate of Service (Regular Army), together with warrants for his appointments to W.O. Class 2, dated 25 September 1944, W.O. Class 1, dated 1 April 1952 and 2nd Lieutenant, dated 17 February 1968; Cameronians regimental journal, including a lengthy obituary and picture of recipient; newspaper cutting announcing his sudden death; and a colour photograph of recipient in uniform.

504

'There was a large cross-roads in this village at which the Group was supposed to turn right in the direction of Lessines, but, when they were still half a mile from it, anti-tank guns opened fire - the first to do so since the Somme - and the two leading tanks were knocked out.

The first tank to be hit was Major F. J. C. Bowes-Lyon's (No. 2 Squadron), but, although three shells landed on it, it did not start to burn until the third hit, and the gunner, Guardsman Binns, was able to destroy two of the enemy guns before bailing out.

This successful opening invited the belief that the rest of the opposition would disintegrate as soon as fire was brought to bear'

The Grenadier Guards in the War of 1939-45, refers. The tank commander, Major Bowes-Lyon, later Major General Sir F. J. C. Bowes-Lyon, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E., M.C. & Bar, was a first cousin of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother and was awarded a Military Cross as a result.

A fine Second World War North-West Europe tank action M.M. group of four awarded to Guardsman F. Binns, Grenadier Guards, Major Bowes-Lyon's gunner



Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (2617007 Gdmn. F. Binns, G. Gds.), in its card box of issue with Buckingham Palace forwarding letter in the name of '2617007 Gdmn. F. Binns, M.M., Grenadier Guards'; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine* (4)

£1,200-1,500

M.M. *London Gazette* 1 March 1945. The original recommendation for an immediate award states:

‘Although his tank was three times hit and eventually burst into flames, this gunner continued to fire his gun and, with great coolness and skill, destroyed two enemy anti-tank guns, before eventually evacuating his tank. By his very great courage and determination he succeeded in causing much damage and consternation to the enemy. This encounter took place on 3 September 1944 at Ont-a-Marcq.’

Frank Binns was serving in the 2nd Armoured Guards Brigade at the time of the above deeds. In the summer of 1944, the withdrawing Germans attempted to delay the allied advance by concentrating armour at Pont-a-Marcq. The village was eventually captured by the Grenadiers in September, following a vicious encounter in which 24 guardsmen were killed.

In May 2010, the mayor of Pont-a-Marcq was invited to Buckingham Palace for the presentation of new colours to the Grenadiers.

Binns died in Yorkshire in 1995.

505

A fine Second World War ‘Crossing of the River Senio’ immediate M.M. group of seven awarded to Haviladar G. Jalani, 3/8th Punjab Regiment

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (15152 Hav Ghulam Jalani Punjab R.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (15152 Sep. Ghulam Jilani, 3-8 Punjab R.); 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal 1939-45; Pakistan Independence Medal 1947 (15152 Hav Ghulam Jilani 8 Punjab R.), *the second with officially re-impressed naming, good very fine* (7)

£700-900

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 August 1945. The original recommendation - for an immediate I.D.S.M. - states:

‘On the night 9/10 April 1945 at the crossing of the River Senio No. 15152 Havildar Ghulam Jilani, 3/8 Punjab Regiment, was in charge of a party erecting the left of the two Olafson bridges over the River Senio, in the brigade sector, immediately after the assaulting troops had crossed.

As the party were erecting and launching the bridge they had to traverse a mine-field which caused one or two casualties amongst them and heavy shell and mortar fire was landing on the bridge side.

Regardless of danger Havildar Ghulam Jilani so encouraged his party by his personal courage and fearless example that the bridge was erected in under thirty minutes in spite of the fact that one third of his party became casualties before the task was completed. Having completed his own bridge he then took some of his party to help in the erection of the second bridge as he heard that it had not been completed. The inspiration to all given by the courage and bearing of Havildar Ghulam Jilani in extreme danger was directly responsible for the quick and good work done by his party. This bridge provided the only means of evacuation of casualties across the river at this point for several hours.’

506

A Second World War ‘George Cross action’ G.M. group of six awarded to Corporal A. P. French, Royal Engineers, who displayed exceptional courage in rescue work during an enemy air raid on Tripoli on the night of 19 March 1943

In closing a fiercely burning ammunition ship - which was ‘showering tracer shells and other debris in all directions’ - his Eureka boat was so badly damaged that it was put out of action for a week

George Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (2014046 Cpl. A. P. French, R.E.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *the first - note 2nd issue - with contact marks and heavily polished, fine, the remainder rather better* (6)

£1,000-1,200

G.M. *London Gazette* 27 April 1944. The original recommendation states:

‘During an enemy air attack on the port of Tripoli on the evening of Friday, 19 March 1943, 2014046 Corporal Arthur Phillip French of No. 1020 Docks Operating Company, R.E., went out into the harbour in a Eureka boat during the raid in order to rescue survivors from the two ships which had been hit. Both ships were burning fiercely and one of them, Ocean Voyager, which was well known to contain large quantities of petrol and ammunition, was showering tracer shells and

other debris in all directions. Corporal French, who, from previous experience of shipping fires in other Middle east operational ports, knew that there was every chance of a serious explosion in *Ocean Voyager* (which subsequently occurred), navigated his craft with great courage and utter contempt for personal safety, remaining on duty for many hours until ordered to hospital. His craft was so damaged by falling debris that it was out of action for a week. On one occasion, he brought his boat close under the lee of the burning *Ocean Voyager* to rescue five disabled seamen from a raft which was unable to get clear from the ship's side. On another occasion during the night, French, single handed, brought in ten survivors, some of whom were seriously wounded. In addition, he performed useful work in the danger area, assisting the Sea Transport Officers.'

Arthur Phillip French's gallant deeds in the port of Tripoli on the night of 19 March 1943 are inexorably linked to the G.C.-winning deeds of *Ocean Voyager's* Chief Officer, Robert Stronach. As cited above, it was French who brought his Eureka craft close in under the lee of the stricken merchantman and rescued her survivors; *Ocean Voyager's* Master and five members of crew were killed. In addition to Stronach's G.C., Second Engineer Hotham was awarded the George Medal and Boatswain Gardner the B.E.M.

Events aboard the *Ocean Voyager* are best described in the citation for Stronach's G.C.:

'When the ship was lying in harbour, a severe aircraft attack developed and she was hit and at once caught fire. The vessel had a large consignment of petrol and ammunition on board, which was exploding heavily all the time and in spite of strenuous efforts which were made to fight the fire she had to be abandoned.

The Master was killed by the explosion and the responsibility for further operations devolved on the Chief Officer. He had been rendered temporarily unconscious but recovered almost immediately and went forward to look for survivors.

He found a number of the crew sheltering in the alley way and, braving the exploding ammunition, led them to a boat alongside which took them to safety. In order to provide for the transport of any other survivors who might be found, he then lowered another boat and brought it alongside the ship.

Although the vessel was now burning furiously Mr. Stronach made his way to the officers' accommodation amidships. Finding a hose with a trickle of water coming through, he held this over his head and so kept himself sufficiently wet to protect him from the worst of the heat and flames.

With great difficulty he climbed into the collapsed accommodation and found one of the deck officers, unconscious and badly burned. Mr. Stronach pulled him clear and dragged him along the deck to the lowered boat. Returning to the accommodation, he began to remove the debris from another officer who was trapped. By almost superhuman efforts he dragged the man through the porthole and along the deck.

He then tied a rope around his waist and lowered him over the side to the boat. As the situation was becoming desperate Mr. Stronach ordered a man to take the boat to safety and once again he returned amidships where he discovered an officer who had been severely injured. Dragging him along the deck to the side of the ship, he tied a rope around him and lowered him over the side on to a raft which had returned to the ship in response to his calls.

Again Mr. Stronach continued his search for survivors and, taking a final look round aft, he saw a greaser lying unconscious in the scuppers. He dragged this man to the side of the ship, but finding there was no raft or boat alongside, put a lifebelt around him and threw him overboard.

When he was satisfied that there were no further survivors the Chief Officer jumped overboard and swam to a raft which, under his direction, returned to pick up the injured greaser.

In the full knowledge that she was likely to blow up at any moment Chief Officer Stronach stayed on this burning vessel searching for survivors for an hour and twenty minutes. His inspiring leadership induced a number of the crew to get away and so saved their lives and by his gallant efforts, undertaken with utter disregard of his personal safety, he saved the lives of three officers and a greaser, all of whom were badly hurt.

His action equals any in the annals of the Merchant Navy for great and unselfish heroism and determination in the face of overwhelming odds' (*London Gazette* 23 November 1943, refers).

The same might be said of Arthur French in respect in the annals of the Royal Engineers.

507

A Second World War B.E.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant A. E. Kempson, Welsh Guards, who was lucky to survive a close encounter with 'fanatical paratroops' in the Rhineland in March 1945 - his Bren gun was nearly cut in half by an enemy bazooka round

British Empire Medal, G.VI.R., Military Division (2734082 Sgt. Albert E. Kemspon); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *right-hand side of B.E.M. suspension carriage sprung, otherwise good very fine* (5)

£250-300

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944. The original recommendation states:

'Sergeant Kempson joined the Regiment in 1935 and has served in the 1st Battalion since he left the Guards depot. He went to Gibraltar with the Battalion in 1939 and saw service in France in 1940. Throughout his services he served in the Prince of Wales's Company. In 1942 he was recommended for accelerated promotion from Lance-Sergeant to full Sergeant and this promotion was made. He is now Platoon Sergeant of No. 1 Platoon. Throughout his service he has proved himself to be a completely reliable man in every way and is an outstanding N.C.O. He is capable of commanding a platoon both in billets and in the field and is capable of carrying out the duties of C.Q.M.S. in which capacity he is employed in the absence of the C.Q.M.S. He is an extremely good influence in the Company and has boxed and played rugby for the Battalion.'

Alfred Edward Kempson was actively engaged in the North-West Europe operations, following the award of his B.E.M. Of particular note was his part in Operation "Veritable", when 1st Battalion, Welsh Guards was much to the fore in clearing enemy resistance in the Rhineland territory lying south of Nijmegen, between the Roer and Rhine, in February-March 1945. In one action, fought at Bonninghardt on 5 March 1945, the Welshmen came up against 'pockets of resistance consisting of fanatical paratroops', the regimental history further noting:

'Sergeant Albert Kempson, a Cardiff man, with a platoon of the Prince of Wales's Company, had his Bren gun nearly cut in half by a bazooka.'

This proved to be the Battalion's final action of the war; sold with copied research.

Sold by Order of the Recipient

508

'My operational area included New Lodge Area of north Belfast - centre of IRA activity - were I operated day and night under constant threat of sniping, ambush and nail bomb attack'

Ingham on the tour which earned him the B.E.M.

An early 'Northern Ireland' B.E.M. group of five to Major L. Ingham, Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

A talented Radio Operator and Telegraphist, Ingham took command of a Platoon at short notice and led it with distinction through the Troubles - his resultant B.E.M. was the first award bestowed upon the Battalion

Having joined the Army as a Junior Soldier, he left after 30 years' service having served in British Guiana, Hong Kong, Malaya, Northern Ireland and Germany, becoming an S.N.C.O. Instructor at Sandhurst

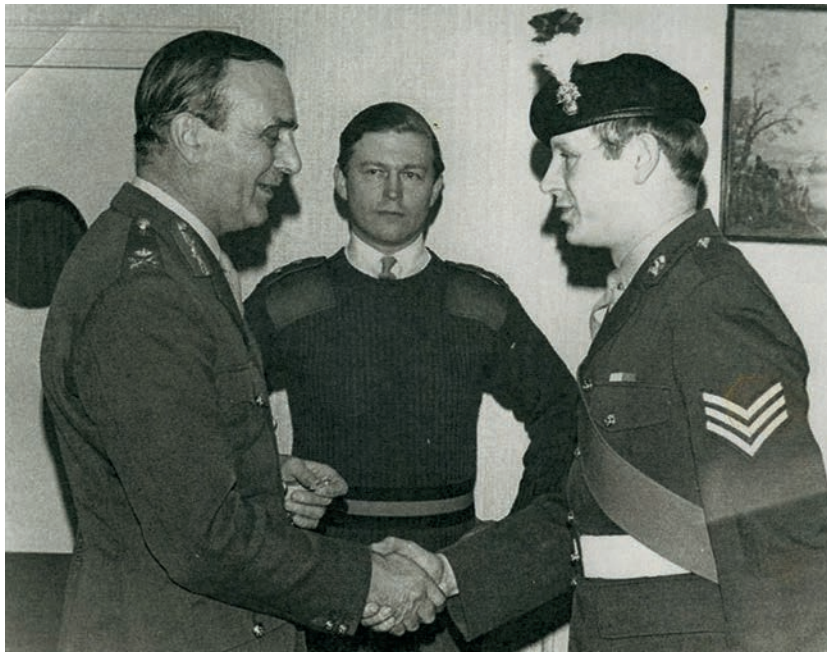
British Empire Medal, E.II.R. (23951416 Act. Sgt. Leslie Ingham, R.R.F.), officially impressed naming on pre-prepared ground; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (23951416 Sgt. L. Ingham 2 RRF.); Jubilee 2002; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal, with 2 Bars (23951416 WO2 L Ingham BEM RRF); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (23951416 WO2 L Ingham BEM RRF), *the first with minor edge bruise, generally good very fine* (5)

£1,800-2,200

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 30 October 1972.

'For distinguished services in Northern Ireland during the period 1 February - 30 April 1972.' The original citation states:

'Cpl. (Acting Sgt.) Ingham was required to assume command of 11 Platoon, A Company, 2 R.R.F. at very short notice in November 1971 to command it for the remainder of the Battalion's tour in Belfast until February 1972. His platoon continually displayed an above average ability and stability under fire which is a direct tribute to his single-mindedness, determination and enthusiasm which proved constant no matter how arduous the task or dangerous the situation.'



Handshake - receiving the B.E.M. from General Sir Michael Gow, G.C.B.



Leslie Ingham was born at Bury, Greater Manchester in September 1946. Educated at Bury Boys Grammar School, he played football for the school and joined the Lancashire Fusiliers A.C.F. at Castle Armoury. In late 1962, aged just 16, he enlisted at the Army Recruiting Office on Great Ducie Street in Manchester and became a Junior Soldier.

During the coldest winter since 1814, when temperatures dropped to -19.4°C , Ingham completed his infantry training at Junior Tradesman's Regiment, Troon, Ayrshire, Scotland. He excelled as a Radio Operator, achieving 22 words per minute in Morse Code and mastering several Telegraphic systems. He also gained Regimental colours in football and cross-country running. On graduating in 1964 he passed out as a Junior Regimental Sergeant Major, the highest rank achievable for a boy soldier.

Omnia audax

Stationed at Osnabruck since 1960 as part of the British Army of the Rhine, the Lancashire Fusiliers returned to England in early 1964. Ingham joined the 1st Battalion at Norton Barracks in Worcester, immediately entering its Signalling Platoon. On 11 January 1965, 1st Battalion embarked on a 9-month tour of British Guiana, establishing itself at the Lennora Sugar Plantation outside the colony's capital Georgetown. Britain had declared a State of Emergency in the colony in 1953, following the rise of the Communist People's Progressive Party. A constitutional convention held in London in 1960 had tried to hamper the P.P.P.'s progress by introducing Proportional Representation to Georgetown's Parliament. The British Army was charged with enforcing the new settlement and suppressing riots. During the tour, Ingham was promoted to Corporal and given command of the Signalling Platoon.

The 1st Battalion ended its tour in November, and moved to Weeton Camp in Blackpool. Ingham was sent to Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire for a 16mm Projectionist course run by the Army Kinema Corporation, quickly becoming an expert on Bell & Howell and Debie Projectors. The Battalion flew to Hong Kong on 26 September 1967, Ingham celebrating his 21st Birthday during the flight. He was stationed with 'A' Company at Erskine Camp with the rank of Acting Platoon Sergeant, understudying Sergeant Kiwi Johnson.

On St. George's Day 1968, the Lancashire Fusiliers were renamed the 4th Battalion, Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. It was a sad day for the regiment, but amalgamation was necessary to preserve the Fusilier name. As the regiment formed up for its traditional parade, its distinctive 'Primrose' Hackles were removed from berets and replaced by the red-over-white Hackle of the new Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. The spirit of the former regiment continued, its Latin motto 'Dare Anything' losing none of its relevance.

Ingham missed the St. George's Day Parade, having been posted with an advance party to Jungle Warfare School, Kota Tinggi, Malaya. Ingham's platoon took part in 'Minden Rose', an exercise in which Company-sized groups rotated through pre-arranged jungle training packages for a short period prior to returning to Hong Kong.

The withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam began in 1969, Hong Kong becoming a Rest & Recuperation centre for exhausted U.S. personnel. Ingham remembered seeing the massive Aircraft Carrier U.S.S. Enterprise sailing into Victoria Harbour, doubling the price of everything in Hong Kong! The China Fleet Club became the only sensible 'watering hole' left to the Fusiliers. Many stories abound of the Lancashire friendship offered to visiting GI's to help them spend their hard-earned dollars.

Northern Ireland - B.E.M.

Returned to Weeton Camp in July 1969, the Battalion were readed for disbandment, with Ingham absorbed into 2nd Battalion, Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. Ingham was interviewed the day he arrived, and the next day was rapidly posted to 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Regiment for service in Northern Ireland. The Troubles had begun.

Ingham joined The Queen's Regiment at Palace Barracks, Belfast and assumed the role of Signalling Platoon Sergeant. His introduction to civil disturbances was at Brown's Square, Lower Shankill. This incident led to Operation Banner, the British Army's response, which did not officially end until 31 July 2007.

Ingham left Northern Ireland in October and returned to 2nd Battalion, Royal Regiment of Fusiliers at Catterick as Acting Sergeant with 'C' Company. On 21 July 1971 the Battalion undertook a brief tour of Berlin, but by September it too was stationed in Belfast. His subsequent B.E.M. was the first award bestowed upon the Battalion and was presented by General Sir M. Gow. He undertook two further tours of Northern Ireland in July-September 1972 and June-October 1973 on each occasion serving as Platoon Commander.

Sandhurst

From 7 January 1974, Ingham attended the Pre-selection Senior N.C.O.'s course at Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. A gruelling 6 weeks of tactical assessment, teaching practices, weapon training and arms drill followed, with a final overseas exercise in Cyprus. Ingham passed the course and became a S.N.C.O. Instructor, gaining many friends throughout the Army. He took part in the presentation of Colours to R.M.A.S. by Her Majesty the Queen on 30 May, and remained at Sandhurst for a year.



Germany and the Falklands

In August 1975 Ingham returned to 2nd Battalion, Royal Regiment of Fusiliers as W.O.2 Company Commander, 'A' Company. Stationed at Paderborn in Germany, the Battalion again toured Northern Ireland, this time the county of Armagh (June-September 1976). He attended the Presentation of New Colours to 6th Battalion at Alnwick Castle by H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, the Regiment's Colonel-in-Chief.

He would be appointed Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant in November 1979 and Regimental Sergeant Major, April 1981. Ingham was stationed in Berlin with the 2nd Battalion until July 1983. 'A' Company, with Ingham 2nd-in-Command were posted to Goose Green in November as part of the British Quick Reaction Force, in readiness for any Argentine counter-attack.

Officer

In April 1984, having been granted a Short Service Commission, Ingham transferred to the 3rd (Armoured) Battalion, Royal Anglian Regiment as Minden Major (Quartermaster). He held this post until March 1987, when he became Malone Major (Quartermaster) of the 7th Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment. Two years later he advanced to Thiepval Major, a staff posting in the Headquarters of the 39th Infantry Brigade that entailed full responsibility over military works in West Belfast.

Finally, in August 1991, Ingham returned to his old Regiment. He commanded HQ Company of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Regiment of Fusiliers and retired in November 1992. He remained part of the Regimental family for many years and can be seen in numerous photographs, stubbornly wearing the old 'Primrose' Hackle of the Lancashire Fusiliers.

Sold together with four original annotated photographs.

http://www.lancs-fusiliers.co.uk/feature/Les%20Ingham/Les_Ingham.htm

509

'On Thursday of last week, the new Army airship "Eta," with Major the Hon. Claud Brabazon in command, and with Lieut. the Hon. James Boyle and Lieut. Hetherington on board, cruised from Farnborough to Colchester, descending for the night in the park of the Benchurch [Berechurch] Hall estate. She returned to Farnborough the following day ...'

Flight, 25 October 1913, refers.

A rare pioneer aviator's Great War O.B.E. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. C. M. P. Brabazon: a leading light in airships - and founding officer of the Irish Guards - he was seconded to the Royal Flying Corps, Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Air Force

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, in its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. Hon. C. Brabazon, Imp. Yeo.); 1914 Star (Major Hon. C. M. P. Brabazon, I. Gd. Attd. R.F.C.); 1914-15 Star (Sq. Cr. Hon. C. M. P. Brabazon, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Wg. Commr. The Hon. C. M. P. Brabazon, R.N.A.S.), together with an Air League of the British Empire lapel badge, gilt and enamel, and an R.A.O.B. breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse inscribed 'Presented to Bro. The Hon. Claud Brabazon for Services Rendered', the Queen's South Africa Medal mounted cavalry-style for wear, *generally very fine or better* (8)

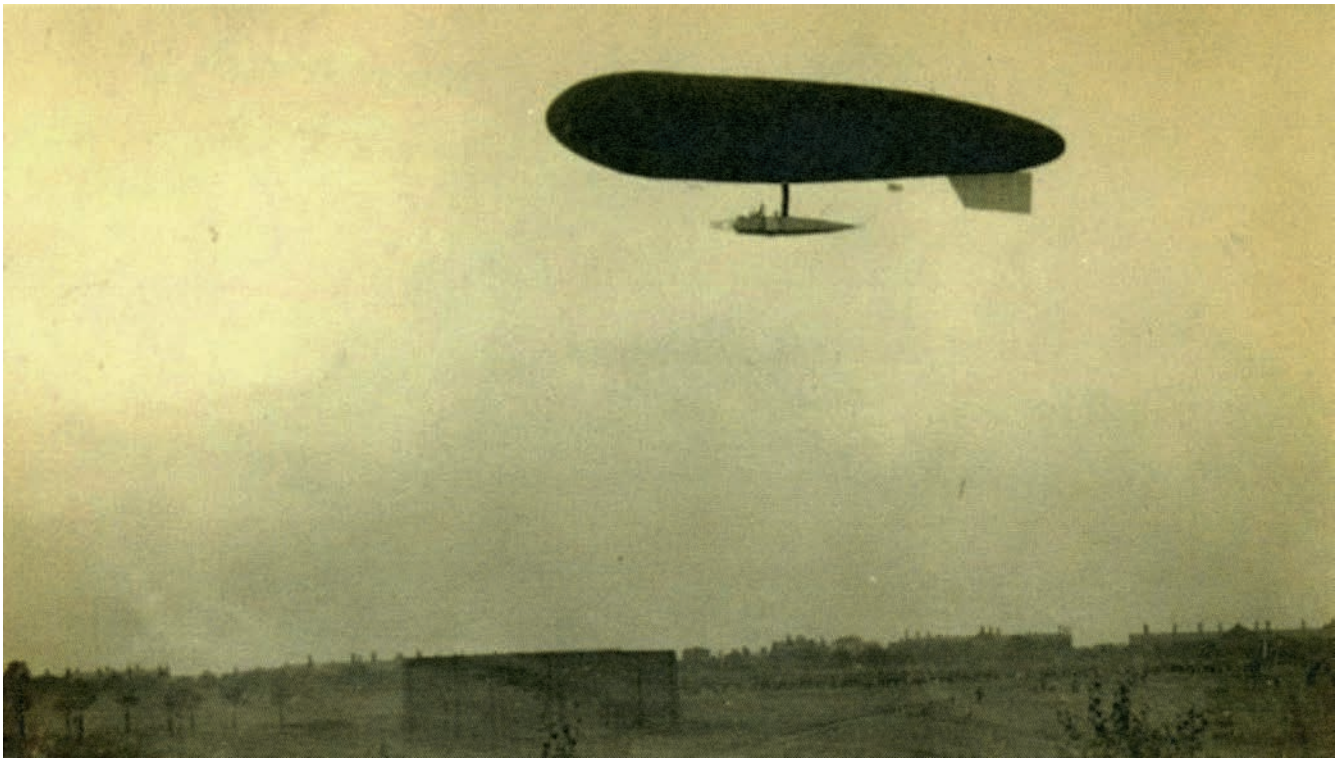
£800-1,000

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



Claud Maitland Patrick Brabazon was born on 16 July 1874, son of the 12th Earl of Meath and Lady Mary Jane Brabazon, and was educated at Wellington College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Mid-Ulster Artillery (Southern Division) in May 1897, Brabazon became a founding officer of the Irish Guards following the regiment's foundation by Queen Victoria in April 1900. He was however seconded to 176th Company, 29th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry in the Boer War, and served in Cape Colony (Queen's Medal & 2 clasps). He returned home in the *Avondale Castle* in December 1902.



“Eta” – the Army’s last experimental airship – underway, with Claud Brabazon in command

An early aviator, Brabazon obtained his Royal Aero Club certificate - No. 279 - in September 1912; John Moore-Brabazon, believed to be a kinsman, was the first Englishman to pilot a heavier-than-air machine under power in May 1909. For his own part, Claud Brabazon clearly played an important role in the Army’s experimental airship programme, his command of the above cited “Eta” being a case in point. In *British Airships 1905-30*, Ian Castle states:

‘*Eta* was the Army’s last experimental airship. With an envelope capacity of 118,000 cu.ft., *Eta* was smaller than *Delta* when it took to the air for the first time in August 1913. Initially it encountered a number of mechanical problems but when these were rectified it became an efficient ship. The rubberized fabric envelope contained two ballonets and was fitted with horizontal side planes with elevators and a vertical lower plane carrying the rudder. The most important innovation on *Eta* was the suspension system securing the car to the envelope. The six rigging wires from the car each divided into two, then each of these branches divided again into three close to the envelope, where the 36 individual wires were attached to ‘D’ rings fixed to fan-shaped patches stuck to the envelope with adhesive and then sewn into place. These became known as ‘Eta patches’ and became a common feature on subsequent non-rigid airships. However, on 1 January 1914, following a government decision, responsibility for all airship development passed from the Army to the Navy (leading to the cancellation of the Army’s next airships, *Epsilon I* and *II*) and at that point the Army’s existing airships, *Beta II*, *Gamma II*, *Delta* and *Eta*, transferred to naval control.’

Seconded to the Royal Flying Corps on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Brabazon joined G.H.Q. of the 3rd Echelon in the same month. In April 1915, he transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service as a Squadron Commander at Roehampton. He afterwards served at R.N.A.S. Mullion, Cornwall and was advanced to Wing Commander in June 1917, the same month in which he was appointed C.O. of the airship base at Pulham, Norfolk.

From February 1918, he acted as C.O. of the airship base at Howden, Yorkshire, following which - that April - he took up post as C.O. of a Kite Balloon section. He was placed on the Retired List as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the early 1920s.

Brabazon died in Co. Wicklow in 1959; sold with copied research.

x510

A scarce Great War A.F.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant F. W. Morter, Royal Air Force, late Royal Warwickshire Regiment and Royal Flying Corps, who was a professional cricketer for Warwickshire in the early 1920's

Air Force Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Lt. F. W. Morter, R. War. R. and R.A.F.'; British War and Victory Medals (Lt. F. W. Morter, R.F.C.), mounted as worn by *Spink & Son, 5 King Street, London, good very fine (3)*

£1,600-1,800

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.



Frank William Morter, who was born at Down, Kent in August 1897, was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment in March 1915, direct from his studies at Birmingham University. Transferring to the Royal Flying Corps in April 1916, he took his aviator's certificate in a Maurice Farman Biplane in mid-June and, following postings to No. 47 and 55 Squadrons on the Home Establishment, joined No. 42 Squadron, flying B.E. 2s out in France, in October of the same year. Just three weeks later he was admitted to an Advanced Hospital and evacuated to the U.K.

Cleared once more for flying duties, he was subsequently posted to the Wireless & Observers School in March 1917 and No. 1 Observers School of Aerial Gunnery in March 1918, in which latter capacity he most likely was awarded his A.F.C. Transferred to the Unemployed List in June 1919, he went on to continue his other passion of cricket. Having played three First Class matches for Warwickshire during 1922, he would remain on the Staff at Warwickshire for a number of years, becoming '...Captain and a well-known Birmingham League player' for Mosely. Morter was indeed lucky to survive a serious motor collision with serious injuries in 1924. So severe was the smash with a Birmingham tram, that it instantaneously killed two of his fellow passengers, themselves brothers of the actor Henry Baynton. Morter recovered to continue playing Gentleman's cricket for the Warwickshire Imps and died at Five Ways, Birmingham in December 1958; sold with copied service record and research.

511 *‘Convey to the crews of 44 and 97 Squadrons who took part in the Augsburg raid, the following: the resounding blow which has been struck at the enemy’s submarine and tank building programme will echo round the world. The full effects of his submarine campaigns cannot be immediately apparent, but nevertheless they will be enormous. This gallant adventure penetrating deep into the heart of Germany in daylight and pressed home with outstanding determination in the face of bitter and unforeseen opposition takes its place amongst the most courageous operations of the war. It is moreover yet another fine example of effective cooperation with the other services by striking at the very sources of the enemy effort. The officers and men who took part, those who returned and those who fell, have indeed served their country well.’*

Air Marshal A. T. ‘Bomber’ Harris’s summary of the famous daylight strike on Augsburg in April 1942.

The outstanding Second World War immediate D.S.O., immediate D.F.C. and immediate Bar, A.F.C. group of nine awarded to Wing Commander E. E. ‘Rod’ Rodley, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, one of just seven such combinations of gallantry awards won by the R.A.F. in the last war

A long-served pilot of No. 97 Squadron, who often acted as Marker in Path Finder Force operations, Rodley amassed an impressive tally of 76 operational sorties, among them the famous attack on Peenemunde in August 1943

He was already a veteran of two equally famous strikes, the first of them Operation “Margin”, the daring low-level daylight strike on the M.A.N. diesel factory at Augsburg in April 1942 - in which Squadron Leader J. D. Nettleton won the V.C. - and Operation “Bellicose”, the attack on the old Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen in June 1943, when one of his target indicator bombs blew up in his Lancaster: on both occasions - in the face of intense opposition - he displayed ‘magnificent airmanship’ and coaxed his damaged Lancaster home

Awarded an immediate D.S.O. towards the end of his second operational tour, Rodley added an A.F.C. to his accolades for his services as an Instructor at Warboys and then commenced his third operational tour as C.O. of No. 128 Squadron at Wyton, flying Mosquitos as part of the Light Night Strike Force. It was in this latter role, in the closing months of the war, that he undertook no less than seven trips to the ‘Big City’

In 1946 Rodley commenced a distinguished career in civil aviation, initially as a pilot and instructor for British South American Airways (B.S.A.A.). Following the airline’s takeover by British Overseas Airways Corporation (B.O.A.C.) in 1949, he was actively engaged in the Comet programme - often flying with John Cunningham - and was rewarded with a Queen’s Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse of the suspension bar officially dated ‘1943’, with its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverse of the Cross officially dated ‘1942’ and the reverse of the Bar ‘1943’, with its *Royal Mint* case of issue and card box of issue for the Bar; Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated ‘1945’, with its *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, with its card box of issue; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Fg. Off. E. E. Rodley, R.A.F.V.R.), together with the recipient’s Queen’s Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air badges (2), silver, the reverses numbered ‘R.D. 847363’, *good very fine* (11)

£8,000-12,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 30 November 1943. The original recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

‘Squadron Leader Rodley has completed 63 operational sorties, 26 as marker. These have included all the targets of major importance in Germany. He has played a conspicuous part in the Squadron’s participation in the recent major air offensive against Germany, and has taken part in two attacks on Berlin, three on Hamburg and others on Hanover, Munich, Nuremburg and Peenemunde to mention only a few.

As one of the Squadron’s most capable and experienced captains he has been selected regularly for special tasks which he could always be relied upon to carry out successfully.

At all times his spirit, courage and resourcefulness has set a fine example to the Squadron.’

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 28 April 1942. The original recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

‘Flying Officer Rodley took part in the attack on the Diesel factory at Augsburg. This flight entailed a daylight crossing of enemy occupied territory of a total of approximately 900 miles.

Flying Officer Rodley was acting as reserve before take-off. One aircraft failing, he was called on to take part in the operation. In spite of the fact he knew his oil pressure gauge was out of action, he started the flight. On reaching the target his Leader was shot down in flames. Nevertheless, he carried out a very low-level attack in the face of intense and accurate anti-aircraft fire and dropped his bombs directly on the main building of the target.

Throughout the whole operation, Flying Officer Rodley showed the greatest determination and valour.’

Covering remarks:

‘This officer made his attack with great skill and resolution and by magnificent airmanship brought his disabled aircraft and crew back to base after it had been rendered unairworthy and unbattleworthy by enemy action.’

Bar to D.F.C. *London Gazette* 17 August 1943. The original recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

‘This officer took part in the raid on Friedrichshafen. He was one of the two aircraft detailed to act as marker. This entailed visually identifying the target and indicating it for the main force.

The defences were heavy and being the first aircraft over the target they were singled out for individual attention. Nevertheless Flight Lieutenant Rodley pressed home his attack successfully.

On the way to North Africa, en route from the target, an explosion occurred in the aircraft which, it was discovered, was a target indicator bomb which had hung up. Undaunted, Flight Lieutenant Rodley and crew flew on to base and landed the damaged aircraft safely.

This officer has completed 37 sorties since receiving the D.F.C. for the Augsburg raid on 17 April 1942, and since then his targets have included all the major objectives in the Ruhr and Rhineland, also Hamburg and Bremen.

On all occasions this officer has pressed home his attack with courage, determination and accuracy and he has been an outstanding member of his squadron.’

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 7 September 1945. The original recommendation states:

‘Squadron Leader Rodley has been employed as Chief Flying Instructor of this unit [Pathfinder Navigation Training Unit] for fifteen months. Throughout this period he has conscientiously fulfilled his arduous duties and has never spared himself in his endeavours to pass on his extensive knowledge to the training personnel. By his untiring efforts a consistently high standard of training has been achieved.’

Queen’s Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air *London Gazette* 1 January 1953.

Ernest Edward Rodley was introduced to flight by a ‘kindly uncle’ who took him to Croydon, where he was ‘captured for life by a circuit in an Avro 504K’. It was 1926 and he was 12 years of age. He subsequently joined the R.A.F.V.R. in 1937 and undertook pilot training.

‘Wings’ up and newly commissioned, he commenced the Second World War as a flying instructor. But in late 1941, his operational career got off the ground with his appointment to No. 97 (Straits Settlements) Squadron, a Manchester unit. It was the commencement of an outstanding career, a career marked by his participation in some of the most outstanding operations ever undertaken by Bomber Command.

Most notable of his early sorties in 97 Squadron was a strike against the *Scharnhorst*, *Prinz Eugen* and *Gneisenau* in Brest harbour on 18 December 1941, when he ‘bombed successfully’ but was diverted to Mildenhall after a close encounter with an enemy fighter. Shortly afterwards, the Squadron re-equipped with Lancasters and Rodley’s tour continued apace, with trips to Hamburg and Essen.



Disaster nearly struck in poor flying conditions on the night of 20 March 1942, when, after taking-off on a 'gardening' sortie laden with six mines, and 2,000 gallons of high octane fuel, the starboard wing of Rodley's aircraft struck a rooftop in Boston, Lincolnshire. Grappling with his controls and too low to order a bale out, Rodley somehow coaxed his damaged aircraft to a forced landing on a sandbank on Freiston Sands. But for his coolness and skill, the population of Boston would have suffered a holocaust; many years later, when his name he was formally thanked by the townspeople.

Operation "Margin" - The Augsburg Daylight Raid, 17 April 1942 - Immediate D.F.C.

Next up, however, was an operation of a very different nature, for the R.A.F.'s newly delivered Lancasters were deemed capable of undertaking daylight operations of a precision nature. The result was Bomber Command Operation Order No. 143, which proposed long-range, low-level, precision strikes which should, it concluded, 'cause considerable alarm and despondency among the population who at present may consider themselves outside the danger area'.

Thus was born Operation "Margin", an immensely daring – even suicidal – undertaking to attack the M.A.N. Diesel Factory at Augsburg, in deepest Bavaria, a major producer of diesel engines for German U-boats. Two squadrons were assigned to the operation, Rodley's 97 at Woodhall Spa, led by Squadron Leader John Sherwood, D.F.C., and 44 Squadron at Waddington, led by Squadron Leader John Nettleton. Each squadron was to contribute six Lancasters to the attacking force and to hold another aircraft in reserve.

A busy round of low-level, long distance practice flights having been undertaken in the first half of April 1942, the chosen aircrew were called to top secret briefings at Woodhall Spa and Waddington; up until that time, senior planning staff aside, only the formation leaders were aware of the exact target.

Rodley – in typically modest form – takes up the story: 'When the curtain drew back at the briefing there was a roar of laughter instead of a gasp of horror. No one believed that the Air Force would be so stupid as to send 12 of its newest four-engined bombers all that distance inside Germany in daylight. We sat back and waited calmly for someone to say "Now the real target is this." Unfortunately, it was the real target, a factory near Augsburg that was a major manufacturer of diesel engines for submarines.'

But as Rodley concluded – however insane the mission – 'it was touch and go in the North Atlantic between Britain having enough to eat and not having enough to eat', so the crews were determined to play their part in preventing these diesel engines ever getting near a U-boat.

Of subsequent events enacted on 18 April 1942, much has been written, not least because of the high calibre of gallantry displayed by all concerned. John Nettleton's two 44 Squadron formations were pounced by enemy fighters over France and all but blown out of the sky. Just his and one other aircraft made the target – ahead of 97 squadron - but his was the only one to make it home. He was awarded the Victoria Cross; see *The Air VCs* by Chaz Bowyer, for full details.

Rodley and 97 Squadron fared a little better, having taken a different course over France and avoided fighter interception. But what awaited them over the target at Augsburg was a fully alerted enemy. Rodley's last minute decision to place a tin helmet under his vital parts on the pilot's seat proved a sensible one, for as they roared in at 50 feet over the target the flak was relentless.

In his own words – patently very modest words – Rodley later described the raid in the following terms:

'The route took us low, at about 100 feet, down to the south coast, across the Channel. We were to join No. 44 Squadron at the south coast, six aircraft from each squadron, and we were to go as a formation of 12 the rest of the way. We saw 44 Squadron slightly ahead of us, but we realised that they were drifting to port, and we continued in the direction we should have been going. Our six aircraft pressed on very, very low across the Channel so that we were underneath the radar. I could see the sandbanks of France coming up ahead of us. We had no opposition at all crossing the defended coast. We proceeded south of Paris where I saw the second enemy aircraft I saw during the whole war. It was probably a courier - a Heinkel 111. It approached and, recognising us, did a 90-degree bank turn back towards Paris. We continued flying on at 100 feet. Occasionally you would see some Frenchmen take a second look and wave their berets or their shovels. A bunch of German soldiers doing P.T. in their singlets broke hurriedly for their shelters as we roared over. The next opposition was a German officer on one of the steamers on Lake Constance firing a revolver at us. I could see him quite clearly, defending the ladies with his Luger against 48 Browning machine-guns.



'Rod' Rodley and crew



John Nettleton, V.C., pilots his Lancaster on a low-level practice flight in preparation for the Augsburg raid in April 1942



'Rod' Rodley and his fellow aircrew in No. 97 Squadron undertake similar preparation

Our route took us from the north end of Lake Constance across another lake, where we turned north towards the target. We hadn't seen a thing on the way of the German Air Force. We were belting at full throttle at about 100 feet towards the targets. I dropped the bombs along the side wall. We flashed across the target and down the other side to about 50 feet, because flak was quite heavy.

As we went away I could see light flak shells overtaking us, green balls flowing away on our right and hitting the ground ahead of us. Leaving the target I looked down at our leader's aircraft and saw that there was a little wisp of steam trailing back from it. The white steam turned to black smoke, with fire in the wing. I was slightly above him. In the top of the Lancaster there was a little wooden hatch for getting out if you had to land at sea. I realised that this wooden hatch had burned away and I could look down into the fuselage. It looked like a blow lamp with the petrol swilling around the wings and the centre section, igniting the fuselage and the slipstream blowing it down. Just like a blow lamp. He dropped back and I asked our gunner to keep an eye on him. Suddenly he said, "Oh God, Skip, he's gone". He looks like a chrysanthemum of fire. One other of our aircraft caught fire just short of the target, but kept on, dropped the bombs and then crashed. The raid was suicidal. Four from 97 Squadron got back, but only one from 44 Squadron. Five out of twelve.'

Rodley's leader, Squadron Leader John Sherwood, was also recommended for the V.C. and, as with the recommendation for Nettleton's award, it was endorsed by 'Bomber' Harris. But a subsequent annotation ordained that he was 'to be recommended for D.S.O. if later found to be alive.' Miraculously, Sherwood was indeed found alive, having been thrown clear of his burning Lancaster still strapped to his pilot's seat, and he received said D.S.O. The rest of his crew were perished. Warrant Officer Tom Mycock, also of 97, continued to fly his Lancaster to the target, even though it was 'a ball of fire': many considered his deeds were equally worthy of a V.C. recommendation.

For his own part, Rodley was awarded an immediate D.F.C.

He went on to complete his first tour of operations in September 1942. Multiple trips to Essen, Cologne, Dusseldorf and Hamburg aside, it is worth stating for the record that he was assigned to Bremen on no less than five occasions during this tour, on each occasion noting 'much heavy flak'. In deed Rodley and his crew encountered their fair share of flak, the Squadron O.R.B. noting his aircraft's forward Perspex was holed over Duisberg on the night of 23-24 July 1942.

In a sortie to Hamburg later in the same month, he noted in his report: 'As we approached the target about 60 searchlights caught and held us for about 10 minutes in spite of vigorous evasive action. Heavy accurate flak burst close to us, causing our starboard outer engine to fail and damaging the airframe.'

Operation "Bellicose" – The Friedrichshafen Raid, 20 June 1943 – Immediate Bar to D.F.C.

Having returned to the operational scene in April 1943 – again with 97 Squadron – Rodley regularly found himself visiting old haunts such as Cologne, Dusseldorf and Essen. The Squadron was now a unit of the Path Finder Force and marking duties were high on the agenda.

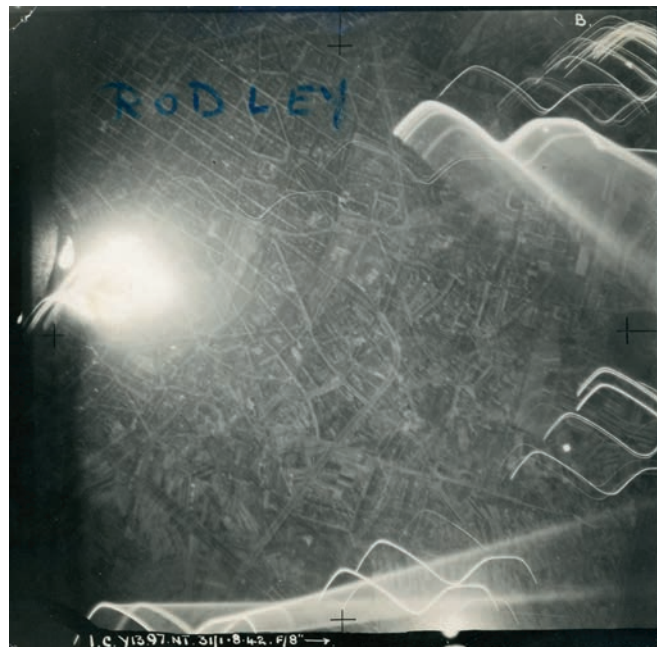
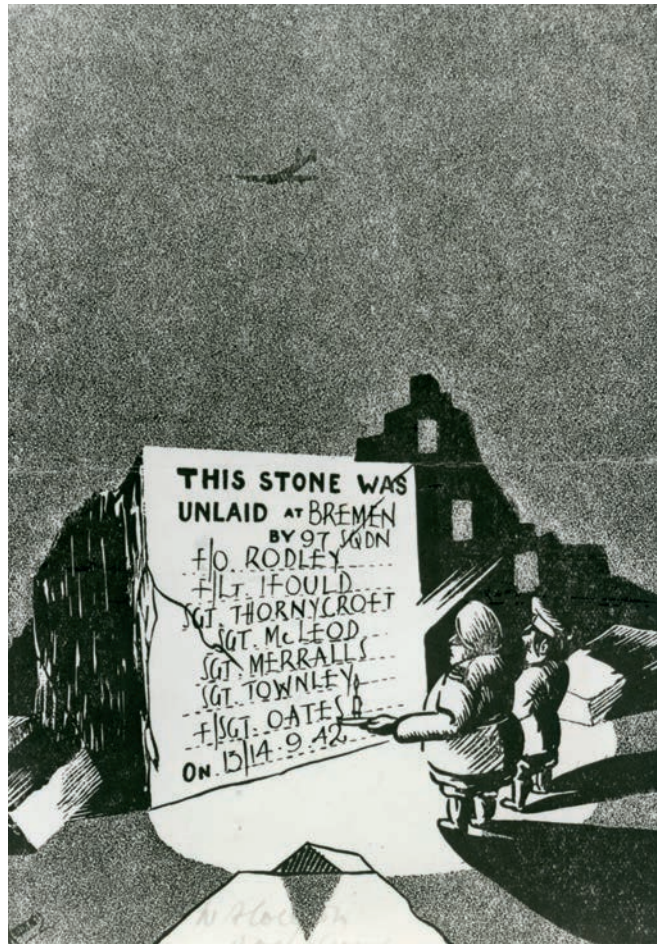
Rodley was to perform just such duties during yet another Bomber Command epic – the strike on the old Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen on 20 June 1943; the sheds were being used for the manufacture of Wurzburg radar sets.

Four Lancasters of 97 Squadron were selected for Pathfinder duties, leading in a larger force from No. 5 Group. When the precision strike was over – and to confuse and disappoint awaiting enemy night fighters - the participating aircraft were detailed to fly straight on over the Alps to North Africa. It was a brilliant tactical plan and it met with total success. That success was largely due to the highly accurate marking work of Rodley and his crew. *Last of the Lancasters*, by Martin Bowman, sets the scene:

'The weather at the target was clear, with Lake Constance and the surrounding area bathed in bright moonlight, which enabled the Pathfinders to place their markers very close to the target. Circling Friedrichshafen the crews awaited instructions from the Deputy Leader. Both attacking elements has been briefed to bomb visually from 5,000 feet. There were approximately sixteen to twenty heavy flak guns and 18-20 light flak guns and about 25 searchlights, all within a radius of about six to eight miles of the target. They were more active than expected ... '

Pilot Officer D. I. Jones, D.F.C., a fellow 97 Squadron marker, takes up the story over the target:

'Rod Rodley turned over Lake Constance, headed directly between our rows of flares and strained every nerve to drop the target marker before Johnny Sauvage could make it. The factory was plainly visible when Rod opened his bomb doors.



His bomb aimer released a target marker only to see a green cascade burst slightly ahead of the shed roofs. Johnny Sauvage had beaten him to it after all. Rod Rodley then became aware for the first time of the intensity of the flak, but still managed to swing about to release more target markers. I followed suit ... within seconds high explosive bombs from No. 5 Group high above came crashing down on our markers. Concussions from the resulting explosions added to our discomfort, and I was forced to abandon one run in to the target because it was impossible to hold my aircraft on an even keel ... Eventually it was time to leave the smouldering ruins of our target and a course to steer was given me by Pilot Officer Jimmy Silk, my dour and utterly reliable Scots navigator ... '

Job done.

But Jones continues:

'All the Lancasters except one had an uneventful journey before landing at either Maison Blanche or Blida airfields. The odd one out was Rod Rodley's aircraft. For him and his crew it was far from a peaceful flight to North Africa. As he slowly descended over the Mediterranean, a lurid red glow suddenly blossomed below his Lancaster. Cursing violently Rod took evasive action, obviously thinking that a night fighter or a convoy has spotted him. His flight engineer, Sergeant J. Duffy, set off on a tour of inspection and found the bomb bay a mass of flames. The damage, however, had not been caused by a night fighter or flak from a convoy but from a target marker which had failed to drop over the target and had ignited when its barometric pressure fuse operated at a pre-set height. Rod pulled the jettison toggle and was vastly relieved to see the deadly ball of fire drop away into the sea below.'

He was awarded an immediate Bar to his D.F.C.

Hamburg, Peenemunde and beyond – Immediate D.S.O.

Post-Fredrickshaven, Rodley flew another 20 sorties to complete his second operational tour, including a brace of trips to the 'Big City' and three to Hamburg at the time of the famous 'firestorm' raids in July-August 1943.

He was also present in the famous attack mounted on Peenemunde on 17-18 August 1943, when he acted as a back-up Marker and - unknown to the A.O.C. - embarked as his 2nd Pilot Group Captain C. D. C. 'Bruin' Boyce, the S.A.S.O. of No. 8 Group. According to Boyce, he decided to go on the raid himself because 'it was something special'. He asked 97's C.O. to find him 'a reliable pilot', so the latter's choice fell upon Rodley.

Rodley's tour continued through until October 1943, by which time he had also attacked Hanover, Mannheim, Munich, Nuremburg and Stuttgart. With 63 sorties to his credit, he was award an immediate D.S.O.

Third operational tour – C.O. of No. 128 Squadron

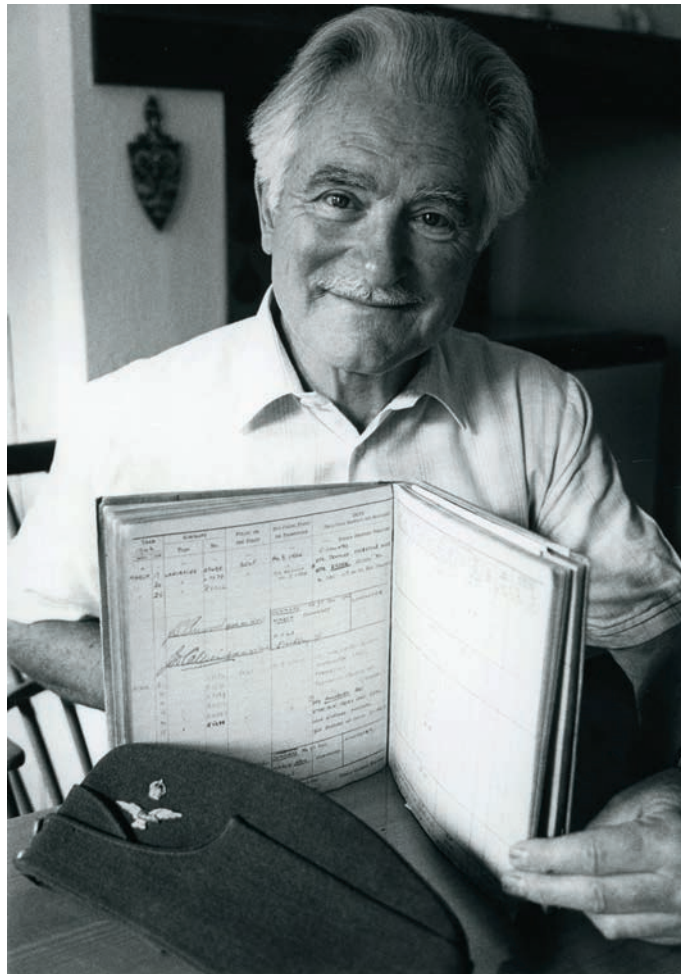
After a successful spell at R.A.F. Warboys as an instructor – for which he was awarded the A.F.C. – Rodley took command of No. 128 Squadron at Wyton in February 1945.

The unit operated in Mosquitos as part of the Light Night Strike Force and Rodley completed another 13 sorties, seven of them to the 'Big City'; on just such a trip on the night of 24-25 March 1945, his Mosquito was 'coned on the run-in' and damaged.

Other targets visited in his third operational tour included Erfurt, Magdeberg and Kiel.

Civil Aviation - Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air

In September 1945 - at the behest of his ex-Pathfinder boss Air-Vice Marshal Don Bennett - Rodley was seconded as a pilot and instructor to British South American Airways (B.S.A.A.) at Heathrow. A state-run airline in the United Kingdom in the late 1940s, B.S.A.A. was responsible for services to the Caribbean and South America. At the time of Rodley's arrival it was based at Heathrow – in tents – and operating on Lancastrians. He remained similarly employed after being demobbed in July 1946.



Wing Commander 'Rod' Rodley, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.;
side-cap and log book are included

The company was merged with British Overseas Airways Corporation (B.O.A.C.) at the end of 1949 and, in March of the following year, Rodley was 'checked out' on the new Comet jet airliner by John Cunningham and became the world's first jet endorsed Airline Transport Pilots Licence holder. He subsequently gained appointment as Officer-in-Charge of Training of the Comet Fleet and was awarded the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air.

Rodley enjoyed a long career with B.O.A.C., finally retiring as a Boeing 707 Captain in 1968. He flew the Beatles to Florida, via New York and was rewarded with a signed in-flight menu; see next Lot.

Latterly a pilot for Olympic Airways, Rodley is credited with amassing an amazing 28,000 flying hours. He died in 2004.

Sold with an archive of original documentation and photographs, comprising:

(i)
The recipient's original R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Books (Form 414 types) (2), covering the periods May 1937 to April 1941, and April 1941 to September 1945, thus a full record of his R.A.F. career, and with additional civil aviation entries for 1946-51, including flights with John Cunningham on Comets; a section of several pages cut-out in November 1949, but the entries remaining continuous.

(ii)
Original R.A.F. Path Finder Force Certificate awarding the P.F.F. Badge to 'Acting Squadron Leader E. E. Rodley, D.F.C., 61472', dated 23 October 1943; together with a Pathfinder Association dinner menu, dated 7 May 1954, bearing the signature of Arthur T. Harris.

(iii)

A Postagram from Air Chief Marshal Harris, dated 1 August 1943, offering his warmest congratulations on the award of the First Bar to the D.F.C., in original O.H.M.S. envelope of transmission; two further letters from the Chairman and Head of Central Staff Department at Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd, offering similar congratulations and a telegram to Rodley at St John's, Redhill, Surrey, from John Crutch, 5 June 1942: 'Congratulations, keep on dropping them, still going up and down and enjoying life, cheers', and a newspaper clipping from *The Sunday Times*, dated 28 November 1943, announcing the award of his D.S.O.

(iv)

A comprehensive photograph album including some outstanding portrait photographs in uniform, cockpit images and formal flight crew images; further images of an R.A.F. dance and aircrew enjoying time off ops; post-war colour reunion photographs, approximately 65 photographs in total, a number hand annotated with the names of aircrew; together with approximately 15 post-war commemoration service photographs, the majority taken in the 1980s.

(v)

A booklet with the recipient's old training notes, together with 'No. 2 Group Line & Rumble Book', with extensive entries for the period September 1939 to July 1940.

(vi)

An illuminated scroll from the Probus Club of Boston, Lincolnshire, dated 28 August 1975, as presented to Rodley to mark the occasion he avoided a serious calamity by crash-landing his mine-laden aircraft on Freiston Sands on 20 March 1942, framed and glazed; together with a town crest and related letter.

(vii)

Two hand written manuscripts, being the recipient's extensive notes for two speeches, together with a further mss. with extensive wartime coverage for an interview with the author Ralph Barker.

(viii)

A considerable archive of correspondence between Rodley and a number of aerospace authors, notably Hamish Mahaddie, Barry Blunt and Martin Middlebrook; further correspondence with the Bomber Command Association & P.R.O.

(ix)

Books and pamphlets relating to aviation (6): a hardback copy of *The Lancaster at War*, by Garbett & Goulding; *Bomber Command's Offensive against the Axis, September 1939 – July 1941*, H.M.S.O.; *Bombing Sense*, A.M. Pamphlet 139, published September 1942; *Air Sea Rescue*, issued by the Ministry of Information, H.M.S.O., 1942; *The Hawker Hart*, No. 57, & *The Avro Lancaster I*, No. 65, published by Profile Publications; together with the recipient's printed Air Council's Pilot's Notes for the Mosquito and Lancaster.

(x)

An archive of modern newspaper articles, including the 'Lancaster Legend' published by the *Lincolnshire Echo*, 7 April 1997; a copy of the *Surrey Advertiser* with a detailed and poignant article by Rodley paying tribute to the men of R.A.F. Waddington who died in the Augsburg Raid, dated 15 May 1992.

(xi)

A letter of thanks from Peter Duncan of the B.B.C., regarding his taking part in 'In Town Tonight' and performing an excellent broadcast, dated 31 December 1951; together with a DVD titled 'The Pilots', a B.B.C. broadcast of 5 March 1963, which features Rodley.

(xii)

Royal Mail First Day Covers (4): Appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, Jersey, 12p, 12 October 1984; The Award of the Air Force Cross, Jersey, 13p, 10 April 1984; The 30th Anniversary of the First Flight of the Comet, Jersey, 11p, 27 July 1979, bearing the signature of Group Captain John Cunningham; A Commemoration of the 35th Anniversary of the Augsburg Raid, 9.5p, 17 April 1977.



Also sold with a selection of related artefacts, comprising:

- (i)
The recipient R.A.F. officer's side-cap, with 'Rodley' in ink to interior lining.
- (ii)
A pair of painted, metallised squadron crests for 97 and 128 Squadrons, for wall display.
- (iii)
A wooden door plaque, with painted inscription, '128 Squadron, Officer Commanding, W./Com. E. E. Rodley, D.S.O., D.F.C.'
- (iv)
A commemorative plate for the Berlin Airlift.
- (v)
A pair of 'E.R.' cuff links, gold and enamel, in *Plante, Bury Street, London* leather case, as presented to the recipient by the Queen Mother.
- (vi)
A presentation 'Comet' cigarette case, gilt metal, the interior inscribed, 'B.O.A.C. COMET 4 New York-London, October 4, 1958, First Transatlantic Pure Jet Service.'

Please see Lot 602A for the recipient's miniature dress medals.

512

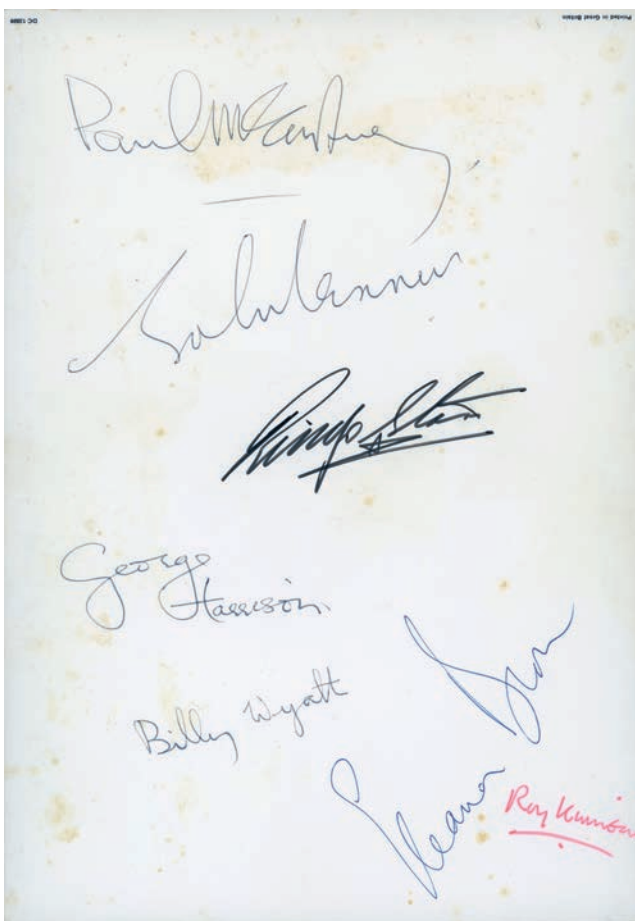
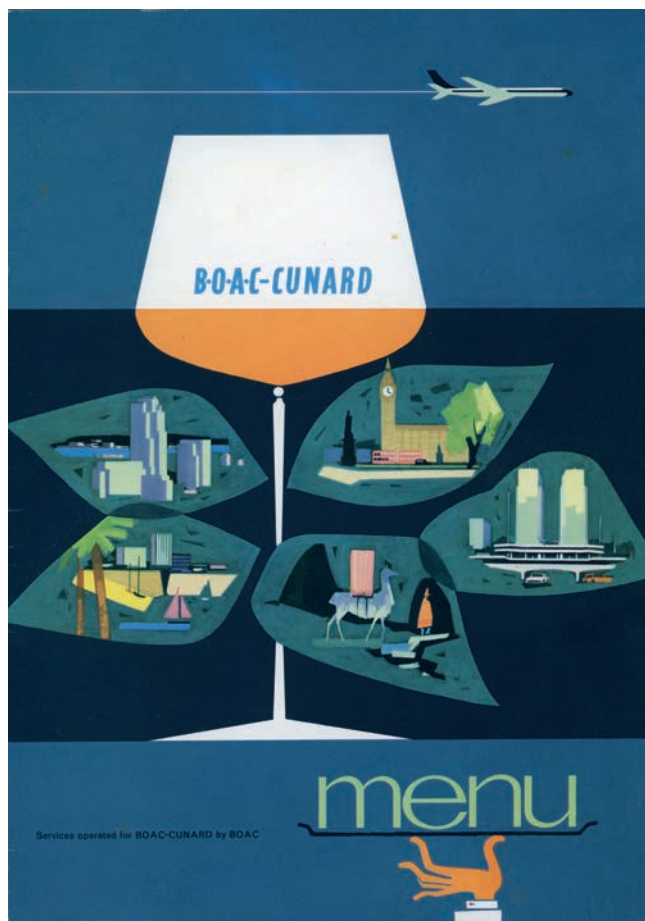
'Well John, how was the trip over, did you all get bored on the flight, or did you have things to keep you entertained, that y'all were doing?'

Reporter upon arrival into Bahamas.

'Well, err, we all got stoned.'

John Lennon.

An exceptionally rare 'B.O.A.C. Beatles Bahamas Special Flight' menu signed by all four Beatles, together with co-stars from the blockbuster 'Help!', a gift to the pilot of reputedly 'the most stoned flight in history'



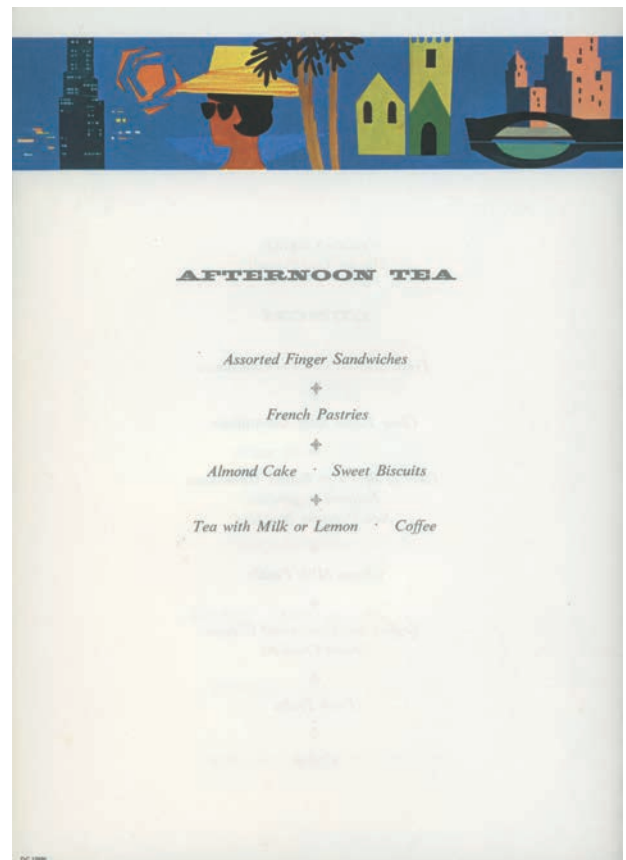
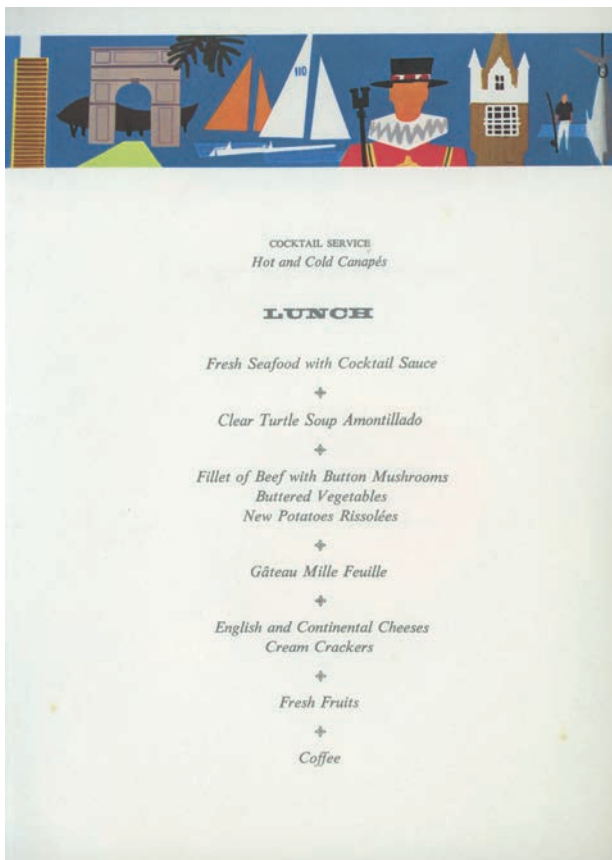
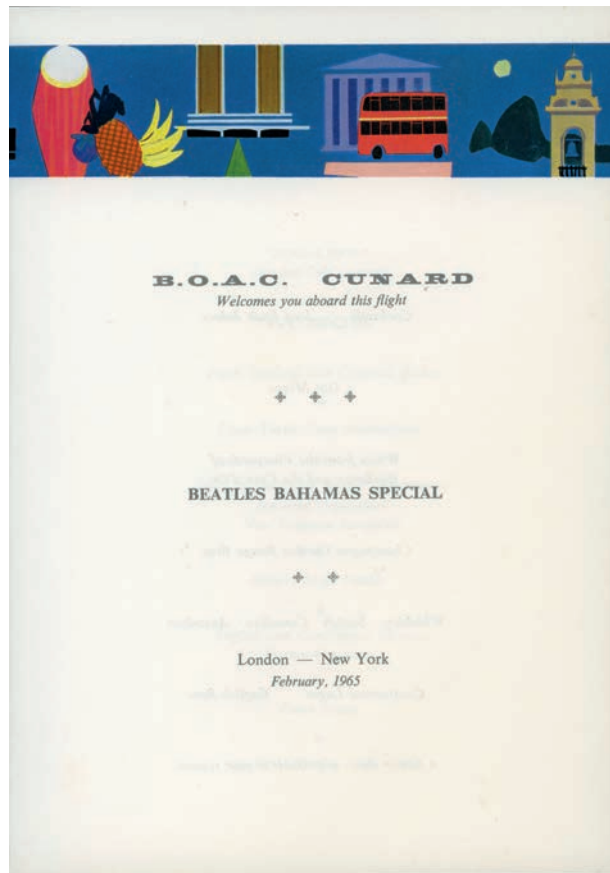
B.O.A.C. – Cunard Lunch and Afternoon Tea Menu, comprising an outer card menu of colourful and artistic design (274 x 190mm), with inner insert, title page 'Beatles Bahamas Special. London – New York, February 1965', the inner pages detailing bar, Lunch and Afternoon Tea offering (266 x 188mm), the back cover of outer card cover signed (descending the page) Paul McCartney, John Lennon, Ringo Starr, George Harrison, together with additional autographs from Eleanor Bron, Roy Kinnear and Billy Wyatt, *all signed in black or blue biro with the exception of Ringo Starr (black felt tip) and Roy Kinnear (red felt tip), a charming and important item of Beatles memorabilia, generally good very fine*

£5,000-6,000

Provenance:

From the Estate of Wing Commander E. E. Rodley, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., pilot for the flight; see previous Lot for his Honours and Awards.

On 22 February 1965 the Beatles, together with fellow co-stars, departed London Airport aboard a specially chartered Boeing 707 B.O.A.C. – Cunard flight for Bahamas, via New York to film the bands second feature film, Help!





“Beatlemania”



Enjoying the view - Bahamas

Cheered off by thousands of fans for their long journey, George Harrison gives further insight to their ‘in-flight entertainment’:

‘Brandon De Wilde was an actor, a James Dean type. He liked The Beatles’ music and he heard we were going to film in the Bahamas, so he came over from the States with a big bag of reefer.

We smoked on the plane, all the way to the Bahamas. It was a charter flight, with all the film people – the actors and the crew – and we thought, ‘No, nobody will notice.’

‘We had Mal smoking cigars to drown out the smell.’

Checking into the Balmoral Club near Cable Beach, Nassau for two weeks, the movie grossed over \$12,000,000 at the box office upon its release.

- 513 An outstanding Second World War D.F.C., 'special duties' D.F.M. group of six awarded to Flying Officer G. L. Gamble, Royal Air Force, who flew 38 S.O.E. missions in No. 138 Squadron before undertaking a second tour of duty in Lancasters of No. 149 Squadron

Among agents delivered by him and his crew in 138 Squadron were three victims of Operation "Englandspiel", the Abwehr's successful penetration of S.O.E. in Holland; possibly, too, the gallant Eliane Plewman, who was executed at Dachau alongside Noor Inyat Khan, G.C. and two other women agents of S.O.E.



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1945'; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (611917 F./Sgt. G. L. Gamble, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine and better* (6)

£4,000-5,000

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 25 May 1945. The original recommendation states:

'As an operational Flight Engineer this officer has completed 55 sorties against the enemy.

On his first tour he carried out 35 (*sic*) special sorties for which he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal. On his second tour of 20 sorties he was engaged on attacks against such targets as Dortmund, Essen (2), Homburg (3), Koblenz, Hamm and Leipzig.

He has shown, at all times, great skill as a Flight Engineer, earning the full confidence of his captain. His example in the air in both courage and outstanding ability has been an inspiration to the Squadron.

I therefore recommend most strongly that this officer be awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 21 April 1944. The original recommendation states:

'Sergeant Gamble has completed 38 operational sorties during his tour in this squadron, and has at all times shown great keenness and devotion to duty in his capacity as Flight Engineer.

His initiative and excellent handling of his aircraft whilst on operations has gained him the full confidence of his captain and crew, and have largely contributed to the excellent results obtained by them.

Sergeant Gamble never fails to display great cheerfulness and determination to achieve the utmost success in operations.'



Geoffrey Lee Gamble, who was born in 1920, the son of Tom and Edith Gamble, commenced his training as a Flight Engineer at Waterbeech in December 1942.

Special duties – D.F.M.

Posted to No. 138 (Special Duties) Squadron at Tempsford in early 1943, he commenced his protracted tour of S.O.E. supply sorties on the night of 14 April 1943, with Flight Lieutenant Dodkin at the helm of their Stirling; the squadron would soon convert of Halifaxes. Thereafter, he flew continuously in 138's 'B' Flight until completing his thirty-eighth operation on 4 January 1944. For most of the period in question his skipper was Sergeant – later Pilot Officer – H. C. Brown and his Flight Commanders were Squadron Leader D. L. Pitt and Wing Commander A. Winding. Destinations and DZs varied in nature, Gamble and his crew on one occasion carrying out – via North Africa – an operation to Corsica. In the main, however, their work took them to France or Holland.

Thus a mission to Holland on the night of 21-22 May 1943, in Halifax BB317, carrying three agents code-named 'Polo', 'Squash' and 'Croquet'. Unbeknown to them their circuit had been penetrated and they were picked up by a Gestapo reception committee on landing. In what was known as Operation "Englandspie", the Abwehr had captured several of S.O.E's wireless operators and, under the able guidance of Major Herman Giskes, had duped London into continuing agent and supply drops. Only a handful of the agents in question survived, but Gamble's passengers on the night of 21-22 May were not among them – they were executed at Matthausen concentration camp on 6-7 September 1944.

Among the agents dropped by Gamble and his crew over France may have been Eliane Plewman – a.k.a. ‘Gaby’. For they flew just such a mission on 13 August 1943, the very night that she was parachuted into France to join S.O.E’s ‘Monk’ circuit. Agent and baggage – she was carrying a briefcase with a million Francs – landed some distance from the agreed DZ and she just cleared a rooftop and landed heavily in a field. Tragically, the gallant ‘Gaby’ was later captured, and she was executed at Dachau concentration camp in the company of three other S.O.E. heroines, among them Noor Inyat Khan, G.C.

Relevant records also reveal that Gamble and his crew had to make forced-landings on two occasions on returning from missions, one of them, at Tangmere on the 18 August 1943, resulting in their Halifax being written-off.

With a total of 38 such sorties under his belt – his tour had been extended because of ‘exigencies of the Service’ – Gamble was recommended for the D.F.M. in January 1944.

Second tour – D.F.C.

Having then been ‘rested’ as an instructor at R.A.F. Feltwell, he was commissioned Pilot Officer and requested a return to operations. He was duly posted to No. 149 (East India) Squadron in October 1944, a Lancaster unit operating out of R.A.F. Methwold in Suffolk.

Thus ensued a second tour of operations, a total of 20 sorties in the period leading up to February 1945, his targets including Bottrop, Coblenz, Dortmund, Essen Leipzig and Solingen.

On one occasion in November, whilst over Hamburg, a 250lb bomb, dropped against regulations by an aircraft directly above them, passed straight through their rear fuselage without exploding, whilst other bombs - including a 4,000lb ‘cookie’ - just missed them.

In the following month, with a full load of fuel and bombs, Gamble’s Lancaster was struck by lightning just after taking-off on a sortie to Leipzig. The flash was so great that those on the ground thought that the aircraft had exploded in mid-air. All the electrics being burnt out, pilot and crew were instructed to jettison their bombs over the Wash and return to base.

On 21 December 1944, during a daylight strike on Witten, the Squadron’s Mustang fighter escort was lured away, leaving the bombers to the mercy of enemy fighters. Gamble’s Lancaster was subsequently engaged by two fighters but they appeared reluctant to press home their attack. Lancaster and crew were able to bomb the target and then make good their escape with ‘only a few holes to show for it.’

Gamble - who attributed his survival ‘to 90% good luck and 10% skill’ – was awarded the D.F.C. He died in 2004.

Sold with the recipient’s original R.A.F. Observer’s and Air Gunner’s Flying Log Book (Form 1767 type), covering the period June 1942 to April 1945, together with his Buckingham Palace investiture letter, dated 12 June 1945.

Reference sources:

Kelso, Robert, *Errors of Judgment, S.O.E’s Disaster in the Netherlands, 1941-1944* (Robert Hale, 1988).

Lee, Thomas, a website tribute written by Gamble’s second cousin.

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514

'Resting in Interlaken, Germany was one thing and facing Old Trafford another. When I approached the ground and moved over the bridge along which our supporters had squeezed fifty abreast in there tens of thousands to shout for us, I could scarcely bear to look. I knew the ghosts of the babes would still be there, and there they are still, and they will always be there as long as those who saw them still cross the bridge, young, gay, red ghosts on the green grass of Old Trafford.'

Matt Busby on his return to Old Trafford after visiting Germany in February 1958.

A poignant 'Munich Air Disaster' M.B.E., K.P.M. group of five awarded to Chief Superintendent F. 'Fred' Waddington, Manchester Division, Lancashire Constabulary, a long-served officer who saw action in the heat of the Manchester Blitz 1940-41

He also held responsibility for crowd control at Old Trafford for 20 years and was well-known to Matt Busby and the leading personalities and players of Manchester Football Club. No wonder they turned to him when disaster struck at Munich airport in February 1958, when - at the club's special request - he personally oversaw the identification and repatriation of the fallen 'Busby babes'



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.), Civil Division, Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; King's Police Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, for Distinguished Service (Chief Supt. Frederick Waddington, Lancashire Constab.), officially impressed naming on pre-prepared ground; Defence Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Police L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R. (Ch. Supt. Frederick Waddington), mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine or better* (5)

£1,000-1,500

Provenance:

Acquired directly from the recipient's widow.

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

K.P.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1948.

Frederick 'Fred' Waddington was born in Preston, Lancashire on 11 October 1900. After training as a clerk, he joined the Manchester Division of the Lancashire Constabulary on 19 July 1920. Promoted to Sergeant in October 1930 and Inspector in December 1935, Waddington was stationed in the Stretford area of Manchester during the Second World War. A vital centre of industry which produced Lancaster Bombers, Stretford was a tempting target for German bombing raids.

The heaviest raids of the Manchester Blitz occurred on the nights of 23 and 24 December 1940, when 684 people were killed and more than 2,000 injured as the Luftwaffe dropped 467 tons of high explosive over the two nights.



Blitz damage at Old Trafford, a scene well-known to Chief Superintendent 'Fred' Waddington

In Stretford, 73 people were killed and many more injured, while the Metropolitan-Vickers works were badly damaged. Manchester United's nearby football ground at Old Trafford was bombed not only on 23-24 December but also in March 1941, and was not operational again until 1949. Waddington spearheaded the police effort at Old Trafford, Manchester United coming to regard him as 'a good friend of the club' (*Daily Herald*, 10 May 1958, refers).

He would later lead the investigation into a fatal stabbing in Cadishead, Lancashire, in June 1945 (*Manchester Evening News*, 21 June 1945, refers), was promoted to Chief Superintendent of Stretford in August 1947 and was awarded the King's Police Medal.

The Munich Air Disaster

On 6 February 1958, British European Airways Flight 609 was preparing to take off from Munich. Inside the plane - an 'Elizabethan' class Airspeed Ambassador - were the entire Manchester United team, the 'Busby Babes', fresh from their U.E.F.A. match against Red Star Belgrade. The match was drawn 3-3, but this was enough to send United to the semi-finals of the European Cup. At Belgrade the team boarded Flight 609 for their return to Manchester, but the 'Elizabethan' carried insufficient fuel for a direct flight. The plane was forced to refuel at Munich Airport, landing there at 1.15p.m.

The plane's pilot, Captain James Thain, became aware of strange noises in the plane's port engine. The engines were running on an over-rich mixture, causing them to accelerate too quickly. Thain believed he could mitigate this problem by opening the throttle slower than usual, but after two attempts at take-off this method proved insufficient. After the second failed attempt, the plane's passengers retired to the airport lounge while Thain conferred with his engineer, who advised not to attempt another take-off until the next day. Duncan Edwards, a United player, sent a telegram to his landlady in Manchester with the words:

'All flights cancelled, flying tomorrow. Duncan.'

Thain, anxious to keep to schedule, decided upon one last take-off attempt: this time he would open the throttle even more slowly. Passengers were recalled to the plane just 15 minutes after leaving it. At 3.03p.m., the control tower had his decision to attempt take off. He was given only one minute of clearing time. Thain's extra-slow throttle opening might have worked, had it not been for the slush which covered the runway following a snowfall that morning. The plane accelerated down the runway, reaching 117 knots. It was no longer safe to abort take-off. Thain expected the speed to rise to 119 knots, the minimum required to get off the ground. Instead, slush clung to the plane's wheels and the speed fell to 112 knots, then 105. With hardly any runway left, the plane could neither stop nor take off. Tearing through a fence, it crashed into a house and burst into flames. Twenty passengers died on impact, while a further three succumbed to their wounds in hospital. The crash destroyed what might have been the finest generation in English football history.



Three harrowing scenes from the Munich disaster, a scene well-known to Chief Superintendent 'Fred' Waddington

The following links provide essential viewing:

<http://www.manutd.com/en/History/Munich-Remembered.aspx>
<https://news.sky.com/story/munich-air-disaster-the-survivors-who-never-played-again-11238262>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-jO0_b0goS0

Call to Duty

Manchester United specifically requested the assistance of Waddington, who arrived in Munich within hours of the tragedy (*Daily Herald*, 10 May 1958, refers). He was assigned the grim task of identifying victims and repatriating the deceased, liaising between the German Police, officials of the club, and British European Airways to investigate the crash. *The Lancashire Constabulary Journal*, gives further detail:

‘Because of his personal knowledge of the people involved in the Munich air crash on 6th February, in which the Manchester United Football Club sustained such grievous losses, Chief Superintendent F. Waddington of Manchester Division flew to Munich the following day to assist in the many arrangements found necessary. Mr. Waddington, who went at the special request of the Manchester United football club stayed in Munich until Monday, 10th February. We understand that the assistance he rendered on this occasion was deeply appreciated by the officials of the football club, the B.E.A., the German police, and all concerned in this disaster.’

Waddington was again on duty for the club's first home game after the disaster, when it appeared that the entire city turned out to see their side play West Bromwich Albion. He is quoted in *Manchester United 1958-68: Rising from the Wreckage*:

‘In twenty years of controlling crowds at Old Trafford I have never seen anything like it.’

Some 60,000 had crammed into the ground, whilst at least a further 30,000 thronged the streets. A cornerstone of the community and Club, he retired to Lancaster in 1961 and died in June 1984; sold with original Buckingham Palace bestowal document for the M.B.E., in original Central Chancery envelope addressed to ‘168 Seymour Grove, Old Trafford’ and a copy of the Statutes of the Order.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

515 **A Second World War B.E.M. awarded to Miss M. W. Dobson, Civil Defence**

British Empire Medal, Civil, E.II.R. (Miss Mary Wheeler Dobson), on Ladies' bow riband, *nearly extremely fine*, in card box of issue

£180-220

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 4 January 1943:

‘Chief Woman Warden, Civil Defence Wardens Service, Birkenhead’.

Mary Wheeler Dobson, who lived at Dorincourt, Talbot Road, Oxtun, served as the Chief Woman Air Raid Warden and was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Birkenhead in November 1945 (*Liverpool Evening Express*, refers).

516 **A post-war civil B.E.M. awarded to H. G. Jarvis, a Chief Stillman for Carless, Capel and Leonard Ltd. of London**

British Empire Medal, E.II.R., Civil Division (Henry George Jarvis), in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, impressed naming on pre-prepared ground, *good very fine*

£40-60

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1960.

END OF FIRST DAY'S SALE

WEDNESDAY 25 JULY 2018**Morning Session Commencing at 10.30 a.m. (Lots 517-659)****AN EXCEPTIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE JEWELLED BADGES OF
THE BRITISH ARMED FORCES***Sold by Order of a Gentleman of Milan*

The manufacture of miniature badges for presentation by servicemen to their wives and sweethearts appears to have begun around the period of the South African War, 1899-1902. Those produced in base metal and frequently painted or enamelled have acquired the cognomen 'Sweethearts' Badges' and nowadays attract specialist collectors. Such badges burgeoned in quantity during the First World War but appear to have declined in popularity by the mid-twentieth century.

The magnificent badges in this exceptional collection are not 'Sweethearts' Badges' per se. While the sentiments motivating their gift were undoubtedly the same as those accompanying the less costly badges, badges such as these tended to be given by officers to the women in their lives. The precious metals and stones from which they are made reflect not only the characteristic difference in taste, depth of purse and social background between the 'officer class' and their men but also, perhaps, the expectations of their recipients. The manufacture of splendid and costly badges such as these seems to have been current by the time of the First World War and probably reached its apogee between the 1920s and the 1960s; some contemporary jewellers continue to make and sell such badges. The majority of these jewelled badges are based upon, or derived from, the relevant service or regimental headdress badge.

Notes

1. Badges such as these tended to be made, as were similar contemporary items of 'civilian' jewellery, in platinum and/or gold set with precious stones. Some of the badges in this collection are marked to indicate the type and quality of the metal involved but the majority are not. Therefore – unless it is marked as white gold – white metal is taken to be platinum and yellow metal to be gold; where marks can be discerned and interpreted, they are noted in the catalogue entries. Likewise, blue stones are taken to be sapphires, green stones to be emeralds and red stones to be rubies.

2. The badges here catalogued are arranged, first, in the order of precedence of the three British Armed Services and, second – in the Army section, to reflect the Order of Battle of the British Army.

THE ROYAL NAVY

517

In platinum, diamonds, rubies, emeralds and a sapphire, a Naval crown; the number 4363 engraved on the reverse; horizontal platinum brooch fitting; 17mm x 33mm.

£800-1,000



- 518 In platinum, gold and diamonds, a Naval crown mounted upon a horizontal gold pin with brooch fitting; the crown 9mm x 15mm; the pin 48mm wide.

W/D



- 519 In platinum, diamonds and a ruby, a foul anchor within a laurel wreath surmounted by a crown of the period 1902-53, all mounted on a horizontal platinum and diamond pin with brooch fitting; the crown backed with a ruby; the badge 29mm x 29mm; the pin 50mm wide.

£1,000-1,200

A badge of this design was introduced for the peaked caps of commissioned officers of the Royal Navy in 1856; a version of it is still worn.



- 520 In 9 carat gold, silver and red enamel. a foul anchor within a laurel wreath surmounted by a crown of the period 1902-53; the foul anchor in silver, the wreath and crown in gold, the crown backed with red enamel; the reverse struck 9 CT and engraved: TO MOTHER WITH LOVE APRIL 1940; horizontal gold brooch fitting; 24mm x 26mm.

W/D

THE BRITISH ARMY



521 12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's)

In platinum, gold, diamonds and enamels, the Prince of Wales's plumes, coronet and motto surmounted by a crown of the period 1902-53, all superimposed upon lances crossed in saltire with red and white enamel pennons, the Roman numeral *XII* below; gold backing to the crown and pennons; vertical platinum brooch fitting; 33mm x 28mm.

£800-1,000

This was the regimental cap badge until 1960.



522 Royal Tank Regiment

In white and yellow gold, diamonds and enamels, a First World War tank superimposed upon a laurel wreath surmounted by a crown and above a scroll bearing the motto *FEAR NAUGHT*; the scroll in blue enamel on yellow gold, the crown backed with red enamel; the reverse struck twice with the mark for 9 carat standard, and once with the date-letter for Birmingham 1958-59 and the maker's mark *G & Co Ltd*; horizontal gold brooch fitting; 31mm x 25mm.

W/D



523 **Royal Horse Artillery**

In platinum, gold, diamonds and enamels, the Royal Cypher *E VIII R* within a Garter surmounted by a crown; below the Garter a scroll bearing the title *ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY*; the Royal Cypher and crown in platinum and diamonds, the Garter and title scroll in gold and blue enamel, the crown backed with red enamel on gold; vertical gold brooch fitting; 35mm x 22mm.

£400-500

The use of the Royal Cypher of H.M. King Edward VIII permits this badge to be dated to the year 1936.



524 **Royal Regiment of Artillery**

In platinum, gold and blue enamel, the cypher *RA* reversed and interlaced below a crown of the period 1902-53, all above a scroll bearing the motto *UBIQUE*; the cypher and crown in platinum and diamonds, the motto scroll in gold and blue enamel (slight damage to enamel); vertical platinum brooch fitting; 38mm x 29mm.

W/D



- 525 In platinum, gold, diamonds and enamels, a muzzle-loading field-piece seen from the left side between, top, a scroll bearing the motto *UBIQUE* and, bottom, another bearing the motto *QUO FAS ET GLORIA DUCUNT*, the upper scroll surmounted by a crown of the period 1902-53; the gun and crown in platinum on gold and diamonds, the motto scrolls in gold and blue enamel, the crown backed by red enamel on gold; the wheel of the gun made to revolve; vertical gold brooch fitting; 29mm x 39mm. £500-600

526 Corps of Royal Engineers

In platinum, gold, diamonds and enamels, the Royal Cypher *G R* within a Garter, all within a laurel wreath, between the ends of which a crown and at the conjunction of which a scroll bearing the title *ROYAL ENGINEERS*; the Cypher and crown in platinum on gold and diamonds, the crown backed with red enamel on gold, the Garter and title scroll in gold and blue enamel, the wreath in gold and green enamel; horizontal gold brooch fitting; 30mm x 25mm.

W/D



527 Coldstream Guards

In platinum, gold, silver, diamonds, rubies and enamel, the Star of the Order of the Garter; the rays in platinum and diamonds, the cross in rubies, the Garter in gold and blue enamel; horizontal silver brooch fitting; 32mm x 25mm.

£1,000-1,200



528 The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)

In platinum, gold, diamonds, ruby and enamel, a dragon passant on a ground above a scroll bearing the title *THE BUFFS*; the dragon in platinum and diamonds with a ruby eye, the title scroll in gold and blue enamel; some possible repair or strengthening to the right foreleg; diagonal platinum brooch fitting; 35mm x 33mm.

£600-700

This was the regimental cap badge until 1961.



529 The Royal Warwickshire Regiment

In platinum, gold, diamonds and enamels, an antelope statant, gorged with a ducal coronet and chained, upon an heraldic wreath below which is the Roman numeral VI, all within a Garter surmounted by a crown of the period 1902-53; the antelope, numeral and crown in platinum on gold and diamonds, the crown backed with red enamel on gold, the Garter in gold and blue enamel; the reverse of the crown struck 15 CT and PT; the antelope's chains made to be loose; vertical gold brooch fitting; 42mm x 29mm.

£600-700

The 15 carat standard of gold was in use in England 1854-1931.

530 The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

In platinum, gold, diamonds and enamel, a strung bugle-horn pendant from the coronet of the Duke of Cornwall with, superimposed upon the strings, a scroll bearing the title *CORNWALL*, all mounted upon a gold horizontal pin with brooch fitting; the horn and coronet in platinum on gold and diamonds, the title scroll in gold and blue enamel; 18mm x 18mm, the pin 46mm wide.

W/D

This was the regimental cap badge until 1959.



531 The Staffordshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's)

In platinum, gold, diamonds and enamels, a Staffordshire Knot surmounted by a crown of the post-1953 period and, superimposed upon the Knot, the Prince of Wales's plumes, coronet and motto; the Knot in gold, the plumes, coronet and crown in platinum on gold and diamonds, the crown backed with red enamel on gold, the motto scroll in gold and blue enamel; horizontal gold brooch fitting; the crown scratched with the number 25995 on the reverse; 25mm x 24mm.

£400-500

This was the regimental cap badge 1959-2007.



532 The Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-Shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)

In gold and enamels, a stag's head caboshed, between the antlers the coronet and cypher of HRH The Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, all above a scroll bearing the motto *CUIDICH 'N RIGH*; the cushion of the coronet in red enamel on gold; the motto scroll in gold and blue enamel (slight damage to enamel); the reverse struck 9 CARAT; vertical gold brooch fitting; 32mm x 21mm.

W/D

This was the regimental bonnet badge until 1961.



533 The Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons)

In white gold (or platinum) and yellow gold, diamonds, rubies, amethyst and enamels, a stag's head caboshed, between the antlers a thistle surmounted by a crown, all above a scroll bearing the motto *CUIDICH 'N RIGH*; the head, thistle leaves and crown in white gold (or platinum) and diamonds, the thistle flower in yellow gold and amethyst, the crown backed with red enamel on gold, the motto scroll in gold and blue enamel; vertical white gold brooch fitting, the pin struck with the mark for 18 carat standard and the date letter for London 1960-61; 37mm x 26mm.

W/D

This was the regimental bonnet badge 1961-94.



534 **Royal Army Service Corps**

In platinum, diamonds and enamels, an eight-pointed star, the uppermost point displaced by a crown of the period 1902-53; superimposed upon the star a Garter containing the Royal Cypher *G V R*, all above a scroll bearing the title *ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS*; the star and crown in platinum and diamonds, the Garter and scroll in platinum and blue enamel, the crown backed with red enamel on platinum; horizontal brooch fitting; slight distortion to the crown; 27mm x 26mm.

W/D



535 **Royal Pioneer Corps**

In platinum, gold, diamonds, emeralds, rubies and enamels, a rifle, pick and shovel piled with, superimposed thereon, a laurel wreath reversed, all surmounted by a crown of the period 1902-53 and above a scroll bearing the motto *LABOR OMNIA VINCIT*; the rifle, shovel and crown in platinum and diamonds, the pick in platinum, the band of the crown set with rubies and emeralds, the motto scroll in gold and blue enamel, the crown backed with red enamel on gold; vertical platinum brooch fitting; 33mm x 25mm.

£300-400

The Pioneer Corps was formed as such in 1940 and became 'Royal' in 1946; its cap badge remained unchanged.



536 **The Inns of Court Regiment**

In platinum, gold and enamels, the conjoined Shields of Arms of Lincoln's Inn, Inner Temple, Gray's Inn and Middle Temple, surmounted by a crown of the period 1902-53 and within a laurel wreath with four scrolls bearing the battle honour *SOUTH AFRICA 1900 1901* and a single scroll bearing the title *INNS OF COURT REGT*; the scrolls in platinum and blue enamel, the crown backed with red enamel on gold; horizontal platinum brooch fitting; 29mm x 25mm.

W/D

This was the regiment's cap badge until 1961.



537 The Royal Flying Corps

In rose-gold and enamels, a winged laurel wreath containing the initials *RFC* and surmounted by a crown of the period 1902-53; the wreath in gold and blue enamel, the wings in gold and white enamel, the crown in gold and red enamel; the reverse struck *CV* and *9CT*; horizontal brooch fitting; 15mm x 44mm.

W/D

The Royal Flying Corps was the air arm of the British Army 1912-18; it amalgamated with the Royal Naval Air Service in 1918 to form the Royal Air Force.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE



538 In white gold, diamonds and enamels, a winged laurel wreath, superimposed upon which are the initials *RAF*, surmounted by a crown of the period 1902-53; the wreath in white gold and green enamel, the wings and crown in white gold and diamonds, the crown backed with red enamel on white gold; the wings struck on the reverse with *14 CT* and *PT*; horizontal white gold brooch fitting; 22mm x 60mm.

£600-700

The 14 carat standard for gold was introduced in England in 1931.



539 In silver and yellow stones, a winged laurel wreath containing the initials *RAF* and surmounted by a crown of the period 1902-53; the crown and wings in silver and yellow stones; the reverse struck with unidentified marks, probably of foreign origin; horizontal silver brooch fitting; 27mm x 63mm.

W/D

BRITISH ORDERS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS



- | | | |
|------|--|------------|
| x540 | <p>A most attractive reduced-size Badge of the Order of the Bath</p> <p>The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, a reduced-size Badge, circa 1830, 30mm, gold and enamel, fitted with a swivel-straight bar suspension and loop for wear, <i>minor enamel loss to banner and wreath, otherwise good very fine, of high quality manufacture and an interesting example of the Order worthy of further study</i></p> | £300-400 |
| 541 | <p>The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.), Military Division, Commander's 1st type neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>, with full original neck riband and in <i>slightly damaged</i> case of issue</p> | £180-220 |
| x542 | <p>Royal Victorian Medal, G.VI.R., silver, unnamed as issued, <i>nearly extremely fine</i></p> | £80-120 |
| 543 | <p>Indian Order of Merit, Military Division, 1st type (1837-1912), gold and enamel, uninscribed, non-riveted reverse, likely of private manufacture, <i>traces of minor repair to obverse central surround wreath at 11 o'clock and minor chip to enamel, otherwise very fine or better and interesting</i></p> | £800-1,000 |
| 544 | <p>A case of issue for the K.C.V.O.</p> <p>The Royal Victorian Order, case of issue for the Knight Commander's (K.C.V.O.) set of Insignia, by <i>Collingwood, 46 Conduit Street</i>, red leather outer with green velvet inserts, the reverse with label stating 'K.1187', <i>the catch depressed, generally good very fine</i>, with full and evening-width neck ribands with fitments for wear</p> | £40-60 |

LIFESAVING AWARDS



- x545 Royal Humane Society, large silver medal (**R.H.S Do. W. H. Graves Vitam ob Restitutam Dono Dat 1815.**), fitted with small silver clip and loop for wear, *minor scratching to obverse field, good very fine* £180-220

- 546 Royal Humane Society, large bronze medal (successful) (**John Harrison. 19 May 1862. 83d. Regt.**), *good very fine* £140-180
Royal Humane Society, Case No. 16907.

John Harrison was born in 1840 at Preston, Lancashire and served as a Private (No. 989) with the 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment. Having likely been stationed with the regiment at Belgaum, Southern India, he was awarded the R.H.S large bronze medal for lifesaving in the River Medway at Chatham in 1862. He is noted as having deserted from Shorncliffe Barracks on 5 September 1863.

- x547 A rare Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society Marine Medal and Royal National Institute for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck pair awarded to Chief Mate Thomas Lewis, for separate rescue attempts in S.S. *Earl of Erne* £500-600
Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society Marine Medal, 1st type, silver medallion, 56mm. diameter, in glazed case with silver band inscribed: 'Mr Thomas Lewis Chief Mate Steam Ship "Earl of Erne" for Gallantly Jumping into Clarence Basin & Saving a Man & Boy, Feby. 1858'; Royal National Institute for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, G.IV.R., silver (Mr Thomas Lewis. Voted 6 May 1858), *this with traces of brooch-mounting to obverse and fitted with replacement 'double-dolphin' suspension, edge bruising and contact marks, fine, the first very fine* (2)

Thomas Lewis was awarded the Marine Medal in silver in the 19th Annual Report of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society:

'The second case is that of James Lewis, Mate of the steamer *Earl of Erne*, who, on two different occasions, jumped overboard into Clarence Basin (Liverpool Docks) and saved a man, and a boy, from drowning. A Silver Medal was presented to Mr Lewis, who, in the subsequent passage of the steamer across the Channel, was himself rescued from a watery grave.'

One of just two such awards made that year.

Details of the deeds behind Thomas's Silver Medal from the Royal National Institute for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck appear in Barry Cox's *Lifeboat Gallantry: R.N.L.I. Medals and How They Were Won*:

'6-10 April 1858: The barque *Mary Stoddart*, standing from Carlingford, Co.. Louth, Ireland, into Dundalk Bay in a gale, was seen to be in distress by Captain Johnson who went to her assistance. Acting on his advice, the barque managed to anchor near the rocks and, after more than six hours, he returned to Dundalk with a high sea running. Next day, in another boat, Captain Johnston returned and managed to get aboard the casualty where the weather forced him to remain; his boat steamed off to seaward. By the end of the day the *Mary Stoddart* had dragged one and a half miles and was aground in 12 feet of water, with five feet over her deck and the crew in her rigging. On the 8th, although the gale was still fierce and the sea very high, boats were manned by Mr. Connick in charge of one of them, but they were soon forced to return. The following morning found the gale blowing with great fury yet other boats made further rescue attempts, those led by Mr. Lewis and Mr. Gilmer among them. None was successful, except that at 1 p.m. a boat from Ballurgan got alongside the casualty but the survivors were too weak to do anything. Meanwhile, other attempts were being mounted and, at 5 p.m. a boat in the charge of Mr. Shankey put off from Gyles Quay and was able, three hours later, to land Captain Johnston and six men. Returning to the wreck with two fresh hands in his crew, Mr. Shankey brought ashore the remaining survivors at 6 a.m. on the 10th. Seven members of the barque's crew had perished. The other four medal winners had led rescue boats in the sustained efforts.'

A total of nine Silver Medals were awarded for this rescue.

The *Earl of Erne* was an iron paddle steamer, built by Robert Napier & Sons, Govan, and launched on 17 May 1855. Owned by the Dundalk Steam Packet Company, and registered at Dundalk, she offered a passenger and cattle service from there to Liverpool. Her history included the lifesaving exploits associated with the barque *Mary Stoddart*, but on 10 May 1869 the *Earl of Erne* ran down and sank the Chepstow schooner *Wye*, laden with copper ore, off the Mersey bar; the schooner's crew was rescued by the *Earl of Erne*'s boats. In 1909 she ran into a trawler and in 1917 she collided with the S.S. *Clan Macfadden*, both vessels running without lights due to the suspected presence of U-Boats. The *Earl of Erne* was eventually wrecked in the Mediterranean in 1926.

SPINK

Our next auction of

Orders, Decorations and Medals

will be held on 28th-29th November 2018

Closing date for consignments early to late October

JUBILEE AND LONG SERVICE AWARDS

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| 548 | Dehli Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, <i>very fine</i> | £30-50 |
| 549 | <p>Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R (161690 James Rogers, Car. Mate., H.M.S. Pandora.), <i>very fine</i></p> <p>James Rogers was born at Pill, Louth, Wales, on 17 March 1869. Entering the Royal Navy aged 12 years, he first served as shipwright aboard H.M.S. <i>Asia</i>, an 84-gun second rate ship of the line which was flagship of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., F.R.S., at the Battle of Navarino in 1827. Over a long and successful career Rogers would go on to serve in more than 20 ships and shore establishments, finishing at <i>Excellent</i>, the Portsmouth Gunnery School, before being pensioned ashore on 19 October 1914; sold with copied service record.</p> | £40-60 |
| 550 | <p>Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., coinage bust (CH. 20524 (CH. B. 2861) J. Matthews, Mne., R.F.R.), <i>good very fine</i></p> <p>John Matthews was born in London in January 1899 and enlisted in the Royal Marines in Liverpool in March 1916. Drafted to the Chatham Division, he served in 3rd R.M. Battalion, Royal Naval Division, from March 1917 to November 1919. Then between May 1920 and April 1922, he served in the cruiser H.M.S. <i>Castor</i>, which ship undertook an extensive tour of the Baltic in August-October 1921, returning via Scandinavia. Having then joined the Royal Fleet Reserve, and been awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in October 1932, Matthews was mobilised in the Second World War and, among other appointments, served at the R.M.'s School of Signals. He was finally released from service in September 1945.</p> | £20-30 |
| 551 | <p>Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (2688642 Musician E. M. Prangley, S. Gds.), <i>first service number lightly struck, good very fine</i></p> <p>Edward Manuel Prangley served as a Private with the 1st Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment from 13 August 1914. Posted as a Musician to the Scots Guards, he was discharged at end of hostilities (entitled to 1914 Star trio).</p> | £30-50 |
| 552 | Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st type (13175 Bndsmn. H. Payne. G. Gds), <i>contact marks, very fine</i> | £30-50 |
| 553 | Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (3648779 C. Sjt. A. Williamson. S. Lan. R.), <i>good very fine</i> | £20-30 |
| 554 | Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (3377893 W.O.II. A. Sharples. E. Lan. R.), <i>nearly very fine</i> | £20-30 |
| 555 | <p>Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (3386 Hav. Fazal Illahi, 4-2 Punjab R.), <i>minor contact marks, very fine</i></p> <p>Fazal Illahi was later commissioned Jemadar (8608 I.O.) and served with distinction in the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Punjab Regiment, in North Africa. He was awarded the 2nd Class of Indian Order of Merit (I.O.M.) for his gallant deeds in the period November 1941 to January 1942, the original recommendation stating:</p> <p>‘Jemadar Fazal Illahi, since the Battalion came on service, has taken part in at least eight night or dawn attacks and has been in the leading elements on each occasion. In the present operations, culminating in the capture of Gialo, he has been a tower of strength, displaying coolness and determination and imperturbability. He has always kept his platoon well in hand and by sheer good leadership has played a most essential part, without which the Company could not have performed the tasks allotted. His coolness, steadiness and devotion to duty have been an example of encouragement to all.</p> <p>Under his leadership his platoon played an important part in the surrender of Fort Augila. In the attack on Fort Gialo, he kept his platoon staunch and steady when they came under artillery fire, and led and captured the first position of the fort area and organised an excellent rallying point for the future advance. After the capture of the fort, he took out a small patrol which captured a Breda 20mm. gun and the gun crew.’</p> | £60-80 |

556	Volunteer Force Long Service, V.R. (498 Col. Sergt. D. McKennon. 2nd. V.C. S.L.R.), engraved naming, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£40-60
557	Volunteer Force Long Service, V.R. (102. Lance Corpl. D. Jeffs. A. Compy. 1st V.B. Welsh Regt. 1896.), engraved naming, <i>good very fine</i>	£50-70
558	Volunteer Force Long Service, E.VII.R. (7856 Pnr: Sergt: T. H. Thomas. 5th V.B. Manch: Regt.), impressed naming, <i>toned, nearly extremely fine</i>	£40-60
559	Volunteer Force Long Service, E.VII.R. (3318 Pte. T: Grounds. 1/V.B. S. Lanc: Regt.), impressed naming, <i>edge bruising, very fine</i>	£40-60
560	Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (T-343 Dvr: S. J. Robertson. E. Lanc: Dvl: Tn: A.S.C.), <i>erasure prior to number, very fine</i>	£30-50
561	Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., Territorial (1458734. S. Sgt. D. Clarke. R.A.), <i>good very fine</i>	£20-30
562	Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., Territorial, with Second Award Bar (3599860 Gnr. J. Dixon. R.A.), <i>good very fine</i>	£20-30
563	Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., Union of South Africa (W.O.2. J. W. D. Fitzpatrick T.S.C.), <i>edge bruising, otherwise good very fine</i>	£20-30
564	Cadet Forces Long Service, G.VI.R. (Act. Flt. Lt. H. Craddock. R.A.F.V.R. (T).), <i>good very fine</i>	£60-80
565	Cadet Forces Long Service, E.II.R. (Lt P A Terry ACF), <i>good very fine</i> P. A. Terry served with the Buckinghamshire and later Bedfordshire Army Cadet Force. He was awarded a Second Award Bar in the rank of Captain on 15 October 1996.	£60-80
566	Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., robed bust (Joseph Hynd.), <i>good very fine</i> , together with Burgh of Greenock Special Constable's Medal, 34mm, silver, with '3 Year' top riband bar, the reverse engraved ' J. Hynd ', in <i>Edward, 92 Buchanan Street, Glasgow</i> case and a 'God Speed Greenock' gilt medallion (3)	£30-50
567	Special Constabulary Faithful Service Medal, G.V.R. (Group Cmdr. Sidney J. Curtis), <i>initial 'T' neatly and privately adjusted to 'J', otherwise nearly extremely fine and scarce to rank</i>	£20-30
568	Special Constabulary Medal, G.V.R. (2), robed bust, 1 clasp, The Great War 1914-18 (William H. Blackie); G.V.R. coinage head, 3 clasps, Long Service, 1942, Long Service, 1946, Long Service, 1953 (Cyril G. Whiting), <i>nearly extremely fine</i> (2)	£20-30
569	Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R. (2) (Harold G. Emery.; William Myers.), the second with 'Long Service, 1944' bar, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> (2)	£20-30
570	Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (2) (Cecil J. Skyes; David M. Dewar), <i>good very fine</i> , the second in box of issue also stating 'Fife' (2)	£20-30

MILITARIA



571

An Officer's Gorget, 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot

in gilded yellow-metal alloy, with a ridge at either side; engraved at centre front with the Royal Arms of the period 1714-1801 and on each arm with wreaths, pendant by engraved ribbons from the ribbon-holes, containing the title *40 RT*; the inked number *M2* inside; 96mm x 80mm.

£300-350

The size, shape and decoration of this gorget suggests that it may have been in use circa 1790-96. See: Wood, S.C., 'The British Gorget in North America', *Waffen- und Kostümkunde: Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für historische Waffen- und Kostümkunde*, 1984:1, pp. 1-16, esp. pp. 11-12.

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572 **An Officer's Shoulder-Belt Plate, Battalion Company, 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot**

a gilt-metal rectangular plate (some gilt absent), mounted as follows in gilt-metal and white-metal, the mounts secured through holes in the plate and retained by pins on the reverse. The matte gilt numeral 40 upon a domed, burnished white-metal disc, all within a matte gilt strap-and-buckle bearing the title 2ND SOMERSETSHIRE in burnished relief, the strap-and-buckle enclosed by a burnished gilt laurel wreath surmounted by a burnished gilt crown and mounted with four matte white-metal scrolls bearing, in burnished relief, the battle honours CANDAHAR, GHUZNEE 1842, MAHARAJPOOR and CABOOL; the whole set upon a faceted, multi-rayed, white-metal star with fourteen additional, matte, white-metal rays having irregular ends bearing, in burnished relief, the battle honours, reading clockwise from the top, EGYPT, MONTEVIDEO, ROLEIA, VIMIERA, TALAVERA, BADAJOS, SALAMANCA, WATERLOO, VITTORIA, PYRENEES, NIVELLE, ORTHES, TOULOUSE and PENINSULA. Two hooks and two studs on the reverse, which is struck with a small fleur-de-lys mark; 96mm x 76mm.

£400-500

A shoulder-belt plate of this pattern is illustrated in Parkyn, H.G., *Shoulder-Belt Plates and Buttons* (Aldershot, 1956) as No. 327, p. 204, and stated to be the pattern in use 1844-55, p. 202.

573 **An Officer's Shoulder-Belt Plate, Grenadier Company, 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot**

a plate of the design of the previous lot, with the following differences. The numeral 40 mounted upon the balls of a flaming grenade within the strap-and-buckle; the mounted design loose, lacking its retaining pins; the separate crown and the Sphinx (awarded solely to the flank companies of the regiment in 1802) missing. Two hooks and two studs on the reverse; some wear to gilding overall; 98mm x 78mm.

£180-220

A complete shoulder-belt plate of this pattern is illustrated in R.H.R. Smythies, *Historical Records of the 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment*, (Devonport, 1894), facing p. 470 and dated circa 1845.



574 **An Officer's Waist-Belt Clasp, 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot**

a gilt-metal and white-metal, two-part, interlocking clasp with gilt rococo loops, the outer circlet in matte white-metal with burnished borders bearing the burnished white-metal title *2ND SOMERSETSHIRE REGIMENT*; the domed centre in matte gilt-metal mounted in white-metal with a crown over the numeral *40*; some slight distortion to the left (as worn) belt-loop, gilding worn and surfaces polished overall; 46mm x 91mm.

£80-120

The pattern worn in the period 1856-81.

575 **An Officer's Waist-Belt Clasp, 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot**

a gilt-metal and white-metal, two-part, interlocking clasp with gilt rococo loops, the outer circlet in matte white-metal with burnished borders bearing the burnished white-metal title *2ND SOMERSETSHIRE REGIMENT*; the domed centre in matte gilt-metal mounted in white-metal with a crown over the numeral *40*; some slight distortion to the right (as worn) belt-loop, gilding worn and surfaces polished overall, the numeral *531* in white ink on the reverse; 45mm x 87mm.

£80-120

The pattern worn in the period 1856-81.

576 **An Officer's Shoulder-Belt Plate, Battalion Company, 82nd (The Prince of Wales's Volunteers) Regiment of Foot**

all in white-metal and rectangular with rounded corners, the plate mounted as follows, the mounts secured by pins through holes in the plate and turned-over on the reverse. The numeral *82* beneath the Prince of Wales's plumes, coronet and motto, all within a French scroll with a dot at the opening; above, a scroll bearing the battle honour *PENINSULA*; below, a scroll bearing the battle honour *NIAGARA*. Two hooks and two studs on the reverse; the number *1958* in white ink on the reverse; 78mm x 67mm.

£300-400

The battle honours *Peninsula* and *Niagara* were granted to the 82nd on 6 April 1815 and 27 June 1816 respectively. A shoulder-belt plate of this pattern is illustrated in Parkyn, *op. cit. supra*, No. 328, p. 204; Parkyn states, p. 202, that this plate was introduced in about 1817 and worn until 1824; he implies that the plates of the flank companies differed significantly in their decoration.

577 **An Officer's Shoulder-Belt Plate, 82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteers) Regiment of Foot**

a gilt-metal rectangular plate mounted as follows in white-metal and enamel, the mounts secured through holes in the plate and retained by pins on the reverse (original pins absent and replaced). The Prince of Wales's plumes, coronet and motto upon a domed blue enamel disc within a plain circlet, the whole centred upon an eight-pointed, burnished, rayed star with irregular points, the principal rays bearing the battle honours, reading clockwise from the top, *PENINSULA*, *VIMIERA*, *PYRENEES*, *ORTHESES*, *NIAGARA*, *NIVELLE*, *VITTORIA* and *ROLEIA*; superimposed upon the star beneath the circlet, the burnished numeral *82*. Two hooks and two studs on the reverse; 97mm x 78mm.

£300-400

A shoulder-belt plate of this pattern is illustrated in Parkyn, *op. cit. supra*, No. 329, p. 204, and implied, p. 202, to be the pattern in use 1832-55.



576



577

x578

Officer's Head-Dress Badges and Fittings, 1st West India Regiment, 1874-83, attributed to Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Spratt, afterwards Devonshire Regiment

an officer's shako plate of the 'quilted' pattern worn 1861-69 together with, mounted within a frame, an officer's shako plate of the pattern worn 1869-78, complete with its ball-tuft and tuft-holder, and an officer's helmet plate of the pattern worn by the regiment 1878-1902.

The 1861-69 star-plate in gilt metal, 85mm x 69mm, the strap-and-buckle bearing the title *WEST INDIA REGT.* and enclosing the numeral 1 upon a domed gilt ground. Some distortion to the (wearer's) left-hand point and the reverse lugs bent but generally good condition, retaining all gilt.

The 1869-78 laurel-wreath plate in gilt metal, 95mm x 87mm, with an applied silver numeral 1 superimposed upon the tail of the strap-and-buckle which bears the title *WEST INDIA REGIMENT.* Apparently very good condition and retaining all gilt but, being mounted within a frame, no sight is possible of the reverse fittings. The ball-tuft in red-over-white wool, 45mm x 40mm, together with its integral copper 85mm spike; the tuft-holder in gilt metal, 40mm x 38mm, the ball mounted with the Royal Cypher *VR*; some distortion of the holder's cage but otherwise good condition and retaining all gilt.

The Universal Pattern helmet star-plate in gilt metal, 122mm x 106mm, bearing the battle honours *MARTINIQUE*, *GUADELOUPE* and *ASHANTEE* on the left, right and bottom points; the plate mounted with a wreath of (wearer's right) laurel and (left) palm, with a scroll at the wreath's conjunction bearing the battle honour *DOMINICA*, within which is a strap-and-buckle bearing the title *WEST INDIA REGT.* enclosing the gilt numeral 1 upon a black patent leather ground. Apparently good condition, with some slight distortion to the bottom two diagonal points of the star, and retaining all gilt; the patent leather centre worn; being mounted within a frame, no sight is possible of the reverse fittings.

The 1869-78 pattern shako plate, with its tuft and tuft-holder, and 1878-1902 pattern helmet plate all fixed upon a scarlet ground within an unglazed gilt frame 290mm x 176mm. Details of the officer to whom original ownership of those two badges is ascribed, together with some details of the two badges' provenance, are contained in a typed sheet (with later Mss. additions) affixed to the reverse of the frame (Lot)

£500-600

Arthur Graves Spratt was born in Malta on 9 May 1854, the third son of Vice-Admiral Thomas Abel Brimpage Spratt, C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.G.S. (1811-88) and grandson of Commander James Spratt (1771-1853), who distinguished himself, when a Master's Mate in H.M.S. *Defiance* at the Battle of Trafalgar, in boarding the French ship *L'Aigle*.

Arthur was commissioned Sub-Lieutenant in 1st West India Regiment in May 1874 and promoted Lieutenant two years later. Between 1880 and 1882 he was Fort Adjutant at Cape Coast Castle in the Gold Coast; he was promoted Captain in March 1882.

In May 1883, he exchanged to 1st Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment, then stationed in Dublin. He was promoted Major in November 1892, by which time the Battalion had moved to Alexandria, in Egypt, but had been warned for posting to India in 1893. The Battalion served on the North-West Frontier 1897-98 as part of the Tirah Field Force and Spratt subsequently received the India Medal 1895-1902, with clasps 'Punjab Frontier 1897-98' and 'Tirah 1897-98', having been present at the capture of the Sampagha and Arhangha passes.

He next served as Second-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion during the 2nd South African War, subsequently receiving the Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902 with four clasps. He retired in May 1902 and went to live in the village of Brampford Speke in Devon.

On the outbreak of the First World War, he briefly commanded the 3rd/4th (subsequently the 4th Reserve) Bn. of his regiment but was retired with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in March 1916; he does not appear to have qualified for, or claimed, any First World War campaign medals. He died, unmarried, in Brampford Speke in March 1939 and was buried in the parish churchyard.





579 A Colour-Belt Badge, 2nd Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)

mounted on a white-metal, multi-rayed and faceted star, a gilt-metal laurel wreath with the numeral 82 at its tie and with six scrolls bearing the battle honours *CABOOL 1842*, *LOUISBURG*, *CANDAHAR*, *PENINSULA*, *MAHARAJPORE* and *GHUZNEE* and, at its top, the Prince of Wales's plumes, coronet and motto - the plumes in white-metal, the coronet in gilt-metal; at the centre of the wreath, a strap-and-buckle bearing the title: **2ND SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT** enclosing, on a domed blue enamel ground, a white-metal Sphinx upon a tablet bearing the battle honour *EGYPT* above the letters *PWV* reserved in gilt and below a scroll bearing the battle honour *WATERLOO*; emanating from the wreath, eighteen gilt-metal rays with irregular points bearing the battle honours, reading clockwise from the top, *ROLEIA*, *VIMIERA*, *CORUNNA*, *TALavera*, *BADAJOZ*, *SALAMANCA*, *VITTORIA*, *PYRENEES*, *NIVELLE*, *ORTHES*, *TOULOUSE*, *RELIEF OF LADYSMITH*, *SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902*, *NEW ZEALAND*, *LUCKNOW*, *SEVASTOPOL*, *NIAGARA* and *MONTEVIDEO*; the reverse with four threaded posts and nuts, the front mounts secured by an oval white-metal plate, two lugs and a vertical pin; some slight grazing to the enamel; 108mm x 95mm.

£140-180

The earliest date for this badge must be 1905, when the battle honours for the South African War 1899-1902 were awarded. Since the regimental title changed slightly in 1920 and the battle honours for the First World War were awarded in 1924, it seems like to pre-date either 1920 or 1924. During that period, the battalion would have had two Colours - the King's and the Battalion Colour; this badge would have been used on one of the Colour Belts worn by the subaltern charged with carrying one of those Colours.



580 A Sealed Pattern Card headed: 'The South Lancashire Regt. Officers' Badges'

the card mounted with the following badges. 'Tunic, Frock Coat and Mess Jacket Collar badge', 'Helmet Plate Centre', 'Service Dress Collar badge', 'Forage Cap and Puggaree badge', 'Large button', 'Small button', 'Mess Vest button' and 'Cap button'; the 'Felt Hat badge' officially removed as 'Obsolete 21.6.10'; all seals and ribbons present; originally sealed 22 May 1903, with later annotations dated 2 January 1933; 263mm x 198mm.

£80-120

581 A Sealed Pattern Card headed: 'The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment) 2nd Bn. Officers' Badges'

The card mounted with the following badges. 'Service Cap and jacket collar badge', 'Helmet Plate Centre', 'Large button' and 'Small button'; all seals present but two badges and two buttons removed with consequential damage to ribbons; one lug on reverse of Helmet Plate Centre broken; originally sealed 11 August 1904; 271mm x 208mm.

£80-120

582 Boer War National Scouts shoulder title

Letter 'NS' in brass, with two reverse lugs for affixing, *very fine and scarce*

£40-60

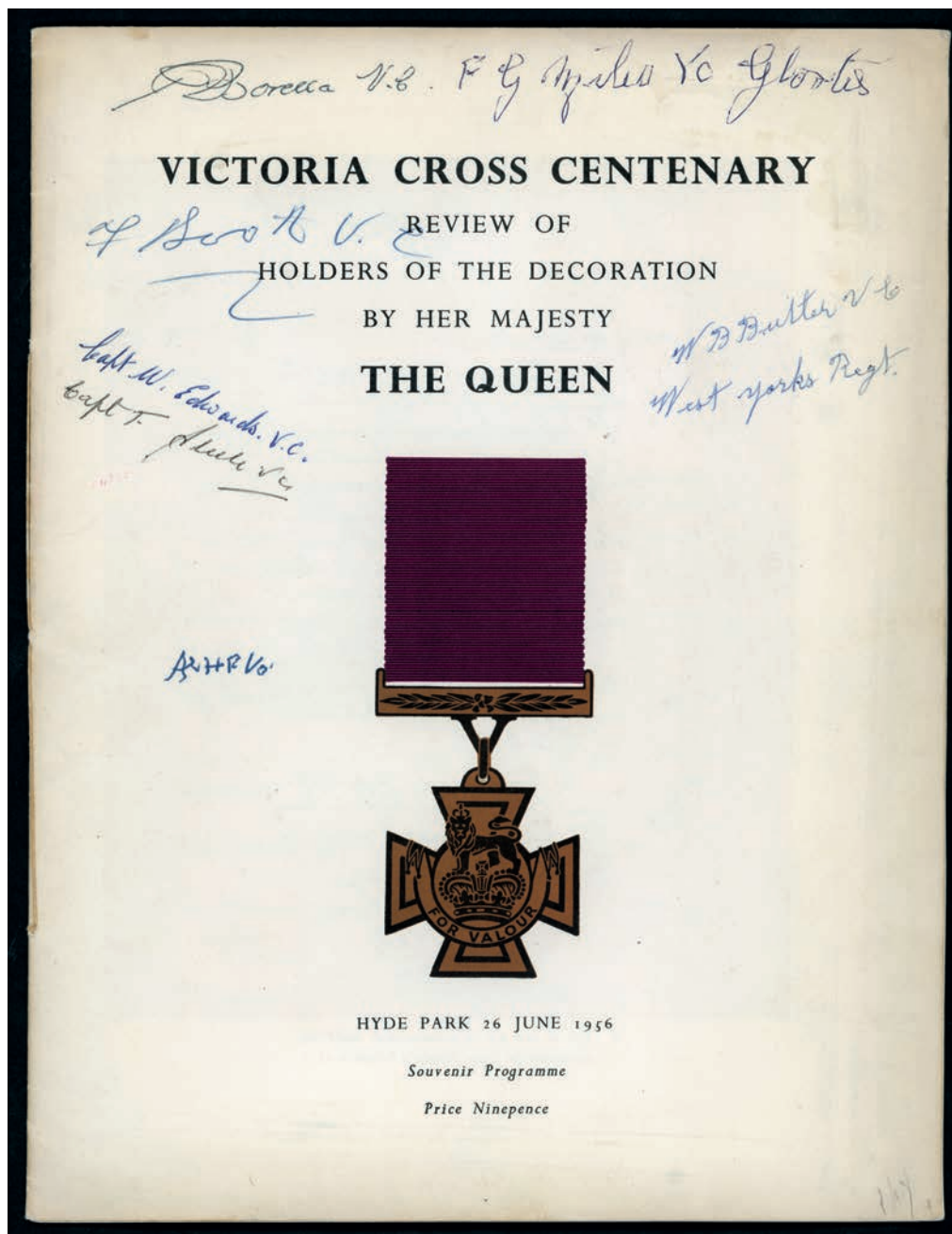
MISCELLANEOUS

583

Of Victoria Cross interest

Original bronze brooch mounting bar and riband for a Victoria Cross, with a good replica Cross, *good very fine*, housed in a *Hancocks & Co., 1 Burlington Gardens, London* card box, 142 x 53 x 28mm

£200-300



584

'Victoria Cross Centenary, Review of the Holders of the Decoration by Her Majesty the Queen, Hyde Park, 26 June 1956'

souvenir programme, the front cover signed by seven V.C. winners, including F. G. Miles, late Gloucestershire Regiment (France, 1918), W. B. Butler, late West Yorkshires (France, 1917), Wilfred Edwards, late King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (Belgium, 1917) and A. C. Borella, late 26th Battalion, A.I.F. (France, 1918), *generally in good condition*

£80-120



- 585 A most unusual and interesting set of awards from the Royal Military College, Berlin, to Ensign F. W. Hall, including a Medal for Gallantry presented by the Prince of Prussia

(i)

A large silver Medal, the obverse featuring a fine engraving of the Prussian Eagle, 'Decr. 2nd. 1856' beneath, reverse finely and attractively engraved (Presented to F. W. Hall, by His Royal Highness, The Prince of Prussia, for His Brave & Gallant Conduct at the Royal Military College, Berlin.), with silver suspension and 5 clasps, Gunnery, Cvl. Engineering, Chemistry, Mathematics, Languages, the last with wearing pin attached, in original fitted case of issue, embossed to front in gilt lettering, 'F. W. Hall, Ensign, Berlin. 1856.' 44mm.; together with corresponding miniature silver Medal with similar clasps and obverse design, the reverse engraved, 'RMC Berlin', 25mm.

(ii)

Silver Medal, obverse engraved, 'M Rifle, 1855', reverse engraved 'RMC Berlin', 25mm.

(iii)

Silver Medal, obverse engraved, 'Swimming, 1855', reverse engraved 'RMC Berlin', 25mm., the last three contained in and old fitted case, the lid embossed 'F. W. Hall. Ensign, Berlin' in gilt lettering, *nearly extremely fine* (4)

£300-500

The Royal Military College, Berlin - otherwise known as the Prussian War College - was the highest military facility of the Kingdom of Prussia to educate, train and develop general staff officers in the nineteenth century. It is likely that the large Medal was presented by Prince Frederick William of Prussia, affectionately known as 'Fritz.' He was born in 1831, the only son of William I, King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, and his wife, Augusta, the daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. In 1858 he married Victoria, Princess Royal, the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A victorious commander in the Prussian War of 1870-71, his liberal sympathies made his position at court difficult over the following years. He succeeded his father as Emperor in 1888, but ruled for only 98 days, before succumbing to cancer.



- 586 **Three silver medallions awarded to P. T. Duncan by University College, London for academic excellence in Anatomy, Medicine and Zoology**

University College London (Awarded to P. T. Duncan. Anatomy, Junior Class. 1869-70. First Prize.); University College London (Awarded to P. T. Duncan. Medicine. 1873-4. Second Prize.); University College London (Awarded to P. T. Duncan. Zoology. 1868-9.), silver, unmarked, in worn leather cases of issue, *extremely fine as struck* (3)

£60-100



- 587 **East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, Marksman Merit Medal, 26mm, silver, with reduced-size Crimea-style suspension with clasp '1875-76', 28mm, *good very fine and interesting***

£30-50

Likely struck for presentation during the Prince of Wales's Royal Tour of India, 1875-76.

- 588 **The Woolwich & Sandhurst prize medal awarded to Major K. Robertson, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), late Norfolk Regiment, a talented horseman and likely participant in the celebrated cavalry charge at El Afuli on 20 September 1918**

Royal Military Academy Woolwich Vs Royal Military College Sandhurst Prize Medal, bronze, 38mm., the reverse engraved 'Cricket XI. 1900. K. Robertson', *nearly extremely fine*, in fitted *Goldsmiths & Silversmiths, 112 Regent St, London* case of issue

£40-60

Kenneth Robertson was born on 26 October 1881 and commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Norfolk Regiment on 8 January 1901. Transferred the Indian Army on 22 September 1905, he served as a Squadron Officer with the 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse) from 10 February 1906. Robertson served as a Major during the Great War, during which the Regiment added more laurels to its distinguished history. Having played their part on the Western Front, during which Jemadar G. Singh won the V.C. at Pezières in December 1917, the 2nd Cavalry were sent to join the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in early 1918.



During the Battle of Megiddo, the Regiment encircled and captured two Ottoman armies in the Judean Hills, as a result of a gallant charge which broke the Ottoman line in the Jezreel Valley. Their charge was made at 5 a.m. on 20 September 1918 at El Afuli and is immortalised in the famous oil painting by T. C. Dugdale, in the collection of the Imperial War Museum. For his part Captain D. S. Davison was awarded the D.S.O., whilst Robertson was mentioned in dispatches (*London Gazette* 22 January 1919, refers).

Having been a keen horseman whilst in India, he soon became a prominent name having returned home. A piece penned by 'Sabretache' and published in July 1922 in *The Tatler* lends further insight:

'It was proved at Newmarket that in Major Kenneth Robertson, late 2nd Cavalry (Indian Army) there are new recruits to the ranks of high excellence, yet, so far, beyond granting these gentlemen starters' licences, no further move has been made to let the racing public have the benefit of their services.

I have known Major Kenneth Robertson for, I should think, going on twenty years. He is very well known as an owner and a gentleman rider in India, and latterly has officiated with much success as the official starter to the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. My view is this, that the man who has ridden races for most of his racing career, and who is a practical horseman, must always be superior to one who has not. In Major Kenneth Robertson we have this kind of man, and also one who by virtue of his profession has the capacity and instinct to command.'

He continued to be involved in horse racing and hunting for the remainder of his life. Robertson rode Try, Try Again in the 1927 Cesarewitch at Newmarket, was appointed Field Master of the Southdown Foxhounds in 1929 and was notably commended in October 1932 for his '... ready dispatch of thirty frisky juveniles in the Clayton claiming and selling plate'; sold with copied research and newspaper extracts.

589 Doncaster Tribute Medal for the Boer War 1900-02, by Vaughton & Son, the reverse inscribed, 'To **Arthur Burley** from the Corporation of Doncaster', 9ct gold and enamel, hallmarks for Birmingham 1904, 33mm., integral loop and ring suspension, *only small traces of enamel remaining in obverse centre, polished, thus good fine*

Ref. *Hibbard* A11, type 2.

£400-500



590 A Boer War tribute pocket watch from the citizens of Exeter

silver, Swiss made, the inside of case engraved, 'From the Citizens of Exeter to **Pte. F. T. Weeks**, a Memento of Service in South Africa 1900-1', *lacking loop for attachment to chain, otherwise generally in good condition*

£80-100

The recipient served in South Africa with the Volunteer Company of the Devonshire Regiment. He was presented with his Queen's South Africa Medal by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts at Higher Barracks in Exeter on Thursday 12 September 1901.

In respect of his presentation pocket watch, the following report appeared in the *Western Times*, 2 July 1901:

'EXETER VOLUNTEERS

PRESENTATION OF WATCHES LAST NIGHT

At a smoking concert at the Royal Public Rooms last night watches were presented to 31 of the Exeter Volunteers who have recently returned from South Africa. Various tradesmen in the city and others gave 17 watches, and the other 14 were provided out of a fund amounting to about £50 subscribed by about a hundred readers of our morning contemporary. Mr G. F. Gratwicke presided, and was supported by the Rev. S. W. E. Bird, Major Weeks, Qr.-Mr. Hosegood, Capts. Ham, E. S. Perkins, and Mr J. Gould.

The recipients of the watches were: - Corporals F Smale, J Tett, H F Cornish, Privates Agnew, E J Dunstan, G W Frost, E C Hine, A Hoskins, H Hoskins, W Palmer, P E Rattenden, H J Towling, F W Tucker, C J Tullidge, H Way, **F T Weeks**, T Wilson, F W Wotton, of the 1st Rifle Volunteers; Sergt. Clark, Corporals C Friend, W Guest, C Seward, C Shapley, Sappers J Adams and F Friend, Engineer Volunteers; Troopers R G Edmonds and Fairweather, Yeomen; Firemen J F Down, H Hern, W M Pett and R Webber. Six watches are in hand and are to be given to the next six Exeter Volunteers who return from South Africa.

Songs - comic and sentimental - and readings were rendered by Messrs C Snow, Paget, A Cater, H Way, W Norman, J F Finch, C Parsons and others. Messrs Hales and W Lisle were the accompanists.'

Private F. T. Weeks served in South Africa with the Volunteer Company of the Devonshire Regiment. He was presented with his Queen's South Africa Medal by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts at Higher Barracks in Exeter on Thursday 12th September 1901.



- 591 **A Boer War tribute pocket watch from the citizens of Malmesbury, Wiltshire**
silver, hallmarks for Chester 1900, inside of case engraved, 'Malmesbury's Thanks to **Private A. Parsloe, 2nd V.B. Wiltshire Regt.** For Active Service in the South African Campaign 1900-1', *the front of the case detached, otherwise generally in good condition*

£80-100

The following report appeared in the *Western Daily Press*, Saturday, 27 July 1901:

'PRESENTATION TO VOLUNTEERS AT MALMESBURY

There was a special parade of the A Company 2nd Volunteer Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, in the Market Square, Cross Hayes, Malmesbury, on Thursday night, for the purpose of presenting the lately returned from South Africa with a silver watch each. There was a full muster of men under the command of Captain S. E. Doswell, and they marched to the strains of their fife and drum band through High Street into the square, where a platform had been erected, and on which were the Mayor and Mayoress (Mr and Mrs H. Farrant), members of the town council, and many ladies and gentlemen of the town. The men were drawn up in a square, the returned volunteers in the centre. Captain Doswell, on behalf of the corps, presented the Mayoress with a splendid bouquet. His WORSHIP then addressed the men, who had been some of the first to volunteer for the front, and had turned out in larger numbers than in most towns of the size. He spoke of the hardships they had cheerfully endured. It had been thought by the committee that a good English-made silver watch, with a suitable inscription, would be a slight memento of the event. Corporal E. F. Edwards was the first recipient, and in a manly speech he returned thanks on behalf of himself and his comrades, Lance-Corporal V. H. Hobbs, Privates J. Matthews, **A. Parsloe**, F. Elliott, H. G. March, W. Johnson, E. Thornbury, C. H. Blackford, F. Paginton, H. Shinglee, W. Wakefield, A. H. Stevens and A. W. Stevens. These, all but the last three, received the watches. The other watches will be sent to the men. Mr. H. GARLICK, ex-Mayor, spoke a few words of encouragement to the men as an old Volunteer before some of them were born. Captain DOSWELL, in a patriotic speech, thanked the Mayor and Corporation for the honour done to the men, and thanked the Mayoress for her kindness in making the presentation. He strongly urged every young man to join the volunteer force for his own as well as country's benefit. The men were cheered most heartily as each came forward to receive his present. The Malmesbury Brass Band played a selection of music. The watches were silver English keyless half-hunter levers. Each watch was enclosed in a shut-up case in morocco, velvet lined, and on the back of each was engraved:- "Malmesbury's thanks to (recipient's name) 2nd V. B. Wilts Regiment for active service in the South African campaign, 1901."'

592 A Boer War watch fob

star-shaped fob, silver, unmarked, obverse with engraved decoration, including Masonic symbols, the reverse inscribed, 'South African Campaign 1899/1902 for Steadfastness / Bro. **Robert Richardson**', with silver chain, this with Birmingham hallmarks for 1899, *very fine*

£20-50

593 The King's Prize Medal, Wellington College, awarded to Kenneth Harwood Crossley in 1922



King's Medal, G.V.R. (1922. Kenneth Harwood Crossley.), reverse inscription within beaded circle: 'Duty to God and Man', around: 'In Honor of Arthur Duke of Wellington', reverse engraved to edge, gold, 44mm., 56.0g., *Royal Mint* issue, *extremely fine*

£600-800

Kenneth Harwood Crossley was born in 1904 in Hampstead, the son of Dr. Arthur William Crossley, C.B.E., a Professor of Chemistry, and Muriel Lamb. As a young boy, his family moved to Alderley Edge, Cheshire, and Kenneth was educated at Wellington College where he was the recipient of the prestigious King's Prize Medal.

Little is known of Kenneth's short life as he would be one of two young men to drown in a boating tragedy in Carnarvon Bay, aged just 27, the victims of a considerable swell and confusion of responsibilities regarding those on shore who may have been able to help. *The Sheffield Daily Telegraph* for 9 August 1927 takes up the story:

'Boating Tragedy: Coroners Pointed Questions at Inquest.'

The double boating tragedy that occurred in Carnarfon Bay last Saturday week was investigated by the Anglesey Coroner yesterday evening. The victims were Mr. William Donaldson Crossland Smellie, son of Mr. William Smellie of Liverpool, a member of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and Mr. Kenneth Harwood Crossley, son of the late Dr. A. W. Crossley, of Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

Evidence of identification of Mr. Crossley was given by his guardian, Colonel Sir John Pringle.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, a pilot on Llandowyn Island, described how a half-rater in which the two young men were, was struck by a big breaker as they were turning round. They got over it all right, but another breaker struck their boat, and she went down stern first. Witnesses could see one of the men sitting in the stern before the boat went down and the other running about seeing to the sails. The boat was being carried out by the ebb tide. One of the men clung to the mast for some time.

Asked whether no effort was made to save the men, witnesses said, "I did see David Williams going to one of the boats on the island and he said it was unseaworthy."

The Coroner: "That seems very funny; they are of no use unless they are seaworthy. I take it they were there in order to be of assistance such as this! -Yes. They have been badly looked after (came the reply)."

The Coroner went on to enquire why no one had taken a risk and jumped into the surf to help the men. In reply, David Williams, one of the island pilots replied:

“Our place is not a life-saving station. The lifeboat has been taken away and we could not have anything to assist us in life saving until last Saturday, when the Holyhead coastguards gave us a lifeline, but we have nothing to throw it.”

In summing up, the Coroner stated that this was a clear case of an accident and the verdict “Accidentally drowned” was returned. Kenneth H. Crossley was 23 years of age. Following such losses in the space of a year, his mother Muriel would go on to live into her mid-90’s, passing away in 1973.

594 **The ‘Hoover War Medal’ 1928**



silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1927, 29mm., obverse, figure of a man with surround motto, ‘Service to the Home’, reverse engraved, ‘The Hoover War Medal of 1928 / D.S.M. / T. S. Hill’, with five silver clasps, 1928, 1929, 1930, Sharpshooter 1930, Marksman 1930, *good very fine and unusual*

£50-80

595 **An interesting 23 Special Air Service (Reserve) Merit Medal**

Merit Medal, 33mm, silver, the obverse with crossed rifles and laurels, the reverse impressed ‘23 SAS (V) Foreign Weapons 1968’ within laurels, *good very fine and a scarce example of Special Forces ephemera*

£30-40

23 Special Air Service (Volunteer) were founded in 1959 as an additional Territorial Regiment initially based in London. It sent Troopers to Borneo during 1963 and moved Headquarters to Thorpe Street, Birmingham in 1966. This award likely reflects the embryonic period of this section of the Special Forces, which exists to this day.

596 **South African Memorial Brooch 1939-45 (2), officially numbered ‘3084’ and ‘512’, *good very fine* (2)**

£20-30

597 **A collection of Police badges and awards**

comprising Special Constabulary Long Service Badges, bronze (4), Edinburgh 1914; Metropolitan Police 1914; Birmingham 1916 (2); Birmingham Special Constabulary Water Works Guard Medal 1916-17, bronze; Birmingham City Police Special Constables Badge 1916, officially numbered ‘4536’; Metropolitan Special Constabulary cap badge, by *Lewis, Birmingham* (2); Birmingham Constabulary Special Reserve Badge, gilt and enamel; City of London Police Reserve Badge, gilt and enamel, *generally very fine* (Lot)

£20-30

x598 *'So Sir Penn Symons is killed! Well, no one would have laid down his life more gladly in such a cause. Twenty years ago the merest chance saved him from the massacre at Isandhlwana, and Death promoted him in an afternoon from subaltern to senior captain. Thenceforward his rise was rapid.*

He commanded the First Division of the Tirah Expeditionary Force among the mountains with prudent skill. His brigades had no misfortunes: his rearguards came safely into camp. May the State in her necessities find others like him!'

Winston Churchill pays tribute to Sir William Penn Symons following his death at the battle of Talana on 20 October 1899.



The emotive personal copy of *Historical Records of the 24th Regiment* (1892) of Major-General Sir W. Penn Symons, 24th Regiment of Foot, containing 9 original signed watercolour plates by the renowned military artist Richard Simkin

Appointed General Officer Commanding Natal in 1899, Penn Symons took the volume with him to South Africa and hoped to refer to it when re-visiting the battlefields of Isandhlwana and Rorke's Drift. Instead he died of wounds received at the battle of Talana on 20 October 1899

Paton, G., Colonel, Glennie, F., Colonel, Penn Symons, W., Colonel, eds. *Historical Records of the 24th Regiment, from its formation, in 1689*, 1st Edition (London, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., 1892). Octavo. Bound in original black Morocco leather by A. H. Swiss of Devonport. Title and Regimental Cipher gilt to spine. Regimental 'Egypt' emblem with 'XXIV' beneath gilt to front board. Endpapers of dark green cloth bordered by floral gilt decoration, Penn Symons' heraldic bookplate to the front endpaper. All leaves gilt-edged. Title page loose but present.

Three small holes to spine, otherwise a pleasing copy in good condition.

Bound within the volume, on thick art paper, are 9 original signed watercolour illustrations by the renowned military painter Richard Simkin (1850-1926). Each depicts a uniformed soldier of the 24th Foot at various stages of the Regiment's history. Their subjects are as follows: Private 1742; Grenadier 1768, Officer 1808; Private 1812; Officer 1828 Levee Dress; Officer Light Company 1840; Band Corporal and Drummer 1843; Colour Sergeant 1858; Officer 1873.

£2,500-3,000



Private, 1742.



William Penn Symons was born at Hatt, Cornwall in July 1843. Educated privately, he was commissioned as an Ensign in the 2nd Battalion, 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot on 6 March 1863. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 11 December 1866 and Captain on 16 December 1878.

Penn Symons first saw action in South Africa during the Ninth Xhosa War (1877-78), commanding a Company of the 2nd Battalion in actions against the Gcaleka and Ngqika tribes. He took part in the Zulu War of 1879, and was present at Isandhlwana Camp on 21 January. At 1:30 a.m. on 22 January, six companies of the 2nd Battalion - including Penn Symons' - received an order to march to Lord Chelmsford's camp at Izipezi Hill. This order saved his life, as the Isandhlwana garrison was massacred by the Zulus just hours later.

Promoted Major on 1 July 1881, he served in the Burmese Expedition (1885-89) and was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel on 26 November 1886. The following year he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry at Madras. In 1899 he commanded one of two columns in the Chin-Lushai Expedition, for which he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath (C.B.). Advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel of 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers in 1891, he went on to command a brigade during the Waziristan campaign of 1894-95 and the expedition into Tochi Valley (1897-98). Leading the 1st Division in Tirah during 1898, he was elevated to K.C.B.

At the outbreak of the Boer War Penn Symons was made General Officer Commanding Natal, with the temporary rank of Major-General. He took this copy of *Historical Records of the 24th Regiment* with him to South Africa, hoping to visit the battlefields of Isandhlwana and Rorke's Drift. Instead he was wounded in action at the battle of Talana on 20 October 1899, while leading the Dundee garrison against the Boers. He died of his wounds at the 20th Field Hospital, Dundee. Winston Churchill paid tribute to him in a telegram to *The Morning Post*, while the Cornish town of Saltash raised a monument in its Victoria Park. The Durban Light Infantry, impressed by his courage, erected a memorial stone over his grave at Dundee.

Penn Symons was an original editor of *Historical Records of the 24th Regiment*; with its signed Simkin paintings, his 1st Edition copy is unique. The volume was removed from his kit following his death and remained in South Africa, finally entering a private collection.

1893 June Monthly Army List - The last

361	362	363	364
THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS. Regimental Dist. No. 24. Brecon.			
The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt." "Cape of Good Hope, 1806," "Talavera," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Salamanca," "Victoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Orléans," "Peninsula," "Punjab," "Chillianwallah," "Goolerat," "South Africa, 1877-8-9," "Burma, 1885-87."			
Line and Militia Battalions.			
1st Bn. (24th Foot) { Egypt.	3rd Bn. (R. S. Wales Borderer MIL.) Brecon.		
2nd .. { Aden.	4th .. (R. Montgomery MIL.) Brecon.		
Depôts Brecon.			
Uniform.—Scarlet. Facing.—White. Agents.—Messrs. Holt & Co.			
Volunteer Battalions.			
1. 1st Brecon.	3. 3rd Pontypool.		
2. 2nd Newport.	4. 4th Pontypool.		
Colonel Wodehouse, Lt. Gen. (Hon. Gen.) E. 13Nov.83			
Officer Commanding Regtl. District Bromhead, Col. C. J. ... 13Feb.82			
1st and 2nd Battalions.			
Lt.-Colonels. (2)			
Lt.-Colonel. (2)			
28Symons, W. P. C. B. 31Jan.91			
Lt. col. 1July87			
1Banister, G. S. 9June92			
Majors. (8)			
1W. G. Brown, E. 31Nov.85			
1Malawaring H. G. 23Nov.85			
d. 1Heaton, W. 2Nov.85			
2Clements, R. A. F. 24Feb.86			
Lt. col. 1July87			
1Loran, Q. McK. 9June86			
e. 1Roche, Hon. U. de B. K. 10Feb.91			
1Trower, C. V. 4Mar.91			
v. 1Palmer, G. C. 9June92			
Captains. (13)			
1Weallens, W. edit. 30Sept.82			
1Curtis, C. E. 3Jan.84			
2Lloyd, J. D. A. T. 15Apr.83			
v. 1Smiley, F. F. 15Aug.85			
2Birch, A. W. 15Aug.85			
Armitage, P. T. 28Nov.85			
s. 1Campbell, R. 9June86			
v. 1Hawley, P. C. F. 14June86			
1Sugden, A. M. 30Sept.86			
1Gillman, E. S. 29Jan.87			
Travers, J. H. du R. 25Feb.86			
m. 1Gaisford, D. J. 1Jan.89			
2Graham, H. M. 30Oct.90			
1Turner, G. 31Jan.91			
d. 1Watts, W. B. 10Feb.91			
m. 1Van Strubben, B. W. S. 10Oct.91			
2Grant, G. H. 3Nov.91			
2Whitehead, G. F. 30Dec.91			
1Woodgate, H. P. 4Mar.91			
l. 1Addison, A. M. 31Aug.92			
1Scott, C. A. R. 18Nov.92			
1Moore, H. A. 1Nov.91			
1Hamilton-Jones, A. H. 1Nov.92			
M. 1Casson, H. G. edit. 1Nov.92			
1Hughes, F. St. J. 2Dec.92			
Lieutenants. (38)			
2Beauchamp, C. G. 25Aug.86			
1Cooks, S. FitzW. 10Nov.86			
2Goings, J. 31July89			
p. 1Walker, C. E. FitzG. 31July89			
d. 2Bradford, S. S. 30Mar.90			
1Ferguson, V. 1June90			
Margate, T. S. 25Oct.90			
1Pauline, H. P. 10Feb.91			
2Canning, A. 6Mar.91			
1Smith, W. E. R. 1Oct.91			
Basevi, W. H. F. (prob.) 3Nov.91			
de la Poer Beresford, M. J. S. 15Nov.91			
2Bousfield, E. E. 13Jan.91			
Colbe, A. S. (prob.) 4Mar.91			
2Pennefather Evans, G. 13Apr.91			
1Duncombe, N. B. 15June92			
Madden, T. E. (prob.) 15July92			
2Jones, E. W. 1Sept.92			
2Gillespie, F. M. 22Feb.93			
2Ballantyne, E. W. McK. 22Feb.93			
2Wimberley, F. G. A. 22Feb.93			
Lindsay, A. B. (prob.) 22Feb.93			
2nd Lieutenants. (16)			
2Margerson, E. C. 5Dec.91			
1Parker, H. W. E. 27Jan.92			
1Morgan, F. G. C. M. 13Mar.92			
2Cleave, H. 9Apr.92			
1Yates, R. P. 15Aug.92			
1Lawrence, W. E. 12Aug.92			
1Rafford, C. J. 18Aug.92			
1Hastings, C. M. 3Nov.92			
2Pearless, J. W. 12Nov.92			
1Grimwood, J. 19Nov.92			
1Giles, F. W. 19Nov.92			
1Hoodie, A. J. 19Nov.92			
1Larke, N. H. 17Dec.92			
1Hannard, F. 27Dec.92			
1Packie, J. 21Jan.93			
2Williams, W. A. G. 20May93			
2Forbes, A. J. 20May93			
Adjts. 1			
1Casson, H. G. edit. 31July89			
2Weallens, W. edit. 25Mar.90			
Q.M. Tiger, J. 30Apr.79			
Hon. capt. 30Apr.89			
1Tompkins, J. J. 28Nov.79			
Hon. capt. 28Nov.80			
Murphy, M. 1May90			
1Dec.81			
17. 21July90			
Hon. capt. 31Oct.87			
3rd Battalion.			
Hon. Colonel.			
Ormswaine, A. Lord 30Dec.76			
Lt.-Colonel.			
Thomas, W. J. Col. A.D.C. 10Oct.76			
Majors.			
James, J. hon. 1.e. 22Mar.84			
Snead, J. A. F. hon. 1.e. 7May87			
Captains. (10)			
Franklin, H. A. 30Feb.86			
p. 1Norton, J. A. (H.) 25Sept.86			
Healey, C. 25Sept.86			
Jones, T. W. 10Sept.87			
Oldham, C. S. D. O. Capt. ret. pay (H.) 3Apr.89			
p. 1Moran-Thomas, W. M. (H.) 1.e. 16Aug.90			
Morgan, S. W. 16Aug.90			
St. George, B. St. J. Capt. ret. pay (H.) 4July91			
Lieuts. and 2nd Lieuts. (15)			
Lieutenants.			
Phillips, H. J. V. 27Nov.86			
Holland, C. B. 6July88			
Bromfield, H. H. 6Sept.90			
Jeffreys, W. H. 11Apr.91			
Armstrong, C. H. (H.) 11Apr.91			
Kelsall, W. H. 8Apr.93			
Stevens, R. D. 8Apr.93			
Maxwell-Heron, G. 8Apr.93			
Morgan, D. H. 8Apr.93			
2nd Battalion.			
Hon. Colonel.			
Heywood, J. H. 26June79			
Lt.-Colonel.			
Harrison, R. J. hon. 1.e. 15Apr.87			
Majors.			
Gardner, A. A. hon. 1.e. 31May87			
Captains. (9)			
Hunter, W. C. hon. m. 30June81			
p. 1Ramsbottom-Inherwood, C. R. hon. m. 15Oct.83			
p. 1Tolcher, E. H. A. (H.) 1.e. 25May91			
Lomax, J. 25May91			
Neave, A. T. D. hon. m. 17Dec.92			
Sladen, E. S. St. E. 17Dec.92			
Lieuts. and 2nd Lieuts. (9)			
Lieutenants.			
Harrison, A. H. P. 15July91			
Colville, F. M. 15July91			
2nd Lieutenants.			
Hastings, W. C. N. 6Feb.92			
Bray, R. N. 13Feb.92			
Dickson, W. N. 14Mar.93			
Gentle, F. L. 17Mar.93			
Lieuts. and 2nd Lieuts. (9)			
Lieutenants.			
1.e. 1Tolcher, E. H. A. 4Nov.91			
Adjts. 1Gaisford, D. J. Capt. 8.Wales Bord. 1Feb.92			
(Capt. in the Army 1June90)			
Q.M. Tiger, J. 30Apr.89			

JUNE 1893. Q

Enclosed within the volume is a page from Hart's *Army List* of June 1893, the last in which Penn Symons' name appears as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 24th Foot. Around this page is his handwritten annotation: '1893 June Monthly Army List - The last in which my name appeared on the 2/24 List.' Also enclosed is a period photograph of Penn Symons' grave at Dundee, with the handwritten label: 'The late Gen. Penn Symons grave decked with flowers & Union Jack hoisted by Major Henderson D.A.A.Y. on morning of 15th May when Dundee was reoccupied - D. S. Howie.'



599

A fascinating leatherbound album compiled by Lady Ventry to record the exploits of her son, Captain The Honourable F. R. W. E. De Moleyns, later 5th Baron Ventry, 4th Hussars, in Mashonaland and Matabeleland in 1896-7.



Red morocco notebook, 186 x 168 x 20mm, gilt borders and marbled inner covers, by *Day, 96 Mount St., generally in good condition*

£180-220

The album contains 60 newspaper cuttings relating to the Matabeleland campaign, extracted from South African and Irish newspapers. It is signed 'J. Ventry June 1st 1897' on the first page. Enclosed is a photograph of Captain De Moleyns seated alongside General Sir F. Carrington and Colonel Baden-Powell. In addition there are 3 photographs of African native infantry being drilled by British soldiers. Enclosed is a congratulatory signed letter sent to Lady Ventry from her brother, Colonel A. G. Wauchope, dated 6 August 1896 which gives Freddy '...a very good chance of V.C. and a brevet to boot.' Wauchope would be killed in action at Magersfontein in 1899. Another from Field Marshal Wolseley, 9 August 1896, states '...you have every reason to be proud of your gallant son.'



Frederick 'Freddy' Rossmore Wauchope Eveleigh De Moleyns was born in December 1861 and educated at Harrow School. Commissioned into the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, he served in the Second Matabele War (1896-97) and was twice mentioned in despatches, receiving the Distinguished Service Order (*London Gazette* 11 May 1897). On 8 February 1914, having retired from the Army, he succeeded to his father's title and became the 5th Baron Ventry. Also Deputy Lieutenant of County Kerry, he died on 22 November 1923.

- 600 **A rare and interesting set of Flying Log Books appertaining to Flight Lieutenant J. E. Rowe, Royal Air Force, formerly Royal Canadian Air Force, who qualified as an air gunner and wireless operator in Lancaster and Wellington bombers in the latter stages of the Second World War and then went on to enjoy a long and distinguished career as Air Electronics Officer in Victors at the height of the Cold War**

R.C.A.F. Flying Log Book for Aircrew other than Pilot, 20 September 1943 to 31 October 1955; and R.A.F. Aircrew Flying Log Books (Form 1767 types), covering the periods 3 November 1955 to 31 May 1962 and 4 June 1962 to 1 October 1964; Bundeswehr Luftwaffe Log Books for Radar Operators, 22 March 1966 to 2 February 1969 and 2 March 1969 to 20 April 1970; together with R.A.F. Fighter Controller's Log Book (Form 4553 type), opened 8 March 1966, detailing the qualification of Rowe as an Interception and Fighter Controller, and noting the destruction of Log Book 4 by fire at R.A.F. Neatishead on 16 February 1966, *generally in good condition* (Lot)

£300-400

James Ernest Rowe was born in Melbourne, Australia, and trained in air operations at No. 3 Wireless School, Winnipeg, Canada, from September 1943 to April 1944, specialising as an air gunner. He then transferred to No. 9 Advanced Flying Unit at Llandwrog, Wales, where he spent the remainder of 1944 on navigational exercises on Ansons, completing an advanced wireless transmission course on 2 February 1945, following 146 hours of lectures and 74.5 hours practical experience. In March and April Rowe completed a dry dinghy and parachute drill in Wellingtons and continued to gain considerable experience as W./Op. in bombers, conducting cross country and fighter affiliation sorties on a regular basis. Posted to 1654 Conversion Unit at Wigsley, he saw out the final stages of the war familiarising with Lancasters.

Returning to flying duties at North Luffenham, Rutland, as part of 240 O.C.U. in February 1950, Rowe conducted regular supply dropping exercises as Signaller aboard a Valetta; the R.A.F. recognised the need to train aircrew in parachute supply drops and familiarise them with the Valetta which took over from the Douglas Dakota as the workhorse of R.A.F. Transport Command. Rowe is noted at assessment as 'a keen and interested student who will make good improvements when more experienced.'

In September 1950 Rowe began a tour of the Middle East and North Africa, regularly flying between Khartoum, Asmara, Nicosia, El Adem and Aqaba. He converted to the Vickers Varsity and continued gaining instruction in signalling, before returning home in October 1955. Posted to No. 2, A.S.S. Swanton Morley, Norfolk, Rowe qualified Category 'A' Air Signaller in November 1957, and was transferred to 232 O.C.U. at R.A.F. Gaydon in August 1958. It was here that he gained his high altitude decompression certificate and began familiarisation with the Vickers Valiant high altitude bomber, a lynch-pin of the V bomber nuclear force.

The Valiant was part of an entirely new class of bombers for the R.A.F., the crew of five were selected from experienced aircrew with first pilots requiring 1,750 flying hours as an aircraft Captain and A.E.O.'s having to be recommended for posting by Commanding Officers; it was an honour to be chosen to fly what was at the time the R.A.F.'s most expensive aeroplane, for excluding apparatus, a Valiant cost around £333,333 to build plus £55,000 to train a pilot up to V-Bomber standard. There was an old joke with the Valiant crews that because of the strict criteria in selection of the crews, both air and ground, that you had to have at least a thousand flying hours to pull the chocks away! By December 1958, Rowe, now serving as A.E.O. with No. 90 Squadron, had amassed nearly 2000 hours.

In 1959 Rowe began a series of Cold War training exercises and air testing. An engine failed aboard his Valiant on 7 October, but he returned to base unharmed. In the early 1960s he continued with regular training flights, visiting Luqa, El Adem, Akrotiri and Nairobi, before returning to base at Honington and Lyneham. In 1963 he was posted to No. 15 Squadron based at R.A.F. Cottesmore and gained experience of the Handley Page Victor 1A; his log book shows regular low level flights.

From March 1966 to April 1970 he was posted to Auenhausen where he was involved in regular surveillance flights over West Germany in the F-102 Delta Dagger and English Electric Lightning. His log book records dozens of supersonic flights and training exercises on radar, together with regular observational flights at the height of the tensions between the East and West.

Flight Lieutenant Rowe retired at his own request in 1974, following over 30 years of service. His log books record 2634.5 flying hours by day and 762 hours at night, total flying time 3396.5 hours.

MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS

- 601 The mounted group of five miniature dress medals worn by Major E. S. Farbrother, Indian Army Reserve of Officers (Veterinary Branch)
- 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, *good very fine* £40-60
- For the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 395.

- 602 The mounted group of six miniature dress medals worn by Major Quarter-Master W. A. Okes-Voysey, 1/4th (Prince of Wales's Volunteers) Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment
- 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Jubilee 1935; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue; Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, with integral top riband bar, *good very fine* (6) £30-50
- For the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 498.



- 602A The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Wing Commander E.E. Roxby, Royal Air Force
- Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., with Second Award Bar; Air Force Cross, G.VI.R.; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.VI.R., 1st issue, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (8) £140-180
- For the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 511.

- 603 The mounted group of three miniature dress medals worn by Marine R. A. Gooch, 41 (Independent) Commando, Royal Marines
- Naval General Service 1915-62, G.VI.R., 3 clasps, Malay Peninsula, Cyprus, Near East; Korea 1950-53; U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £20-30
- Presumably the recipient was erroneously provided with a 'Malay Peninsula' clasp rather than 'Malaya'. For the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical note please see Lot 465.

- 604 The mounted pair of miniature dress medals worn by Major (Matron) J. S. Smith, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps
- Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia, mounted court-style as worn, *extremely fine* (2) £20-30
- For the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 472.

605 **A mounted group of three miniature dress medals**

1914-15 Star; British War Medal 1914-20, 6 slide-clasps, North Sea 1914, North Sea 1915, Jutland 31 May 16, North Sea 1916, North Sea 1917, North Sea 1918, Victory Medal, mounted as worn, *very fine and scarce*

£40-60

606 **An unattributed mounted group of four miniature dress medals**

1914 Star, with clasp; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., mounted as worn, *very fine* (4)

An unattributed mounted group of three miniature dress medals

1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7)

£20-30

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CONSIGNMENTS FOR OUR
WINTER AUCTION

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FOREIGN ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

x607

Argentina, Republic, Order of San Martin, Star, 88mm, gilt and enamel, test mark to reverse, *good very fine*

£140-180



x608

Austria, Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, Civil Division, Commander's neck Badge, 71mm including crown suspension x 37mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, with hinged reverse central locket, assay marks to suspension loop, *neck loop sometime replaced, otherwise good very fine*, with length of neck riband

£500-600



x609

Austria, Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, Civil Division, Commander's pin-back Badge, by *Vinc Mayer's Söhne, Vienna*, 75mm including crown suspension x 40mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with additional green enamel bands from crown, maker's cartouche on reverse, *nearly extremely fine*

£400-500

- x610 **Austria**, Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, Civil Division, a Knight's breast Badge of striking quality, 55mm including crown suspension x 32mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, with hinged reverse locket, *white enamel a little faded, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £180-220
- x611 **Belgium**, Kingdom, Order of Leopold II, Civil Division, 25mm including crown suspension x 17mm, silver and enamel, enhanced with four diamonds set to the rays; Order of the Crown, Badge, 27mm including wreath suspension x 18mm, silver and enamel, enhanced with a single diamond set to the suspension above wreath, *good very fine*, housed within a *De Greef, Brussels* case (2) £30-50



- x612 **Bulgaria**, Kingdom, Order of National Merit, Civil Division, Grand Commander's set of Insignia, neck Badge, 86mm including crown suspension x 65mm, gilt and enamel; Star, 85mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *miniscule white enamel chip to Badge centre, good very fine*, in case of issue with full neck riband (2) £500-700



- | | | |
|------|--|--------------|
| x613 | Bulgaria , Kingdom, Order of National Merit, Military Division, Commander's neck Badge, 100mm including crown suspension x 64mm, gilt and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , with full neck riband | £300-400 |
| x614 | Cambodia , French Colonial, Order of Cambodia, a sash Badge of striking quality, 108mm including crown suspension x 68mm, gold centres, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine and of the finest manufacture</i> | £300-400 |
| x615 | Cuba , Republic, Order of Carlos Manuel Cespedes, Officer's breast Badge, 48mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>

The Cuban Order of Carlos Manuel Cespedes was instituted in April 1926, to honour the Cuban planter who freed his slaves and made the Declaration of Cuban Independence in 1868, starting the 'Ten Years' War. Cespedes acted as 'First President of the Republic of Cuba in Arms' leading the movement for independence from the Spanish and the freedom of slaves. Deposed in 1873 via a leadership coup, he was killed by the Spanish during 1874 whilst in a mountain refuge. The Order is named in his honour and was renewed and modified during 1959 by Fidel Castro. Together with the Order, his portrait features upon the Cuban 100 peso banknote.

See Klietman, Dr K. G., Orders, Decorations and Medals of the Republic of Cuba (<i>Journal of the Orders and Medals Research Society of America</i> , Volume 39, 4, refers). | £80-120 |
| x616 | Czechoslovakia , Republic, Order of the White Lion, 1st type, Civil Division, Knight Commander's set of Insignia, by <i>Karnet & Kysely, Prague</i> , neck Badge, 85mm including wreath suspension x 60mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, silver and maker's mark to ring; Star, 90mm, silver and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, retaining pin with silver and maker's mark, <i>Star centre sometime rotated 90 degrees, otherwise good very fine and rare</i> | £1,000-1,200 |
| 617 | Czechoslovakia , Republic, Order of the White Lion, Military Division, Commander's neck Badge, 87mm including crossed sword and wreath suspension x 60mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, hallmarks to ring, <i>good very fine</i> , with original neck riband | £500-600 |
| x618 | Denmark , Kingdom, Order of the Elephant, a collector's copy Collar Chain, 950mm, comprising 32 alternating medallions of Elephants and Towers, gilt and enamel, with fitments for Badge, <i>some gilding rubbed, nonetheless very fine</i> | £180-220 |



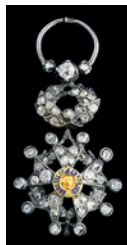
- x619 **Denmark**, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, F.IX.R. (1947-72), Grand Officer's set of Insignia, by *Michelsen, Copenhagen*, neck Badge, 81mm including crown suspension x 42mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 70mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with maker's mark to reverse, *nearly extremely fine*, in fitted case of issue and with full neck riband (2) £400-600
- x620 **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, *good very fine*, on bow riband and pin to reverse for wear £180-220
- x621 **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, *extremely fine*, in original case of issue with full sash riband (2) £200-300



- x622 **France**, Kingdom, Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, an early Grand Cross sash Badge, circa. 1800-1820, 88mm including ring x 62mm, gold and enamel, *areas of enamel cracking and minor blue overpainting, very fine, nonetheless striking* £800-1,200
- x623 **France**, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, Star, by *Ouizille Lemoine, Paris*, 94mm, silver, with maker's cartouche to reverse, *nearly extremely fine* £300-400
- x624 **France**, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, a 'Cent gardes' model Chevalier's breast Badge, 69mm including crown suspension x 44mm, silver, gold centres and enamel, poincon mark to tassel, *minor green enamel chipping to wreaths otherwise good very fine* £140-180



- x625 **France**, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, Officer's breast Badge, 62mm including crown suspension x 41mm, gold and enamel, poinçon mark on reverse, *crown filled with old riband, cross lacking from top ball, suspension affixed by an old loop of cotton, nonetheless very fine and a Badge of some charm* £180-220
- x626 **France**, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, Grand Officer's Star, by *Ouizille Lemoine, Paris*, 92mm, silver, maker's cartouche to reverse, *retaining pin clasp sometime neatly repaired, good very fine* £200-240
- x627 **France**, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, Grand Officer's Star, by *Ouizille Lemoine, Paris*, 92mm, silver, maker's cartouche to reverse, *retaining pin clasp not present, very fine* £180-220
- x628 **A jewel set miniature dress Legion of Honour**
France, Legion of Honour, 24mm including wreath suspension x 14mm, silver, gold and enamel, enhanced overall with approximately 51 paste diamonds, silver mark to loop, *good very fine* £70-90
- x629 **A jewel set miniature dress Order of Academic Palms**
France, Order of Academic Palms, 25 x 17mm, gold and enhanced with a plethora of chip diamonds, *good very fine* £70-90





x630 **Hungary**, Principality, Order of Merit, Civil Division, Grand Officer's set of insignia, neck badge, 53mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 79mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *nearly extremely fine and scarce*, in case of issue, with full neck riband

£500-700



x631 **Italy**, Savoy, Military Order of Savoy, 2nd type, Commander's neck Badge, 84mm including crown suspension x 50mm, gold and enamel, *loop a little buckled, nearly extremely fine*

£400-500

- x632 **Italy**, Kingdom, Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Commander's neck Badge, 88mm including crown suspension x 54mm, gilt, gold and enamel, *gilding rubbed around suspension, otherwise good very fine* £80-120
- x633 **Italy**, Kingdom, Order of the Crown of Italy, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, by *Borani*, neck Badge, 50mm, gold and enamel, loop marked 'B'; Star, 76mm, silver, gold and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, *good very fine* (2) £140-180
- x634 **Italy**, Kingdom, Boxer Rebellion Medal, by *Regia Zecca*, Cina 1900-1901 reverse, 32mm, bronze, with additional 'Cina 1900-1901' clasp upon riband, *good very fine and rare* £300-400



- x635 **Japan**, Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum, Grand Cordon sash Badge, 109mm including Chrysanthemum flower suspension x 77mm, silver-gilt, enamel and red cabochon, silver mark to ring, *nearly extremely fine and extremely rare* £6,000-8,000



- x636 **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, *reverse cabochon to Badge cracked overall, otherwise good very fine*, with full sash riband (2)**

£500-700



- x637 **Japan**, Empire, Order of the Sacred Crown, 8th Class Badge, 46mm x 38mm, silver, *good very fine and rare* £400-500
- x638 **Luxembourg**, Grand Duchy, Order of Civil and Military Merit of Adolph of Nassau, Civil Division, Star, by *C. M. Weishaupt & Sohne*, 65mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's name to reverse, *right arm slightly loose, good very fine* £400-500
- x639 **Persia**, Empire, Order of the Lion and the Sun, Star, 95mm, silver and enamel, *the centre a little depressed and rotated 90 degrees, very fine* £140-180
- x640 **Peru**, Republic, Order of the Sun, Star, by *Casa Nacional de Moneda, Lima*, 79mm, gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, *good very fine* £70-90
- x641 **Portugal**, Kingdom, Military Order of Christ, a fine-quality Commander's neck Badge, double sided cross pendant from sacred Heart star, 86mm including suspension x 38mm, gold and enamel, gold marks to cross ring, *extremely fine*, with full neck riband £240-280
- x642 **A jewel set miniature dress Order of St. James of the Sword**
- Portugal**, Kingdom, Order of St. James of the Sword, 27mm including crown suspension x 15mm, gold and enhanced with 6 diamonds, 10 rubies and 17 emeralds, *good very fine* £70-90



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Our next auction of
**ORDERS, DECORATIONS
AND MEDALS**

will be held on 28th-29th November 2018
Closing date for consignments early to late October

For more information contact **Marcus Budgen**:
Tel: +44(0)207 563 4061 | Email: mbudgen@spink.com



x643

Russia, Imperial, Order of St. Anne, Third Class breast Badge, with Swords, 36mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, marks to reverse all but indecipherable, 1908-17 kokoshnik marks to sword hilts, *evidence of swords as a contemporary, but later, addition, very fine*, with length of original riband

£400-500



x644

Russia, Imperial, Order of St. Stanislas, Second Class neck Badge, 49mm, by *Keibel, St Petersburg*, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's name and court stamp on reverse, *replacement loop, obverse central medallion cracked, very fine*, with section of neck riband

£700-900

- x645 **Russia**, Imperial, Order of St. Stanislas, 3rd Class breast Badge, by *Kiebel, St. Petersburg*, 40mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's mark and court stamp on reverse, gold marks on suspension ring, *good very fine* £300-400
- x646 **San Marino**, Republic, Order of San Marino, Star, by *Kretly, Palais-Royal, Paris*, 78mm, silver-gilt and silver, *good very fine* £150-200



- x647 **Serbia**, Kingdom, Order of the Star of Karageorge, Military Division, Knight's breast Badge, 66mm including crown suspension x 45mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, *minor enamel cracking, good very fine* £180-220
- x648 **Spain**, Kingdom, Order of Maria Louisa, Ladies' Badge, 70mm including wreath suspension x 47mm, gold and enamel, mark to loop, *minor purple enamel loss to reverse lower arm, otherwise good very fine, scarce* £400-500
- x649 **Spain**, Kingdom, Order of Charles III, Commander's neck Badge, 65mm including wreath suspension x 43mm, gold and enamel, fitted with large loop for neck wear, *enamel chipping, very fine and an interesting Badge*, with length of riband £200-300
- x650 **Spain**, Kingdom, Order of Isabella the Catholic, Knight's breast Badge, 60mm including wreath suspension x 43mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, with small loop, *nearly extremely fine and with well-executed centres* £140-180
- x651 **Spain**, Kingdom, Order of Military Merit, breast Badge, Bourbon shield, 55mm including crown suspension x 36mm, gold and enamel, *centres sometime re-affixed, areas of minor red enamel restoration, very fine* £80-120
- 652 **Spain**, Spanish Campaign Medal 1936-39, mounted with brooch bar, *nearly extremely fine*, in card box of issue £20-30
- 653 **Sudan**, Order of Civil Accomplishment, large breast Badge, by *Spink, London*, 96 x 96mm., silver-gilt, silver and enamel, in fitted case of issue, *extremely fine* £50-70



- x654 **Sweden**, Kingdom, Order of Vasa, Grand Officer's Star, by *Carlman*, 74mm, silver, maker's mark and silver marks for Stockholm 1936 on hinge, *extremely fine* £140-180
- x655 **Sweden**, Kingdom, Zeal and Devotion Medal, 31mm, silver, the reverse embossed 'Kronojägaren S. Johansson Alvéén', *good very fine* £50-70
- x656 **Sweden**, Kingdom, Medal of the Tricentennial of the New-Sweden Colony in North America 1638-1938, by *A. Lindberg*, 32mm, silver, *nearly extremely fine and unusual* £40-60



- x657 **Thailand**, Kingdom, Court Official's Medal, Rama V, 2nd Class Badge, 32mm, silver, *good very fine and rare* £280-320



- x658 **Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Charity, Third Class breast Badge, 50mm, gold and enamel, lacking suspension, *good very fine*** £400-500

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.

- 659 **United States of America, Purple Heart, gilt and enamel, *extremely fine*** £20-30

End of Morning Session

SPINK

Our next auction of

Orders, Decorations and Medals

will be held on 28th-29th November 2018

Closing date for consignments early to late October

Afternoon Session commencing at 1.30 p.m.

THE STEFAN RATH COLLECTION OF DRESS MINIATURES - PART III (FINAL PART)

660	Austria , Empire, Order of the Golden Fleece, 30mm x 7mm fleece, silver-gilt, silver and enamel obverse, <i>very fine</i>	£40-60
661	Austria , Empire, Order of the Golden Fleece (3), silver-gilt, <i>good very fine</i> (3)	£140-180
662	Austria , Empire, Order of Maria Theresa (3), 18mm, silver-gilt and enamel, together with a modern uniface gilt and enamel example, <i>good very fine</i> (8)	£60-80
663	Austria , Empire, Royal Hungarian Order of St. Stephen (4), 28mm including crown suspension x 15mm, silver-gilt and enamel (2); 33mm including crown suspension x 20mm, uniface, gilt and enamel (2), <i>generally very fine and better</i>	£180-220
664	Austria , Empire, Order of Leopold, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 28mm including crown suspension x 15mm and 19mm, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>minor enamel wear, good very fine</i> (2)	£80-120
665	Austria , Empire, Order of Leopold, with War Decoration wreath and crossed swords, 35mm including crown suspension x 17mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£140-180
666	Austria , Empire, Order of Leopold, 30mm including crown and scroll suspension x 16mm, with crossed swords on crown, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
667	Austria , Empire, Order of Leopold (2), 26mm including crown and scroll suspension x 15mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, with War Decoration wreath, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£70-90
668	Austria , Empire, Order of Leopold (3), gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>generally good very fine</i> (3)	£140-180
669	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 30mm including crown suspension x 15mm and 20mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£120-160
670	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, Military Division uniface Badge with War Decoration upon riband, 22mm including crown suspension x 13mm, gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i>	£80-120
671	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, War riband, with crossed sword and decoration upon riband, 28mm including crown suspension x 16mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£70-90
672	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, War riband (3), silver-gilt, silver and enamel (2); bronze and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (3)	£60-80
673	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, War riband (2), gold, gilt and enamel; Civil riband (3), gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, two with marks to ring, <i>good very fine</i> (5)	£100-140
674	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, Military Division uniface Badge, 30mm including crown suspension x 17mm, gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i>	£30-50
675	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph (2), Civil riband, 18mm including crown suspension x 8mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£80-120
676	Austria , Empire, Tyrolean Nobility Badge, 30mm including helm suspension x 15mm, gold and enamel, the Badge being that of a Tyrolean Eagle, suspended from a black enamelled helm, <i>enamel damage to helm and obverse centre, otherwise very fine</i>	£60-80
677	Austria , Empire, Merit Cross (4), gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> (4)	£120-150
678	Austria , Empire, Merit Cross (6), with crown and crossed sword suspension (2); with crossed swords upon riband (2); without swords (2), silver, gilt, silvered and enamel, <i>generally very fine</i>	£70-90



664



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| 679 | Austria , Empire, Merit Cross, War riband (2); Military Merit Medal (7), <i>good very fine</i> (9) | £60-80 |
| 680 | Austria , Empire, Military Merit Medal (9), 27mm including crown and crossed sword suspension x 16mm, gilt, <i>generally good very fine</i> (9) | £70-90 |
| 681 | Austria , Empire, Military Merit Medal (12), gilt (10); silvered (2), <i>generally very fine</i> | £80-120 |
| 682 | Austria , Empire, Military Merit Medal, Civil riband (5), 25mm including crown suspension x 16mm, gilt, <i>generally good very fine</i> (5) | £40-60 |
| 683 | Austria , Empire, Bravery Medal, 1866-1914 issue (17), <i>generally very fine or better</i> (17) | £150-200 |
| 684 | Austria , Empire, Bravery Medal (12), <i>generally very fine or better</i> (12) | £80-120 |
| 685 | Austria , Empire, Bravery Medal, bronze issue (7), <i>generally very fine or better</i> (7) | £40-60 |
| 686 | Austria , Empire, Bravery Medal, bronze, <i>generally good very fine</i> (11) | £70-90 |
| 687 | Austria , Empire, Military Cross of Merit with swords, crossed sword device on riband; with crossed sword suspension (3), gilt and enamel, <i>generally very fine</i> (4) | £50-70 |
| 688 | Austria , Empire, Military Cross of Merit (6), silver, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>generally very fine</i> (6) | £60-80 |

689	Austria , Empire, Military Cross of Merit (5), silver, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>generally very fine</i> (5)	£60-80
690	Austria , Empire, Military Merit Cross (9), silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>generally very fine</i> (9)	£80-120
691	Austria , Empire, War Cross for Civil Merit (4), 18mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>generally good very fine</i> (4)	£80-120
692	Austria , Empire, War Cross for Civil Merit, 18mm, gilt (2); bronze, <i>generally good very fine</i> (3)	£30-50
693	Austria , Empire, War Merit Cross (2), 26mm including crown suspension x 17mm, gold and enamel; silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£80-120
694	Austria , Empire, War Merit Cross (2), 26mm including crown suspension x 17mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£80-120
695	Austria , Empire, Iron Merit Cross (9), <i>generally very fine or better</i> (9)	£80-120
696	Austria , Empire, Karl Troop Cross, silvered (8); bronzed, <i>generally very fine</i> (9)	£40-60
697	Austria , Empire, Karl Troop Cross (12), <i>generally very fine</i> (12)	£40-60
698	Austria , Empire, Mobilisation Cross 1912-13 (11), gilt, <i>generally very fine</i> (11)	£50-70
699	Austria , Empire, Cross 1848-1908 (16), gilt, <i>very fine and better</i> (16)	£40-60
700	Austria , Empire, War Medal 1873 (8), gilt, <i>good very fine</i> (8)	£50-70
701	Austria , Empire, War Medal 1873, 16mm (10); 9mm (3), gilt, <i>generally good very fine</i> (13)	£70-90
702	Austria , Empire (19), Far East Cruise 1892-93; Court Officials Commemorative Medal 1898 (5), gilt (2); silver (2); bronze; Commemorative Medal 1898 (4); Imperial 'Kexholm' Guard Regiment Medal 1898; Commemorative Cross 1908 (7); Home Guard Meritorious Service Medal, gilt, silver and bronze, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (19)	£70-90
703	Austria , Empire, Marian Cross (14), silver, silvered and enamel, <i>generally good very fine</i> (14)	£100-140
704	Austria , Empire, Red Cross Honour Cross (5); Red Cross Medal (9), silver, silvered and enamel, <i>very fine and better</i> (14)	£140-180
705	Austria , Empire, Red Cross Decoration, silver and enamel, with War Decoration wreath, <i>generally good very fine</i> (3)	£30-50
706	Austria , Empire, Red Cross Medal 1914 (17), silver, silvered, gilt, bronze and enamel, <i>generally very fine</i> (17)	£40-60
707	Austria , Empire, Military Long Service Decoration, 3rd Issue (1890-1911), 31mm including crown and scroll suspension x 20mm, gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
708	Austria , Empire, Long Service Decoration, Officer's Second Class award for 25 Years (4); 12 Years (2); 16 Years (3); 18 Years; 24 Years, gilt, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (11)	£70-90
709	Austria , Empire, Military Long Service Decoration (9), 6 Years (5); 8 Years (3); 30 Years, gilt, silvered and silver, <i>generally good very fine</i> (10)	£80-120
710	Austria , Empire, a selection of Long Service awards (11), gilt and bronze, <i>generally very fine</i>	
	Austria , First Republic, War Medal 1914-18 (13), with crossed swords (5), gilt, <i>good very fine and better</i> (24)	£70-90
711	Austria , Carinthia , Merit Cross 1918-19 (5); Tirol , Defence Medal 1848 (3); Medal 1866 (5); Defence Medal 1914-18 (6), silver, gilt and silvered, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (19)	£40-60

712	Austria , Empire, Jubilee 1898, gilt, <i>good very fine</i> (14)	£50-70
713	Austria , Republic, Order of Merit of the Austrian Republic, set of Insignia (3), Badge and Star, 16mm and 20mm, silver-gilt, gilt, silver, and white enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (6)	£80-120
714	Austria , Republic, Order of Merit of the Austrian Republic (7), including a 2nd Type Grand Star, together with a Decoration for Art & Science and a selection of modern awards and Orders (8), silver, silver-gilt, silvered and enamel, <i>generally very fine</i> (16)	£140-180
715	Austria , Republic, Order of Merit of the Austrian Republic, set of Insignia (6), Badge and Star, 29mm x 19mm and 20mm, silver-gilt, gilt, silver, silvered metal and enamel, mounted for display, <i>good very fine</i> , together with two Badges (14) The Order of Merit of the Austrian Republic was founded in 1952, is awarded in 15 classes and remains the highest Order in the nation to this day.	£200-240
716	A comprehensive collection of orders and medals of the Austrian Republic comprising approximately 175 miniature awards, gold, silver-gilt, gilt, silver, silvered, bronze and enamel, <i>viewing highly recommended, generally very fine and better</i> (Lot)	£300-500
717	Belgium , Kingdom, Order of Leopold (14), Military Division (6); Civil Division (7); Badge with crossed anchor suspension, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, <i>good very fine, the gold Badges particularly attractive</i> (14)	£80-120
718	Belgium , Kingdom, King Albert Medal 1919 (3), gilt, silver, bronze; Fire Service Cross 1914-18 (4), bronze; Independence Centenary Medal 1930 (2); Resistance Medal 1940-45, silver-gilt, silver and maker's mark to ring; War Effort Medal; War Cross 1940-45 (2), bronze, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (13)	£50-70
719	Belgium , Kingdom, an interesting array of Orders, Decorations and Medals (66), <i>generally very fine or better, viewing recommended</i> (66)	£140-180
720	Brazil , Republic, Order of the Southern Cross (2); Order of Aeronautical Merit, together with a selection of Medals and awards (8), silver-gilt, gilt, bronze and enamel, <i>very fine and better</i> (11)	£50-70
721	Brazil , Republic, Second War Cross, gilt and enamel; Red Cross for the Second War, silver-gilt and enamel; Merit Cross, gilt and enamel; Second War Brazilian Air Force Medals (4), bronze; 150th Independence Medal 1822-1972 (2), gilt; Fraternal awards (4), <i>generally very fine and better</i> (13)	£50-70
722	A collection of Bruneian orders and medals Brunei , Sultanate, a selection of Orders including Order of Loyalty (4), silver-gilt and enamel, one marked <i>Spink, London</i> , Order of the Hero, silver-gilt and enamel, together with a selection of campaign, coronation and jubilee Medals, gilt, silver (16), bronze (3), <i>generally very fine and better</i> (30)	£150-200
723	Bulgaria , Kingdom, Order of Military Bravery; Order of St. Alexander (9), Military Division; Civil Division with crown suspension (2); Civil Division (3); Merit Cross with swords; Merit Cross with crown suspension; Merit Cross; Order of St. Cyril and Methodius, gold, silver-gilt, gilt, silver, silvered and enamel, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (11)	£160-200
724	Bulgaria , Kingdom, Military Order of Bravery, Merit Cross; Order of National Merit (4), with crown suspension (2), without crown suspension; Merit Cross; Military Merit Order (2), with swords; without swords; Merit Medal (5), gilt with crown suspension; silvered; bronze with crown suspension; bronze, <i>good very fine</i> (12)	£140-180
725	A collection of Caribbean decorations and medals Bahamas (5), including Faithful Service Medal and Royal Bahamas Police Medal for Gallantry, Dominican Republic (4), including Medal of Valour by <i>Meyer, New York</i> , Guyana (14), including Military Service Star (2), Medal of Honour, Medal of Valour, Haiti (4), including Haitian Medaille Militaire, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (27)	£50-70

- 726 **A collection of African decorations and medals**
- Comprising awards from Botswana (3), Libya (4), Namibia (5) and Zimbabwe (3), *generally very fine and better* (15)
- 727 **An interesting selection of Caribbean, Central and South American orders and medals**
- Comprising Argentina, Order of San Martin (2); Chile, Order of Merit (3); Colombia (2); Cuba (4); Dominican Republic (3), including Order of Juan Pablo Duarte, Military Division, set of Insignia, Badge and Star; Ecuador; Jamaica (6); Nicaragua, Order of Ruben Dario; Panama (3), including Order of Vasco Núñez de Balboa, set of Insignia, Badge and Star; Peru (3), including Order of the Sun of Peru (2); Uruguay, silver-gilt, gilt, silver, silvered and enamel, *generally very fine or better* (29) £180-220
- 728 **An interesting collection of African orders and medals**
- Comprising and encompassing Orders, Medals and awards of Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Zaire, silver-gilt, gilt, silver, silvered, bronze and enamel, *generally very fine or better and viewing recommended* (36) £150-200
- 729 **Canada**, Special Service Medal (7), with bar 'Alert'; with bar 'Peace-Paix'; with bar 'Pakistan 1989-90'; with bar 'Yugoslavia'; with bar 'Nato-Otan'; with bar 'Humanitas'; without bar; Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal (2); Canadian Centennial Medal (2); 125th Anniversary of the Confederation of Canada Medal (2); Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal; Commissionaires Long Service Medal; Police Exemplary Service Medal; Fire Services Exemplary Service Medal (2); Police Chiefs' Long Service Medal (2), *generally very fine or better* (20) £50-70
- 730 **Canada**, Order of Canada (6); Order of Military Merit (2); Order of Valour (2); Korea 1950-53 (4); Korea Volunteer Service 1950-54 (2); Gulf and Kuwait 1990-91, with Overseas Service Bar (5); Somalia 1992-93 (2), gilt, *generally very fine and better, the last scarce* (22) £70-90
- 731 **Commonwealth**, a good collection of Australian, Canadian and New Zealand awards (55), comprising Gallantry, Campaign, Long Service, Jubilee and Coronation awards, *majority of recent manufacture, generally good very fine* (55) £80-120
- 732 **Czechoslovakia**, Republic, Military Order of the White Lion (6), together with a selection of Orders and Medals (4), silver-gilt, silver, silvered, bronze and enamel, *good very fine* (10) £150-200
- 733 **Czech Republic**, Order of Charles IV, Long Service Medal (3), silver-gilt for 30 Years' Service; silver for 25 Years' Service; bronze for 20 Years' Service; War Cross 1918 (3), bronze; War Medal 1914-19; Bravery Medal 1940 (2), bronze; Army Commemorative Cross 1939-45, bronze; War Cross 1939-45, *generally very fine or better*
- Slovakia**, Military Victory Cross 1942, bronze and enamel, *very fine* (12) £80-120
- 734 **Denmark**, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, C.IX.R. (1863-1906) (3), 25mm including crown suspension x 12mm, silver and enamel; silver (2), *good very fine* (3) £60-80
- 735 **Denmark**, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, F.VIII.R. (1906-12), 24mm including crown suspension x 12mm, silver, *very fine* £30-50
- 736 **Denmark**, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, C.X.R. (1912-47) (3), 27mm including crown suspension x 13mm, silver and enamel; silver (2), *good very fine* (3) £50-70
- 737 **Denmark**, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, F.IX.R. (1947-72) (3), 27mm including crown suspension x 13mm, silver and enamel (2); silver, *good very fine* (3) £60-80
- 738 **Denmark**, Kingdom, Long Service Merit Medal (19), Christian VII (1766-1808) (4); Christian X (1912-47) (2); Frederick IX (1947-72) (10); Margrethe II (1972-present) (3), *generally good very fine* (19) £60-80
- 739 **Denmark**, Kingdom, Home Guard 25 Year Service Award (5), silver, two with palm leaf upon riband, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £30-50
- 740 **Denmark**, Kingdom, an interesting selection of awards (27), including Civil Defence Medal; Arts & Science Medal; 25 Year Long Service Medal, *generally very fine and better* (27) £70-90



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| 741 | Denmark , Kingdom, an interesting collection of Jubilee and commemorative awards, silver, silvered, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (12) | £40-60 |
| 742 | Ecuador , Republic, National Order of Merit (2), silver-gilt and enamel; gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (2) | £20-30 |
| 743 | Egypt , Kingdom, Order of the Nile (2), 35mm including crown suspension x 20mm and 26mm including crown suspension x 15mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, first with rosette upon riband, <i>good very fine</i> (2) | £70-90 |
| 744 | Ethiopia , Kingdom, Order of the Star; Order of the Holy Trinity; Red Cross Order, together with Medals and awards (5), including Military Merit Medal of the Order of St. George and Distinguished Military Service Medal, gilt, bronze and enamel, <i>very fine and better</i> (8) | £30-50 |
| 745 | European Union , Common Security and Defence Policy Service Medal (15), with variety of clasps and a good number with original wearing pins, <i>good very fine or better</i> (21) | £20-30 |
| 746 | France , Second Empire, Legion of Honour (2), 24mm including crown suspension x 15mm, gold and enamel; 22mm including crown suspension x 13mm, gold, silver and enamel, <i>light enamel wear overall, very fine</i> (2) | £70-90 |
| 747 | France , Second Republic, Presidency Period (1851-52), 20mm including crown x 13mm, gold, silver and enamel, <i>nearly very fine</i> | £30-50 |
| 748 | France , Third Republic, Legion of Honour (3), silver and enamel, one with rosette and silver flashes upon riband, another with rosette upon riband, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (3) | £30-50 |
| 749 | France , Third Republic (11), Order of Naval Merit (2), silver-gilt and enamel; Order of Agricultural Merit (5), gold and enamel, silver-gilt and enamel (4); Order of Public Health (2), silver-gilt and enamel; Order of Social Merit (2), silver-gilt and enamel, <i>generally good very fine</i> (11) | £120-150 |
| 750 | France , Medaille Militaire (8), Second Empire (2); Third Republic (6), silver-gilt, silver and enamel; St. Helena Medal (4), gold; bronze with gilt centre; bronze (2); Croix de Guerre (9), bronze, <i>generally very fine</i> (22) | £80-120 |
| 751 | France , Red Cross awards (4); Reconnaissance Medal (2), silver; Foreign Affairs Medal, silver issue; Lifesaving Medal (2); Indo-China Medal (2); Croix de Guerre (3), gold, marked to ring; bronze (2); Marine Decoration, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>generally very fine</i> (15) | £80-120 |
| 752 | A selection of French awards

France , silver-gilt and enamel, including Order of Combat Merit (2) and Order of British Alliance, <i>good very fine</i> (6) | £60-80 |
| 753 | A selection of French orders and awards

France , silver-gilt and enamel, including National Order of Merit and Order of Civil Merit, <i>generally very fine</i> (7) | £50-70 |

754	A selection of French awards	
	A range of approximately 89 miniature French Medals, dating from the late 19th century through to the Second World War, encompassing the Great War, <i>generally very fine or better, viewing advised</i> (89)	£120-150
755	Germany , Anhalt, House Order of Albert the Bear, silver (2); Merit Medal with swords (2); Merit Medal (2), <i>generally very fine or better</i>	
	Germany , Anhalt, Friedrich Cross (2), bronzed, <i>good very fine</i> (8)	£80-120
756	Germany , Anhalt, Order of Arts & Science (5); Long Service Medal (2); Silver Jubilee 1896, <i>good very fine</i>	
	Germany , Anhalt-Bernburg, Lifesaving Medal, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	
	Germany , Anhalt-Dessau, War Cross 1813-14 (3), <i>very fine</i> (12)	£80-120
757	Germany , Baden, an interesting selection of awards (12), including Field Service Medal, War Aid Volunteer Cross 1871 and Merit Medal, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (12)	£70-90
758	Germany , Bavaria, Order of St. Michael (1837-87 issue), 25mm including crown suspension x 16mm, gold and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£70-90
759	Germany , Bavaria, Order of St. Michael (1837-87 issue), 26mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, marks to loop, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£70-90
760	Germany , Bavaria, Order of St. Michael, Star, 20mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, stamped '900' to reverse, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£50-70
761	Germany , Bavaria, Order of St. George (2), 17mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i> (2)	£60-80
762	Germany , Bavaria, Order of Military Merit (10), silver-gilt, silver, silvered and enamel, <i>good very fine and a good representation of the Order</i> (10)	£150-200
763	Germany , Bavaria, Merit Medal; Military Merit Medal (3); Prince Regent Luitpold Medal (9), gilt (4); silver (3); bronze (2); King Ludwig Cross 1916; Constitution Centenary Cross, <i>very fine or better</i> (15)	£70-90
764	Germany , Bavaria, Campaign 1814, Cross (5); Medal (2), <i>some wear overall, very fine and interesting examples</i> (7)	£180-220
765	Germany , Bavaria, Veterans' Cross 1849; Danish War Cross 1849; Austrian War Cross 1866 (3), <i>generally good very fine, the first particularly impressive</i> (5)	£140-180
766	Germany , Bavaria, Military Long Service Decoration (5); Long Service Medal (3); Bavarian Army Jubilee (4), silver, gilt, silvered, bronze and enamel, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (12)	£40-60
767	Germany , Bavarian Free State (1918-52), a selection of medals and awards (11), including Rupprecht Medal (3), 60th Birthday Decoration 1929 (2), silver-gilt, gilt, bronze and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (11)	£70-90
768	Germany , Brunswick, Order of Henry the Lion, Merit Cross; Medal of the Order; War Merit Cross 1914 (7), with horse, crown and crossed sword upon riband (2), <i>generally very fine or better</i> (9)	£140-180
769	Germany , Hanseatic States, Hanseatic Cross (8), together with an assortment of related awards (6), silver, silvered and enamel, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (14)	£60-80
770	Germany , Hessen, a selection of awards (11), including Military Merit Cross 1870 (3), General Honour Decoration, 1st Type and Military Sanitary Cross, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (11)	£80-120



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- 771 **Germany**, Hohenzollern, House Order (4), Badge (2); Badge with crown suspension (2); Order 'Bene Merenti', without crown; Carl Anton Medal 1911, silver-gilt, gilt, silver, bronze and enamel, *generally good very fine* (6) £100-150
- 772 **Germany**, Kingdom, an interesting selection of Great War awards (34), including Hindenburg Cross and Silesian Eagle, silver, silvered, gilt and enamel, *generally very fine or better* (34) £70-90
- 773 **Germany**, Lippe-Detmold, Order of Leopold (3), enamelled Badge; silver Badge; Merit Cross; Military Merit Medal (2); Regent Ernst Medal 1897; Veterans' Cross, *good very fine* (7) £180-220
- 774 **Germany**, Lippe-Detmold, House Honour Cross, Civil Division (3), enamel arms and centres; silver arms and enamelled centres (2), gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, *good very fine* (3) £70-90
- 775 **Germany**, Lippe-Detmold (6), War Merit Cross; War Honour Medal, gilt, *good very fine*
- Germany**, Lippe-Schaumburg (5), Military Merit Medal, with Red Cross suspension; Loyal Service Cross; Jubilee 1907 (3), *generally very fine* (11) £60-80
- 776 **Germany**, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Military Merit Cross (3); Long Service Decoration (3); Merit Cross; Reserve Long Service Decoration (3), *generally very fine or better*
- Germany**, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Arts & Science Order, 26mm including crown suspension x 15mm, silver-gilt, stamped '925' to reverse, *good very fine and scarce* (11) £70-90
- 777 **Germany**, Nassau, Long Service Decoration, gilt; Austrian War Medal 1866 (2), gold, gilt, *the third with attractive toning, good very fine* (3) £50-70
- 778 **Germany**, Nassau, Waterloo Medal 1815 (2), 18mm, *good very fine* (2) £30-50
- 779 **Germany**, Oldenburg, House and Merit Order of Peter Frederick Louis (4), Civil Division with crown suspension; Civil Division (2), *one lacking reverse centre*; Honour Cross; Campaign Commemorative Medal 1866; Art Merit Medal; Friedrich August Cross (5), one with 'Vor Dem Feinde' clasp, silver-gilt, gilt, silver, bronzed and enamel, *generally very fine or better* (11) £100-150
- 780 **Germany**, Prussia, Order of the Black Eagle, Star, 18mm and 18mm, silver and enamel, Star stamped '800' to reverse, *enamel faded, very fine* (2) £50-70
- 781 **Germany**, Prussia, Pour Le Merite (4); Pour Le Merite, Arts and Science, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, *good very fine* (5) £60-80
- 782 **Germany**, Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle (3), silver with enamel obverse centre, one with 50 Year Decoration suspension, *good very fine* (3) £50-70
- 783 **Germany**, Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle (3), silver with enamelled obverse centre, *good very fine* (3) £40-60

784	Germany , Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle, silver with enamel obverse centre and crown suspension (3); Military Division; silver; silver, <i>chipped obverse</i> ; Medal of the Order with crown suspension (2), <i>generally good very fine</i> (8)	£80-120
785	Germany , Prussia, Hohenzollern House Order, with crown suspension (2); Eagle Badge, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, <i>the first two particularly impressive, nearly extremely fine</i> (3)	£80-120
786	Germany , Prussia, Order of the Crown, Civil Division; Civil Division with 'Genf' Red Cross, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>the first of superb quality, nearly extremely fine</i> (2)	£80-120
787	Germany , Prussia, Order of the Crown, Civil Division, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>very fine or better</i> (5)	£60-80
788	Germany , Prussia, Order of the Crown (4), Military Division with swords, 22mm; Civil Division with 'Genf' Red Cross (2); Medal of the Order, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (4)	£80-120
789	Germany , Prussia, Olberg Cross; Order of St. John, Prussian Division (2); Hohenzollern Medal 1848-49 (2); General Military Merit Medal (5), one with 'Genf' Red Cross, <i>generally good very fine</i> (10)	£80-120
790	Germany , Prussia, Military Merit Cross (2); Merit Cross, together with a selection of Prussian medals and awards (10), <i>generally very fine or better</i> (13)	£70-90
791	Germany , Prussia, Iron Cross (13), <i>generally very fine or better</i> (13)	£70-90
792	Germany , Prussia, War Cross 1866 (8); War Merit Medal 1870-71 (7), <i>generally very fine or better</i> (14)	£70-90
793	Germany , Prussia, Hindenburg Cross 1914-18, with swords (10); without swords (13), bronze, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> (23)	£60-80
794	Germany , Prussia, Lifesaving Medal (4); Red Cross Medal (10), silvered and enamel (4), gilt (6), <i>generally good very fine</i> (14)	£70-90
795	Germany , Prussia, a selection of Military Long Service Decorations (12), <i>good very fine</i> (12)	£70-90
796	Germany , Prussia, a selection of Military Long Service Decorations (12), <i>good very fine</i> (12)	£70-90
797	Germany , Prussia, Long Service Decoration (5); War Aid Merit Cross (7), <i>generally very fine or better</i> (12)	£40-60
798	Germany , Reuss, Honour Cross Order (5), Military Division (2); Civil Division (3), silver-gilt, silver and enamel, <i>generally good very fine</i> (5)	£40-60
799	Germany , Reuss, Honour Cross 1814; Merit Cross (3), gold issue; enamelled arms and centre; enamelled centres, silver-gilt, silver, bronze and enamel, <i>enamel damage, very fine or better</i> (4)	£70-90
800	Germany , Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Ernestine Order Medal (2); Art & Science Decorations (8); Duke Ernst Medal; Silver Jubilee 1899; Duke Carl Edward Wedding Medal, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (12)	£140-180
801	Germany , Saxony, Order of Albert, Military Division (4), silver-gilt and enamel, <i>generally good very fine or better</i> (4)	£80-120
802	Germany , Saxony, Order of Albert, Civil Division (1876-1918) (2), silver-gilt, silver and enamel, <i>generally good very fine</i> (2)	£70-90
803	Germany , Saxony, Order of Albert, Badge (3); Merit Cross with swords (2), gold, silver, silvered and enamel, <i>generally very fine or better, the gold Badge in superior detail</i> (5)	£80-120
804	Germany , Saxony, a selection of awards (11), including Reserve Long Service Decoration Cross for 20 Years (3), Honour Cross with swords and War Merit Cross (2), <i>generally very fine or better</i> (11)	£80-120



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- 805 **Germany**, Saxony (12), Military Merit Medal of the Order of St. Henry (4), silver; gilt (3); Military Long Service Decoration (5); War Cross 1866; Work Medal (2), *generally good very fine or better* (12) £70-90
- 806 **Germany**, Saxony, Order of Civil Merit (3), Badge with swords (2); Merit Cross; Friedrich August Medal (7), gilt, silver, silvered and enamel, *very fine or better* (10) £80-120
- 807 **Germany**, Saxony, Saxe-Ernestine House Order, Civil Division (5); Merit Cross, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, *good very fine* (6) £80-120
- 808 **Germany**, Saxe-Weimar (7), Order of the White Falcon (3), Military Division; Civil Division; General Merit Cross (1892-1918); General Honour Decoration (3), gilt; silver; 1914 issue with sword suspension; Home Service Cross, *generally very fine or better* (7) £100-140
- 809 **Germany**, Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, Order of the Honour Cross, Civil Division (2); General Service Medal; War Merit Medal 1914 (2), gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, *good very fine* (5) £80-120
- 810 **Germany**, Waldeck, Cross of Merit (6), Military Division (2); Civil Division (2); Gold issue Medal; Silver issue Medal with swords; Friedrich-Bathildis Medal 1915, silver-gilt, silver, silver, silvered, bronze and enamel, *generally very fine or better* (7) £70-90
- 811 **Germany**, Württemberg, Order of the Crown, Star 20mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *enamel somewhat naïve, very fine* £40-60
- 812 **Germany**, Württemberg, Military Merit Medal (2); Merit Medal (2); Brienna Victory Medal 1814; Campaign Medal (3); Military Cross, silver, gilt, *generally very fine or better* (9) £70-90
- 813 **Germany**, Württemberg (5), Carl Military Order; Order of Frederick, Military Division (3); Order of the Crown, Military Division (3), silver-gilt, gilt, silver and enamel, *very fine or better* (5) £80-120
- 814 **Germany**, Württemberg, a selection of awards (11), including Wilhelm's Cross with swords (3), Long Service Decoration and Karl Olga Medal, *generally good very fine* (11) £60-80
- 815 **A collection of Ghanaian decorations and medals**
- Ghana**, Republic, including the Gallantry Cross, Revolutionary Day Medal, Congo Service Medal, *generally very fine and better* (10) £40-60
- 816 **Greece**, Kingdom, Order of George I, silver-gilt and enamel (2); bronze, *very fine* (3) £30-50
- 817 **Greece**, Kingdom, a selection of Medals and awards (10), including Military Merit Medal (2), War Cross 1916-17 and Victory Medal, silver and bronze, *generally very fine* (10) £40-60
- 818 **Hungary**, Regency, Order of Merit (13), War riband (3); War riband with crossed swords, War riband with emblem upon riband; Civil riband; Merit Cross (7), silver-gilt, gilt, silvered, bronze and enamel, *very fine or better* (13) £120-150

819	Hungary , War Medal 1914-18 (12), <i>good very fine and better</i> (12)	£30-40
820	Hungary , a selection of awards (35), including War Medal 1914-18 and Airforce Decoration, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (35)	£80-120
821	India, Bahawalpur (11), Royal Household Medal, bronze issue; Bahwal Sadiq Medal, bronze issue; Northwest Frontier 1914-19 (2), gold issue, silver issue; Military Long Service (2); Civil Long Service; Court Long Service; Court Good Conduct; Overseas Service 1939-45; Victory Star 1939-45, together with a Lord Willingdon Good Recruiting award and an assortment of independent Indian awards, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (35)	£70-90
822	India, Bahawalpur (10), Military General Service, with top riband bar; Civil General Service (3); Army Long Service; Army Good Conduct, with top riband bar (2); Silver Jubilee 1931; Police Medal; Jaipur , Jubilee 1947, together with an assortment of independent Indian awards, these white metal, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (35)	£70-90
823	Iraq , Kingdom, Order of the Two Rivers, Military Division; Civil Division, 28mm x 20mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>first lacking reverse centre, good very fine</i> (2)	£40-60
824	Italy , Parma, Constantinian Order of St. George (4); Order of St. Louis (3), gold, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (7)	£150-200
825	Italy , Tuscany, Order of Military Merit (2), gold and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£30-50
826	Italy , Kingdom, Order of the Crown of Italy, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 13mm and 16mm, gold, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£50-70
827	Italy , Kingdom, Order of the Crown of Italy (6), gold, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (6)	£60-80
828	Italy , Kingdom, Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus (2), together with a selection of Italian Orders, Medals and awards (44), gold, silver-gilt, silver, silvered, bronze and enamel, <i>generally very fine</i> (46)	£140-180
829	Italy , Kingdom, Order of Colonial Merit (6), set of Insignia, Badge and Star, mounted together for display; Badge (4), together with a selection of Italian Orders, Medals and awards (7), including Republican Order of Merit (2), gold, silver-gilt, silver, silvered and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (13)	£80-120
830	Italy , Kingdom, a selection of Second War era medals and awards (16), including East African Service Medal, Al Valore Militare and Long Service Cross, gilt, silver, silvered, bronze and enamel, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (16)	£40-60
831	Italy , Kingdom, an interesting selection of Medals and awards (26), silver, silvered, gilt, bronze and enamel, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (26)	£70-90
832	Japan , Empire, Order of the Rising Sun (5), a selection of Classes of the Order, silver-gilt, silver, silver, silvered and enamel, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (5)	£50-70
833	Japan , Kingdom, an interesting selection of Medals and awards (15), silver, silvered, gilt and enamel, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (15)	£70-90
834	A collection of Jordanian orders and medals Jordan , Hashemite Kingdom, Order of Independence, Family Order, the Orders gilt and enamel, together with campaign and Long Service awards, including Trans Jordan Campaign Medal, silver and with swivel suspension, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (8)	£40-60
835	A collection of Middle Eastern decorations and medals Kuwait (6), including Order of Military Distinction (3), one gold and stamped '585' to reverse, Saudi Arabia (13), including General Service Medals and Liberation of Kuwait Medal (2), United Arab Emirates (11), including Defence Force Medal (2) and Loyal Service Medal, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (30)	£80-120



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- 836 **Laos, Kingdom, Order of the Million Elephants and the White Parasol (3)**, approximately 22mm x 13mm, silver-gilt and enamel, one with rosette and silver flashes upon riband, another with silver marks upon ring, *generally good very fine (3)* £50-70
- 837 **Lebanon, Republic, Order of the Cedar (2); Lebanon Medal 1926; Order of Merit Medal (2)**, both with original embroidered ribands; Military Service Medal, gilt, silvered, bronze and enamel, *generally very fine or better (6)* £40-60
- 838 **Luxembourg, Grand Duchy, Order of the Oak Crown, Badge (2); Star, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, good very fine (3) £70-90**
- 839 **Luxembourg, Grand Duchy, Order of Merit (3)**, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, *good very fine (3)* £40-60
- 840 **Luxembourg, Grand Duchy, Order of Civil and Military Merit of Adolph of Nassau, Civil Division (2)**, silver and enamel, *good very fine (2)* £30-50
- 841 **Luxembourg, Grand Duchy, a selection of awards (7)**, including Cross of Military Merit (3), *generally very fine or better (7)* £40-60
- 842 **Malaysia, Federation (8)**, including Order of the Defender of the Realm; Kedah, Accession Medal; Pehang (2), including Order of the Star; Selangor (6), including Royal Family Order, silver-gilt, gilt, silvered, bronze and enamel, *very fine and better, the Orders generally of good quality manufacture (16)* £100-140
- 843 **A collection of Malawian orders and medals**
- Malawi, Republic, Order of the Lion (2)**, silver-gilt and enamel, Long Service Medal (5), with 'Regular Army' bar and riband (3), with 'Police' bar and riband (2), Malawi Independence Medal 1966 (2), all by *Spink, London, generally very fine and better (9)* £70-90

844	Malta , Order of St. John (5), a number of variants; Order of St. John, Cross of Merit (5), gold, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>generally very fine</i> (10)	£150-200
845	Morocco , Kingdom, Order of Ouissam Alaouit Cherifien (4); Order of the Throne (4), silver-gilt, gilt, silvered and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (7)	£60-80
846	Nepal , Kingdom, Order of the Gurkha Right Hand, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 21mm and 20mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£30-50
847	A collection of Nepali orders and awards	
	Nepal , Kingdom, including Order of the Gurkha Right Hand (3), Order of Trishakti-Patta, together with a selection of campaign, coronation and jubilee Medals, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (38)	£80-120
848	Netherlands , Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, 26mm including crown suspension x 17mm, gold and enamel, with rosette and gold flashes upon riband, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£70-90
849	Netherlands , Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Military Division (3), 25mm including crown suspension x 15mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (3)	£70-90
850	Netherlands , Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Medal of the Order (8), gilt; bronze (5); silver; silvered, <i>generally good very fine</i> (8)	£40-60
851	Netherlands , Kingdom, Flying Cross, silver; War Cross 1914-18 (2), bronze; War Cross 1939-40 (2), bronze; War Cross 1939-45 (3), one with additional clasps 'Nederland Mei-1940', 'Normandie 1944' and 'Krug te Land 1940-1945', bronze; Lion Cross, bronze; Air Defence Service Medal (2), bronze, together with a selection of campaign and Long Service awards, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (31)	£140-180
852	Netherlands , Kingdom, Long Service Decoration (11), 15 Years (4), one with silver mark to reverse; 20 Years; 25 Years; 35 Years, with silver mark to reverse; 40 Years; 45 Years (2), silver-gilt, gilt, <i>generally very fine and better</i>	£70-90
853	Netherlands , Kingdom, Red Cross Merit Cross (3), 24mm including crown suspension x 13mm, silver-gilt and enamel, one with silver mark to ring, together with Red Cross Medal and Red Cross Decoration, <i>generally good very fine</i> (5)	£80-120
854	A collection of Nigerian orders and medals	
	Nigeria , Republic, a selection of Orders including Order of the Federal Republic (2), Military Division, Civil Division, silver-gilt and enamel, one hallmarked for <i>Spink, London</i> , Order of the Niger (3), silver-gilt and enamel, silver, bronze, together with a selection of Medals, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (10)	£60-80
855	Norway , Kingdom, Order of St. Olav, 27mm including crown suspension x 17mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
856	Norway , Kingdom, Order of St. Olav, Military Division (2), 25mm including crown and crossed sword suspension x 16mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£30-50
857	Norway , Kingdom, Order of St. Olav, Military Division; Civil Division, 26mm x 16mm, silver-gilt and enamel, both marked 'MWM 925' to reverse, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> (2)	£70-90
858	Norway , Kingdom, St. Olaf Medal, Harald V issue, silver; King Haakon VII Medal, by <i>Tostrup, Oslo</i> , bronze; Narvik Medal 1940 (2), together with a range of campaign and service Medals (10), <i>generally very fine and better</i> (14)	£60-80
859	Norway , Kingdom, Cross of Norway Red Cross; Norway Red Cross Medal (2), silver-gilt and enamel, <i>minor enamel damage to Cross, very fine</i> (3)	£40-60



861



848



855



862

860 A collection of Omani decorations and medals

Oman, Sultanate, a selection of campaign, coronation and jubilee awards including the General Service Medal, with Dhofar clasp, As Sumood Medal and Sultan's Commendation Medal, majority manufactured by *Spink, London, generally very fine and better* (32)

£80-120

861 **Persia**, Empire, Order of the Lion and Sun, 30mm including knot suspension x 20mm, silver and enamel, with rosette upon riband, *good very fine*

£70-90

862 **Persia**, Empire, Order of the Lion and Sun, 33mm including knot suspension x 20mm, silver and enamel, *good very fine*

£40-60

863 **Persia**, Empire, Order of the Lion and the Sun, gilt and enamel with crown upon riband; Order of Merit, Military Division (2), silvered and enamel with Palm upon riband; Bravery Medal, silver, *the first of local manufacture, very fine* (4)

£80-120

864 **Persia**, Empire, Order of the Lion and the Sun (3), 20mm, silver and enamel, one with rosette and flashes upon riband, *good very fine* (3)

£80-120

865 **Persia**, Empire, Order of the Lion and the Sun, Badge (2), 23mm x 15mm, silver and enamel; Medal of the Order (2), bronze, *good very fine* (4)

£140-180

866 **Peru**, Republic, Order of Merit (2); silver-gilt and enamel, the first with rosette and silver flashes upon riband and second stamped 'MWM' to reverse; Cross of Merit, gilt and enamel, *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£30-50

867 **Portugal**, Kingdom, Order of the Three Ribands (2), 23mm x 17mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine*

£50-70

868 **Portugal**, an interesting selection of Orders and awards (7), including Order of Merit, Republican Military Order of Christ (2), silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, *generally very fine or better* (7)

£60-80

869 **Portugal**, an interesting selection of Orders, Medals and awards (11), including Lifesaving Medal, War Cross 1916 and Red Cross Persistence Cross, silver-gilt, gilt, silver, bronze and enamel, *generally very fine or better* (11)

£50-70

870 **Romania**, Kingdom, Order of the Star (8), Military Division (4); Civil Division (4), silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, *generally very fine and better, good examples of the Order* (8)

£80-120

871 **Romania**, Kingdom, Order of the Star (4); Order of Cultural Merit (2), Badge; Medal of the Order; Loyalty Medal with swords (4); Red Cross award (2), *generally very fine or better* (12)

£60-80

872 **Romania**, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, for Military Virtue riband (5), with crown suspension and crossed swords (2); Badge (3), gold, silver-gilt, silvered, bronze and enamel, *good very fine, the gold Badge particularly detailed and attractive* (5)

£50-70

873	Romania , Kingdom, Military Virtue Medal (3); Long Service Decoration for 25 Years; Loyal Service Medal; Medal for Defence 1878, gilt (2); Medal for Loyalty (2); Victory Medal (3); Pelesch Medal, silver, gilt and bronze, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (13)	£80-120
874	San Marino , Republic, Order of San Marino; Merit Medal, gold, silver and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£30-50
875	Serbia , Kingdom, Order of St. Sava (4), silver-gilt, gilt, silver, silvered and enamel, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (4)	£80-120
876	Serbia , Kingdom, Bravery Medal (5), silver (4); gilt, <i>good very fine</i> (5)	£140-180
877	Serbia , Kingdom, Red Cross Society Cross (2), 29mm including crown suspension x 17mm, silver and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> (2)	£80-120
878	Serbia , Kingdom, Royal Household Medal, 4th Type, gilt; Zeal Medal 1913 (2), gilt; silver; Bulgarian War Cross 1885-86; Cross of Charity (4), gilt and enamel (2); silver and enamel (2); Serbian Turkish War Medal 1912 (2); Serbian Bulgarian War Cross 1913 (2); Albanian Retreat Medal 1915 (2); Great War Cross (3), <i>generally very fine or better</i> , together with three gilt awards (20)	£150-200
879	A collection of South African decorations and medals South Africa , including the Honour Cross, Army Cross, Anglo Boer War Medal (3), bronze, silver, a number marked as such and gilt, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (32)	£70-90
880	South Korea , Republic, a selection of Medals and awards (14), gilt, silvered, bronzed and enamel, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (14)	£40-60
881	Spain , Kingdom, Military Order of San Fernando, 22mm including wreath suspension x 15mm, gold and enamel, <i>enamel damage, very fine</i>	£40-60
882	Spain , Kingdom, Order of Charles III, 20mm including wreath suspension x 12mm, gold and enamel, <i>enamel a little worn, very fine</i>	£30-50
883	Spain , Kingdom, Order of Isabella the Catholic, Badge (3), 20mm including crown suspension x 15mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel; Medal of the Order, 18mm, silver, <i>very fine and better</i> (4)	£60-80
884	Spain , Kingdom, a selection of Orders and awards (10), including Cross of Homeland Merit 1836 (2) and Civil Order of Alfonso X, gold, silver-gilt, gilt, silver, silvered and enamel, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (10)	£70-90
885	Spain , Kingdom, a selection of Orders (12), including Order of San Hermenegildo, Cisernos Order and Civil Order of Alfonso X, silver-gilt, gilt, silver, silvered and enamel, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (12)	£70-90
886	Spain , Kingdom, a selection of Orders (9), including Order of Naval Merit (2) and Civil Merit Order (3), silver-gilt, gilt, silver, silvered and enamel, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (9)	£70-90
887	Spain , Kingdom, a selection of Medals and awards (11), silver, bronze and enamel, <i>generally very fine</i> (11)	£30-50
888	Spain , Kingdom, a selection of Order of the Red Cross awards (10), silver-gilt, gilt, silver and bronze, <i>generally very fine</i> (10)	£50-70
889	Thailand , Kingdom, a selection of Orders, Medals and awards (15), including Dusamala Medal, Rama VI Coronation and an interesting Badge with central portrait with pagoda suspension, silver-gilt, gilt, silver, silvered, bronze and enamel, <i>very fine or better, the last worthy of further study</i> Indonesia , a selection of Orders, Medals and awards (17), gilt, silvered, bronze and enamel, <i>a number of local manufacture, very fine</i> (23)	£70-90



881



874



882

- 890 **Tunisia**, Kingdom, Order of Nichan Iftikah (8); Republic, Order of Independence; Republic, Order of the Republic of Tunisia (2), silver-gilt, silver, silvered and enamel, *generally very fine and better* (11) £140-180
- 891 **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of Osmania (3), a striking Badge of 32mm including crescent and star suspension x 22mm; approximately 20mm including crescent and star suspension x 14mm (2), silver-gilt, silver and enamel, *generally very fine or better* (3) £80-120
- 892 **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Medal for Merit (2), 16mm; Loyalty & Bravery Medal, 28mm including 'Sene 1332' and crossed sword suspension x 15mm, silvered; Navy Fund Medal 1912, 30mm including lifebuoy suspension x 16mm, silver and bronze, *good very fine* (4) £50-70
- 893 **United Kingdom**, a selection of Campaign Medals (19), silver, silvered and gilt, *very fine or better* (19) £20-30
- 894 **United Nations Medal**, UN Operations in Pakistan and India (UNMOGIP); UN Operations in Guatemala (MUNIGUA) (2); UN Operations in Croatia (UNPSG); UN Operations in the Central African Republic (MINURCA); UN Operations in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL); UN Operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC); Korea 1950-54 (6); Korea 1950-54, Korean issue, uniface gilt, *generally very fine* (15) £50-70
- 895 **United Nations Medal**, UN Operations in India and Pakistan (UNIPOM); UN Operations in Cyprus (UNFICYP); UN Operations in Egypt and Israel (UNEF II) (2); UN Operations in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (2); UN Operations in Iraq and Iran (UNIIMOG); UN Operations in the Golan Heights (UNDOF) (3), one with 'UNGOMAP' clasp, another with '8' emblem upon riband; UN Operations in Angola (MONUA); UN Operations in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) (2), *generally very fine and better* (13) £40-60
- 896 **United States of America**, a good selection of Honours and Awards (80), including Purple Heart, Bronze Star, Silver Star, Antarctic Service Medal and Vietnam Service Medal, gilt, bronze, bronzed and enamel, *generally good very fine* (80) £80-120
- 897 **United States of America**, a fine array of awards (approx. 115), including: Distinguished Service Cross (4), bronzed; Air Force Cross (3), gilt and enamel; Defence Distinguished Service Medal (2), gilt and enamel; Navy Cross (3), bronzed; Marine Corps Cross (3), bronzed (2), gilt; National Defence Medal (6), bronzed; China Service 1937-45 (4), bronzed; Navy Distinguished Service Medal (2), gilt and enamel, together with an assortment of related awards including American Legion Past Vice Commander, Past Sergeant-at-Arms and Historian, Sons of the American Revolution award (2), Marine Corps Medal and New York State Great War Service Medal, *generally very fine and better, an interesting array of awards, viewing advised* (Lot) £120-150

- 898 **United States of America**, a fine array of awards (approx. 145), including: Legion of Merit (8), gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Medal (8), gilt and enamel; Navy Distinguished Service Medal (2), gilt and enamel; Air Medal (2), bronze; Navy Commendation Medal (2), bronze; Meritorious Service Medal (2), bronze; Navy Achievement Medal (2), bronze; Defence Superior Service Medal (2), silvered metal and enamel; Military Merit Medal (2), bronze; Joint Forces Merit Medal (3), gilt and enamel; Military Achievement Medal (3), bronze; together with an assortment of related awards, including the Cuban Occupation Medal 1902, Spanish War, Second World War, NASA Service Medals and Armed Forces Reserve awards, *generally very fine and better, an interesting array of awards, viewing advised* (Lot) £140-180
- 899 **A collection of Ugandan and Zambian orders and medals**
- Uganda**, Republic, a selection of Military and Police Medals, including the Ugandan Efficiency Medal (2), Distinguished Service Medal, this featuring the portrait of Idi Amin to the obverse, Police Jubilee 1966; **Zambia**, Republic, Distinguished Service Order, bronze and enamel, *generally very fine and better* (10) £50-70
- 900 **Vatican**, Holy See, Order of Pius (2); 19mm, silver-gilt and enamel, single-sided with applied enamel reverse centre, test mark to reverse field; 17mm, silver-gilt and enamel, single-sided and stamped '925' to reverse, *good very fine* (2) £30-50



- 901 **Vatican**, Holy See, Order of St. Gregory, set of Insignia, Badge and Star (3), silver-gilt, silver and enamel, mounted together for display, *good very fine* (6) £100-140
- 902 **Vatican**, Holy See, Order of St. Gregory (2), both approximately 30mm including wreath suspension, silver-gilt and enamel, the first with rosette and silver flashes upon riband, reverse centre and rays enamelled; the second with reverse centre also enamelled, *generally very fine and better* (2) £50-70
- 903 **Vatican**, Holy See, Order of St. Gregory (2), 27mm including wreath suspension, silver-gilt and enamel; 18mm including pierced wreath suspension, gilt and enamel, *generally very fine and better* (2) £40-60
- 904 **Vatican**, Holy See, a selection of Orders, Medals and awards (24), including Order of the Holy Sepulchre (2), Pilgrims Jerusalem Cross and Mentana Cross, gold, silver-gilt, gilt, silver, silvered, bronze and enamel, *generally very fine or better* (24) £140-180
- 905 **Vatican**, Holy See, Pilgrim's Jerusalem Cross (5), silver (3); bronze (2); Christian Culture Medal, silver, together with two further awards, *generally very fine* (9) £40-60
- 906 **Venezuela**, Republic, a good selection of Orders and awards (10), including Order of Simon Bolivar (5), silver-gilt, gilt, silver, silvered and enamel, *very fine or better* (10) £100-140
- 907 **Vietnam**, French Colonial, Order of the Dragon of Annam (3), 28mm including dragon suspension x 13mm, silver-gilt and enamel (2); silver and enamel, *good very fine* (3) £70-90
- 908 **Worldwide Organisations**, a good selection of awards for the U.N. and N.A.T.O. (70), gilt, silvered, bronze and enamel, all with ribands, *generally good very fine, viewing recommended* (70) £60-80

- 909 **Yugoslavia**, Kingdom, Order of the Crown (2); approximately 25mm including wreath suspension, silver-gilt and enamel, both of good quality, *generally very fine* (2) £40-60
- 910 **Yugoslavia**, Kingdom, Order of the Crown (2); Second Class badge with rosette, gold and silver flashes; Officer's badge with rosette, approximately 25mm including wreath suspension, silver-gilt and enamel, *generally very fine* (2) £40-60



- 911 **Zanzibar**, Sultanate, Order of the Brilliant Star, 26mm including wreath suspension x 18mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *very fine* £70-90

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Orders, Decorations and Medals

Tuesday 24 July 2018 at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

GOD QUEEN COLONY

18002

Wednesday 25 July 2018 at 10.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

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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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SPINK

LONDON
1666

Money and medals: mapping the UK's numismatic collections

**At the British Museum | Room 69a
22 March - 30 September 2018**

Admission free



Coin cabinet containing silver shillings of
Henry VIII © The Trustees of
The British Museum.

This exhibition will demonstrate the geographical spread of the work of the Money and Medals Network using loan objects from six UK institutions.

Among the various objects on display are a framed set of replica Greek coins from the Science Museum, the miniatures and other relevant letters belonging to Private Henry Hook VC from the Regimental Museum of the Royal Welsh, various coins and medals from the Armagh Robinson Library in Northern Ireland and the collection of Roman coins discovered at Knowsley Hall in 2013.

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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.

4 AT THE SALE

4.1 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.

4.2 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 us for 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.

4.4 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 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 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 the-saleroom.com will have a fee of 3% on the hammer price added to their invoice for using this facility.

4.6 Telephone Bids

If you make arrangements with us not less than 24 hours before the sale, we shall use reasonable endeavours to contact you to enable you 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.

4.7 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 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.

4.8 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.

4.9 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
£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 the auction date.

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).

5 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 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 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.

5.3 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 Overseas 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 certificate.

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.

5.4 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:

- 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.
- 5.5 Invoices**
Invoices may consist of one or more pages and will show: Zero rated Lots (o); no symbol Lots sold under the Auctioneers' Margin Scheme; Lots marked (g) special scheme Investment Gold; Daggered Lots (†), imported Lots marked (x) and (Ω), (c) Lots with Zero rated hammer for EU VAT registered buyers.
- 5.6 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 cheque.
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.
- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 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.
- 5.9 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 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 to:
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 Use 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
5.11.2 you acknowledge that we may (as necessary for our legitimate interests those of other auctioneers and live bidding platforms in referencing customers and avoiding customer defaults) disclose 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.
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 Forgery;
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.
- 6 LIABILITY**
Nothing in these Terms and Conditions limits or excludes our liability for:
6.1 death or personal injury resulting from negligence; or
6.2 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 as set out in our privacy notice (available at <https://spink.com/privacy-policy>) and in particular 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, we may pass your information to credit reference agencies in order to obtain credit checks from them, and they may keep a record of any search that they do.
- 7.3 In accordance with clause 5.11, 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.
- 7.5 Where you provide us with personal information about other individuals, you must ensure that your provision of that information is compliant with applicable data protection law.

8 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

1. 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 (o) 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 (†) 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.

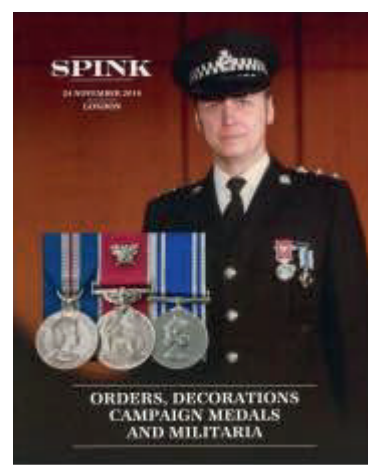
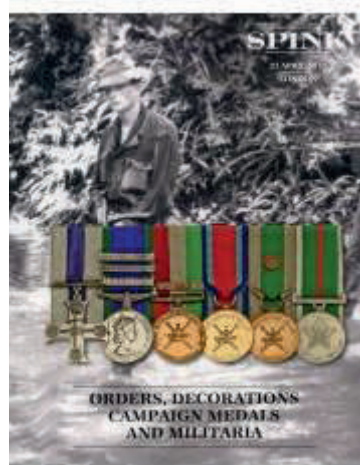
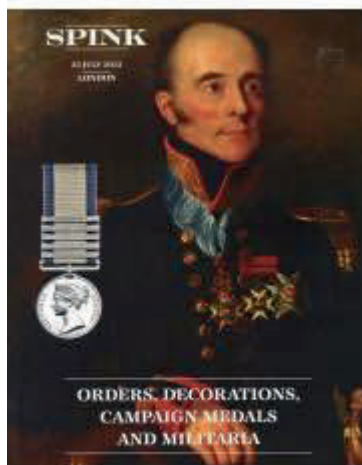
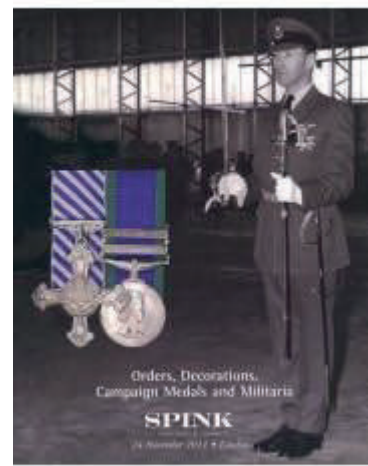
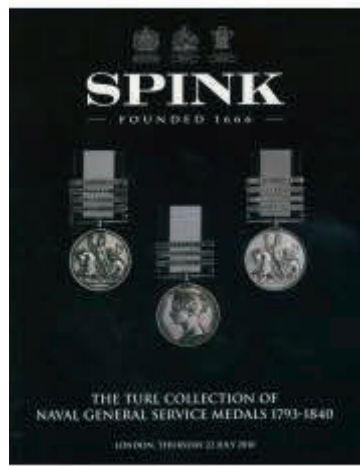
v. Investment Gold Lots

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.

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SALE CALENDAR 2018

STAMPS

10 July	Great Britain, Featuring fine Line Engraved and Surface Printed issues, Queen Elizabeth II Errors and Varieties, The Property of a Gentleman	London	18035
11/12 July	The Philatelic Collectors' Series Sale	London	18037
12 July	British North America, The David Pitts Collection	London	18010
12 July	Autographs, Historical Documents, Ephemera and Postal History	London	18038
8 September	Stamps and Covers of South East Asia	Singapore	18039
September	The Philatelic Collectors' Series Sale	New York	167
28 September	The Philatelic Collectors' Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS35
24 October	Zanzibar Overprints - The John Griffiths Jones Collection	London	18045
24/25 October	The Philatelic Collectors' Series Sale	London	18043
21 November	The Arthur Gray Collection of Australia Q.E.II Decimal Issues	London	18041

COINS

3 July	The Williams Collection Part II, Anglo-Saxon and Viking Coins	London	18012
3/4 July	British and Foreign Coins and Commemorative Medals	London	18005
8/9 August	The Numismatic Collectors' Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS34
25 September	The Williams Collection of Anglo-Saxon, Viking and Norman Coins - Part III	London	18048
25 September	Ancient, British and Foreign Coins and Commemorative Medals	London	18006
26 September	The Pywell-Phillips Collection of English Milled Silver and Copper Coins	London	18025
30/31 October	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	342
5/6 December	Ancient, British and Foreign Coins and Commemorative Medals	London	18007

BANKNOTES

8/9 August	The Numismatic Collectors' Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS34
24 September - 3 October	World Banknotes Timed Auction	London	18031
4 October	World Banknotes	London	18032
30/31 October	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	342
26 November - 4 December	World Banknotes Timed Auction	London	18040

MEDALS

24/25 July	Orders, Decorations and Medals	London	18002
8/9 August	The Numismatic Collectors' Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS34
30/31 October	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	342
28/29 November	Orders, Decorations and Medals	London	18003

BONDS & SHARES

8/9 August	The Numismatic Collectors' Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS34
13 September	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World Online Auction	London	18021
30/31 October	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	342
13 December	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World Online Auction	London	18022

AUTOGRAPHS

12 July	Autographs, Historical Documents, Ephemera and Postal History	London	18038
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WINE & SPIRITS

21 August	An Evening of Great Whiskies, Cognacs and Rums	Hong Kong	SFW28
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HANDBAGS

October	Handbags and Accessories	Hong Kong	SHA02
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The above sale dates are subject to change

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